FSNAU
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia
www.fsnau.org

Information for Better Livelihoods

FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Post *Deyr* 2016 Assessment

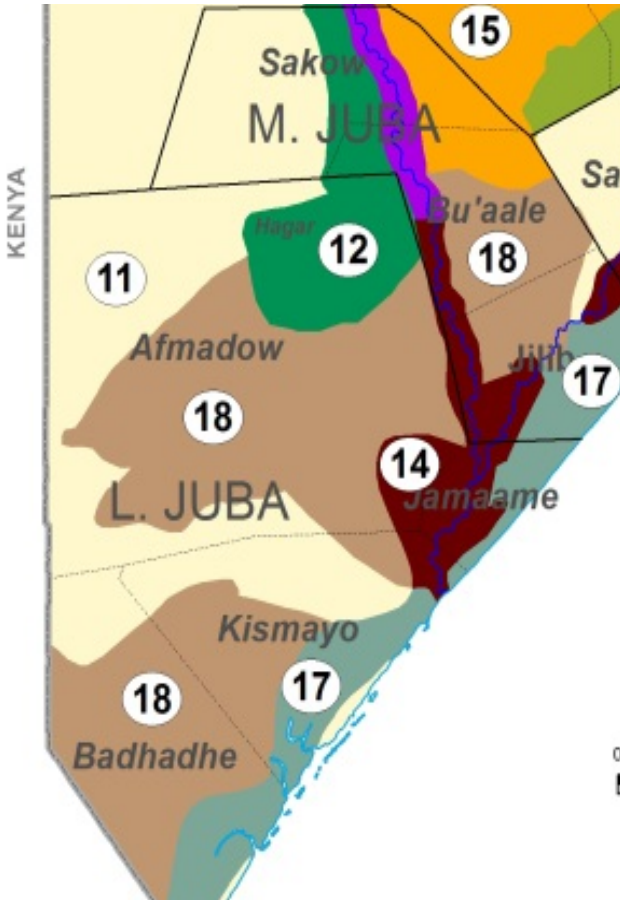
Juba Regions

January 23, 2017

Technical Partners: FEWS NET, WFP World Food Programme, unicef, JRC European Commission

FSNAU Funding Agencies: European Union, UKaid from the British people, Sweden, USAID from the American people, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Common Humanitarian Fund

Main Livelihood Groups
Sources of Food and Income

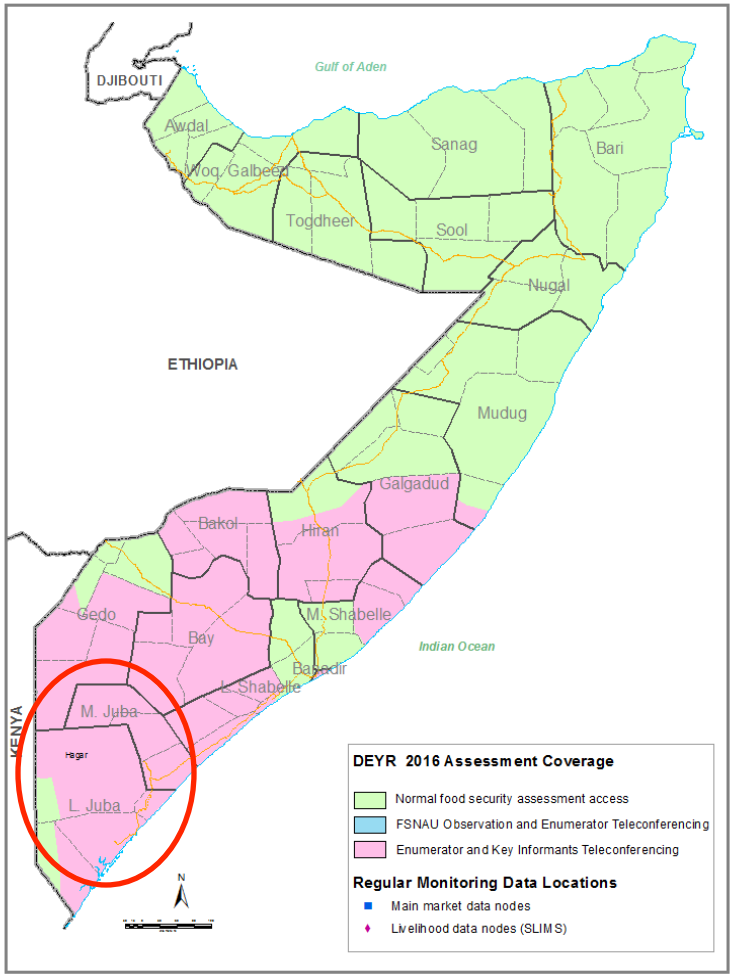


- **Three Agropastoral Livelihoods**
  - ❑ Southern agro-pastoral are more pastoral than agriculturalists. Main sources of income: sale of livestock & livestock products, self-employment (fodder and bush products sales); main sources of food: purchase and own production
  - ❑ **Sorghum agropastoral** High potential are more agriculturalists than pastoralists. Main sources of income: sale of crops, livestock products and labour; main sources of food: own crop production and purchases.
  - ❑ **Sothern Rain-fed**: maize, cattle and goat and sheep
- **Riverine Livelihood (Juba riverine pump and gravity irrigation)** are agriculturalists. Main sources of income: sale of crops and labour; main sources of food: purchase and own crop production.
- **Two Pastoral Livelihoods (Southern Inland and Juba Pastoralists)**
  - ❑ Primary sources of income of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
  - ❑ Primary sources of food of poor: purchase and own production
  - ❑ Primary livelihood assets of poor: camel, cattle and sheep/goat

Deyr 2016 Seasonal Assessment Coverage

Field Access and Field Data Locations

- FSNAU/ partners accessed some rural areas(around Dhobley) of Juba directly to collect food security and nutrition data.
- In the rest of the regions, data was collected through teleconferencing with enumerators and key informants.

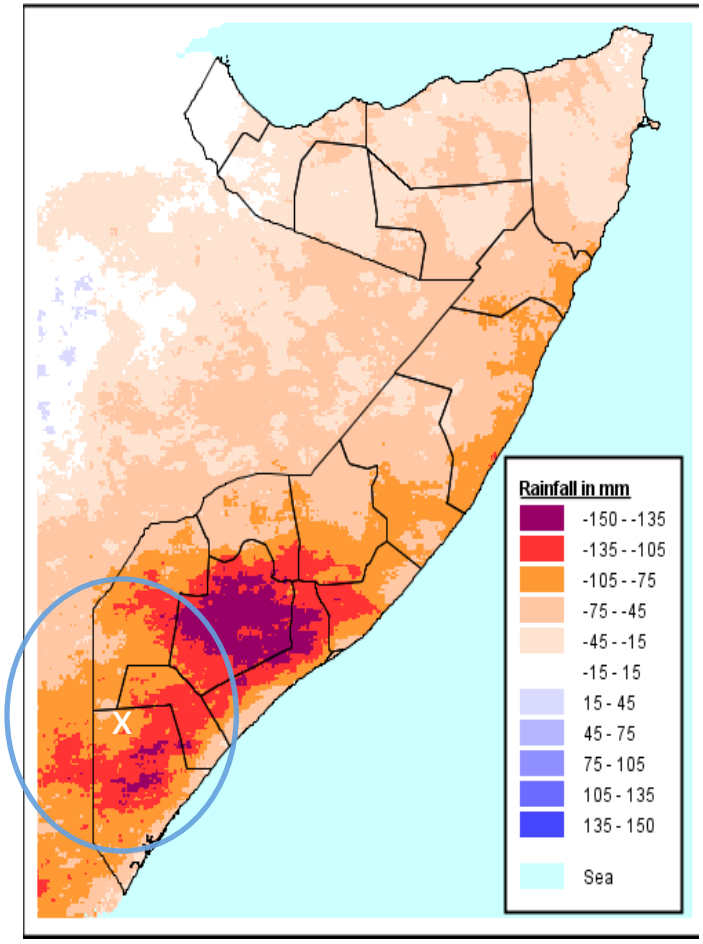


Climate
Rainfall Conditions

Overall Statement: Poor to below average Deyr rains in all livelihoods with low coverage, late start and early ending.

