Food Security and Nutrition Analysis
Post *Deyr* 2012/13

Technical Series Report No VI. 50
March 5, 2013

FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods

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Acknowledgement

FSNAU would like to thank our partners, including government ministries and focal points, local and internationalnon-governmental organisations (NGOs) and various United Nations (UN) agencies, for their technical participation (data collection and analysis); and logistical support in this seasonal assessment and analysis (Appendix 5.6). This assessment would not have been possible or as successful without this support. Partner participation continues to be a critical element within the seasonal assessment process that strengthens and adds credibility to the process and outcome.

A special acknowledgement is extended to Twenty Seven field-based food security and nutrition analysts of Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) who continue to travel and work under very difficult conditions in Somalia, to deliver information and analysis for the benefit of the Somali people. FSNAU field staff continued to deliver high standard of information and analysis in the midst of the volatile security situation. We would also like to thank the enumerators and local consultants based in Somalia, who contributed significantly to data collection during the assessment.

Technical Partners Participating in the Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Assessment

UN Organizations

World Food Programme (WFP) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Technical Partners

Farmine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities

Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource(PSAWEN), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)- Puntland, Ministry of Health (MOH) - Puntland, Ministry of Interior (MOI) - Puntland, Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) - Puntland, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MOEWT) - Puntland, Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC) - Puntland, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health (MOLAH) - Puntland, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Fishery (MOF), Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources (MWMR) - Somaliland, Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development (MEPD) - Somaliland, Ministry of Livestock (MOL) - Somaliland

International NGO's

World Vision, Care international, Oxfam GB, Danish Refugee Council (DRC),International Rescue Committee (IRC), Relief International

Local NGO's

Deeh for Education and Health (DEH), Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG), Ras-Awad Welfare Association (RAWA), Somali Relief and Development Society (SORDES), Juba light Organization (JLO), KISIMA Development Organization, SAMAFAL, Agency for Peace, Development (APD), Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)

National Institutions

National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD) - Somaliland, Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) - Puntland, University of Hargeisa (UoH)-Somaliland

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BFI	Borderline Food Insecurity
CBS	Cereal Balance Sheet
CMB	Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS/NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HA	Hectare
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
HRG	Humanitarian Response Group
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Integrated Database System
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
LZ	Livelihood Zone
LTA	Long Term Average
MCH	Maternal and Child Health Centre
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MT	Metric Tonne
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCCC	Per Capita Cereal Consumption
PHL	Post Harvest Losses
PWA	Post War Average
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SLIMS	Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System
SlSh	Somaliland Shilling
SoSh	Somali Shilling
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
TFC	Thearupeutic Feeding Centre
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
ToT	Terms of Trade
U5	Under Five
US	United States
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFH	Weight for Height
WFP	World Food Programme
IGAD	The International Authority on Development
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center
AMISOM	African Union Mission for Somalia

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

While the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia has halved to **1.05 million** since August 2012, malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world, according to the latest data released today. Humanitarian assistance to protect livelihoods, reduce acute malnutrition, and help the most food insecure populations is needed over the next six months. The underlying vulnerability of poor households also requires action to address the causes and reduce the risks of food and nutrition insecurity by increasing the resilience of existing livelihoods.

A new report by the FSNAU and FEWS NET warned that although average rains in Somalia boosted food production and livestock farming, these gains could easily be reversed. Following two consecutive seasons of extreme drought, the UN declared famine in parts of southern Somalia in August 2011. During the 2011 *Gu* season, the harvest only reached an estimated 26 percent of average, and 4 million people required humanitarian assistance.

Food security conditions improve

The recent improvements in food security are attributed to continued humanitarian interventions, which improved food stocks at the household and market levels from the ongoing 2013 *Deyr* harvest, sustained high livestock prices, and improved milk availability during the October to December *Deyr* rainy season across many pastoral areas of Somalia. Following the famine declaration in 2011, sustained humanitarian response and multiple seasons of below average on occasion but also good rainfall in most parts of the country increased agricultural and livestock production and household purchasing power.

