



*Information for Better Livelihoods*



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# *Post Deyr 2016/17* **Presentation**

## **Central Regions**

**January 23, 2017**

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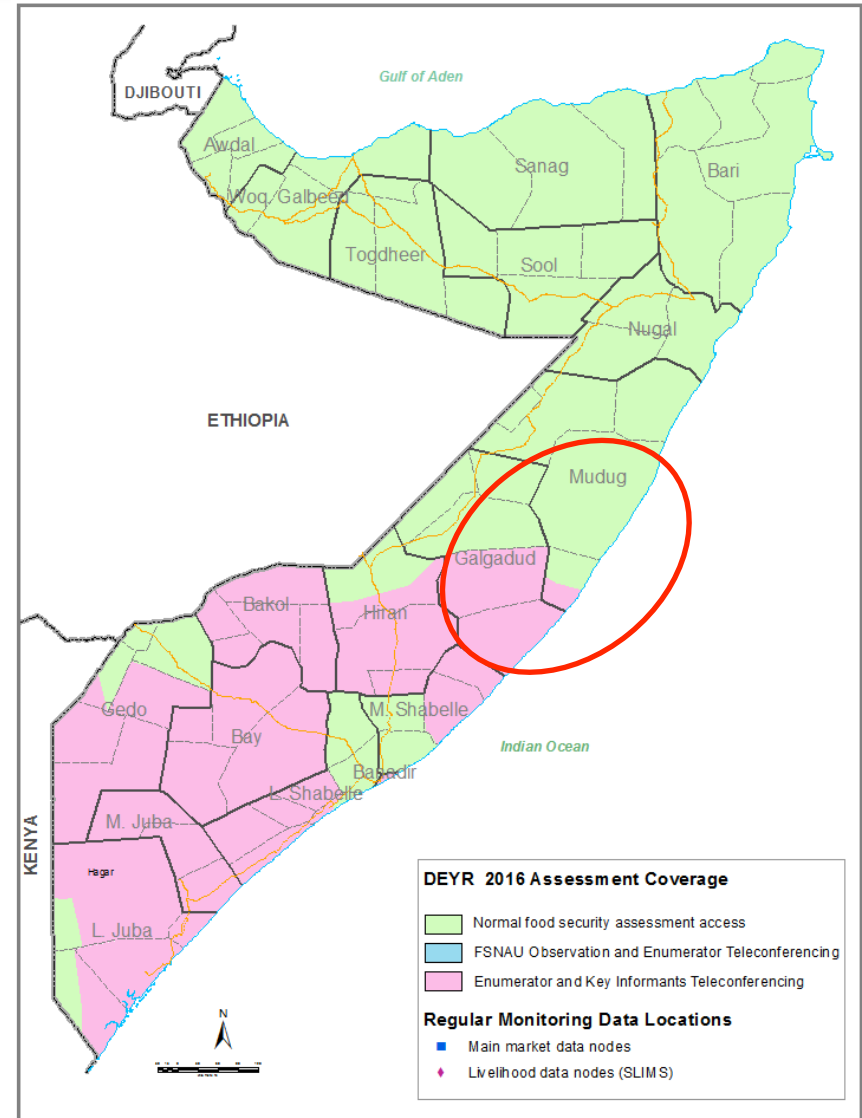
Common  
Humanitarian  
Fund

- **3 Pastoral Livelihoods (Hawd, Addun, Coastal Deeh Pastoralists)**
    - ❑ Primary sources of income of poor: sale of livestock, livestock products, (Income from Fishing for Coastal deeh) bush product and social/kinship support
    - ❑ Primary sources of food of poor is purchase, livestock products and food gifts
    - ❑ Primary livelihood asset of poor: small number camel, sheep/goat
- Asset:** Sheep & Goats, Camel (South Mudug, 4 Ha and mostly reserved for fodder use for own storal are more pastoral than agriculturalists. sale of livestock/products, sale of cowpea crop and purchase and own production (cowpea/milk)

# Deyr 2016-17 Seasonal Assessment Coverage

## Field Access and Field Data Locations

- Normal access (actual field visit) in *Addun* and Coastal deeh livelihoods zone of Hobyo with actual field visits.
- Tele-conferencing (FGDs and Key Informants interviews organized by FSNAU/FEWS NET enumerators)



# CLIMATE

## Deyr 2016-17 Seasonal Performance

### Overall Statement:

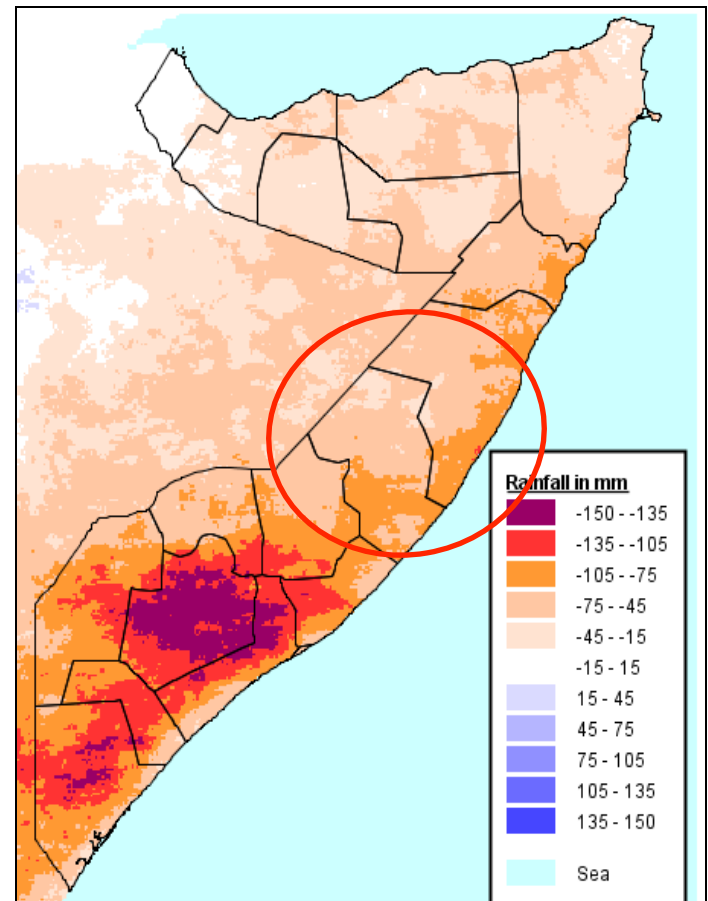
Deyr rains were generally erratic and below average in terms of amount and distribution throughout the season;

**Start** : Deyr rains started late and ended early in most of the central regions

**Amount** : Most of central regions received a cumulative 0-25 mm of rainfall (Hawd of Abudwak and Guri'el) with pockets of Adduun (Elbur) and Cowpea belt (Eldeer) and pockets in (Harardhere) livelihood zones receiving cumulative amount of 25-50 mm.