- **Start of rains**: The rains started late in the second dekad of November and ended in early December
- **Amount:** Below average to poor with intermittent of dry spell (less 75 – 105 mm)
- **Distribution:** Poor coverage, most areas including Sakow, and Salagla with limited rainy days. Coastal areas did not receive rainfall at all

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



Source: JRC and TAMSAT

Climate

Vegetation Conditions

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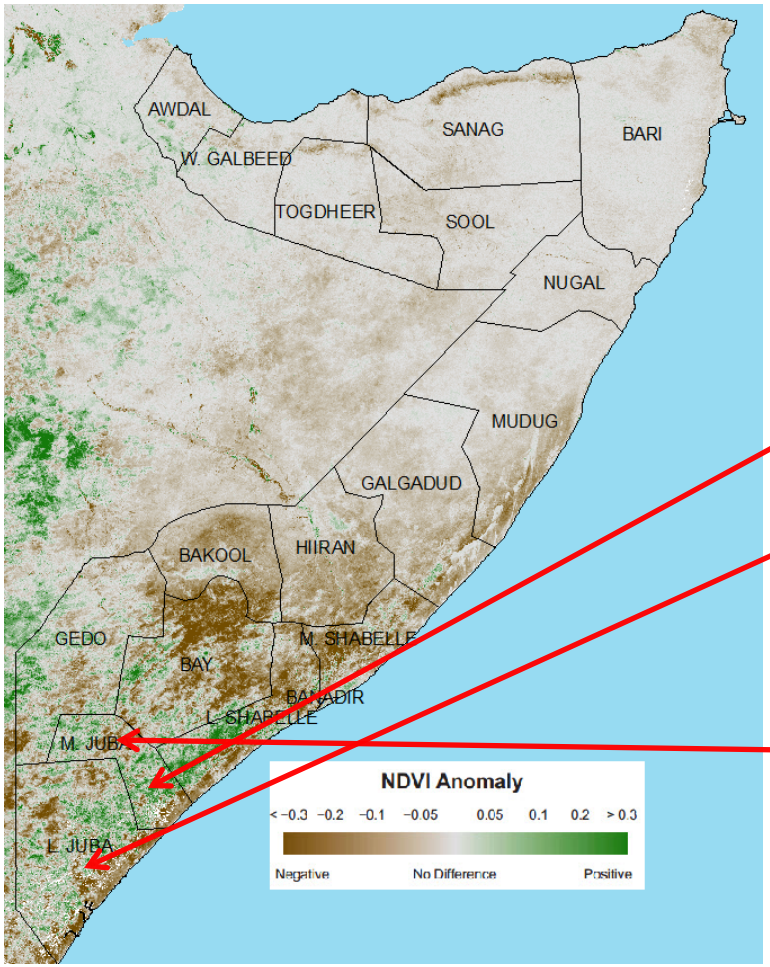
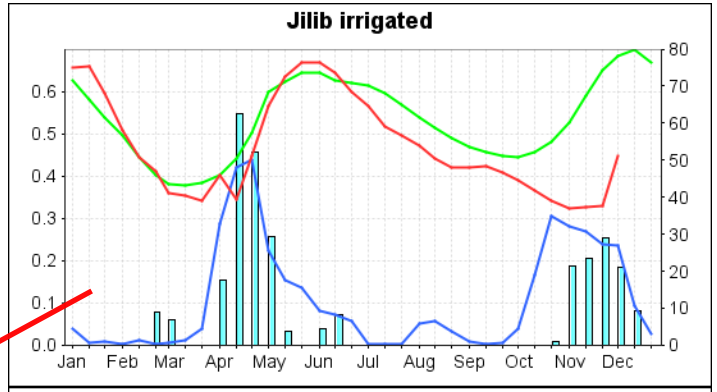
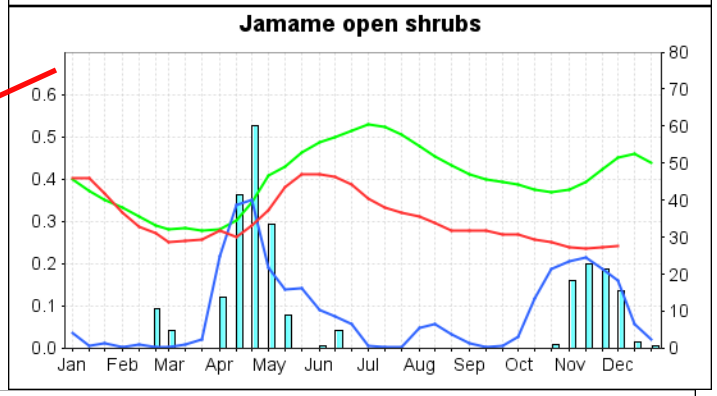
E-MODIS Anomaly December Dek 3 2016

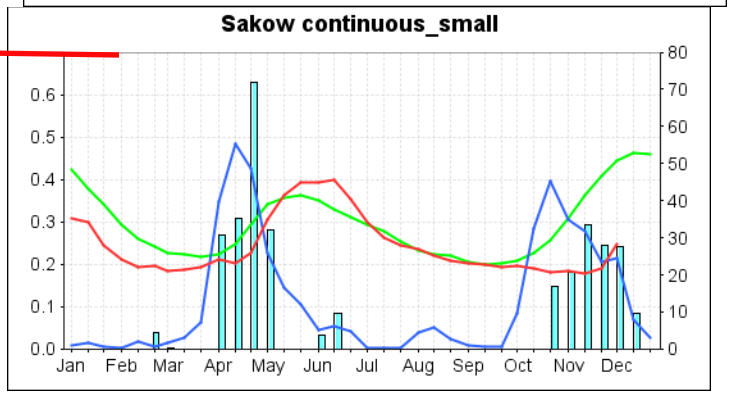


Source: USGS/ FEWS NET

Trends in NDVI & RFE by district and land cover







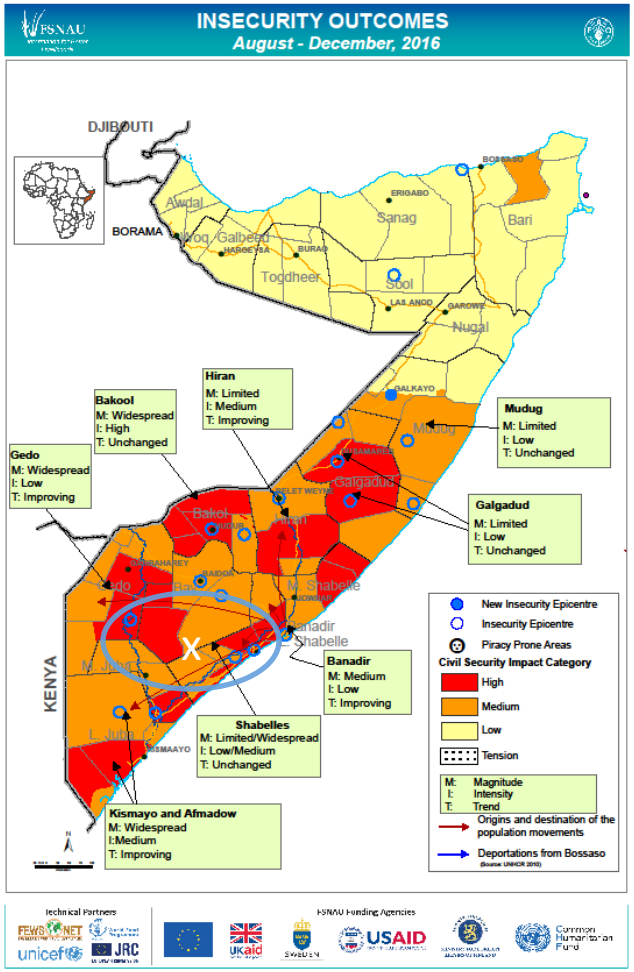
CIVIL INSECURITY

Overall Statement:

Generally unstable security situation caused by the presence of insurgent groups in the regions.