The average October to December *Deyr* rains boosted maize and sorghum production, yielding what may be the largest cereal harvest in nearly ten years. Substantial cash crop production also occurred as some farmers shifted from cereals to more profitable sesame. The recent multi-agency assessment found high production in Bay Region, which contributes more than half of Somalia's sorghum production, as well as in Lower and Middle Shabelle Regions. However, a few areas in the South are likely to have a poor harvest in January and February due to late and erratic *Deyr* rainfall.

Areas still in crisis

Based on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach, most areas of Somalia are currently classified as ***Stressed*** (IPC Phase 2), where the poor have minimally adequate food consumption, cannot afford essential non-food expenditures, and are unable to maintain their livelihoods. In several areas, food insecurity is more severe.

- With poor rains in the northwestern coastal area of the Gulf of Aden since 2010, pastoralists are struggling with poor pasture conditions, low water availability, and diminished self-employment opportunities. The recent *Hays* rainy season (Dec 2012-Feb 2013) has not significantly improved these conditions. Many households, unable to meet their food needs, are classified in ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3).
- Sheep pastoralists in the coastal areas of central Somalia have very small herds. The recent season did little to improve grazing areas. These areas remain classified at ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3).
- Following maize crop losses due to multiple dry spells during the October to December *Deyr* rains, households in the agropastoral areas of Jamame District in the Lower Juba region also are in ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3). Contributing factors include: the lack of a current harvest, poor stocks from previous harvests, and low and declining holdings of livestock to sell for food.
- Destitute pastoralists throughout the country continue to struggle living in deplorable conditions with limited access to food and other basic needs. In the coastal areas of Central, some of these destitute pastoralists have started shifting back into pastoralism. These groups are classified in ***Emergency*** (IPC Phase 4).
- The United Nations estimates that 1.1 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. An estimated 615,000 of the IDPs are in food security crisis. Most of the major IDP settlements are in ***Emergency*** (IPC Phase 4).

In total, 1.05 million in acute food insecurity represents about 14 percent of the total population. At the height of the famine, 4 million people, or nearly half of the Somali population, were in food security crisis.

Malnutrition

An estimated **215 000** children under five years of age are acutely malnourished, out of which at least **45 000** are severely malnourished. Two-thirds of these children are in the conflict-stricken southern regions. Although the nutritional situation has slightly improved in the country, with one in seven children acutely malnourished, and one in thirty-three severely malnourished, the situation remains one of the worst in the world. With reduced access to basic services, such as health care and clean water, the ability for these children to reach their potential is severely restricted.

Outlook

Over the coming months, most of Somalia will be in the *Jilaal* dry season. The productivity of livestock will seasonally decrease. While no major changes in food security classification are expected between now and June, livelihoods in Somalia remain at risk to a wide variety of hazards. Early forecasts are that the April to June *Gu* rains will be normal to below normal. A normal or near normal *Gu* would allow households to continue meeting their food needs, recover from previous crises, and build assets. However, in the case of a poor season an increase in numbers of households in food security crisis would be expected.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Current) Jan 2013

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	7,000	45,000	0	12,000	0	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	22,000	48,000	32,000	4,000	0	0	5
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	22,000	75,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	13,000	65,000	5,000	7,000	0	7,000	7
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	5,000	37,000	0	6,000	0	0	4
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	16,000	56,000	14,000	0	0	0	4
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	6,000	25,000	3,000	2,000	0	1,000	4
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**91,000**	**351,000**	**54,000**	**32,000**	**0**	**8,000**	4
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	13,000	63,000	2,000	11,000	0	24,000	11
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	67,000	0	13,000	0	25,000	12
Sub-total	**680,156**	**153,382**	**526,774**	**35,000**	**130,000**	**2,000**	**24,000**	**0**	**49,000**	11
South										0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	28,000	89,000	0	12,000	0	4,000	5
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	30,000	117,000	0	5,000	0	46,000	10
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	186,000	35,000	0	0	0	4
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	12,000	96,000	12,000	13,000	0	0	8
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	37,000	162,000	0	16,000	0	0	3
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	24,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	12,000	58,000	12,000	8,000	0	0	8
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	22,000	73,000	22,000	16,000	0	0	10
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**200,000**	**865,000**	**81,000**	**70,000**	**0**	**50,000**	6
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	0	-	2
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**341,000**	**1,346,000**	**152,000**	**126,000**	**0**	**107,000**	5