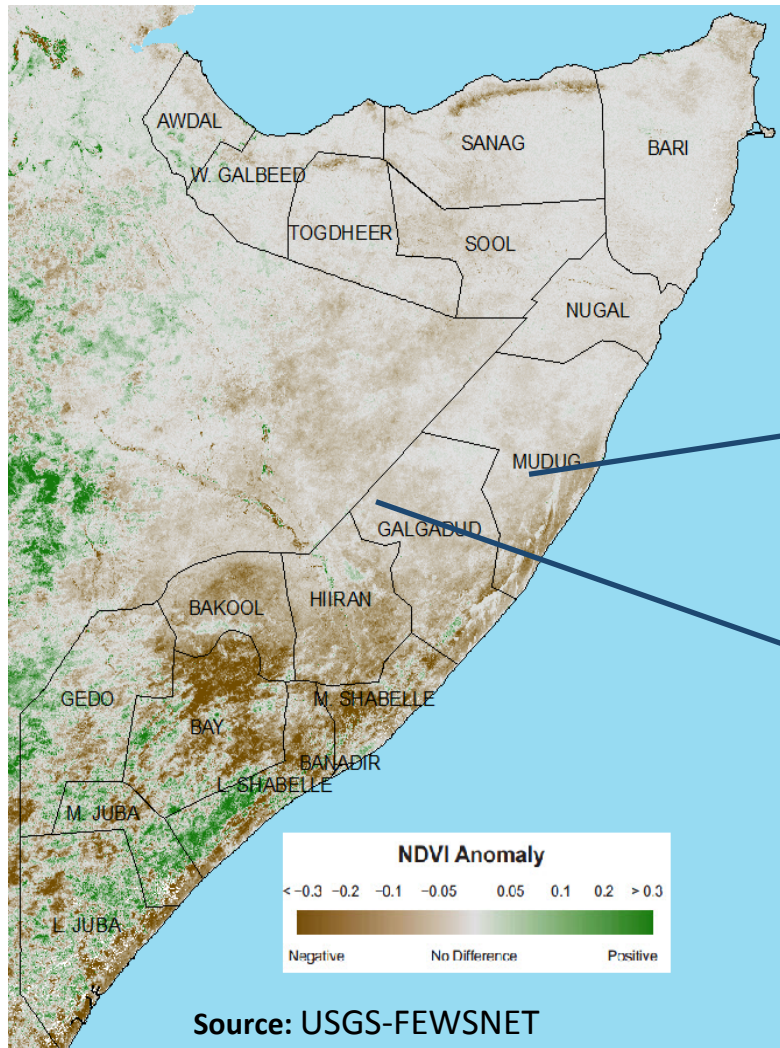
**Distribution**: the frequency of the Deyr rains were limited with limited rainy days (2-3 Days), localized in some livelihoods

TAMSAT Seasonal rainfall anomaly 2016 Oct to Dec 2016 (mm)

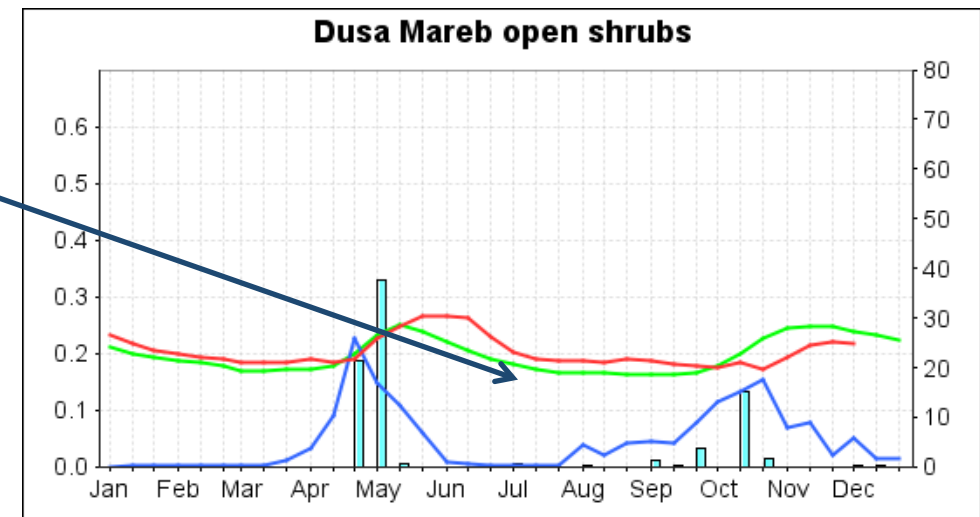
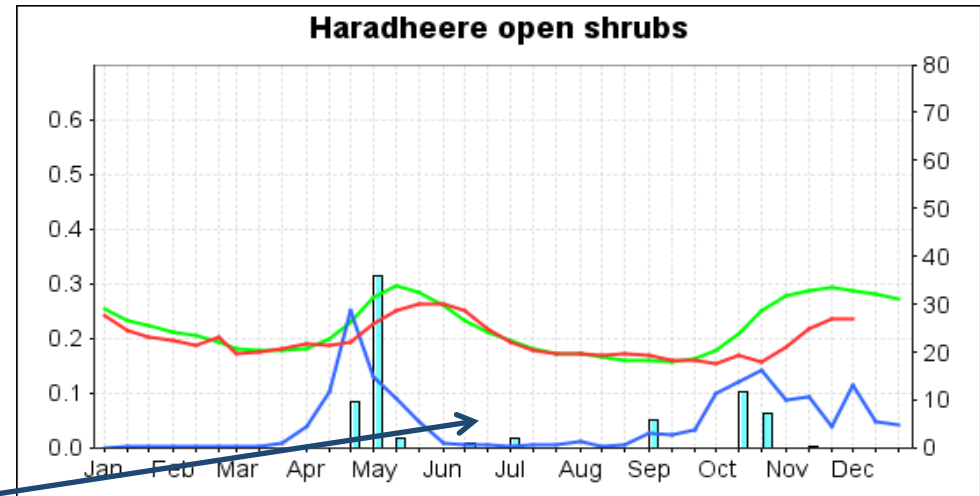


Source: JRC and TAMSAT

E-MODIS anomaly December dek 3 2016



Source: USGS-FEWSNET



RFE 2016 RFE AVG: 2001-2015 NDVI-C 2016 NDVI-C LTA MEAN (1999-2015)

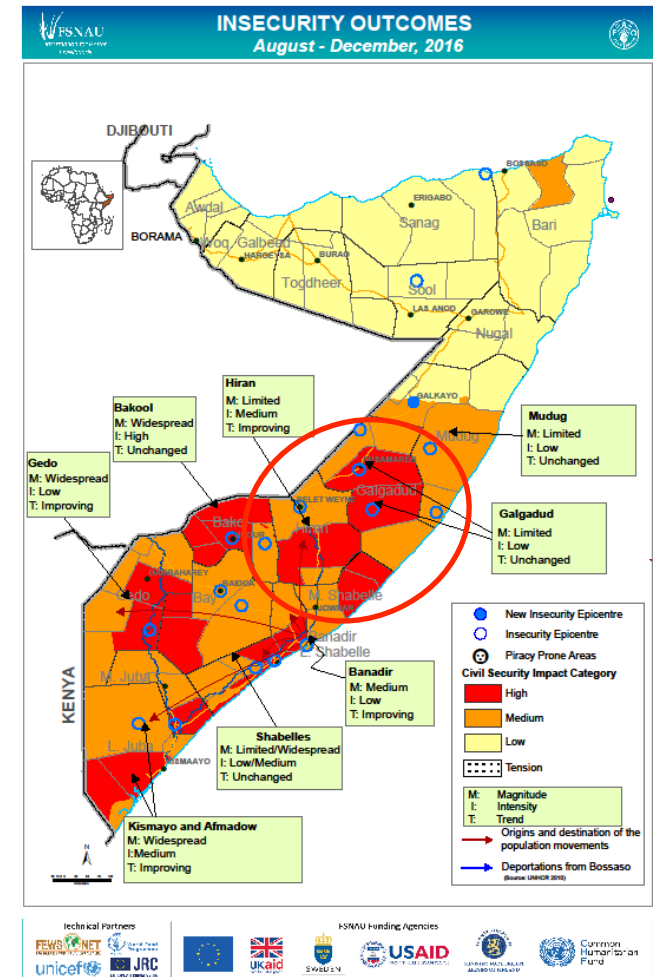


**Civil Security : security situation in central is a battle ground and tense all time with following events;**

- Most of the Coastal Deeh districts (Harardheer, Ceel-Dhere and rural villages of Ceel Bur are controlled by insurgents).
- Existence of Opposing local authorities (between Galmudug and Alhu-Sunnah) in Cadaado and Dusamareeb.
- Political conflicts in Galkayo town (Puntland and Galmudug)
- Localized clan conflict in parts of Elbur and Abudwak

## Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition.