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition:

- Human causalities.
- Population displacement
- Taxations
- Disruptions of trade and humanitarian access.



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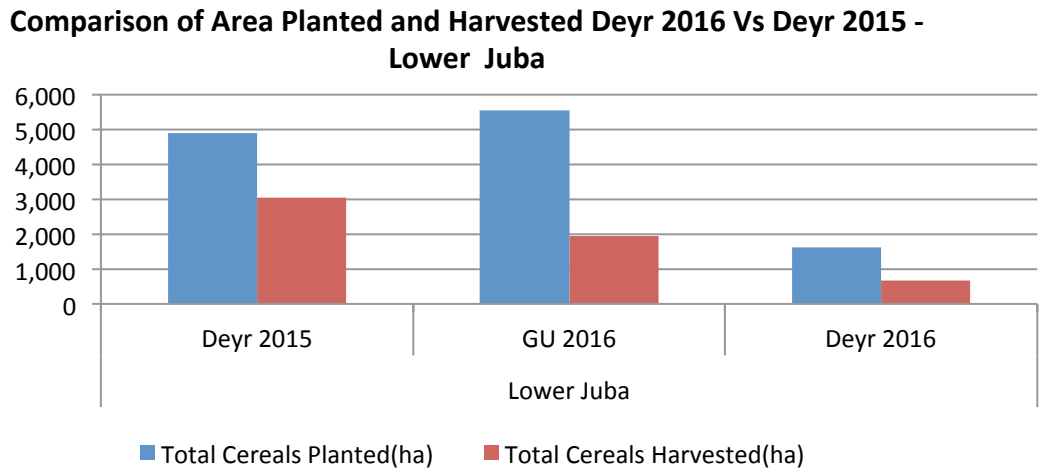
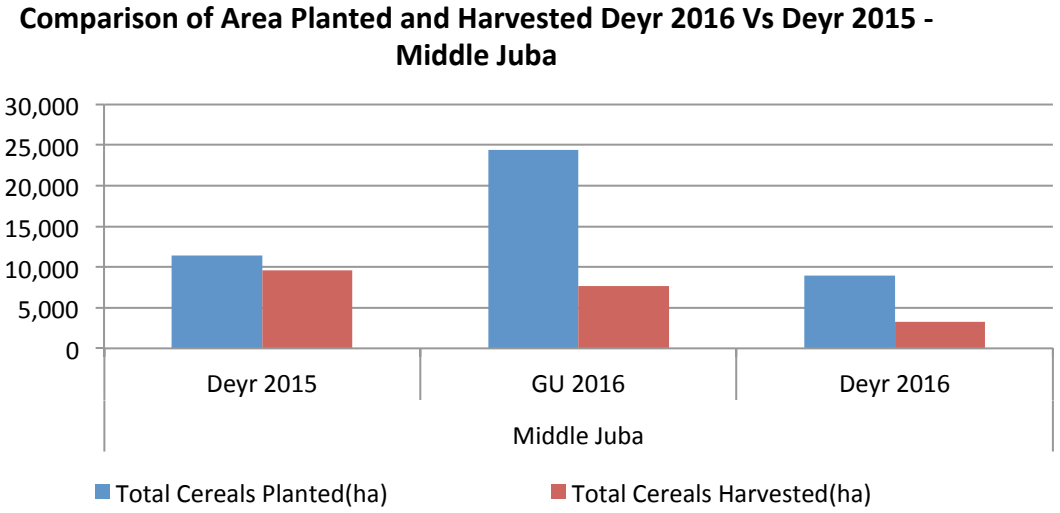
Food production, Market Prices & Purchasing Power

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016 Crop Planted vs Harvested





Factors Affecting Production:

- Late and poor to below average Deyr 2016 rainfall resulted to reduction of the areas harvested

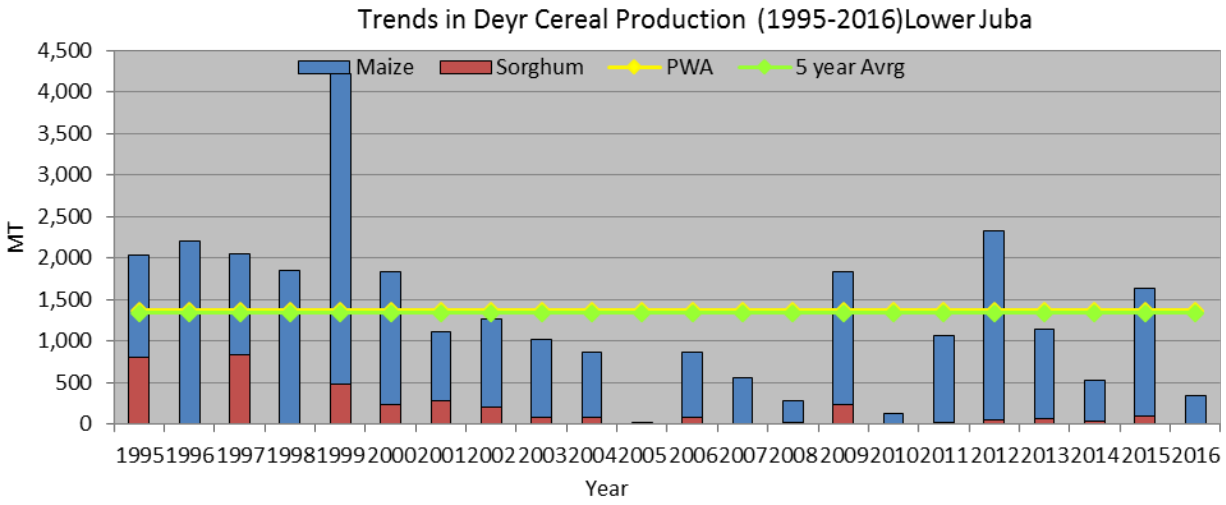
Agriculture

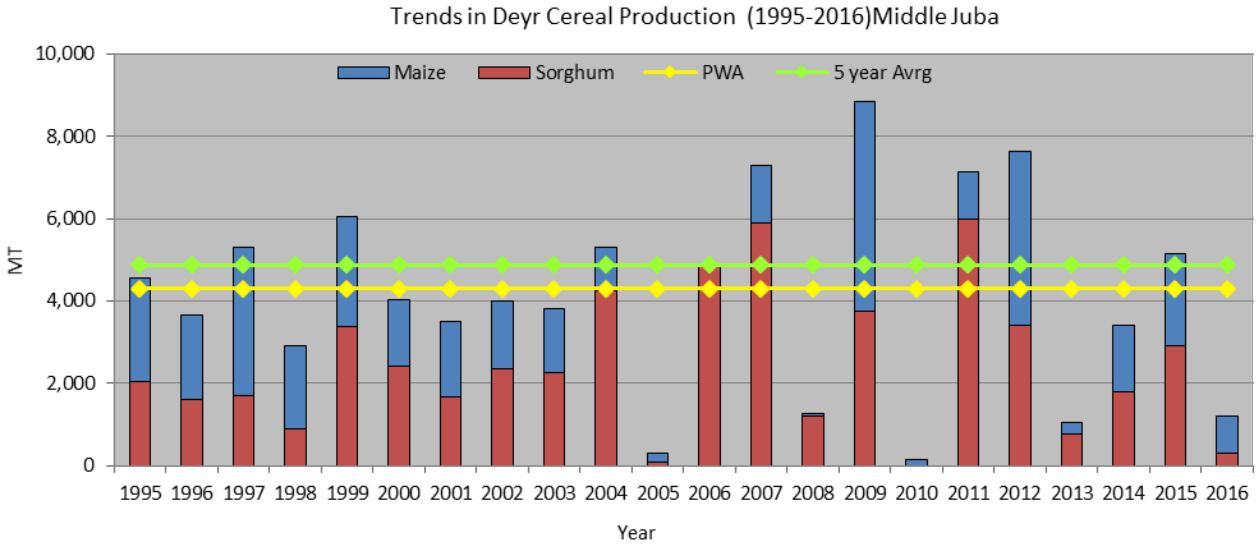
Deyr 2016 Crop Production Juba regions

Juba Hoose (Lower) Cereal Production Estimates						
Districts	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2015)	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Afmadow	50	0	50	26%	22%	38%
Hagar	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Jamaame	250	0	250	23%	39%	30%
Kismaayo	50	0	50	21%	22%	19%
Juba Hoose (Lower) Deyr 2016 Total	350	0	350	21%	25%	25%