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	**152,000**	**2**	**15%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**233,000**	**3**	**23%**
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**615,000**	**8**	**62%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**1,000,000**	**13**	**100%**
*Bossasso,Berbera,Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Afgoye,Mogadishu and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Projection) Feb - Jun 2013

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	7,000	45,000	0	12,000	0	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	22,000	48,000	32,000	4,000	0	0	5
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	22,000	75,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	13,000	65,000	5,000	7,000	0	7,000	7
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	5,000	37,000	0	6,000	0	0	4
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	16,000	56,000	14,000	0	0	0	4
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	6,000	25,000	3,000	2,000	0	1,000	4
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**91,000**	**351,000**	**54,000**	**32,000**	**0**	**8,000**	4
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	13,000	63,000	2,000	11,000	0	24,000	11
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	67,000	0	13,000	0	25,000	12
Sub-total	**680,156**	**153,382**	**526,774**	**35,000**	**130,000**	**2,000**	**24,000**	**0**	**49,000**	11
South										0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	28,000	89,000	0	12,000	0	4,000	5
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	30,000	117,000	0	5,000	0	46,000	10
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	212,000	35,000	21,000	0	0	7
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	12,000	86,000	12,000	22,000	0	0	11
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	37,000	146,000	0	31,000	0	0	5
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	24,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	12,000	57,000	12,000	9,000	0	0	9
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	22,000	69,000	22,000	20,000	0	0	11
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**200,000**	**860,000**	**81,000**	**120,000**	**0**	**50,000**	7
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	0	-	2
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**341,000**	**1,341,000**	**152,000**	**176,000**	**0**	**107,000**	6

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	**152,000**	**2**	**14%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**283,000**	**4**	**27%**
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**615,000**	**8**	**59%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**1,050,000**	**14**	**100%**
*Bossasso,Berbera,Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Afgoye,Mogadishu and Burao			

*See Appendix 5.4 for the estimated rural and urban populations in acute food insecurity by districts and livelihoods

Notes:

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

3 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated January 18, 2012 rounded to the nearest 5,000. IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data to avoid double counting, only IDPs in Settlements (Bossasso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Burao and Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in Crisis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in Crisis or Emergency.

4 Total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Table 3: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	615,000	115,000	0	115,000	41
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,136,657	586,000	51,000	8,000	59,000	21
Riverine	366,683	140,000	10,000	0	10,000	4
Destitute pastoral	98,906	0	0	99,000	99,000	35
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,341,000**	**176,000**	**107,000**	**283,000**	**100**