- Elevated human casualties (death and injuries)
- Population displacements mostly from Galkayo and Harardheer.
- Illegal Taxations, Trades flow disruption and movements restriction.
- Limited humanitarian access in Harardheer, Ceel Dheer and rural villages of Elbur

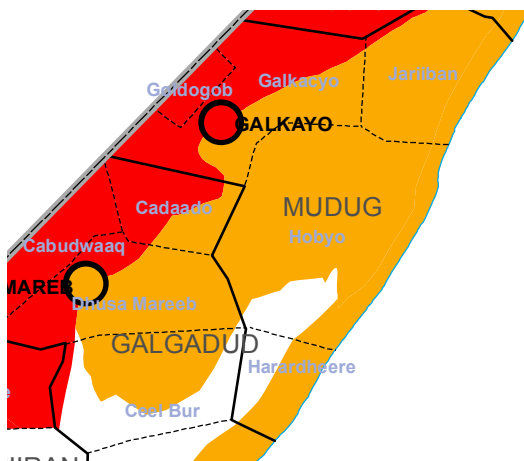


# Summary of Nutrition Findings- Deyr'2016 (Central)

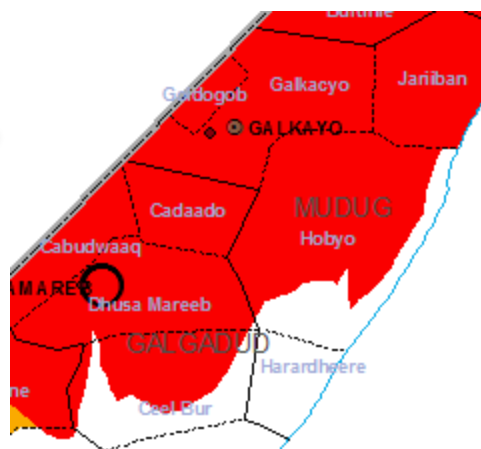
	Nutrition Surveys Post Gu,16 (Nov-Dec 2016)	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info (Jul-Dec 2016)	TFC/OTP/ SFC Jul-Dec 2016)	Other relevant information (Aggravating/ mitigating factors)	Current situation Deyr 2016	Changes Gu2016	Change Deyr 2015
<b>NE</b>	<b>Addun N=736</b>  GAM = <b>22.6%</b> ( 17.6-28.7)  SAM = <b>4.6%</b> ( 2.9- 7.1) CDR=0.18 (0.07-0.48) U5DR=0.51(0. 16-1.58)	<12.5cm= <b>13.4</b> ( 8.3- 17.1)  <11.5cm= <b>2.8</b> (1.3-5.1 )	N/A	N/A	-High morbidity -31.9 -Low immunization & Vitamin A Coverage	Deteriorated from Serious to Critical 22.6	Deteriorated from Alert to serious 10.4	Improved from serious to Alert 9.5
	<b>Hawd N=596</b> GAM = <b>17.2%</b> (13.5-21.7) SAM = <b>3.6%</b> ( 2.0- 6.4) CDR= <b>0.45</b> (0.23-0.87) U5DR= <b>0.61</b> (0.18-2.07)	<12.5cm= <b>11.6</b> ( 7.3-14.8)  <11.5cm= <b>1.1.4</b> ( 0.6- 2.4)	N/A	N/A	•Morbidity: 39.9 •Poor sanitation (only 51% uses latrines) •Measles outbreak •Poor access to safe water	Sustained Critical 17.2	Deteriorated from serious to Critical 16.3	Sustained serious 12.0

# Nutrition Situation Estimates Central Regional Mapping

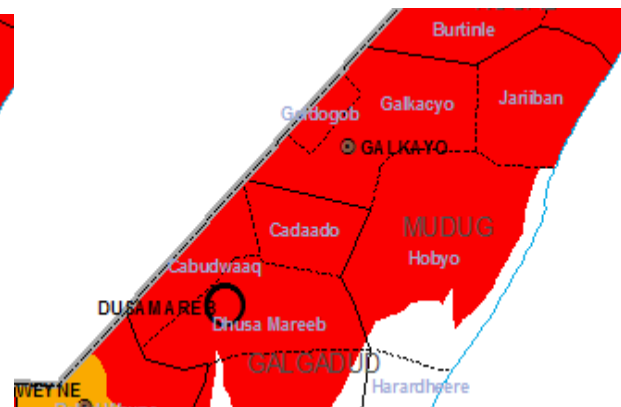
**Nutrition Situation Gu' 2016**



**Nutrition Situation Deyr 2016**



**Nutrition Projection Jan- April  
2017**



Hawd: deteriorated Sustained Critical.

Addun: deteriorated from Serious to Critical

## **Projection Feb-April 2017**

The nutrition situation in Central regions is likely to remain in Same phases till Feb - April due to reduced intake, high morbidity due to water shortages, no access to milk availability, limited health access.



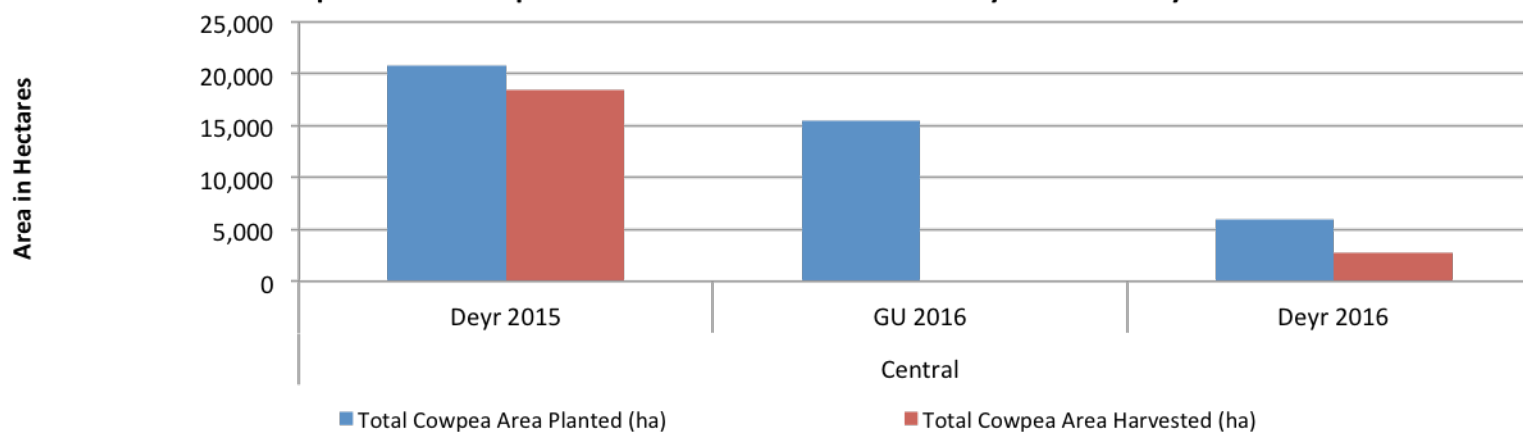
# **Food production, Market Prices & Purchasing Power**