Juba Dhexe (Middle) Cereal Production Estimates						
Districts	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2015)	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bu'aale	250	100	350	35%	38%	44%
Jilib	350	0	350	32%	32%	28%
Saakow	300	200	500	16%	22%	18%
Juba Dhexe (Middle) Deyr 2016 Total	900	300	1,200	23%	28%	25%

Deyr 2016 Crop Production Jubas





- Poor cereal production of (1,550 Mt).
- expected off season is around (200 Mt)

AGRICULTURE

Other crop production
Deyr 2016

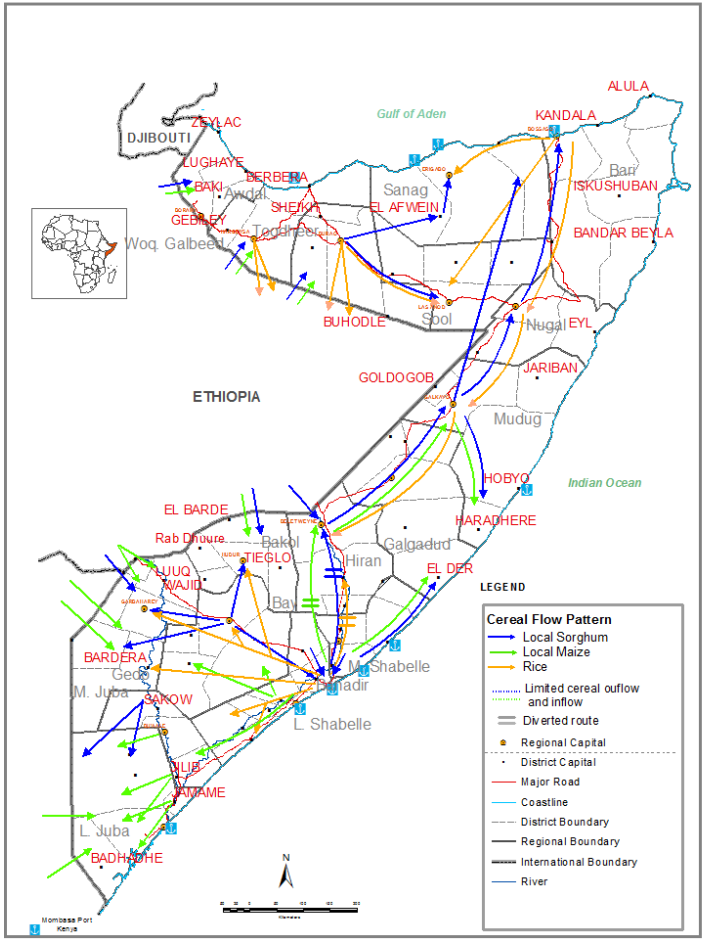
OTHER CROP PRODUCTION		
Districts	**cowpea**	**Sesame**
Middle JUBA	**0**	**50**
Lower JUBA	**50**	**100**
Total	**50**	**150**

Agriculture

Deyr 2016 Local Cereal Flow Map

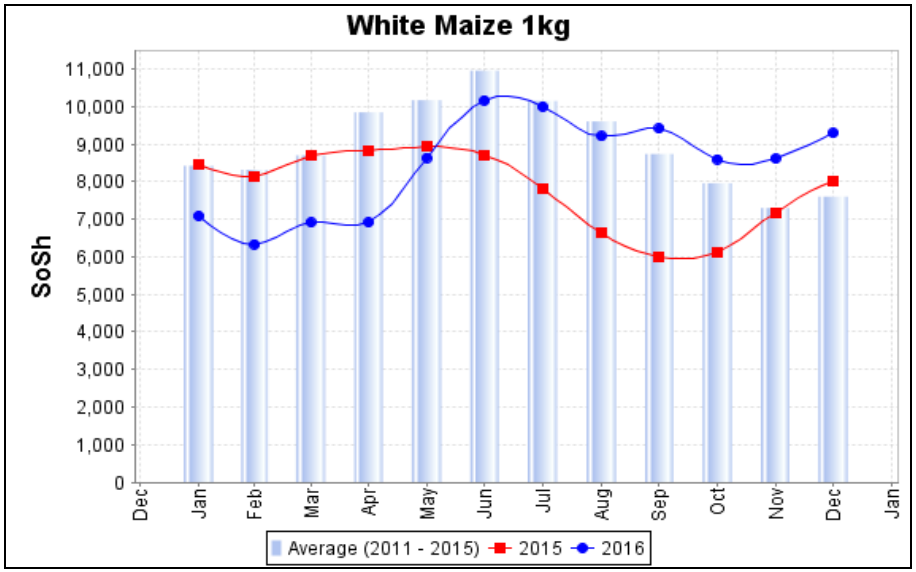
Normal pattern of cereal flow:

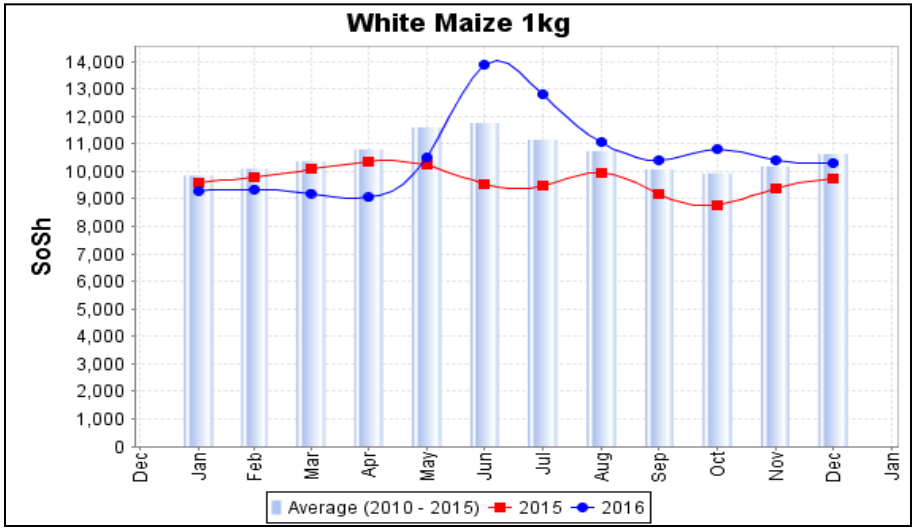
- Sorghum flow from Bay region
- Maize flow from Shebelle
- Wheat/maize flow from Garisa county
- Imported



AGRICULTURE

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices of JUBA (Regional markets)





Regional White Maize Prices

- In Middle Juba, maize price increased by 16%, 22% compared a year ago, 5-yrs av(2011-2015), **(Sosh 9291 Dec'16, Sosh 8033 Dec'15,Sosh 7601 5yrs av)**

Regional White Maize Prices

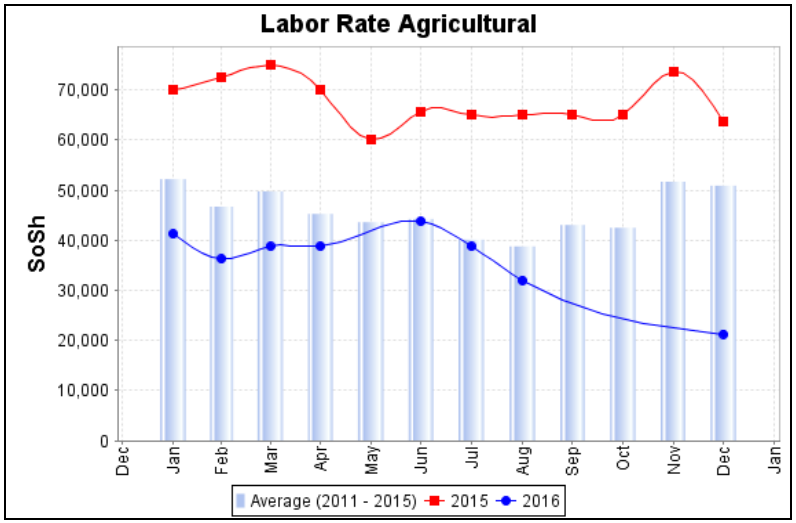
- In L. Juba increased by 6%, and 1% compared Dec'15 and 5-year respectively (Sosh 10300 Dec'16, Sosh 9320 Dec'15,Sosh 10227 5-yrs av)

