Post *Deyr* 2016

Shabelle Regions

January 23, 2017

Livelihood Groups & Main Sources of Food and Income:

- **Riverine gravity G.I livelihood:**
☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: sale of crops, agricultural Labour, and self employment.
☐ Primary **food** sources of poor: Own crop and purchase.
☐ Primary **livelihood asset** of poor: Agriculture land

- **Agro pastoral Livelihoods** (Lower Shabelle southern rain- fed - Maize/cattle, coastal deeh, Cowpea belt)
  ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: crop sale, agricultural labor, livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (fodder sales, firewood, construction materials, etc); main sources of **food** of poor: Own production (maize) and purchase.
  ☐ Shabelle red sorghum high potential agropastoral: Primary sources of **income** of poor: crop sale, agricultural labor, livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (fodder sales, firewood, construction materials, etc); main sources of **food** : own production(Sorghum) and purchase.
- **Pastoral Livelihoods (Southern Inland Pastoral)**
  ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
  ☐ Primary sources of **food** of poor: purchase

Deyr 2016 Seasonal Assessment Coverage

Field Access and Field Data Locations

Due to insecurity the Information was collected through enumerators, Focus group discussion and key informants via teleconferencing and direct contacts.

CLIMATE
Rainfall and Vegetation Anomaly
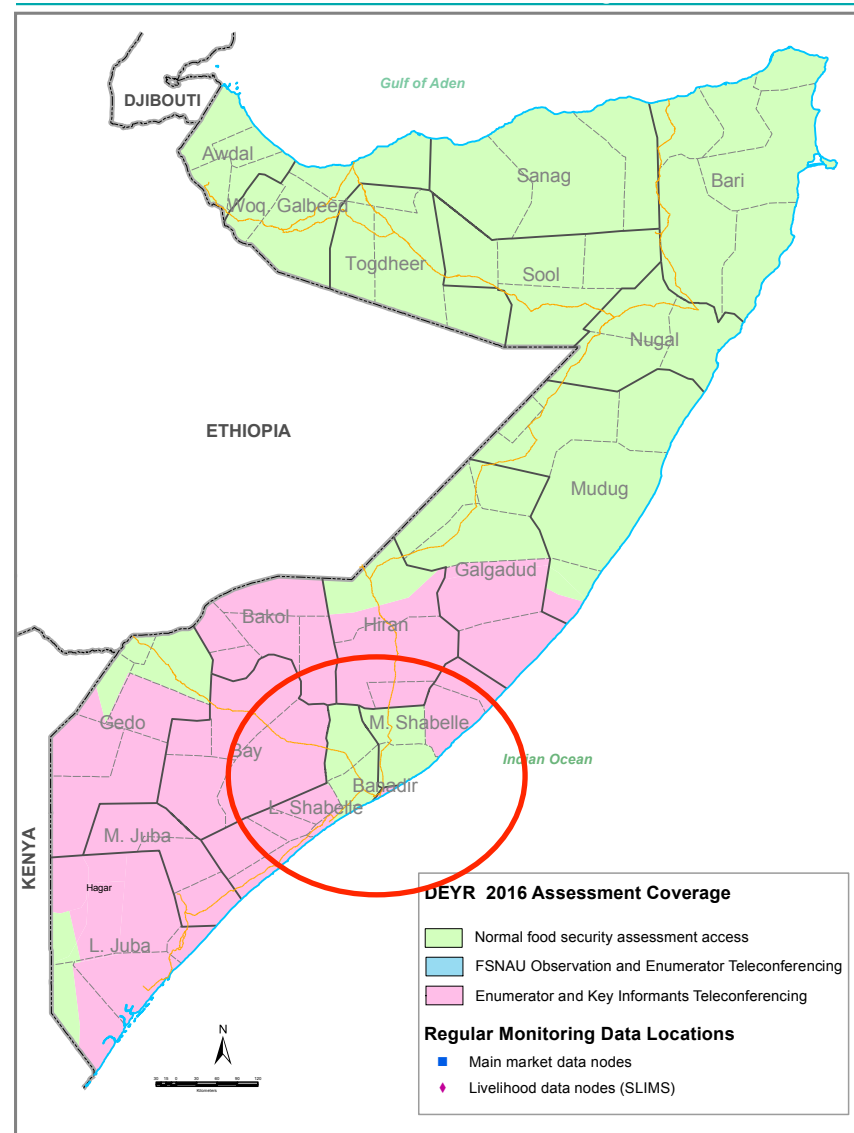
Overall Statement: *Deyr'*16 rainfall performance in Shabelle regions was significantly below average in terms of amount and distribution . TAMSAT cumulated Seasonal Rainfall anomaly indicated -75 to 135 mm in most part of Shabelle regions.

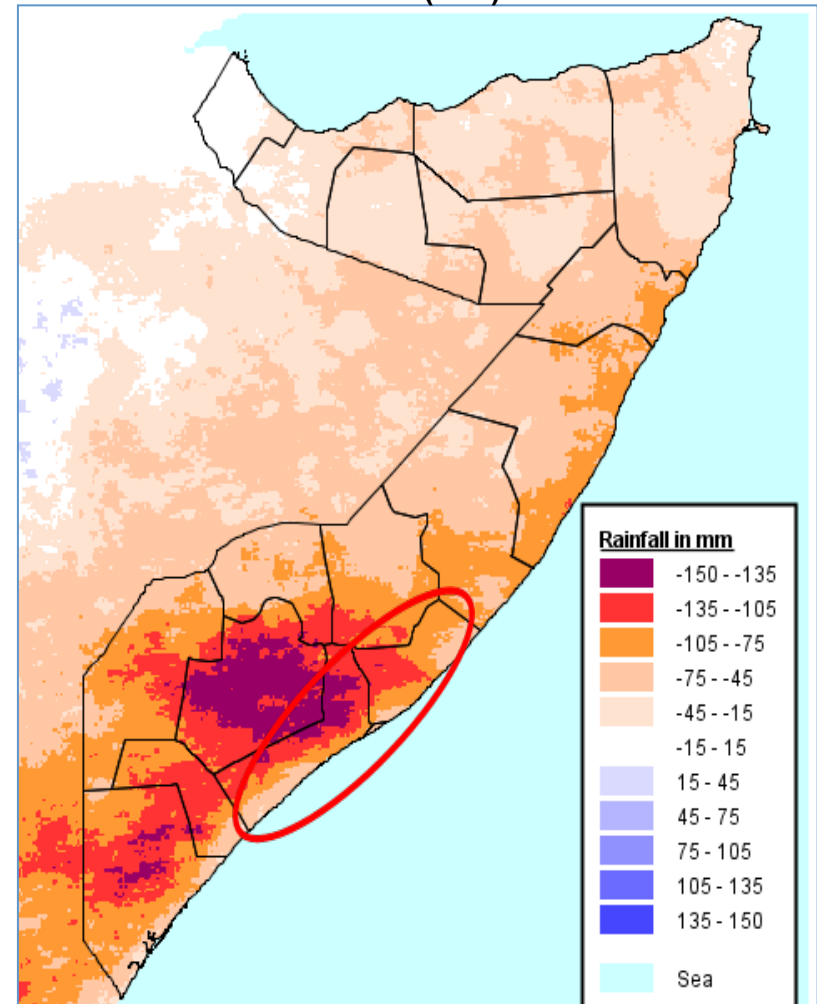▪**Start of *Deyr* Rains:** Rains started Late (1st & 2nd dekad of November) in most parts of both regions,

▪**Temporal and Spatial Distribution:** Rainfall performance was erratic and unevenly distributed during the months across the Shabelle valley regions.

• **Poor rains:** Poor rains reported in large parts of Middle shabelle (Adale, Adan yabale and Jowhar/Mahadaay), and Lower shabelle(Barawa, Sablaale, K/warey and Marka districts).

• **Near Average rains:** Parts of Wanlaweyn and Afgoye riverine of lower shabelle and Balad districts
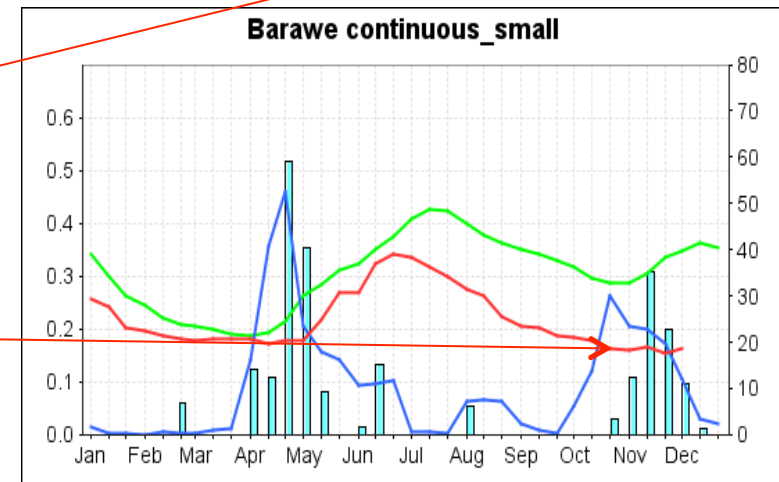
▪ **Dry spell** about 25 – 35 days during the season (Oct-December).