# Cowpea Belt production

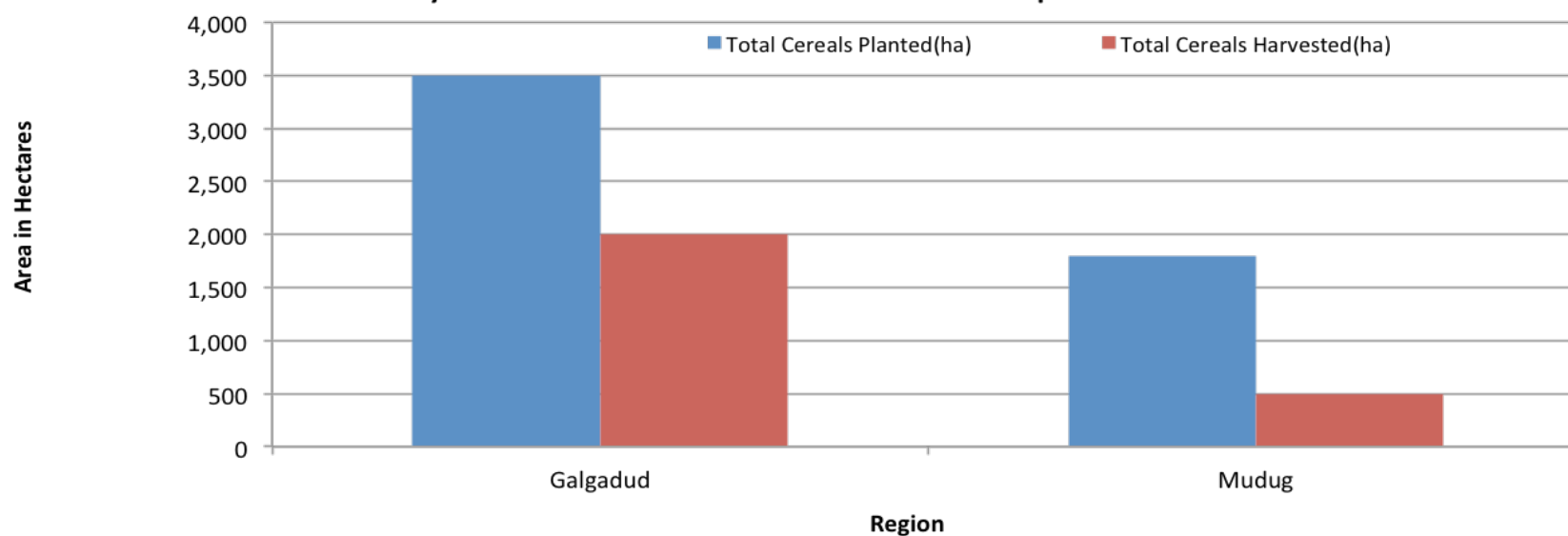
Central Production Estimates	Cowpea			Sorghum		
Districts	Deyr 2016 Production in MT	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)	Deyr 2016 Production in MT	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of 4 year average (2011-2015)
	Cowpea			Sorghum		
Elder	300	20%	16%	50	34%	60%
Xaradhere	100	4%	5%	0	0%	0%
Ceelbur	100	6%	6%	50		
Hobyo	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Central Deyr 2016 Total	500	9%	9%	100	16%	26%

- As a result of poor rains poor cowpea 500 Mt harvested in localized areas of central regions (Xara-dhere, Elbur and El-dher)

**Comparison of Cowpea Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Central**

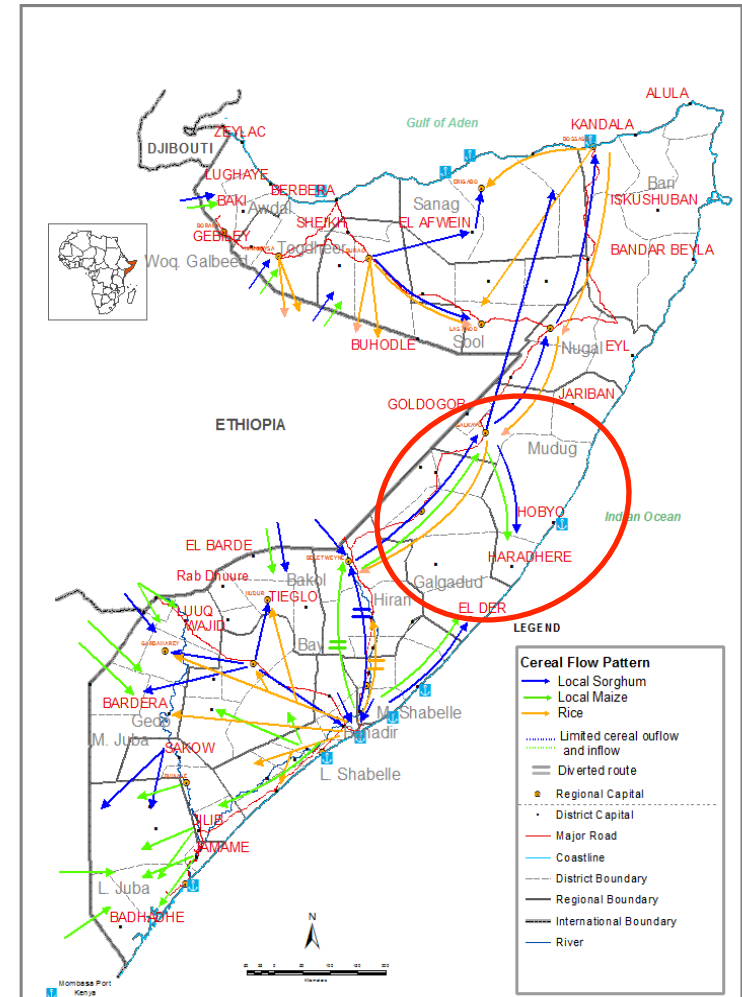


**Deyr '16 Central Area Planted Vs Harvested - Cowpea**



## Deyr 2016-17 Local Cereal Flow

- Cereal inflow (sorghum & maize) into Central from Bay, Shabelle via Hiran and Mogadishu and cross border trade from Ethiopia through Hiran and Galdogob /Mudug.
- Normal supplies of imported commodities (red rice, sugar, diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) from Bossaso and Mogadishu ports though slightly disrupted by insecurity and road blocks



**Pasture:** Very poor pasture in Addun LZ of Hobyo and Galkayo district and below average to poor Pasture in other parts of the region.

Localized areas in ceel-bur and ceel dheer had below average pasture but deteriorated quickly due to overgrazing

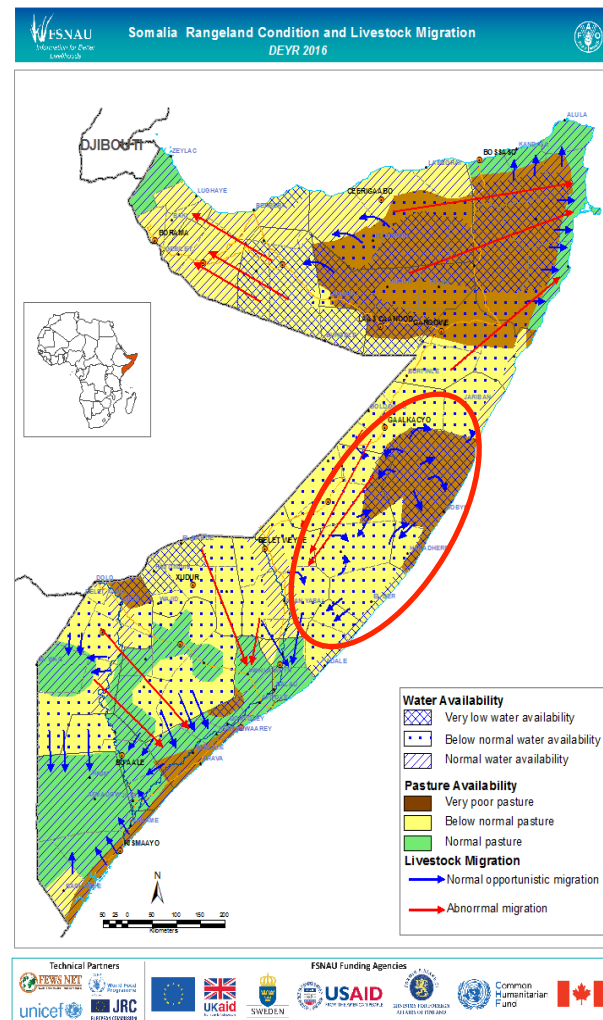
**Water:** Extreme water shortage in Addun of Hobyo and Galkayo.