Contributing factors:

- Decreased supply of cereal maize as a result of poor crop production in Deyr 2016
- On the hand increased maize supply from Shebelle to Jamame to reduce price slightly

AGRICULTURE

Regional Trends in Agriculture Labour rate and TOT
JUBA

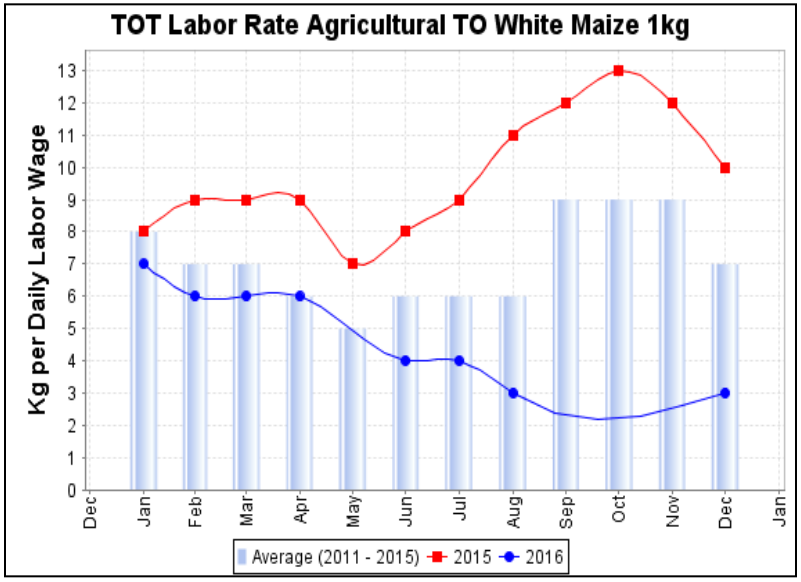


Regional Agricultural labor rate

Agriculture labour rate has decreased to 67%, 58% compared to Dec'15 and the five years average (2011-2015) hence (Dec'16 Sosh 21250, Dec'15 Sosh 63750, 5-yrs av Sosh 50870) respectively

Contributing factor:

- Poor rainfall performance
- Poor crop harvest
- Reduced agri-labour demand
- Decreased agri-labour rate
- Increased cereal price



TOT: Agriculture labor rate to White Maize

- Agriculture labour rate has declined to 70%, 57%, compared to Dec'15 and 5-yrs av(2011-2015) hence (3kg in Dec'16, 10kg Dec15, 7kg in 5-yrs av) respectively.

Contributing factor:

- Decreased maize production
- Increased maize price
- Decreased agri-labour opportunity
- Decreased Agri-labour rate

AGRICULTURE

Crops performance photos JUBA

Maize-Late planted- Riverine – Bu' ale – M Juba- FSAU –Dec.' 16

Maize-late planted-Juba Riverine -Buale-M Juba – FSNAU – Dec. 16

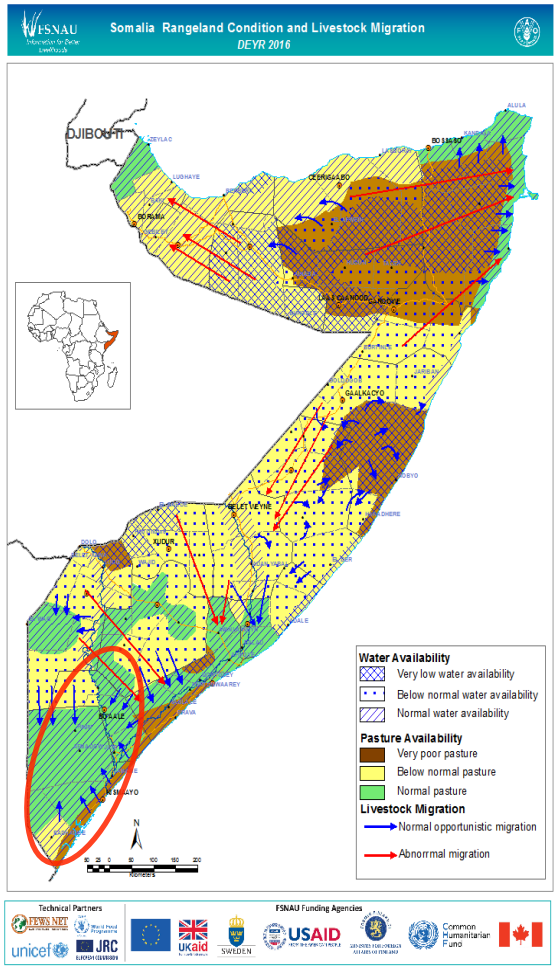
Maize-Late planted- Riverine – Sakow – M Juba- FSAU –Dec.' 16

Average body- southern Inland Pastoral – Dhoble - L/ Juba –FSNAU – Dec. 2016

LIVESTOCK

Rangeland Condition and livestock Migration
Deyr 2016

- **Pasture**: Below average to poor pasture and average condition in the lower part of the region
- **Water**: average to below average in most livelihoods, but average along the Coast (permanent Shallow wells)
- **Livestock Condition**: is average (PET 3) camel, below average (PET 2) for cattle and sheep/goat with recovery process though there is high pressure of the livestock in- migration
- **Migration**: High in-migration from Bakool, Gedo and Shebelle regions with huge internal migration



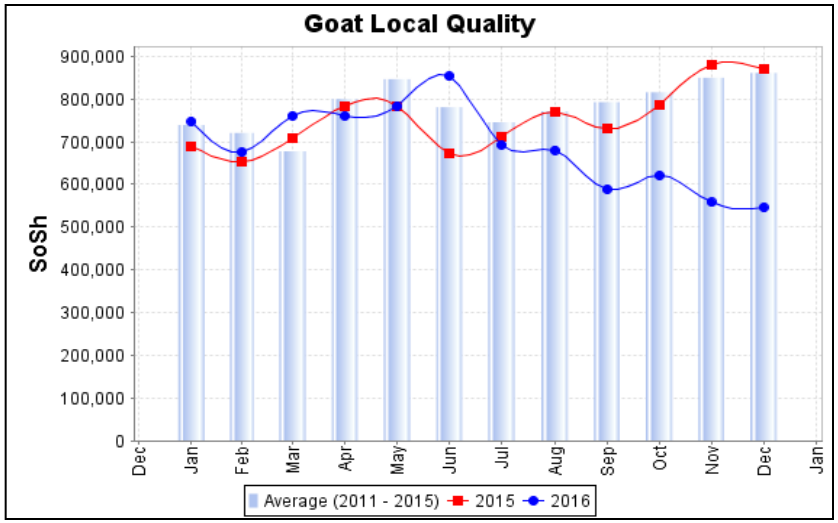
LIVESTOCK

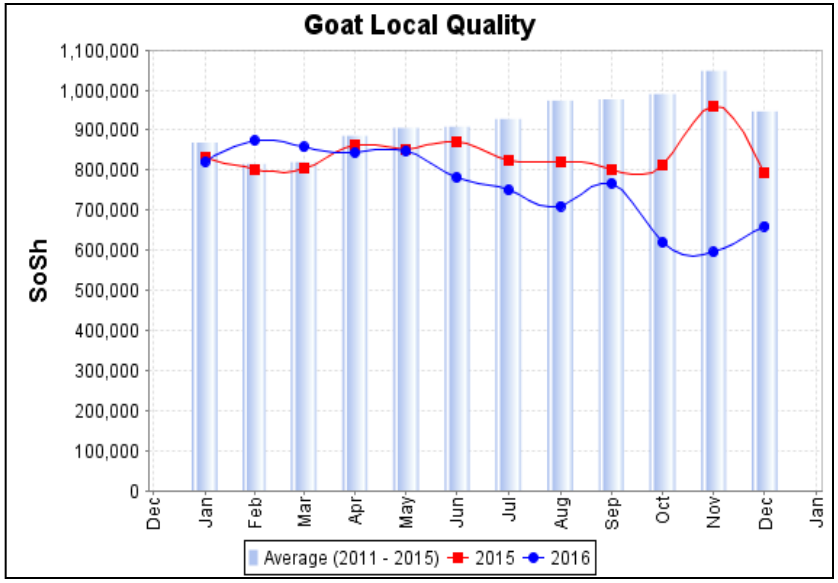
Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production in Jubba