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

Rainfall in mm	
	-150 - -135
	-135 - -105
	-105 - -75
	-75 - -45
	-45 - -15
	-15 - 15
	15 - 45
	45 - 75
	75 - 105
	105 - 135
	135 - 150
	Sea

Source: JRC and TAMSAT

CLIMATE
Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)

E-MODIS anomaly December dek 3 2016

Jowhar irrigated

Barawe continuous_small

NDVI Anomaly

< -0.3   -0.2   -0.1   -0.05   0.05   0.1   0.2   > 0.3

Negative   No Difference   Positive

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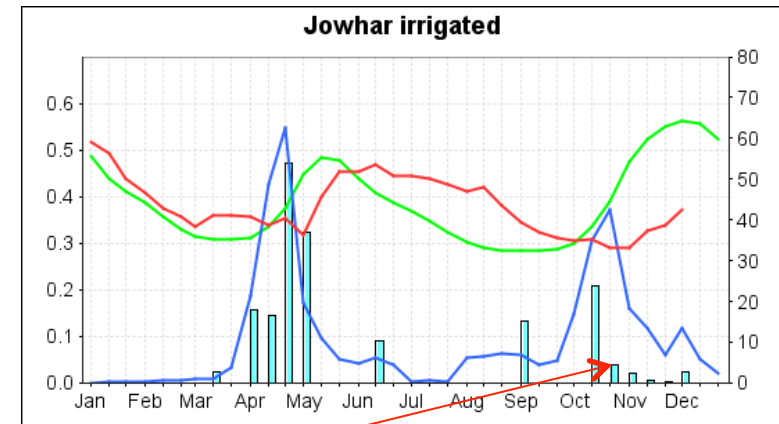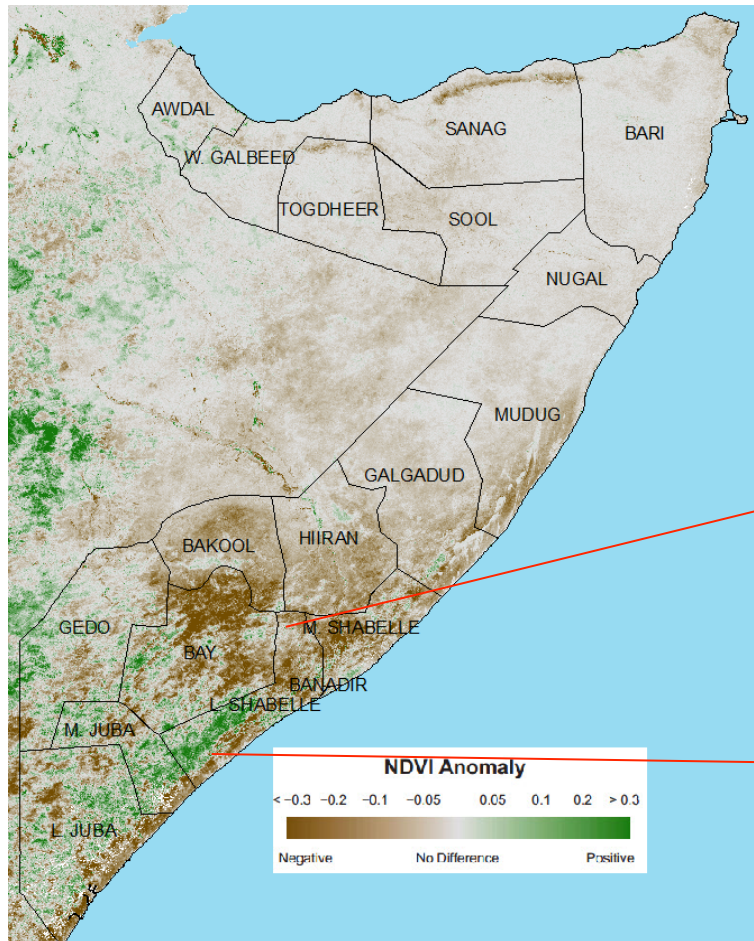
Source: USGS-FEWSNET

CIVIL INSECURITY

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Civil Security Situation:

- Overall Security situation in Shabelle regions considered tense and volatile in most areas.

- Fighting between the Government/AMISOM and insurgents, coupled with clan fighting has been intensified in the coastal area of Marka , Afgoye, Qorioley districts of Lower Shabelle (September – November) and parts of Adale and Adan-Yabaal districts in M/Shabelle.

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:

- Restricted trade activities , due increased check points and high taxations (L/Shabelle region).

- Restricted access to grazing, water and Farming activities.

- Human deaths and Displacements (L/Shabelle)

- Increased check points and double taxations of both local and imported commodities in L/shabelle.
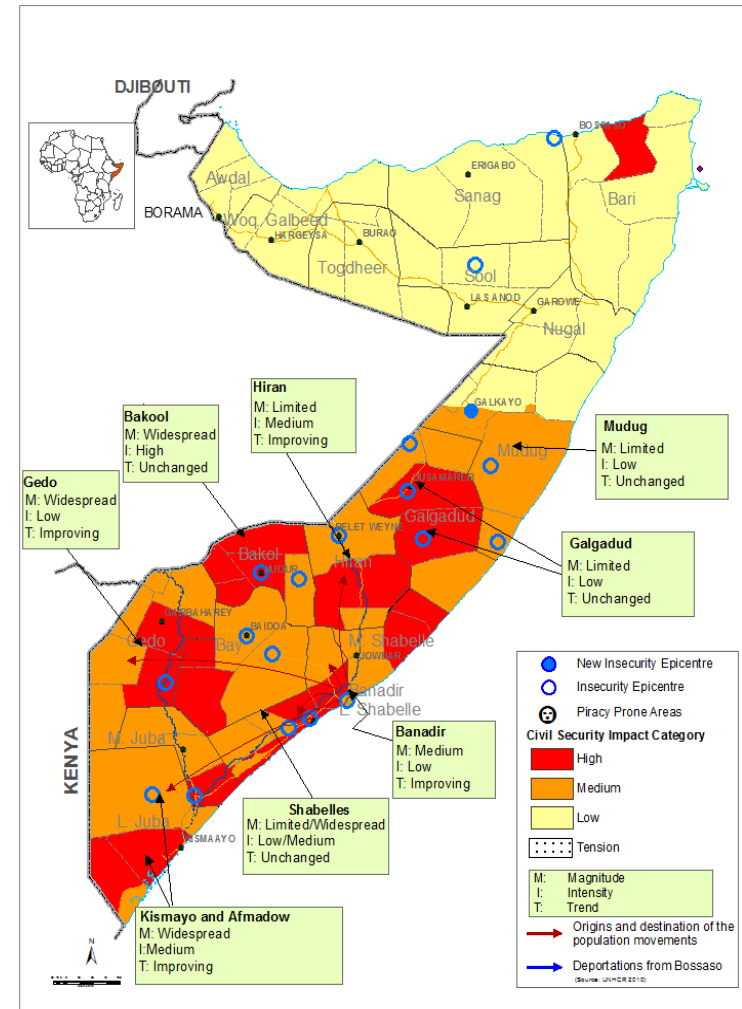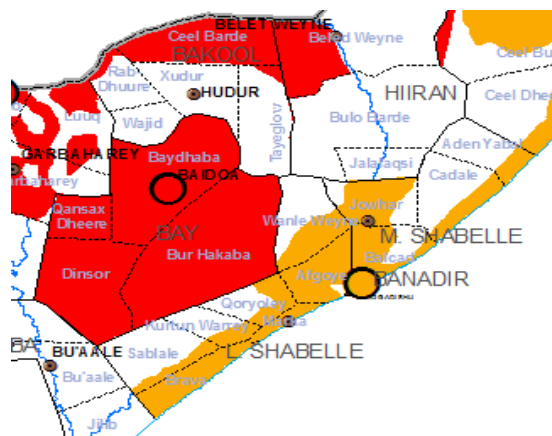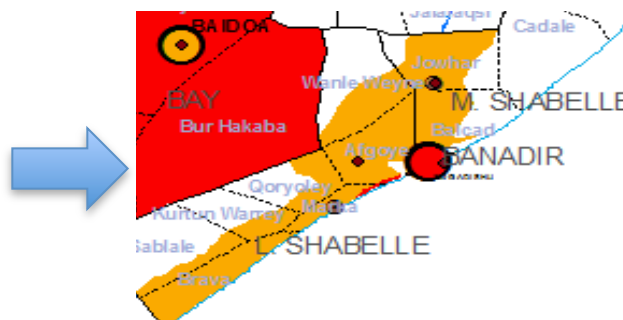
Shabelle
Summary of Nutrition Findings