Substantial deficit in the other parts of Addun and hawd.

However near normal water in Coastal deeh due to permeant water sources ( Shallow wells)

**Livestock Condition:** Poor to Very poor for most species (PET:2-1)

**Migration:** Abnormal livestock migration from Hawd and parts of addun to Hiran. Other livelihoods (Cowpea belt and coastal Deeh ) remain at home land due to limited migration options



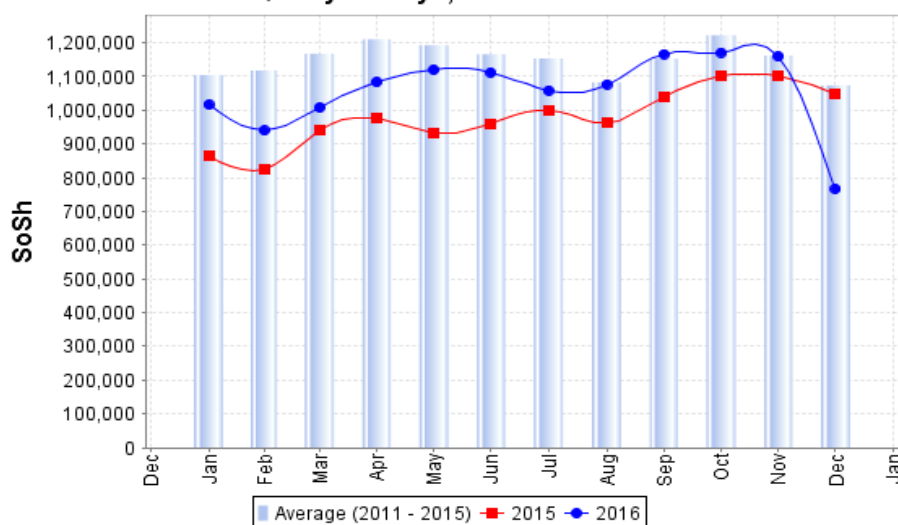
Region	Livelihoods	Conception (Deyr 2016/17)	Calving/kidding Deyr 2016/17)	Milk production Deyr 2016/17)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan– June'17	Trends in Herd Size (June'17)
						Livestock species
South Mudug and Galgaduud	Hawd	Camel: Low Sh/goat: Low	Camel: Low Sh/goat: Low-Medium	Poor	Camel: Low-Medium Sh/goat: Low	Camel: Slight decrease at BL baseline  Sheep/Goats: Decrease below baseline
	Addun	Camel: Low Sh/goat: None	Camel: Low Sh/goat: Low	Poor	Camel: Low Sh/goat: None	Camel: decrease below baseline  Sheep/Goats: decrease below baseline
	Coastal Deeh	Camel: None Cattle: None Sh/goat: None	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Poor	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/goat: None	Camel: decrease below baseline  Cattle: decreasing trend below baseline  Sh/goats: decrease below baseline
	Cowpea belt	Camel: Low Cattle: None Sh/goat: low	Camel: Low Cattle: low Sh/goat: low	Poor	Camel: Low Cattle: low Sh/goat: low	Camel: decrease below baseline  Cattle: decreasing trend below baseline  Sh/goats: decrease below baseline



# Livestock

## Regional trends in livestock prices for Hawd and Addun

**Goat Local Quality-Galkayo, Abud wak and Dusa mareb**



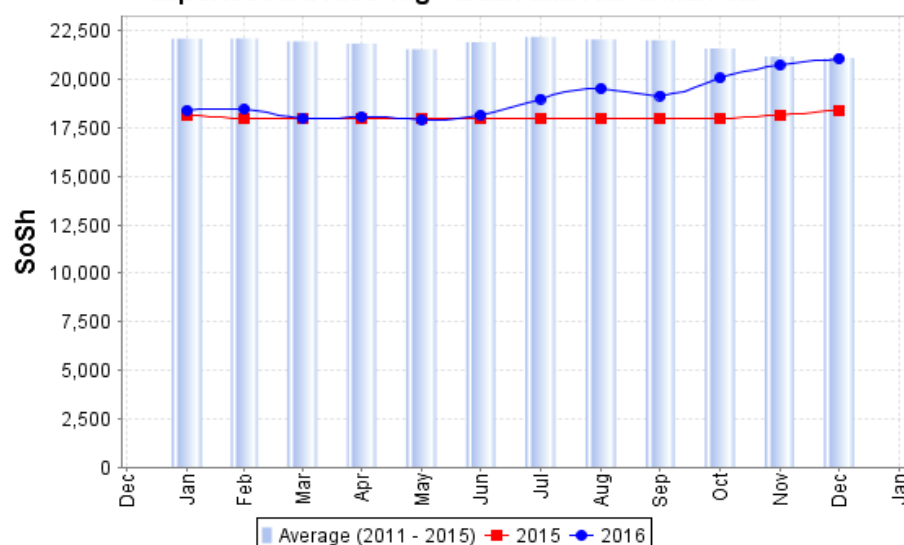
### Hawd and Addun trends price- Goat local Quality

- Dec' 15-Dec' 16: Significant decrease (29%)
- Jul' 16- Dec' 16: Significant decrease (28%)
- Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (36%)

### Contributing factors

- Deterioration in livestock body conditions
- Decline local demand result of limited restocking. And reduce local consumption

**Imported Red Rice 1kg-Addun and Hawd markets**



### Hawd & Addun Rice Price trends

- 14% increase compared to Dec '15
- 11% increase compared to July16
- 100% stable compared to 5yrs average :

### Contributing factors

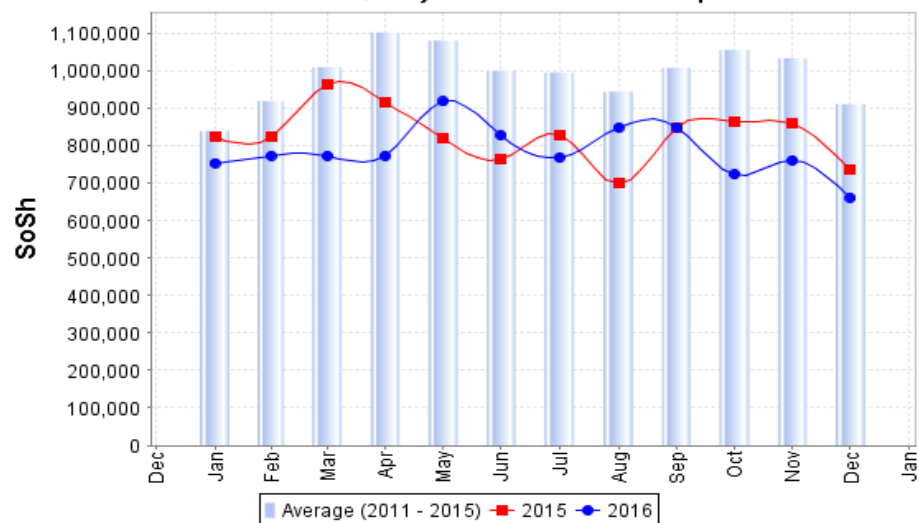
Temporary disruptions in supply by Galkayo conflicts.