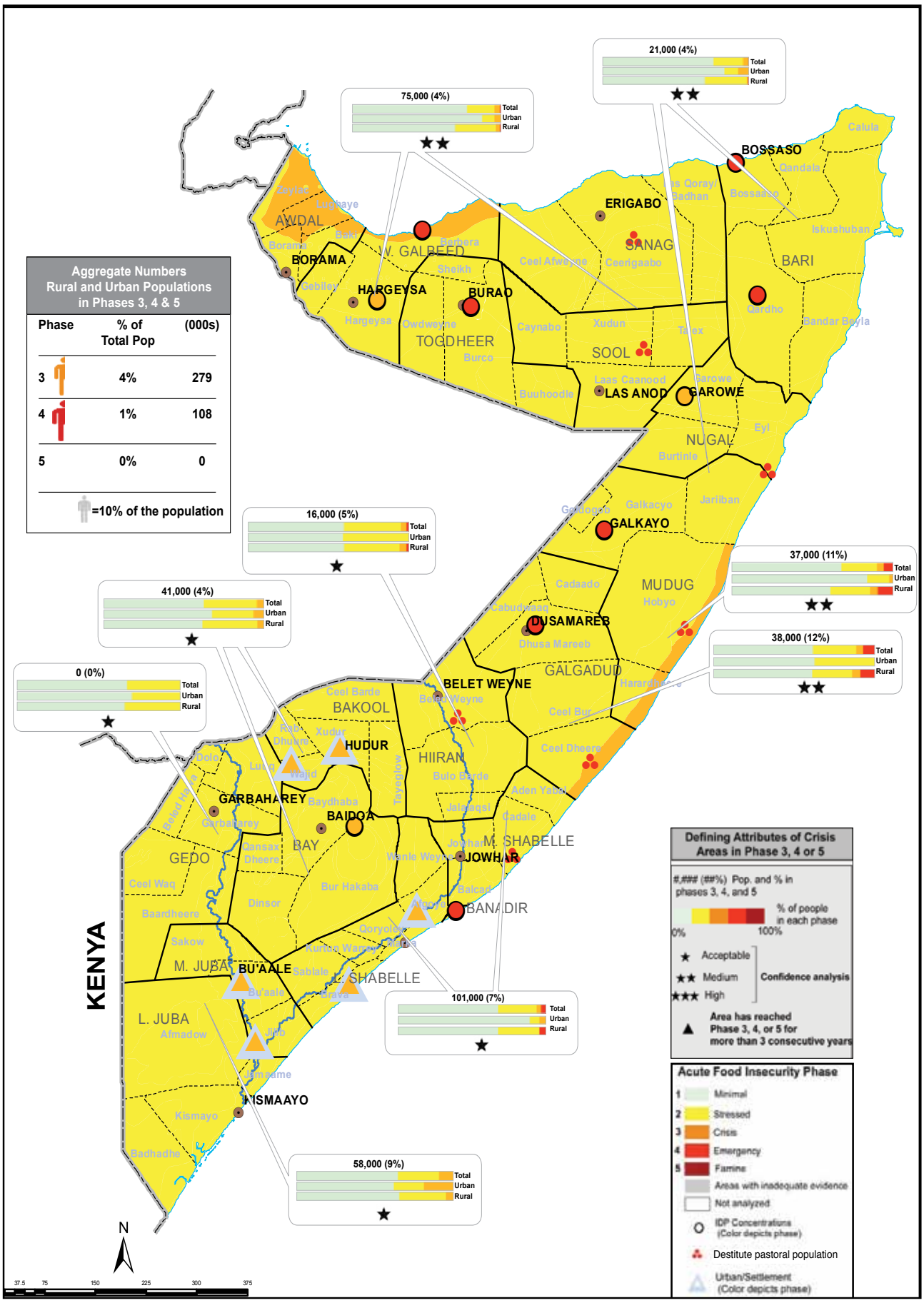
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	130,000	24,000	49,000	73,000	26
North East	650,626	402,836	81,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	1
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	860,000	120,000	50,000	170,000	60
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	270,000	30,000	7,000	37,000	13
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**1,341,000**	**176,000**	**107,000**	**283,000**	**100**

Rural	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	1,130,000	176,000	107,000	283,000	100
Middle	211,000	0	0	0	0
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**1,341,000**	**176,000**	**107,000**	**283,000**	**100**