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Aug.-Dec 2016)	Health Information System	Other relevant information Key driving factors	Current situation Deyr 2016/17	Change from Gu, 2016	Change since Deyr 2015/16
Shabelle Integrated Partners INTERSOS, SWISO KALMO and FSNAU	Agro pastoral N= 499 GAM 14.9 (10.1-21.6) SAM 4.0 (2.3-7.0) CDR: 0.32 (0.14-0.73) U5DR: 1.07 (0.46-2.49)	>20 with fluctuation	Morbidity 37.3% Vit A: 20.2% Measles Vacc: 15.2%	Serious GAM: 14.9	Sustained Serious GAM: 14.5	sustained Serious GAM: 14.3
	Riverine N-601 GAM 14.0 (9.6-20.1) SAM : 3.2 (1.7-6.0) CDR:0.31 (0.11-0.86) U5DR: 1.08 (0.44-2.66)	>15 fluctuation	Morbidity 22.1% Vit A: 4.4% Measles Vacc: 2.2%	Sustained Serious GAM: 14.0	Sustained Serious GAM: 12.5	Deteriorated from alert to Serious GAM: 14.0

Nutrition Situation Current and Projected
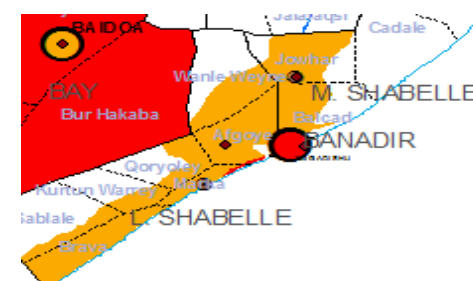
**Nutrition Situation,
August 2016**

**Current Nutrition Situation,
Jan 2017**

**Projection Nutrition Situation
Feb-April 2017**

The nutrition situation:
Both Shabelle Agro-pastoral and *Shabelle Riverine livelihoods* has sustained ***Serious***.

Projection for next 3 months.
Shabelle Agro-pastoral and *Shabelle Riverine livelihoods* are projected to remain ***Serious***

Key Driving Factors

Area	Aggravating factors	Mitigating factors
Shabelle Agro pastoral	• Very Low Immunization Coverage. • Outbreak AWD • Low humanitarian interventions • Limited access to health service • Conflicts and security concerns	• Social support. • Nutritional intervention sites. • Average Labor wage available, • Milk availability was average
Shabelle Riverine	• Low Immunization Coverage • Poor feeding practices • Outbreak AWD • Limited Humanitarian assistance • Conflicts and security concerns	• Social support/ Remittance • Nutritional intervention in some sites. • Labour availability

Food production/ Market Prices/ ToT Trends

Agriculture
Area Planted vs. Area Harvested

Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Lower Shabelle

Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Middle Shabelle
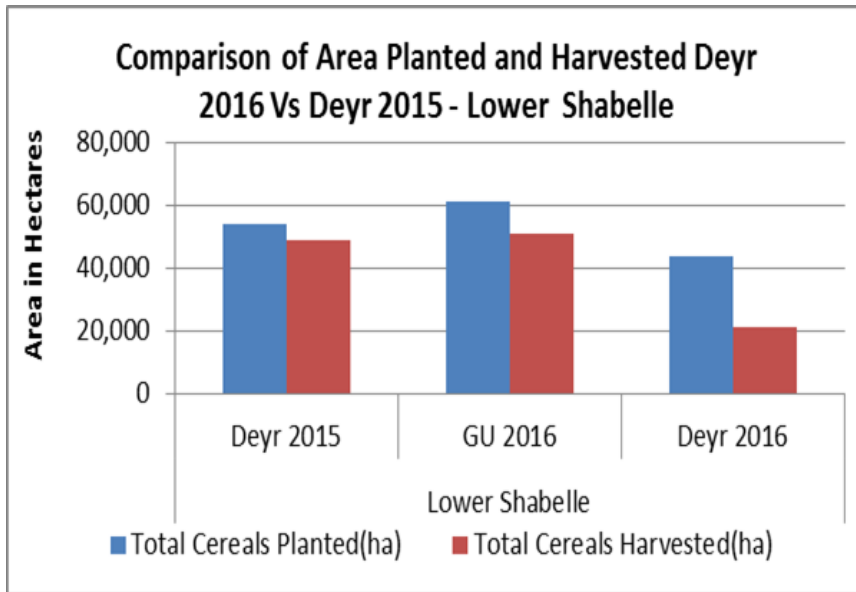
❖ Area planted/harvested in Deyr '16 in L/sh is Lower compared with Gu 16, and Deyr'15; this is due to poor rainfall performance, irrigation problem, and river crest dropped earlier in parts of L/Shabelle.
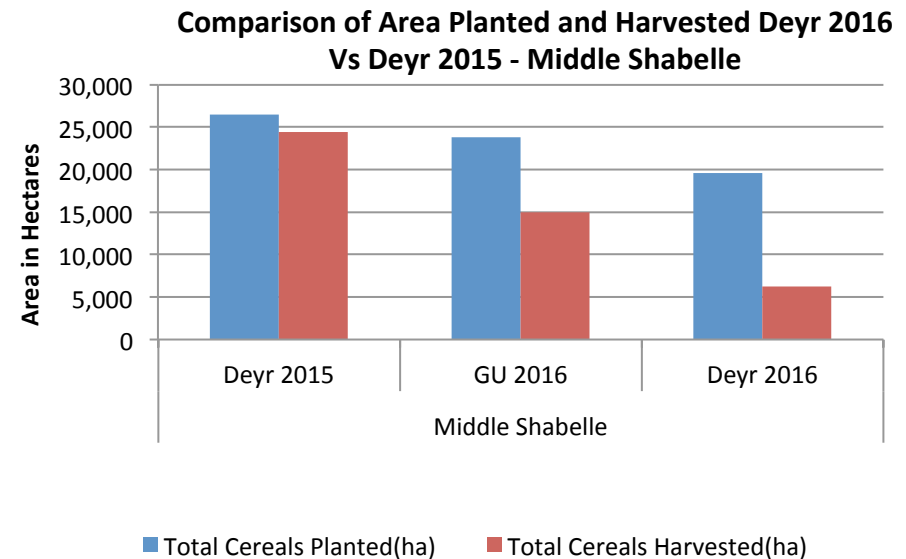
❖ Area planted/harvested in Deyr '16 in M/sh is lower compared with Gu'15 and Deyr'15. this is due to late rains with poor distribution, river water arrived late and dropped earlier.

AGRICULTURE
Deyr 2016 Cereal Production Estimates

| Shabelle 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**				
Adan Yabaal	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Balcad	2,400	150	2,550	36%	60%	38%
Cadale	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar/Mahaday	2,100	0	2,100	21%	27%	23%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle) Deyr 2016 Total	**4,500**	**150**	**4,650**	**27%**	**38%**	**29%**

Shabelle 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**				
Afgooye	3,750	1,700	5,450	60%	62%	50%
Baraawe	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Kurtunwaarey	1,100	0	1,100	27%	35%	25%
Marka	3,000	0	3,000	75%	38%	47%
Qoryoley	1,300	0	1,300	17%	24%	20%
Sablale	100	0	100	7%	12%	6%
Wanla Weyne	0	2,850	2,850	34%	48%	36%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower) Deyr 2016 Total	**9,250**	**4,550**	**13,800**	**39%**	**42%**	**36%**

Seasonal Cereal Production Trends in M. Shabelle and L. Shabelle
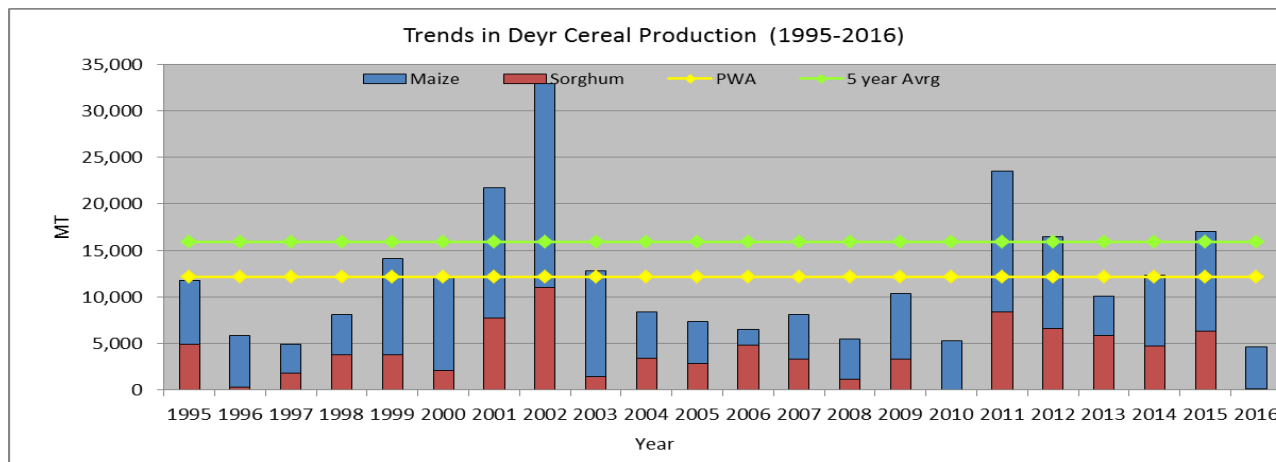
Contributing factors for Crop production:

Middle Shabelle:
- Late plant crops
- Poor rainfall performance,
- Irrigation problem
- Dry spell during crop development.
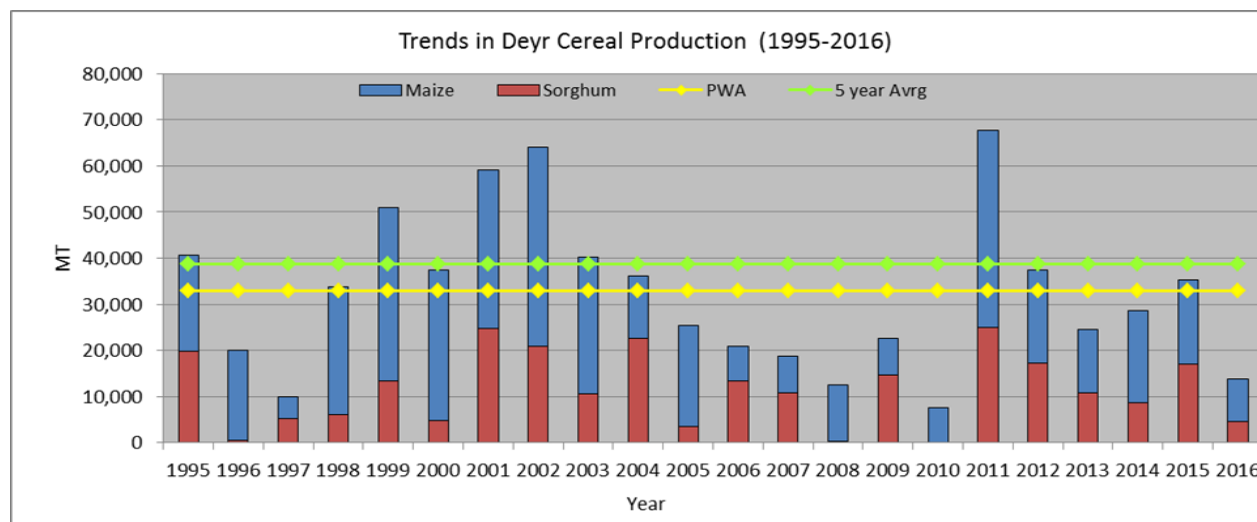
Lower Shabelle:
- Late planted crops
- Late rains with poor distribution,
- River water arrived late and dropped earlier,
- Increased fallow land

AGRICULTURE
Other Crop Production Estimates

District	Sesame Prod.(MT)	Cowpea Prod.(MT)
Afgoye	400	600
Barawa	0	0
K/warey	200	50
Marka	550	200
Qorioley	100	150
Sablale	450	50
W/weyn	700	300
Total	**2400**	**1350**
Middle Shabelle		
Jowhar	450	100
Balad	100	100
Total	**550**	**200**

Good sorghum in High potential -FSNAU- photo – Dec-2016

Cultivated land with no crop – Agro pastoral -Afgoye – FSNAU- Photo Dec- 2016

Poor germinated maize in Jowhar M/shabelle – FSNAU 2016

Good maize at Afgoye – L/sh -FSNAU photo – Dec- 2016

Overall Local cereal out-flow has increased during December 2016.

**Local Cereal Out-flow:** To Mogadishu, Bay, Hiran, Central, and juba regions.

Supply Route (1) : From Shabelle ➡

Mogadishu ➡ Afgoye ➡ Jowhar ➡ Jalalaqsi ➡ Belet weyne ➡ Central.

Supply Route (2) : From Shabelle ➡ Diinsor ➡ BuurHakaba ➡ Baardheere.

Supply Route (3) : From Shabelle ➡ Jilib ➡ Kismayo ➡ Jammame.

Imported cereal in-flow: From Mogadishu-Bakaara Market ➡ Lower Shabelle and M/Shabelle regions.
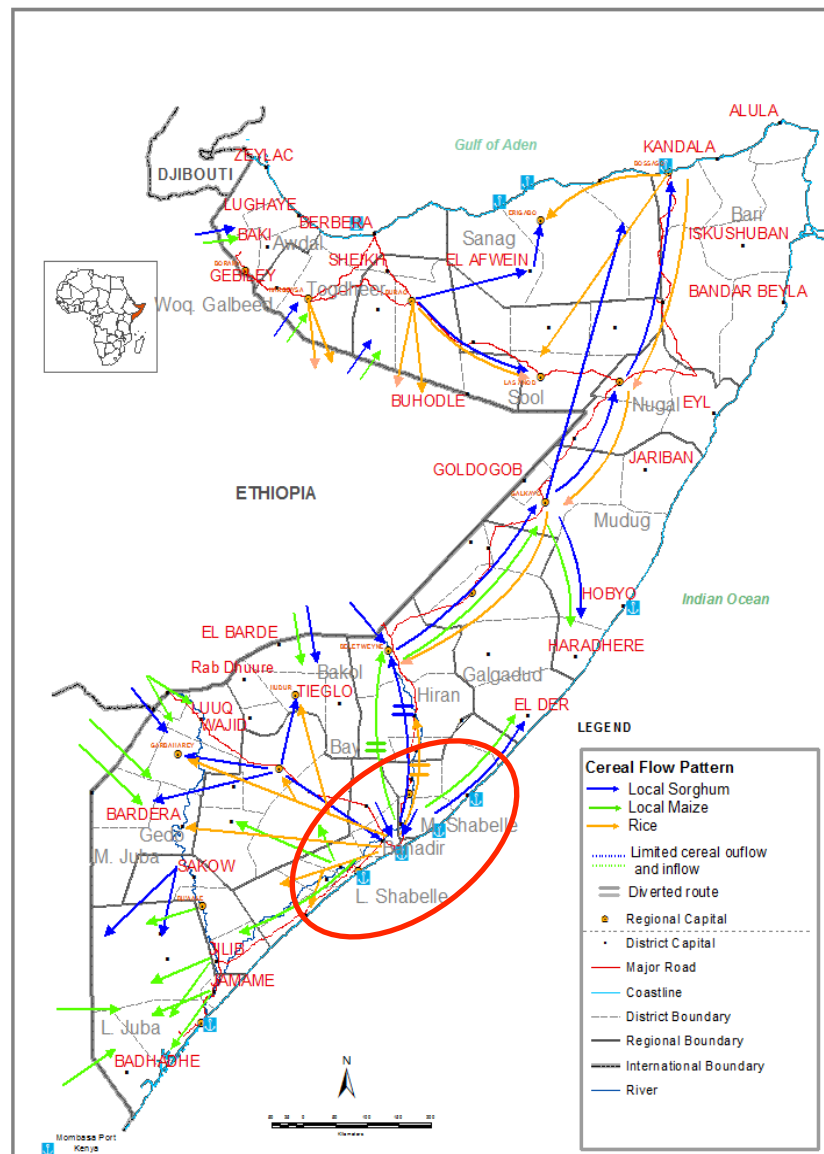
AGRICULTURE
Regional Trends in Cereal Prices Shabelle regions

Lower Shabelle _White Maize

White Maize 1kg price at Afgooye, Merca and Qoryooley

Legend: Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016

White Maize 1kg at Jowhar

Legend: Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016
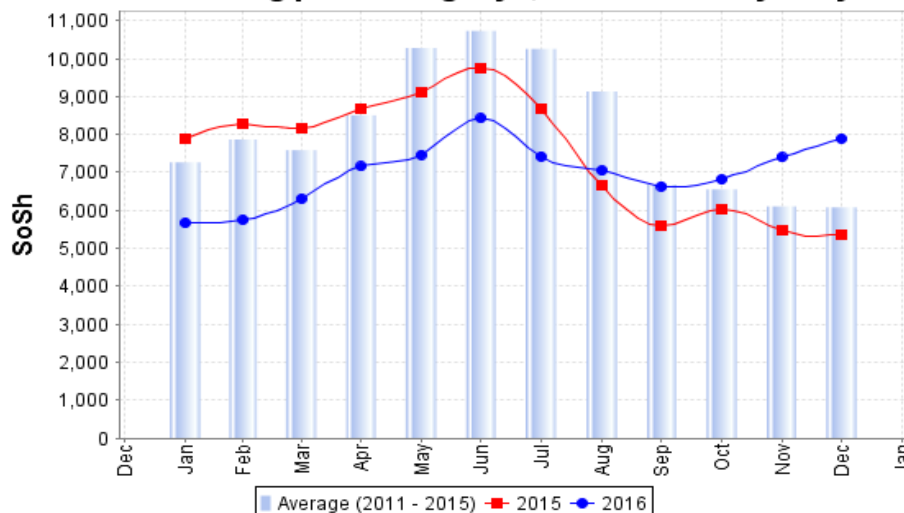
Lower Shabelle

Trends in Maize Prices Aggregated Markets(Qorioley,Marka, Afgoye Markets)

- ❑ **Jul'16 - Dec'16: Increased by 6%**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16': significantly increased by 47%**
- ❑ **5yr Average – Dec'16: increased by 30%**