Livelihoods	Conception (Jan'17)	Calving/ kidding (Jan'17)	Milk production (Jan'17)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan-June'17	Trends in Herd Size (June 17) by livestock species
Juba Pastoral:	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low-Medium	Cattle: Medium Sh/goat: Medium	Cattle: below average Sh/goat: below average	Cattle: Medium Sheep/goat: Low-Medium	Cattle: Decreasing below BL Sh/goat: Decreasing trend below Bl.
Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Low Sh/goat: Low-Medium	Camel: Medium Sh/goat: Medium	Average Sh/goat: below average	Camel: Medium Sh/goat: Low-Medium	Camel: Increasing above BL Sh/goat: Decrease below BL.
Southern Rain fed	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Cattle: below average Sh/goat: below average	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Cattle: Decreasing below BL Trend Sh/goat: Decreasing BL
Southern Agro-pastoral	cattle:Low Sh/goat: Low-Medium	cattle: Medium Sh/goat: Medium	Cattle: below average Sh/goat: below average	Cattle : Medium Sh/goat: Low	Cattle: decreasing trend Sh/goat Decreasing trend
Sorghum HP AP	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low-Medium	Cattle: Medium Sh/goat: Medium	Cattle: below average Sh/goat: below average	Cattle: Medium Sheep/goat: Low	Cattle: Decreasing trend Sh/goat: Decreasing trend

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Livestock Prices
Deyr 2016 JUBA





Regional Trends in Goat Local Quality Price

In middle Juba local goat price has decreased to **37%** and **37%** compared to both a year ago and 5-years av (2011-2015)

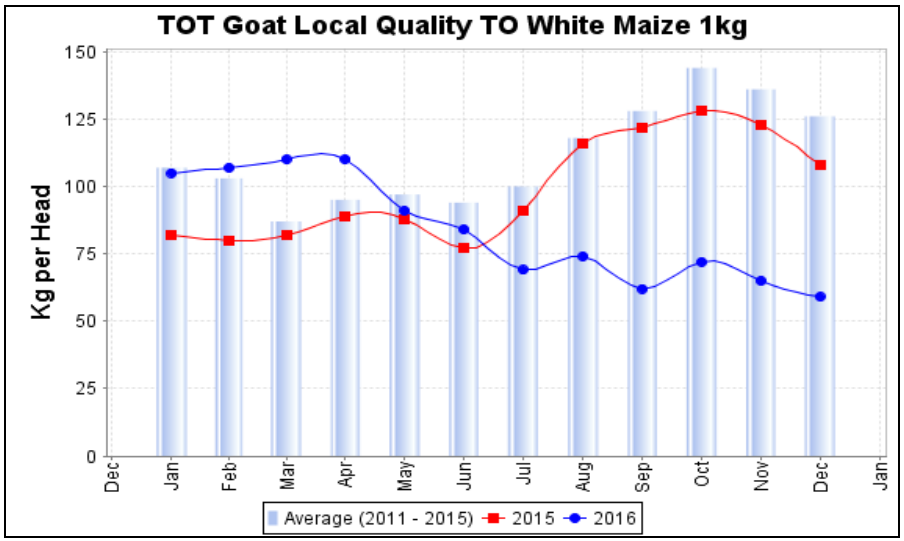
In Lower Juba, local goat quality price has decreased to 17%, and 30% compared to a year ago, and five years av respectively

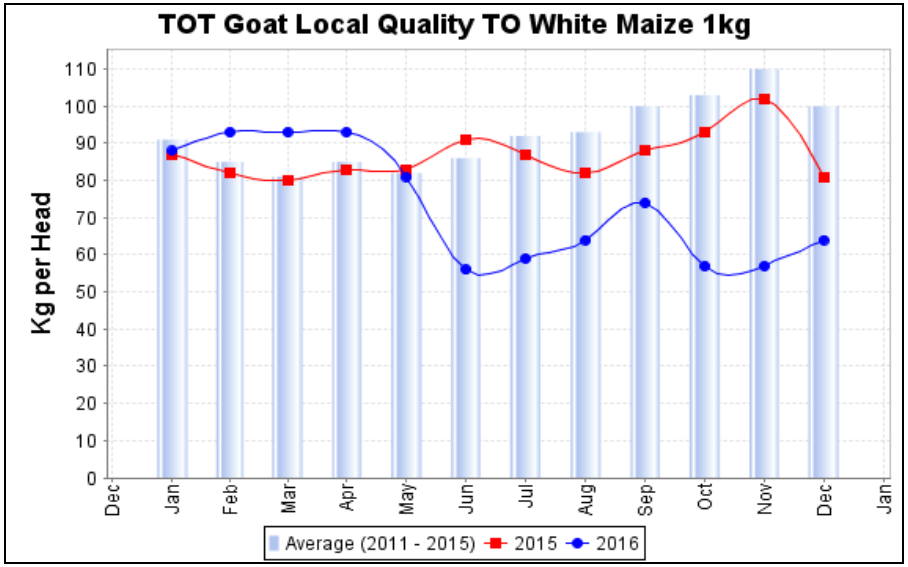
Contributing factor

Price decrease is due to stressed livestock in terms of decreased pasture and water as a result of poor Deyr'16 rainfall condition

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Livestock to cereals Terms of Trade
Deyr 2016 JUBA





Terms of Trade: Local Goat to White Maize

In Middle Juba TOT has Decreased goat price to **45%** **and 53%** compared to a year ago and 5-years av (2011-2015)

In Lower Juba, TOT decreased to 21% and **36%** compared to a year ago and five years average.

Contributing factor:

Decreased pasture/water, deteriorated livestock body condition as a result of poor Deyr 2016 rainfall