# Livestock

## Regional trends in livestock prices for Cowpea belt and Coastal Deeh

**Price of Goat Local Quality-Coastal Deeh and Cowpea belt**



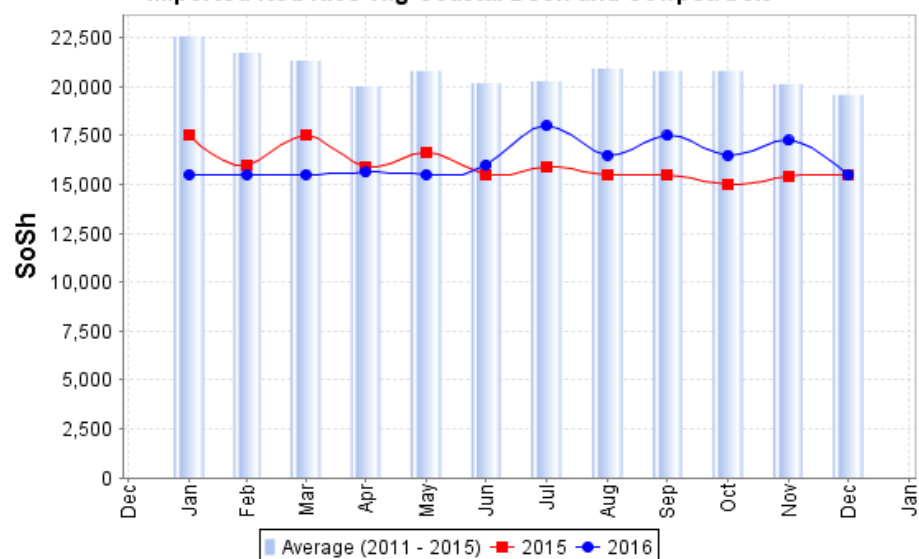
### Cowpea belt and Coastal Deeh - Goat local Quality Prices

- Dec' 15-Dec' 16: Slight decrease (10%)
- Jul' 16- Dec' 16: Slight decrease (16%)
- Dec' 16-Dec-5yr Average: decrease (27%)

### Contributing factors

- Poor local demand for livestock due to insecurity that limited traders access to the area

**Imported Red Rice 1kg-Coastal Deeh and Cowpea belt**



### Cowpea belt and Coastal Deeh –Rice prices

- Stable 100% compared to Dec '15
- 14% decreased compared to last 6 months July 2015
- 21% decrease compared to 5yr average

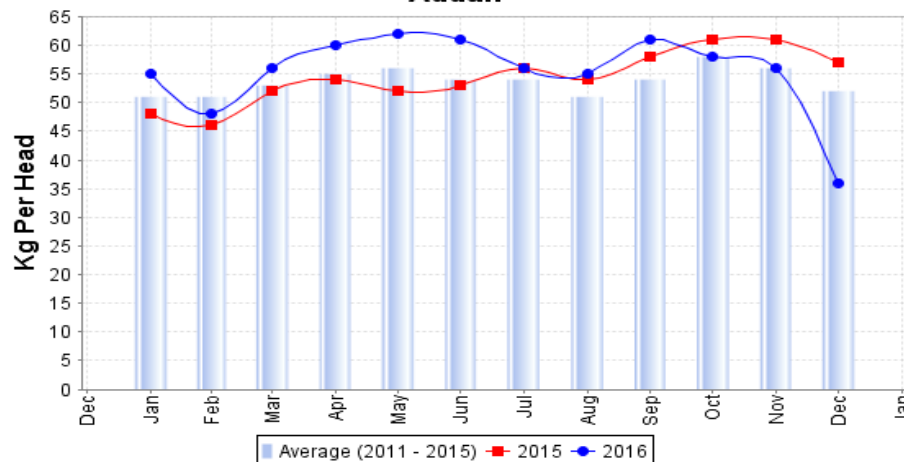
### Contributing factors:

- Improved rice supply from Mogadishu and the opening up of Temporary Hobyo port.

# Livestock

## Regional trends –Terms of Trade Livestock to Cereals

**TOT Goat Local Quality TO Imported Red Rice 1kg - Hawd & Addun**



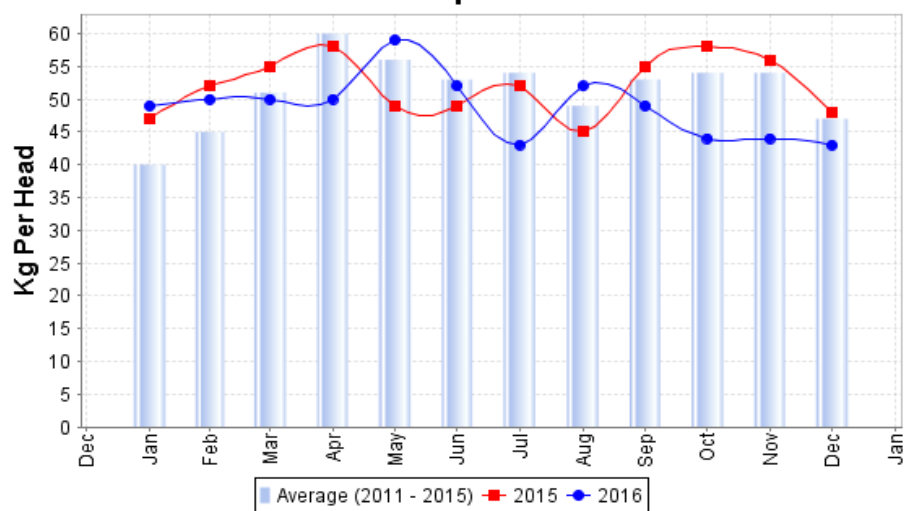
### Regional trends TOT livestock/Cereals (Hawd and Addun)

- Dec' 15-Dec' 16: Significant decrease (37%)
- Jul' 16- Dec' 16: Significant decrease (36%)
- Dec' 16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (31%)

#### Contributing factors

- Deterioration in livestock body conditions triggering drastic decline of local demands for both consumptions and restocking purposes.

**TOT Goat Local Quality TO Imported Red Rice 1kg -Coastal Deeh and Cowpea Belt**



### Regional trends TOT livestock/Cereals (Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh)

- 10% decrease compared to Dec '15
- Stable 100% compared to July '16
- 9% decrease compared to 5yrs average

#### Contributing factors

- Poor local demand for livestock due to the deterioration of livestock prices.
- Mitigated by the effect of decline rice prices