Contributory factors

- ▪ **Poor harvest in this Deyr season**
- ▪ **High demand and low supply**
- ▪ **Retention of maize by wealth groups**
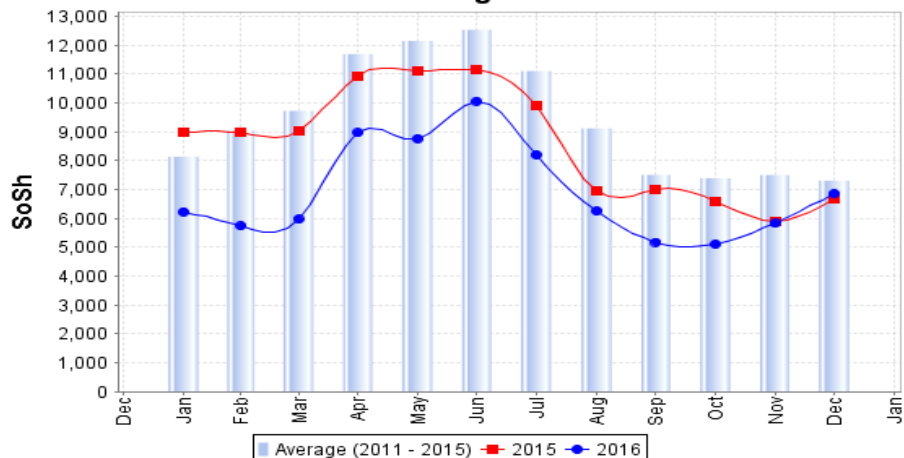
Middle Shabelle (Jowhar)

- ❑ **Jul'16 - Dec'16: Decreased by 16%**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16': slight increase of 3%**
- ❑ **5yr Average – Dec'16: Decreased by 6%**

Contributory factor
- ▪ **Harvests from recessional maize entered the market.**

Agric.Labor rates in the Rural Markets (SLIM Nodes)
Shabelle Regions

Lower Shabelle

Labor Rate Agricultural

Legend: Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016

Labor Rate Agricultural at Walamooy

Legend: Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016

Lower Shabelle (Aggr: B/mareer; Barawa;Firsoley slims)

- ❑ **Jul'16 - Dec'16:Declined by 31%**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16': Declined by40 %**
- ❑ **5yr Ave – Dec'16: Declined by 35%**

Contributing Factors:
- Small areas cultivated in this season
- River crest dropped earlier than usual
- Competition of meager available jobs

Middle Shabelle (Walamoy slim)

- ❑ **Jul'16 - Dec'16: Increased by 50%**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16': Soared up by 41%**
- ❑ **5yr Ave – Dec'16: Increased by 19%**

Contributing factors:
- o Increased labour demand in rural areas.
- o Increased labor migration to main towns , due to favorable labor opportunities .
- o Cash intervention in flood affected areas.
- o Declined maize prices , due to relatively significant **recessional harvest**

AGRICULTURE
Regional Trends in Terms of Trade(ToT) in Shabelle Rural Markets (SLIM Nodes)

TOT Labor Rate Agricultural TO White Maize 1kg
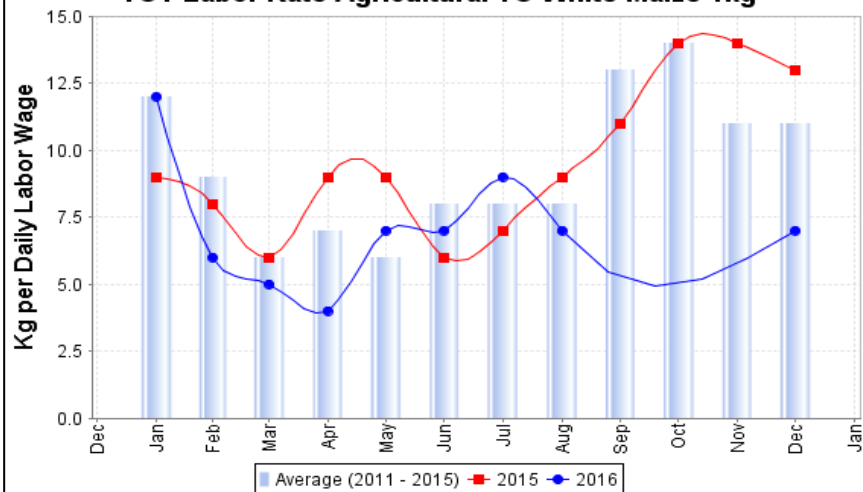
Lower Shabelle region
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade ToT(Aggr: B/mareer, Barawa, Firsoley)

- ❏ Jul16- Dec'16: Decreased by 22% ;
- ❏ Dec'15- Dec'16: Dropped by 46% ;
- ❏ 5yr Av – Dec'16: Decreased by 36%

Contributory factors:
- Poor rains received in this season
- River crest dropped earlier
- Decreased available Jobs
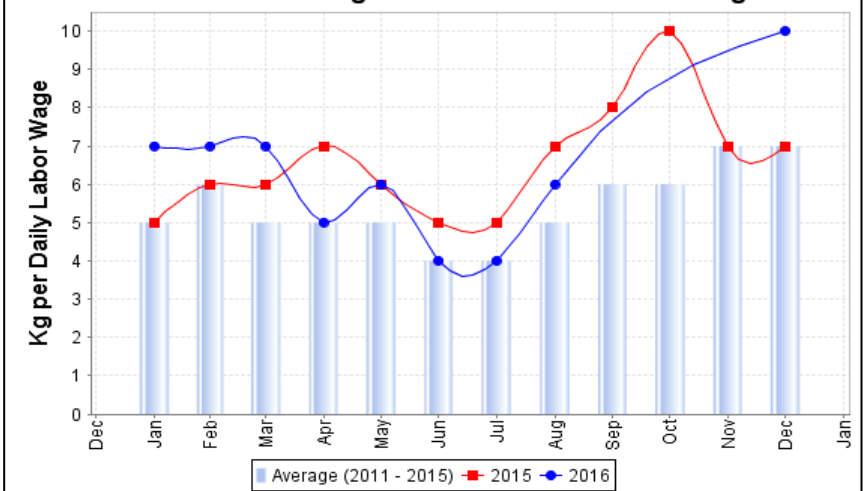
Middle Shabelle
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade ToT(Walamooy Slim)

- ❏ Jul16- Dec'16: Increase by 50% ;
- ❏ Dec'15- Dec'16: Increase by 43% ;
- ❏ 5yr Av – Dec'16: Increased by 43%

Contributory factors
- Increased Labour demand
- Maize price declined owing to recession harvest parts of riverine

LIVESTOCK
Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

Pasture: Below average to average pasture in lower Shabelle (except very poor pasture in the Agro pastoral rainfed maize and pockets of sorghum High Potential LZ) while, pasture /browsing is poor in most parts of Middle Shabelle.

Water: Water condition is considered average in most parts of Shabelle regions, except Aden-Yabal of M/Shabelle and Pockets of Afgoye agropastoral which is poor.

Livestock condition: Average livestock body condition for all species. (PET Score – 3)

Migration: Normal migration within the region. However, huge in-migration from Gedo, Bakool and Bay regions confirmed.

Somalia Rangeland Condition and Livestock Migration
DEYR 2016

Water Availability
- Very low water availability
- Below normal water availability
- Normal water availability

Pasture Availability
- Very poor pasture
- Below normal pasture
- Normal pasture

Livestock Migration
- Normal opportunistic migration
- Abnormal migration

LIVESTOCK
Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

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

FEWS NET — FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Livelihoods	Conception (2016)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '16)	Milk production (Deyr'16)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan.– June '17	Trends in Herd Size % of Baseline in June 2017
Livelihoods	Conception (Deyr '16)	Calving/kidding (Gu'16)	Milk production (Gu'16)	Expected calving/ kidding July –Dec '16	Trends in Herd Size as % baseline – at June '17)
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	Camel : Low Sh/Goat: medium	Camel : Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Average Average	Camel: Medium Sh/Goat: Medium	Camel: Increase trend Sh/Goats: Increase trend
Shabelle Sorghum Agropasatoral high potential	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Medium Sh/Goat: Medium	Average	Cattle :Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Decreased trend Sh/goats: Increasing trend
Shabelle Coastal Deeh	Camel : NA Cattle: None- Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Camel: N/A Cattle: Low Sh/Goat:Medium	Low Medium	Camel: NA Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Sustained Sh/goat: Decreased trend M/Sh: increased trend.
Lower Shabelle southern rain-fed (Maize)	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Poor Average	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Decreased trend Sh/goat: increased trend
Shabelle Cowpea belt	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle :Low Sh/Goat: Medium	Poor Average	Cattle : low Sh/Goat: Medium	Cattle: Decreased trend Sh/goat: increased trend

LIVESTOCK
Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices

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FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Goat Local Quality at all reference market