LIVESTOCK

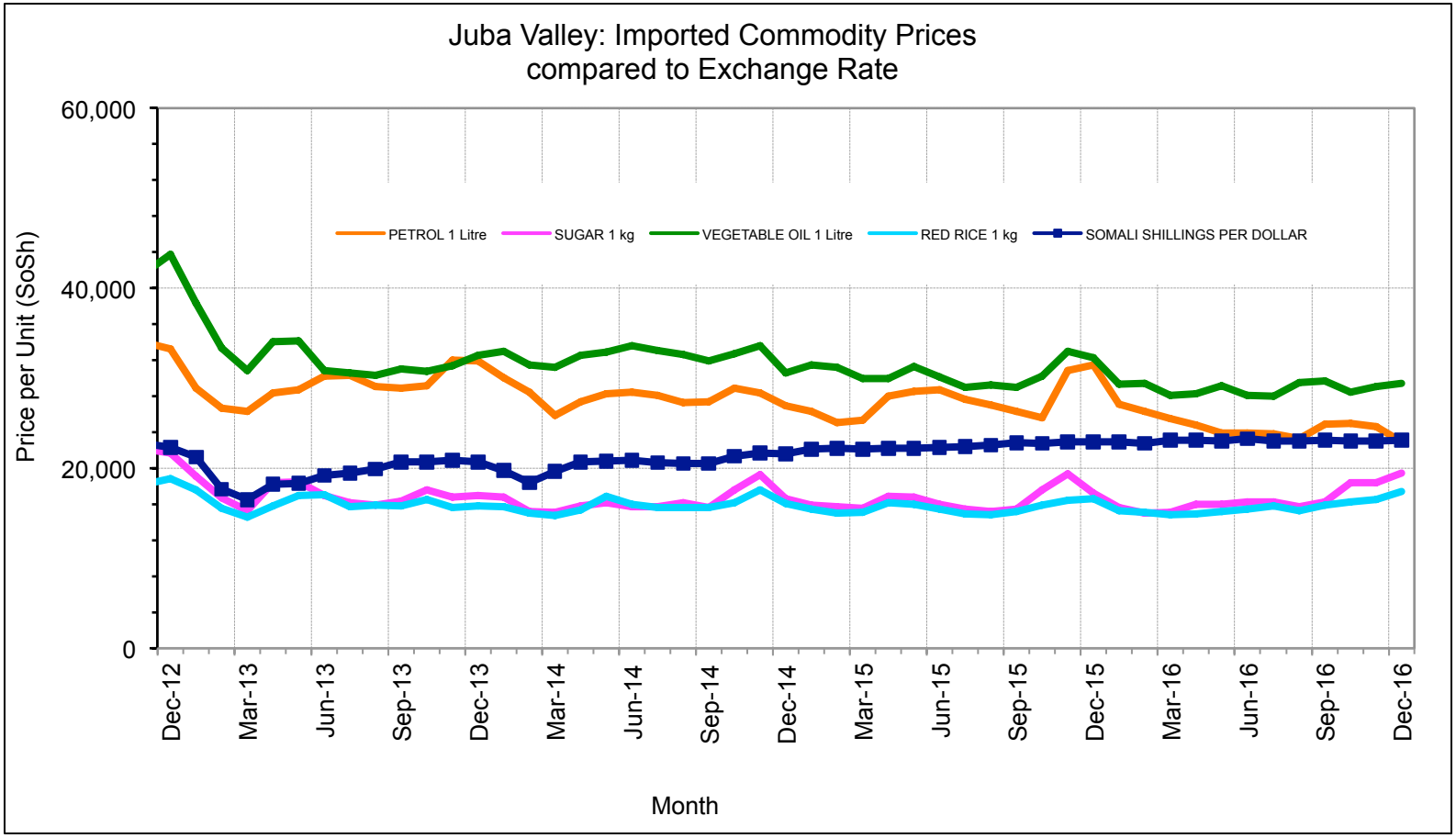
Livestock body condition photos

Below average body condition)--Galhareri-Jilib-M Juba – FSNAU – Dec. 2016

Below average body condition with recovery -Hagar-L Juba – FSNAU - December 2016

MARKETS

Trends in imported commodities prices



Imported food commodity Prices remain stable except sugar

Area Classification Justification Summary
Southern Rainfed Agro Pastoral

Current (Jan 2017) Market Jamame Jilib	Projection (Feb-June 2017)
Crisis (IPC Phase 3)- Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition. **Positive factors** • Migration options to areas that had Deyr 2016/17 seasonal rains. • Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc. • Labour migration and limited crop sharing to the adjacent LZ (Riverine) and major towns. • Humanitarian assistance in parts of the Zone (Kismayo and Badhaade). **Negative factors** • Crop failure and lack of own cereals stock(Jilib and Jamame). • Decline herd Size due to deaths and other offtake (sales) • Low access to milk due to livestock outmigration and poor condition of rangeland (all districts) • Increasing trends of the local cereals prices (Maize) • Decline TOT between cereals and livestock due to declining livestock prices and corresponding increase in Maize prices (10-20% compared to Same time last year and 5 years average) • Limited humanitarian access in a big chunk of zone	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition. **Positive factors** • Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc. • Labour migration (major towns town) and limited crop sharing opportunities • Humanitarian assistance in parts of the Zone (Kismayo and Badhaade • Livestock migration options depending on Gu 2017 rains **Negative factors.** • Forecasted poor Gu 2017 may result in Crop failure and lack of own cereals stock • Further decline of decline herd Size due to deaths and other offtake (sales) • Low access to milk due to livestock outmigration and poor condition of rangeland • Increasing trends of the local cereals prices (Maize) • Further Decline of TOT between cereals and livestock is anticipated • Limited humanitarian access in a big chunk of zone

Area Classification Justification Summary
Sorghum Agro-Pastoral High Potential

Current (January 2017) Market Sakow Buale	Projection (Feb-June 2017)
Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Food Access**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors.** • Herd size levels-give opportunity for livestock sale (Sh/ goat 30) despite body condition and decline livestock prices. • Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc. • Labour migration (major towns town) and limited crop sharing opportunities • **Negative factors** • Limited cereals stock due to the poor deyr seasonal rainfall. • Increasing prices of local cereals and declining prices livestock have resulted in deterioration of the Terms of trade (livestock/cereals decline nearly by 20% compared to all periods of comparison. • Poor access to Milk given the poor rangeland conditions • Increased debt level ($50 -100); • Overstretch social support-effects of crop failures and drought. • insecurity affected trade movements and humanitarian	**CRISIS (IPC Phase 3)** **Food Access**: Consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition. **Positive factors.** • Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc. • Labour migration (major towns town) and limited crop sharing opportunities • **Negative factors** • Continued lack of livestock products (Milk) given the poor rangeland condition and forecasted below average Gu 2017 seasonal rains. • Further deterioration of cereals stock levels given the forecasted below average Gu 2017 seasonal rains • Further increase of cereal prices and • Further decline of Livestock prices resulting in substantial deterioration of terms of trade. • Increased debt level • Decline social support • insecurity affected trade movements and humanitarian access in the rural area.

Area Classification Justification Summary
Juba Pastoral

Current (January2017) Market - Dobley/Afmado/Hagar	**Projected (Feb-June 2017)**
Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Food Access**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors.** •Late Deyr 2016/17 (Nov-DEC) rains improved livestock conditions •Herd size levels (Cattle & Sheep goat) give opportunity for livestock sale despite body condition and decline livestock prices. •Access to milk (though below average) fostered by improvements in rangeland. •Humanitarian assistance in Afmadow, Dobley and parts of Badhaade •Normal access to self employments and social support. •**Negative factors.** •Decline herd sizes to below Baseline levels (livestock death during Hagaa period (Oct -Nov). •Drastic reduction in livestock prices (above 30% decline •Decline TOT :Goat to Maize----37% compared to a year ago (Dec'15), 12% compared to 6 months ago (July'16) and 25% compared to 5 years Averge (2015-2011) •High in migration leading to overgrazing and depletion	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) **Food Access**: Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition. **Positive factors.** •Migration opportunities to riverine and Dasheks •Humanitarian Assistance in Afmadow, Dobley and parts of Badhaade. •Normal access to self employments and social support. **Negative factors.** •More loss of livestock (effect of Jilaal & Poor Gu'17) leading to further reduction of Herd size for all species •Lack of access to Milk and other livestock products •Further reduction in livestock prices •Further deterioration of TOT livestock cereals •Overstretch social support •Increased on cost on water for livestock and drugs the movements of livestock to Tsetse fly riverine •Restricted migration opportunities (Insecurity related to forceful zakat collection).