# Livestock

## Deyr 2016/17 Assessment Photos



Poor rangeland Condition, Adaado, Galgaduud Region.  
FSNAU Dec. 2016



Poor body Condition- Addun, Hobyo, Mudug-Region.  
FSNAU Dec. 2016

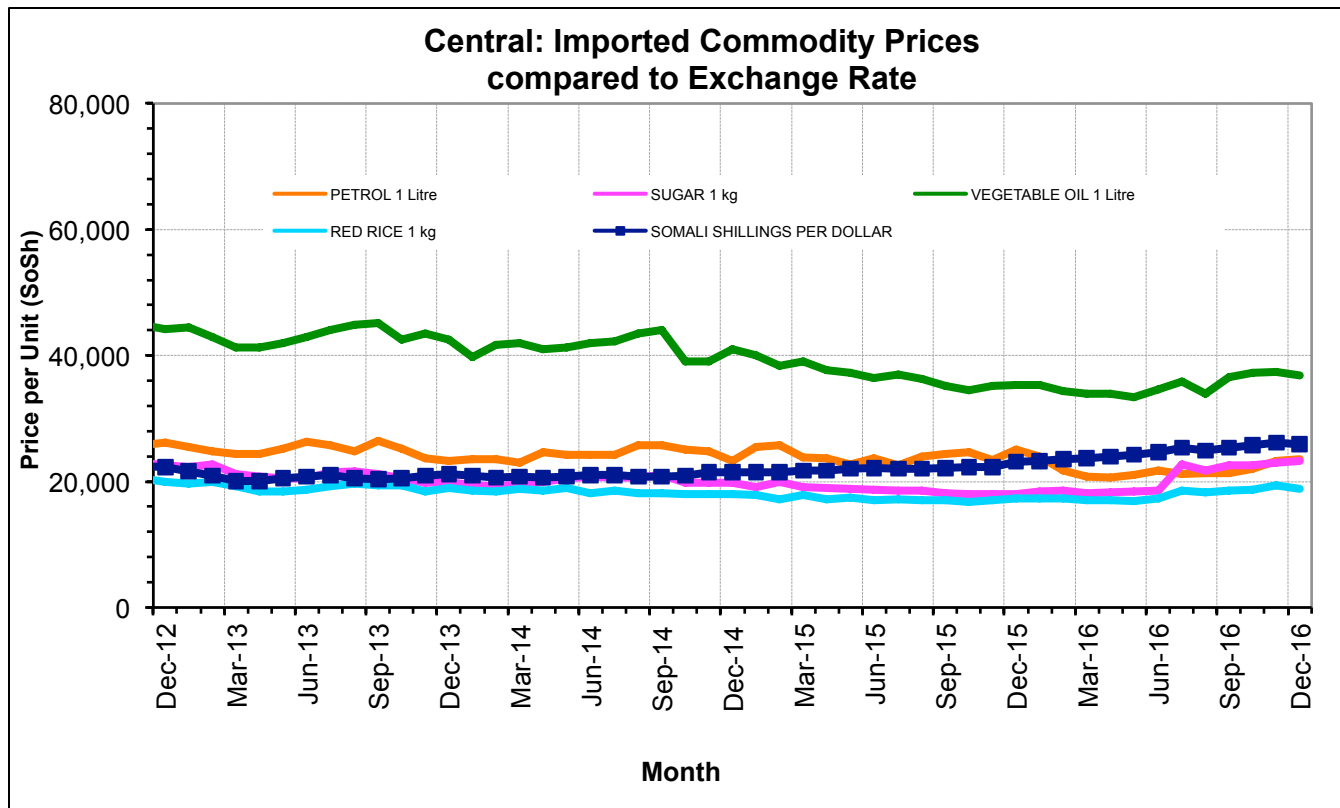


Poor Pasture Condition- Addun, Hobyo, Mudug-Region.  
FSNAU Dec. 2016



Livestock Carcas , Hawd, Abudwak. FSNAU Dec. 2016

## Trends in Imported Commodity Prices



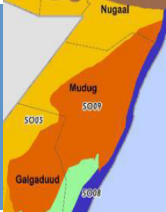
Stable imported commodities prices across the region.

### Factors influencing Commercial Import Slight Prices Increase

- Declined value of SoSh against US dollars.
- Normal supply of commodities despite existing conflicts mostly Rice and Sugar

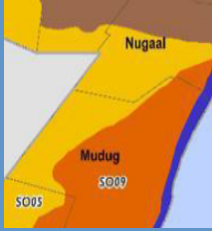
Current (Jan. 2017)	Projection (Feb. – June. 2017)
<p><b>Stressed</b></p> <p><b>Food Access:</b> Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute</p> <p><b>Nutrition Situation: Critical (GAM 22.6% SAM 4.6%)</b></p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <p>Normal cereal availability (imported commodity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Normal Access to loans and social support</li> <li>•Humanitarian Assistance: High in Hobyo &amp; Galkayo (Big part of the zone).</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Below average Deyr 2016/17 rainfall performance resulting in poor livestock body conditions (PET Score 2) and Low milk production</li> <li>•Early start of water purchases for livestock or increased cost on migration to Hiran.</li> <li>•Decreasing trend of herd size ( deaths )</li> <li>•Poor livestock prices (Goat local) decline by about 30% in all three comparison period resulting in substantial decline of TOT between livestock/cereals.(same time last year, last six</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crisis</b></p> <p><b>Food Access:</b> Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute malnutrition.</p> <p><b>Nutrition Projection: Sustained Critical</b></p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Projected stability of imported food items</li> <li>•Normal Access to loans and social support</li> <li>•Humanitarian Assistance: High in Hobyo &amp; Galkayo (Big part of the zone)</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Likely below average Gu 2017 seasonal rainfall resulting in further decline of pasture, water, livestock body condition and livestock prices.</li> <li>•Projected drastic reduction of herd size due to livestock deaths and poor reproduction.</li> <li>•Further reduction in Milk production</li> <li>•Decline TOT between livestock/cereals.</li> <li>•Access to Debt will decline-given the accumulated</li> </ul>



IPC Outcome Indicator		 Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	32% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	59% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
	HHS	30% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	rCSI	47% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Accelerated livestock loss: Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 22.6% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 4.6% SAM			
		Morbidity: 31.9%			
Mortality	CDR	0.18/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	U5DR	1.51/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	10% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	0.5% received at least once in past six months			

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb – June 2017)
<p><b>Stressed</b></p> <p><b>Food Access:</b> adequate to meet food consumption requirements</p> <p><b>Nutrition Situation:</b> <i>GAM 17.2% SAM 3.6%</i></p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <p>Migration options to Ethiopia and Hiran region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Normal cereal availability (imported commodity)</li> <li>•Normal access to Social support though overstretched.</li> <li>•Humanitarian Assistance: <i>High in Hobyo &amp; Galkayo (Big part of the zone)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Substantial Deyr rain deficit, resulted in deterioration of rangeland conditions leading to below average body condition.</li> <li>•Decreasing trend of herd size ( deaths )</li> <li>•Poor milk availability owing to the poor livestock condition.</li> <li>•Decline TOT between livestock/cereals due to declined goat price (lower than three comparison period) and increase of Cereal I price ( higher than three comparison period)</li> <li>•CMB. In both regions increased in all three comparison period</li> <li>•Debt level for the Poor: increase from \$100 to \$ 200</li> <li>•Evolving insecurity affecting in parts of Abudwak and Gal-kayo</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crisis</b></p> <p><b>Food Access:</b> HH has significant food consumption gap with high malnutrition rate</p> <p><b>Nutrition Projection:</b> <i>Sustained Critical</i></p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Projected stability of imported food items</li> <li>•social support</li> <li>•Limited access to loans due to the accrued debt levels.</li> </ul> <p>Humanitarian Assistance: <i>High in Hobyo &amp; Galkayo (Big part of the zone)</i></p> <p><b>Negative factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Below average projected Gu 2017 rains with further deterioration of pasture, water, livestock body condition, milk production and livestock prices</li> <li>•Further decline of herd sizes (more death and even sales)</li> <li>•Projected drastic reduction of herd size.</li> <li>•Projected decline TOT between livestock/cereals</li> <li>•Further increase in Debt level for the Poor: owing to the additional cost of livestock hand feeding and Migration .</li> <li>•Access to Debt will decline-given the accumulated level of Debts</li> <li>• Nutrition: Further Deterioration in Nutrition situation.</li> </ul>

## 2016/17 Post Deyr Area Classification Justification Summary Hawd Pastoral (Northeast and Central Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		 Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	29% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	47% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	28% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
	rCSI	31% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Accelerated livestock loss: Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 17.2% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 3.6% SAM			
		Morbidity: 39.9%			
Mortality	CDR	0.13/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	U5DR	0.27/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	11% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	2% received at least once in past six months			