Legend: Average (2010 - 2015), 2015, 2016

Goat Local Quality at Jowhar

Legend: Average (2010 - 2015), 2015, 2016
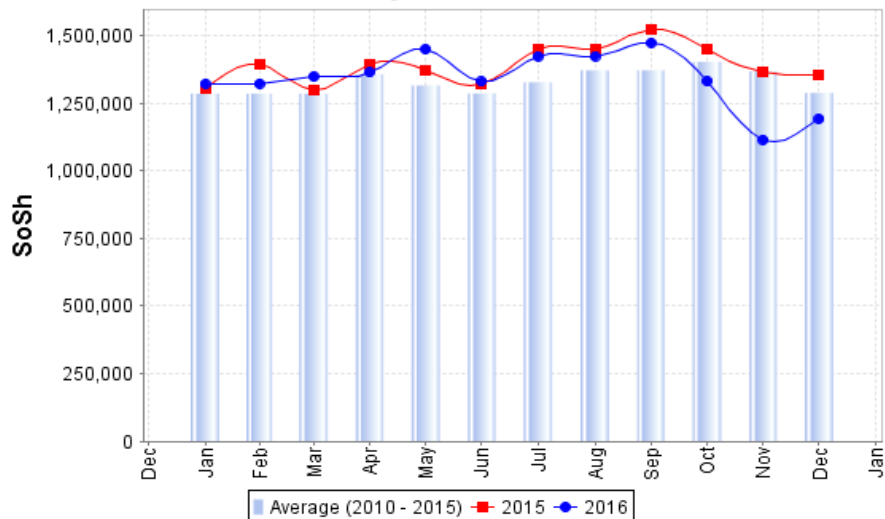
Lower Shabelle
Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat

❑ Jul16- Dec'16: Decreased (by 16%)
❑ Dec'15- Dec'16: Decreased (by 12%)
❑ 5yr Av – Dec'16: Decreased (by 12%)
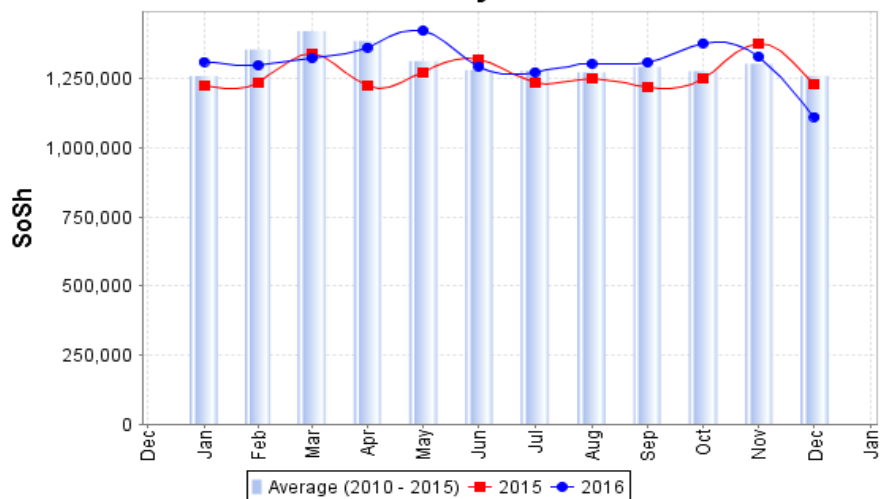
M/Shab (Jowhar Market)
Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat

❑ Jul16- Dec'16: Declined   (by 13%)
❑ Dec'15- Dec'16: Dropped (by 10%)
❑ 5yr Av – Dec'16: Decreased (by 18%)

Contributing Factors :
• More supply and low demand after livestock ban to Saudi Arabia (all reference Markets)
•In-migration livestock population

LIVESTOCK
Trends in Terms of Trade – Shabelle Regions
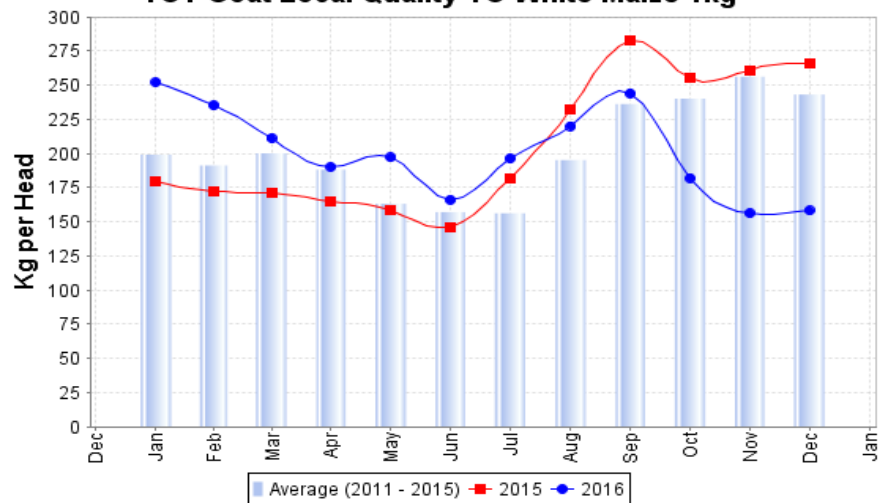
Lower Shabelle
(Aggre:markets - Qorioley,
Marka,and Afgoye Markets)

- ❑ **Jul16- Dec'16: Decreased by (19%)**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16: Decreased by (41%)**
- ❑ **5yr Av – Dec'16: Decreased by (35 %)**
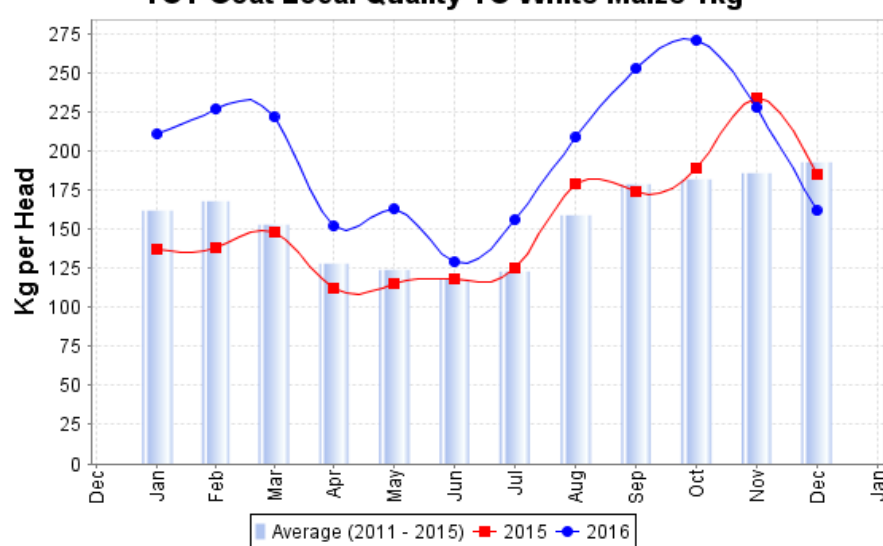
Middle Shabelle (Jowhar Market)
Regional Trends in Terms of Trade Goat /Cereal

- ❑ **Jul16- Dec'16: Decreased (by 4%)**
- ❑ **Dec'15- Dec'16: Decreased (by 12%)**
- ❑ **5yr Av – Dec'16: Decreased (by 16 %)**

Livestock Body Conditions for all species, water & Pasture

Cattle calving Agropastoral high potential - Wanla-weyne
FSNAU - Dec 16

Average sheep condition - Coastal Deeh – Adale
FSNAU -Dec. 16

Average camel condition SIP – Wanlaweyne – FSNAU Dec 2016

Cattle migration SIP – Wanla-weyne
FSNAU – Dec 2016

MARKETS

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Shabelle: Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate

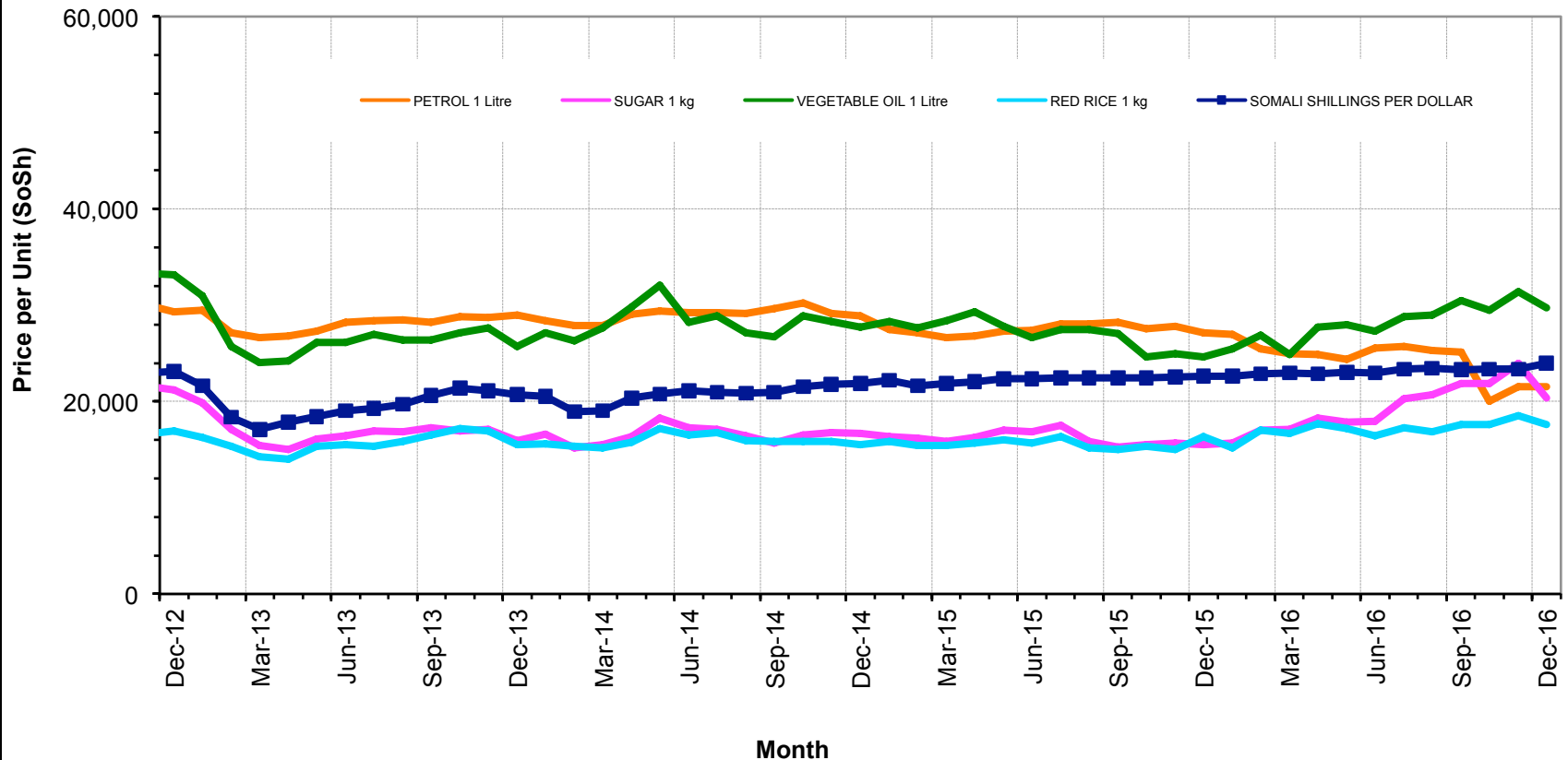| **Current (Jan- 17)-Stressed**	**Projection (Feb-June 2017) – Crisis**
Food Access: Minimally Adequate (2100 kcal/ppd) and unstable	**Food Access: Significant food consumption Gap Or 2,100kcal/ppd via asset stripping**
Mal-nutrition: sustain serious	**Nutrition:**
❑ **Positive Factors**	❑ **Positive Factors**
▪ Crop fodder cost increased drastically in Both regions ($230/darab)	▪ Taking an advantage of periodic river crest (late March – early April)
▪ Maize price declined in M/Shabelle	▪ labor migration options to favorable agriculture areas ; Mogadishu (L/Shabelle); and main towns (M/Shabelle)
▪ Daily labor wages increased significantly in M/Shabelle, stable and / or mild increase in L/shabelle.	▪ Access to cheap Milk, due to high in-migrated livestock to the riverine
▪ ToT labor/ maize increased significantly in Middle Shabelle.	▪ Taking loan in kind(grains) from Better-off
▪ Low milk prices, due to increased supply from pastoral and agro pastoralists.	▪ Improved access to humanitarian response (M/Shabelle)
▪ CMB: Declined in all comparison period (M/Shabelle)	❑ **Negative Factors**
▪ Improved casual labor opportunities in the main towns(M/Shabelle)	▪ GU,17 rainfall forecasted below average
❑ **Negative Factors**	▪ Restriction of river flow to down stream areas (Barrage closure)
▪ Poor Deyr 2016 rains , compounded by poor irrigation accessibility	▪ Widespread cereal out-flow to deficit regions, and use for livestock feed.
▪ Maize price increased in L. Shabelle region	▪ Rapid increase in cereal prices (maize/sorghum)
▪ Labor wage/maize ToT declined significantly in Lower Shabelle	▪ High dependency on food Purchase; with likely decline in labor/maize TOT
▪ Poor household cereal stocks availability, due to increased green consumption at milking stage.	▪ High supply of bush products and less demand (low price)
▪ CMB: increased in L/Shabelle region	▪ Frequent disputes on resources sharing

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	22% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	83% Minimal (IPC Phase 1)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	91% Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	rCSI	24% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Stressed strategies and assets: Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 14.0% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
		SAM: 3.2% SAM			
		Morbidity: 22.1%			
Mortality	CDR	0.31/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	U5DR	1.08/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	3.5% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	2.2% received at least once in past six months			

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Area Classification Justification Summary
Shabelle Sorghum HP Agro - Pastoral

FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Current (Jan 17) - Stressed	Projection (Feb – June 2017) - Crisis
Food Access: : Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement. Malnutrition Rate: Sustained serious ❑ **Positive Factors:** ▪ Near – below average rainfall in most part of livelihood areas (Lower Shabelle only), hence near average rangeland, livestock condition, with average milk production.(L/Shabelle) ▪ Favorable ToT local goat/sorghum stable in M/Shabelle region (3 Bags /head) ▪ Household cereal stocks enough to 1-2 months (L/Shabelle) ▪ Migration option to riverine areas ▪ Saleable animal are available ▪ Employ insurance coping ❑ **Negative Factors:** ▪ Deyr Rainfall deficit in M/Shabelle region; Deyr 2016 Sorghum production is below average in L/Shabelle and complete failure in M/Shabelle region.; ▪ Sorghum price increased in both regions in three periods of comparison. ▪ Local Goat Price indicate decreased trend compared to all three periods of comparison ▪ Agriculture labour wage decreased significantly in all the 3 periods of comparison . ▪ Decreased Terms of trades(Labor and goat/ cereals) in Lower shabelle. ▪ Huge livestock in-migration – competition on resources	**Food Access**: **Significant food consumption Gap Or 2,100kcal/ ppd via asset stripping** Malnutrition Rate: ❑ **Positive Factors:** ▪ Migration options to the Riverine areas for fodder purchase ▪ Access to loan in kind(sorghum). ▪ Market proximity for livestock and milk sales. ▪ Labour migration to Mogadishu, Afgoye, Jowhar and Balad. ▪ Access to social support ▪ Access to Humanitarian support - M/Shabelle ❑ **Negative Factors:** ▪ Expected below average Gu' 2017 rainfall ▪ Household stock deficit(enough to February L/Shab), but **no cereal stock** in M/Shabelle ▪ High expenditure on Livestock feed ▪ Severe pasture scarcity is expected and prolonged harsh Jilaal, hence Livestock body condition likely to deteriorate with Likely increase of livestock diseases ▪ Likely decrease in livestock prices; labor wages and TOT due to sharp increase of cereal prices. ▪ Limited saleable animal

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	88% Minimal (IPC Phase 1)	24% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	25% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	rCSI	36% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Stressed strategies and assets: Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 14.9% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
		SAM: 4.0% SAM			
		Morbidity: 37.3%			
Mortality	CDR	0.32/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	U5DR	1.07/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	1.3% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	1.3% received at least once in past six months			

Current (Jan, 2017)- Stressed	Projection (Feb-June 2017) - Stressed
■ **Food Access: Minimally adequate to meet basic food consumption needs.**	■ **Food Access: Minimally adequate to meet basic food consumption needs.**
■ Malnutrition: No data	❑ **Positive Factors:**
❑ **Positive factors**	■ Access to camel sale
■ Near – below average rainfall in most livelihood areas of Lower Shabelle.	■ Access to main consumption markets (W/weyn, Afgoye & Mogadishu)
■ Average pasture/water and livestock body condition (PET Score - 3) for all species.	■ Livestock holding: camel, goat/sheep expected to increase
■ Favorable ToT local goat/sorghum stable in M/Shabelle region (3 Bags /head)	■ Migration option to riverine
■ Average milk production	❑ **Negative Factors**
■ Herd size reported: camel sustained; Goat/sheep: increased	■ Below average Gu' 2017 rainfall forecasted
❑ **Negative Factors**	■ High expenditure on Livestock feeding (high influx)
■ Increased Red sorghum price	■ Severe pasture scarcity with extended harsh Jilaal; hence livestock body condition , production will likely worsen
■ Declined local quality Goat price	■ Likely rapid increase of Local cereal prices.
■ TOT Goats/cereal Sorghum **decreased**	■ Likely **occurrence of livestock diseases, due to high animal concentration in the** area.
■ Declined milk prices	■ Likely decrease in livestock prices; hence decline **in goat/cereal TOT**
■ Below average crop production in the neighboring agro pastorals.	
■ High livestock in-migration /high competition	

Area Classification Justification Summary
Southern Agro Pastoral Rain-fed Maize

Current (Jan'17)-Crisis	Projection (Feb-June'17)- Crisis
❏ **Food Access**: Significant food consumption Gap	**Food Access**: Significant food consumption Gap
❏ **Malnutrition: sustained serious**	**Malnutrition: sustained serious**
❏ **Positive Factors:**	❏ Positive factors
▪ Some Crop sharing activities	▪ Expected on time river crest for Early Irrigation
▪ Proximity to Mogadishu and main towns (labor migration).	▪ Likely increase in crop sharing
▪ Herd size: Goat /sheep increased (reported)	▪ Labor migration to Mogadishu, Barawa and Afgoye (Feb' – Mach'17)
❏ **Negative Factors**	▪ **Agriculture activities likely to start early**
▪ Significantly poor Deyr 2016 rainfall; hence poor pasture , livestock and milk conditions	❏ Negative Factors
▪ Limited access to share cropping	▪ Below average Gu' , Decreased cropped land, poor pasture and livestock body condition
▪ **Escalated maize prices**	▪ Agriculture labor wages and availability will extensively drop down(Feb- March 2017)
▪ **Local cereal out-flow increased significantly**	▪ **Cash crop harvest not expected(mainly sesame)**
▪ . Goat/maize ToT declined significantly in all three periods of comparison	▪ Sharp decline in TOT between Labour Vs maize
▪ Lack of Cereal stocks	▪ Further decline in Livestock prices expected
▪ Agriculture. Daily wage rates declined in 3 comparison periods.	▪ ToTGoat/Maize is expected to Decrease. Further
▪ **Recurrent conflicts in multiple faces. ???**	▪ Sheep/Goats to remain below baseline.