Area Classification Justification Summary
Southern Agro Pastoral

Current (January 2017) Market: Sakow Hagar	Projection (Feb-June 2017
Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Food Access**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors**. •Herd size levels (Cattle & Sheep goat) give •.Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc •Social support gifts and credits **Negative factors** •Below baseline holdings (Cattle &Sh/goat)-livestock deaths reported during Hagaa. •They lost their usual marginal crops due to the poor deyr rains. •Poor livestock body condition translating to poor livestock reproduction and declined market value. •Significant increase of white Sorghum prices (3o% higher compared to a year ago and 55% higher compared the 5 years average) •Decline TOT Local goat to Cereal and also , and labor to cereals in all periods of comparison.. •Increase debt level	**CRISIS (IPC Phase 3)** **Food Access**: Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition. **Positive factors** •Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc •Social support gifts and credits •Labour Migration to riverine and major towns. **Negative Factors**. •Expected rainfall will be below average resulting deteriorations in livestock reproduction and market value •Forecasted poor crop harvest based on the below average Gu2017 rains •Further deterioration of terms of trade •Further decline of livestock herd size due to anticipated offtake(deaths and sales) •. debt levels will increase during coming Jiilaal season. •Tense insecurity (Taxation and forceful zakat collection)

Area Classification Justification Summary
Juba Riverine

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Food Access:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors** •At least one months food stock Crop prod (51% PWA; 47% 5ya (M Juba) Jamame (40% PWA and 30% 5YA) •Access to Agriculture related Labour opportunities and crop sharing (currently river level support irrigation by the better off) •Fodder sales (small scale and traditional) to the higher influx of livestock from both within the region and even other parts of Somalia. •Normal access to fish and wild foods. •Labour migration to Kismayo port town. **Negative Factors** •limited Cereal stock with staple cereal prices (Maize) are stable in the short term comparison (July 2016) but increased over against last year and five years average •Decreasing prices of daily rate 45%, 67% and 58% for July' 16, Dec' 15 and 5YA respectively. •TOT Labor to Cereals (Maize) is table at 8kg/daily rate compared last 6 months (July 2016) but decline by nearly 20% compared to the same time last year and 5	**Stressed (IPC Phase 2)** **Food Access**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors** •Crop sharing and Labour opportunities from the irrigated agriculture.(Based on the river level) •Normal access to self employments such as collections and sale of bush products etc •Fodder sales (small scale and traditional) to the higher influx of livestock from both within the region and even other parts of Somalia. •Opportunities exist to migrate for Labour to Kismayo port town. •**Negative Factors** •Below average crop harvest (low cereal stock) based on the forecasted poor Gu 2017 seasonal rainfall. •Likely increase of cereals prices resulting in increased cost on food. •Decline TOT between Labour to cereals owing to the likely increase of Cereal prices

Area Classification Justification Summary
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)

Current (January 2017)	Projected (Feb- June2017)
Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Food Access:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors:** •Herd size levels and type of species reared (Camel) give opportunity sustained livestock holding at Baseline levels. •Have sellable animals (Stable body condition of camel) •Medium camel calving in the current situation. •Milk availability-near average. •**Negatives Factors:** •High level of livestock in migration – (Overgrazing and pressure) •Poor livestock prices •Increased cereal prices and more cost on water for livestock. •Decline TOT Local goats, decreased in all comparisons. •Chronic civil insecurity –taxation and forceful collection of zakat	**Stressed (IPC Phase 2)** **Food Access**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements. **Positive factors:** •Access to saleable •Access to camel milk •Normal access to social support and loan •**Negative Factors** •Expected rainfall will be below average, leading to further deterioration of rangeland conditions. •Anticipated decline in Herd size (Sh/goat-deaths) and sales (Camel) •Further decline in livestock prices including Camel. •Lack of milk will anticipated to persist •Cereal prices likely to increase price from (Jan to June 2017).

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Area Classification :
Current and Projected Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

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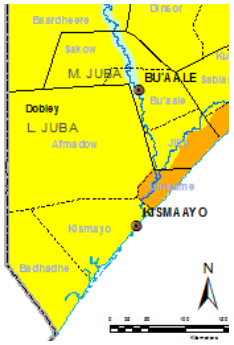
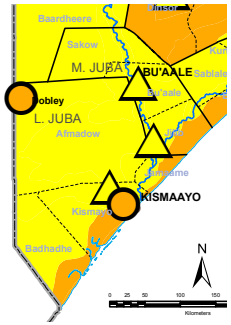
Current IPC by Livelihood	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
Juba Riverine Gravity		100%P Mjuba 75%P LJuba	25%P LJuba		
Southern Rainfed Maize		25%P;25%M Jamame & Jilib 75%P rest	75%P Jamame & Jilib 25%P rest		
Juba Pastoral		75%P	25%P		
Southern Inland Pastoral	25%P	75%P			
High Potential Agropastoral		50%P	50%P		
Southern Agropastoral-		50%P	50%P		

Projected IPC by Livelihood	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
Juba Riverine Gravity		75%P Mjuba 50%P LJuba	25%P Mjuba 50%P LJuba		
Southern Rain fed Maize		25%M Jamame & Jilib 25%P;25%M Other districts	100%P ,25%M Jamame & Jilib 75% P Other districts		
Juba Pastoral		25%P;25%M	75%P		
Southern Inland Pastoral		100%P			
High Potential Agropastoral		25%M	100%P; 25%M		
Southern Agropastoral		25%P;25M	75%P		

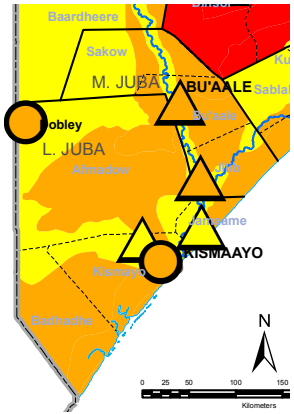
MAP 1: IPC, post-Gu (Aug-Dec 2016)



•MAP 2: IPC Current Jan 2017



MAP 3: IPC Projection (Feb-June 2017)



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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

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
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	79,511	18,300	0	0	20,100	4,100	0
	Jilib	146,058	26,300	6,400	0	38,300	11,700	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,110	11,600	700	0	11,700	4,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279,679**	**56,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**70,000**	**20,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	124,702	24,700	3,000	0	28,600	10,100	0
	Badhaadhe	44,095	9,600	0	0	10,400	3,300	0
	Jamaame	80,756	18,000	8,400	0	17,800	14,700	0
	Kismaayo	36,293	7,200	0	0	8,900	2,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285,846**	**60,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**66,000**	**30,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**565,525**	**116,000**	**18,000**	**0**	**136,000**	**50,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**116,000**	**18,000**		**136,000**	**50,000**	

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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
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	11,700	0	0	5,800	5800	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	3,100	0	0	4,500	0	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	7,100	0	0	10,600	3,500	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	5,400	6,400	0	7,300	9,100	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	2,800	0	0	8,400	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	24,100	0	0	32,200	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	2,000	700	0	1,000	1,400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279,679**	**56,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**70,000**	**20,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Past	32,822	9,000	3000	0	5,900	5900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	5,000	0	0	16,300	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	21,000	0	0	15,500	5,200	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	17,000	8,400	0	16,000	14,900	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	8,000	0	0	11,900	4000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285,846**	**60,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**66,000**	**30,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**565,525**	**116,000**	**18,000**	**0**	**136,000**	**50,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**116,000**	**18,000**		**136,000**	**50,000**	

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Affected Rural Population by District– Projection

Affected Regions and Districts		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
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	79,511	21,300	1,600	0	16,800	15,200	0
	Jilib	146,058	35,100	6,400	0	31,800	28,900	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,110	9,100	2,700	0	12,500	11,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279,679**	**66,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**61,000**	**56,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	124,702	25,100	8,000	0	30,500	19,200	0
	Badhaadhe	44,095	9,700	2,000	0	10,500	8,900	0
	Jamaame	80,756	15,300	11,200	0	11,500	27,000	0
	Kismaayo	36,293	7,600	1,400	0	9,600	4,900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285,846**	**58,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**62,000**	**60,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**565,525**	**124,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**123,000**	**116,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**124,000**	**34,000**		**123,000**	**116,000**	

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Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Projection

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	8,700	2,900	0	5,300	17,000	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	1,600	0	0	4,300	1,600	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	10,600	0	0	10,000	10,600	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	5,400	6,400	0	4,600	16,300	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	5,600	0	0	11,100	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	32,200	0	0	24,100	8000	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	1,400	1,400	0	2,000	2,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279,679**	**66,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**61,000**	**56,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Past	32,822	5,900	5900	0	6,800	8900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	10,800	0	0	21,700	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	15,500	5,200	0	10,300	10,300	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	13,500	11,400	0	11,900	28,800	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	11,900	0	0	11,300	11900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285,846**	**58,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**62,000**	**60,000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**565,525**	**124,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**123,000**	**116,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**124,000**	**34,000**		**123,000**	**116,000**	

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