Current : Jan-2017	Projection (Feb- June2017)
<p><b>Crisis</b>  <b>Food Access:</b> Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute malnutrition</p> <p><b>Nutrition data:</b> not available</p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Localized Deyr 2016/17 rains facilitated migration for livestock</li> <li>•Access to marine resource (Some part of the population)</li> <li>•Normal cereal availability (imported commodity)</li> <li>•Humanitarian Assistance in Parts of the zone (Hobyo/ Garacad)</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors:</b>  Poor Deyr rains resulted below average livestock body conditions reducing livestock products (milk &amp; meat) and also market value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Herd sizes: (Sheep/goat are below baseline due to livestock deaths and other offtakes-sales.</li> <li>•CMB: both Mudug and Galgadud increased in the three comparison period</li> <li>•TOT Goat/Sorghum. Decline in all three comparison period</li> <li>•Debt level for the Poor: increase from \$135 to \$ 200</li> <li>•Humanitarian assistance: <b>Very Low/Non Ceel-dheer</b>,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crisis</b>  <b>Food Access:</b> Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute malnutrition</p> <p><b>Nutrition data:</b> not available</p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Labor migration for fishing and marine resource</li> <li>•Access to community social support</li> <li>•Staple prices of staple food commodities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor forecast of Gu '17 rains that will deterioration of rangeland resource and livestock body.</li> <li>•Forecasted poor access to Milk and income from livestock</li> <li>•Projected decline in Herd sizes due to likely livestock deaths and offtake.</li> <li>•Further deterioration in TOT livestock/ cereal</li> <li>•Access to Debt will be overstretched given the accumulated level of Debts -Business closing down in the rural</li> <li>•Civil insecurity and poor access in the vast part of the Zone.</li> </ul>



Current (Jan. 2017)	Projected(Feb – June 2017)
<p><b>Crisis (IPC Phase 3)</b>  <b>Food Access:</b> Food Access: Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute malnutrition</p> <p><b>Positive factors:</b>  Some deyr 2016/17 harvest, One Months cereals stock for Cel-Dheer districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Self employment (collection of firewood and charcoal production) and other minor income sources ( portage, stone production, remittance and social support</li> <li>•Normal access to Social support though overstretched.</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors:</b>  Poor Deyr rains resulting in below average and poor livestock body conditions, lack of milk and other livestock products</p> <p>Lack of cereal stock owing to successive seasons of crop failure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Decreasing herd size trend to below baseline levels.</li> <li>•Terms of trade (ToT) Goat to Rice remain stable yearly, but decline compared to last 6 months and 5 years.</li> <li>•TOT Goat/Sorghum. Declined in all comparison period</li> <li>•CMB. <i>In both regions increased in all three comparison period</i></li> <li>•Debt level increase around \$from 120 to 150</li> <li>•Lack of humanitarian access in the areas controlled by insurgents.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crisis (IPC Phase 3)</b>  <b>Food Access:</b> Food Access: Household groups has significant food consumption gaps with high acute malnutrition</p> <p><b>Positive factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Expected low-medium calving and medium kidding for all livestock species.</li> <li>•Access to community social support</li> <li>•Available saleable animals-though below BL</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Depletion of rangeland resource and Poor milk availability</li> <li>•Lack of own cereal stocks and Increase in cereal prices due to crop failure and low supply from other regions.</li> <li>•Continued decline of Herd sizes to unsustainable levels.</li> <li>•Declined ToT livestock/cereal</li> <li>•Access to Debt will decline-given the accumulated level of Debts</li> </ul>

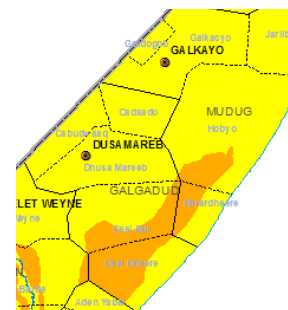
### Current Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

LZs	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
Hawd		50%P	50%P		
Addun		50%P	50%P		
Cowpea		25% M	100%P;25%M		
Coastal Deh		50%P	50%P		

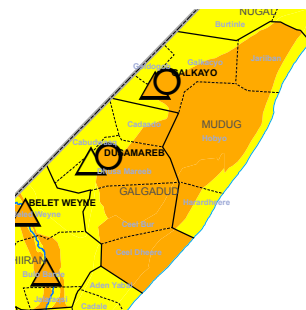
### Projected: Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

LZs	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis		Phase 5: Catastrophe
Hawd		25% M	100%P;25%M		
Addun		25%M	100%P;25%M		
Cowpea		25% M	50%P 25%M	50%P	
Coastal Deh		25%M	100%P;25%M		

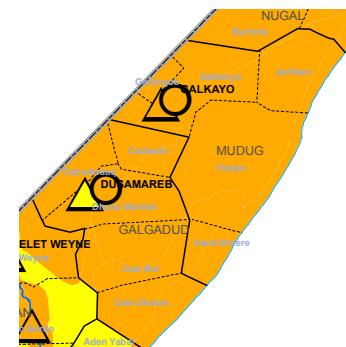
MAP 1: IPC, post-Gu (Gu 2016)



MAP 2: IPC Current Deyr 2016



MAP 3: IPC Projection (Feb-Jun 17)





## Affected Rural Population by District– Current

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	43 463	6 500	0	0	6 500	6 500	0
	Cadaado	52 489	9 100	0	0	7 900	9 100	0
	Ceel Buur	43 692	6 600	2 900	0	6 800	11 100	0
	Ceel Dheer	53 561	9 700	7 300	0	8 400	18 000	0
	Dhuusamarreeb	72 908	13 900	0	0	11 800	13 600	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>266 113</b>	<b>46 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	6 000	0	0	5 000	6 000	0
	Hobyo	89 599	19 800	3 700	0	14 200	21 600	0
	Xarardheere	9 074	1 500	1 300	0	1 400	3 100	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>134 784</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>400 897</b>	<b>73 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62 000</b>	<b>89 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>73 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>		<b>62 000</b>	<b>89 000</b>	

## Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Current

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	116 182	23 200	0	0	17 400	23 200	0
	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49 197	3 300	10 100	0	6 500	20 000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	76 077	11 400	0	0	11 400	11 400	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18 346	7 300	0	0	3 700	3 700	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6 312	600	0	0	2 300	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>266 113</b>	<b>46 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	66 425	13 200	0	0	10 000	13 300	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24 184	9 600	0	0	4 800	4 800	0
	Hawd Pastoral	19 861	3 000	0	0	3 000	3 000	0
	Cowpea Belt	24 314	1 600	5 000	0	3 200	9 900	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>134 784</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>400 897</b>	<b>73 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62 000</b>	<b>89 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>73 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>		<b>62 000</b>	<b>89 000</b>	

## Affected Rural Population by District– Projection

		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	43 463	9 800	0	0	5 400	18 500	0
	Cadaado	52 489	13 100	0	0	6 600	23 600	0
	Ceel Buur	43 692	9 800	3 800	0	5 700	17 100	1 900
	Ceel Dheer	53 561	10 200	11 400	0	7 000	19 000	4 900
	Dhuusamarreeb	72 908	19 500	0	0	9 300	33 200	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>266 113</b>	<b>62 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34 000</b>	<b>111 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	9 000	0	0	5 000	16 000	0
	Hobyo	89 599	22 600	7 000	0	11 300	39 900	2 500
	Xarardheere	9 074	1 700	2 000	0	1 200	3 100	900
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>134 784</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>59 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>400 897</b>	<b>95 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>170 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>95 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>		<b>52 000</b>	<b>180 000</b>	

## Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Projection

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Total Affected Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	116 182	31 900	0	0	14 500	55 200	0
	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49 197	6 500	13 400	0	6 500	13 100	6 800
	Hawd Pastoral	76 077	17 100	0	0	9 500	32 300	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18 346	5 500	1 800	0	2 300	9 600	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6 312	1 100	0	0	1 100	1 100	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>266 113</b>	<b>62 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34 000</b>	<b>111 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	66 425	18 300	0	0	8 400	31 600	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24 184	7 300	2 400	0	3 100	12 700	0
	Hawd Pastoral	19 861	4 500	0	0	2 700	8 400	0
	Cowpea Belt	24 314	3 200	6 600	0	3 400	6 500	3 400
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>134 784</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>59 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>400 897</b>	<b>95 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>170 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>95 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>		<b>52 000</b>	<b>180 000</b>	



*The End*