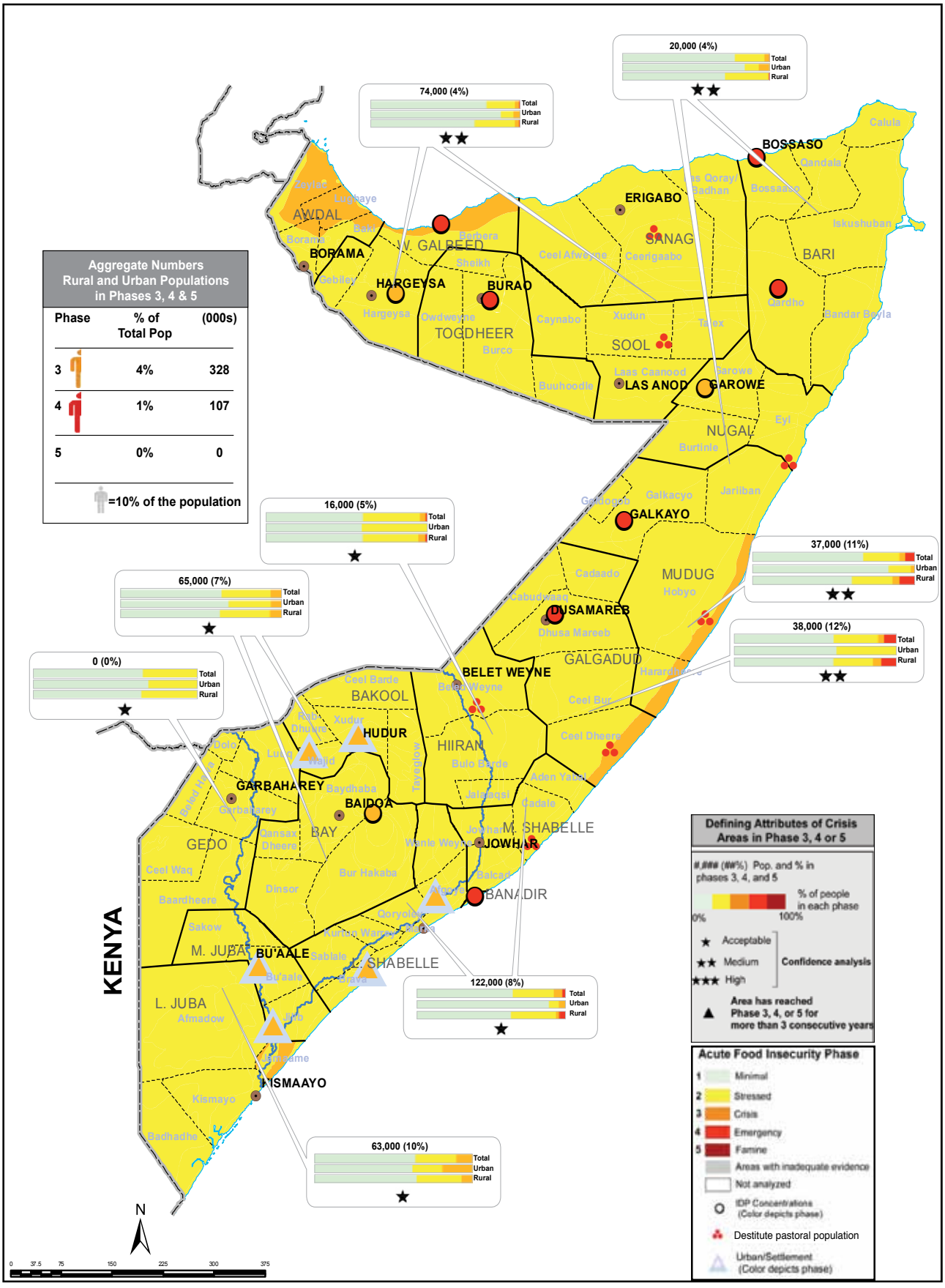
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	35,000	2,000	0	2,000	1
North East	650,626	247,790	22,000	17,000	0	17,000	11
South	3,579,597	786,632	200,000	81,000	0	81,000	53
North West	1,828,739	819,989	69,000	37,000	0	37,000	24
Banadir	901,183	901,183	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	10
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**341,000**	**152,000**	**0**	**152,000**	**100**