Current (Jan- 17)- Stressed	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017) - Stressed
Food Access : **Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement** **Nutrition: No data** ❑ **Positive factors** • Sorghum price declined significantly compared to six month, year ago and 5yrs average. • Cowpea price slightly declined from July 16 • Livestock body condition average to below average (**PET** score 2-3) for all species. • Livestock holding is at baseline • Improved trade access and minimal road blocks • TOT goat/sorghum remained stable/ or moderate increase compare to July 16 and the same levels of the last year. ❑ **Negative factors:** • Below average Deyr rains • Complete crop failure (cowpea) • Yearly TOT goat/sorghum (Aden-yabal) decline due to decline **in goat price** • Cowpea price higher than five average and same month of last years • TOT goat/sorghum (Aden-yabal) declined moderately in five year average	❑ **Food Access**: **Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement** **Nutrition: No data** **Positive factors** • Access Labour migration to Mogadishu • Decreased check points and road blocks • Cereal supply expected to sustain • Social support **Negative factors:** • Gu17 rainfall likely below average. • Pasture/browse and water condition likely to deteriorate further during Jilaal dry season • Livestock holding of sheep/Goats likely to remain below baseline levels. • Likely further decline of ToT due to projected decline of goat price and increase of cereal prices

Area Classification Justification Summary
Coastal Deeh

Current (Jan-17) - Stressed	Projection (Feb- June 17)-Stressed

Food Access: **Minimally adequate to meet food consumption**

Positive Factors:

- Average water conditions
- Access to Mogadishu for labour opportunity.
- Livestock migration: Normal confined within the region
- Decreased check points and road blocks
- Cereal supply expected to sustain

❑ **Negative factors:**

- Body condition is below average to average (PET 2-3 score) for all species.
- Livestock assets below baseline due to previous drought effects
- Livestock herds composed mainly young flock
- No Humanitarian intervention
- No fishing support to improve income
- Goat prices indicates moderate declines all three comparison period

Food Access: **Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement**

Positives Factors:

- Access Labour migration to Mogadishu
- Decreased check points and road blocks
- Cereal supply expected to sustain
- Social support
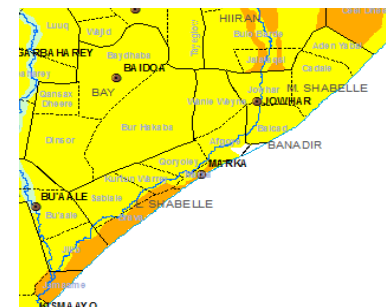
Negative Factors:

- Gu' 2017 likely below average
- Pasture, livestock body conditions, production and reproduction of livestock is expected to deteriorate during Jilaal dry season
- No fishing support to improve income
- Goat prices expected to decline further
- Maize price is expected to escalate up
- ToT goat to Maize is likely to decline significantly
- Below baseline asset holding

Current Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

MIDDLE SHABELLE	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
Cowpea Belt		100%P			
Riverine		75%P	25%P		
Coastal Deeh		75%P	25%P		
Shabelle Sorghum AP high potential		75%P	25%P		
SIP	25%P	75%P			
LOWER SHABELLE					
Lower Shabelle southern rainfed-maize		25%P;25%M	75%P		
Shabelle Sorghum AP high potential		100%P			
Riverine		75%P	25%P		
SIP	25%P	75%P			

Projected: Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

MIDDLE SHABELLE	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
Cowpea Belt		50%P	50%P		
Riverine		25%P;25%M	75%P		
Coastal Deeh		50%P	50%P		
Shabelle Sorghum AP high potential		25%P;25%M	75%P		
SIP		100%P			
LOWER SHABELLE					
Lower Shabelle southern rainfed-maize		25%M	75%P,25%M	25%P	
Shabelle Sorghum AP high potential		50%P	50%P		
Riverine		25%P;25%M	75%P		
SIP		100%P			

MAP 1: IPC (Aug-Dec 2016)

MAP 2: IPC Current Jan 2017

MAP 3: IPC Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)

SHABELLE
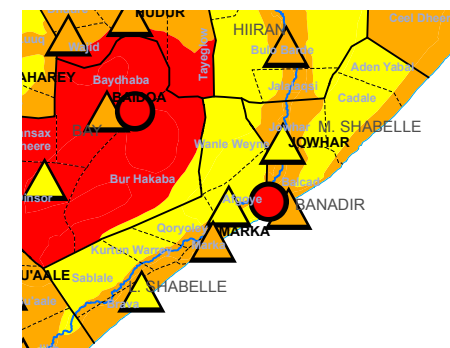
Affected Rural Population by District– Current

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
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	30,598	6,800	0	0	8,800	1,600	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	164,746	40,700	0	0	40,800	11,800	0
	Cadale	64,746	14,900	0	0	18,600	3,600	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	89,637	22,600	0	0	20,900	6,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	349,727	85,000	0	0	89,000	23,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			85,000	0		89,000	23,000	

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
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	152,241	26,000	0	0	43,500	2,800	0
	Baraawe	48,136	11,200	4,700	0	10,200	11,700	0
	Kurtunwaarey	252,212	57,500	3,700	0	59,000	24,000	0
	Marka	119,144	27,600	1,500	0	28,000	11,600	0
	Qoryooley	239,106	51,300	0	0	59,300	13,700	0
	Sablaale	16,039	3,700	100	0	3,800	1,300	0
	Wanla Weyn	56,619	8,800	0	0	16,600	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	883,497	186,000	10,000	0	220,000	65,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			186,000	10,000		220,000	65,000	

SHABELLE

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			Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency		
			Post Gu 2016 Current Post			Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	9,400	0	0	18,500	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	25,400	0	0	25,400	8,500	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	21,400	0	0	16,100	5,400	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	27,900	0	0	27,900	9,300	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	800	0	0	1,200	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	349,727	85,000	0	0	89,000	23,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			85,000	0		89,000	23,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency		
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	1,800	0	0	1,700	600	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	11,500	0	0	17,300	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	120,700	0	0	120,700	40,200	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	30,700	0	0	61,300	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	21,400	9,900	0	19,400	24,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	883,497	186,000	10,000	0	220,000	65,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			186,000	10,000		220,000	65,000	

SHABELLE

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
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	30,598	9,400	0	0	5,300	5,100	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	164,746	59,500	2,600	0	33,000	34,800	0
	Cadale	64,746	20,500	0	0	11,400	11,000	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	89,637	30,000	2,800	0	18,900	19,300	0
	SUB-TOTAL	349,727	119,000	5,000	0	69,000	70,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			119,000	5,000		69,000	70,000	

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
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	152,241	41,800	0	0	25,000	25,700	0
	Baraawe	48,136	8,900	8,000	0	6,800	16,900	4,700
	Kurtunwaarey	252,212	97,800	6,400	0	54,700	57,300	3,700
	Marka	119,144	48,000	2,600	0	23,900	29,200	1,500
	Qoryooley	239,106	93,800	0	0	52,200	46,700	0
	Sablaale	16,039	6,900	100	0	3,500	3,600	100
	Wanla Weyn	56,619	13,200	0	0	10,900	6,800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	883,497	310,000	17,000	0	177,000	186,000	10,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			310,000	17,000		177,000	196,000	

SHABELLE

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
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	13,900	0	0	9,100	9,400	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	33,900	0	0	17,000	17,000	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	16,100	5,400	0	14,600	16,100	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	54,200	0	0	26,300	27,900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	1,200	0	0	1,700	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	349,727	119,000	5,000	0	69,000	70,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			119,000	5,000		69,000	70,000	

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			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	2,300	0	0	1,200	1,200	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	17,300	0	0	23,000	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	230,500	0	0	109,800	120,700	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	46,000	0	0	30,700	30,700	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	14,300	17,100	0	12,200	33,700	9,900
	SUB-TOTAL	883,497	310,000	17,000	0	177,000	186,000	10,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			310,000	17,000		177,000	196,000	

The End