Urban	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	341,000	152,000	0	152,000	100
Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**341,000**	**152,000**	**0**	**152,000**	**100**

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation, January 2013



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation, Most Likely Scenario, February - June 2013



1.2 SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

This *Deyr* season, rains started early across the country (late Sep and early Oct). Overall, rainfall performance was mixed, but largely near-normal to above normal in most parts. Exceptions were large areas of the Northwest, north Gedo and some areas of Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle regions. Most parts of the Guban pastoral in Awdal and W/Galbeed regions received significantly below normal *Hays* rains, while light to moderate *Hays* rains were received in Lughaya district in December 2012. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) shows a large increase in vegetation cover in the last *dekad* of December 2012. However, poor vegetation levels were observed in most parts of the Juba Valley, the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone in Lower Shabelle, and parts of Gedo, Sool, and Sanaag regions. This is due to the effect of the dry spell during the peak of the season in late October and November. Similarly, Guban pastoral of Awdal and W/Galbeed regions show poor vegetation conditions. The climate outlook for the coming *Gu* season (March-May 2013) indicates an increased likelihood of below normal to near normal *Gu* 2013 rains across the country. Possible sporadic torrential rainfall, flash floods and localized river floods in Juba and Shabelle catchments might also occur.

CIVIL INSECURITY

Between July and December 2012, civil insecurity continued to be one of the major factors influencing the food security in Somalia. However, the incidents of violence generally declined in the second half of the year 2012 as more areas went under the control of the federal government. According to UNHCR's Somalia displacement data, 12 000 people have been displaced in the second half of 2012 compared to 41 000 in the first half. Currently, UNHCR estimates a total of 1.1-1.3 million internally displaced people in the country and about one million refugees living mostly in the neighbouring countries and the region. The continuing improving security in Mogadishu boosted the access to employment. Port activities have also resumed in Kismayo town of Lower Juba following the takeover by allied forces supporting the government, thus improving access to employment. Nevertheless, the conflict continues to affect the humanitarian operations in the country, particularly in South-Central, despite some improvements in the security situation recently. The military operations and violence are expected to continue in the southern regions at least until June 2013.

AGRICULTURE

In this *Deyr* 2012 season, cereal production including off-season maize is estimated at 145 500 MT in southern Somalia, which is the third highest *Deyr* production since 1995. This is primarily attributable to the good performance of the *Deyr* 2012/13 rains across most regions. However, the current *Deyr* production is 23 percent lower than in the last *Deyr* 2011/12. This is due to the reduction in area cultivated under cereals and increased sesame production particularly in Lower Shabelle. Currently, sorghum accounts for 66 percent (96 000 MT) of the total *Deyr* cereal production in southern Somalia. However, a few areas in the South, including agropastoral of Jamame (Lower Juba) as well as minor producing areas such as Hagar, Afmadow and southern agropastoral of North Gedo, received a poor harvest due to the poor performance of the *Deyr* rains. Limited off-season maize harvest (1 000 MT) is expected between April-March 2013 from Gedo riverine. In the central region, an estimated 5 800 MT of cowpea was harvested in the Cowpea Belt. In the Northwest, the agropastoral regions of Awdal, W/Galbeed and Togdheer received a significant *Gu/Karan* harvest (73 000 MT). Overall, cereals are available on the market; however, cereal stock availability at household level varies region by region. According to the 2013 Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS), food aid requirements up to the end of 2013 are estimated at 173 000 MT of cereals.

LIVESTOCK

As a result of good *Deyr* 2012/13 rains, average to good rangeland conditions have been reported in most of the key pastoral livelihoods nationwide. Exceptions are west Guban (Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions), Sool Plateau (Sanaag region), north Gedo (Belethawa, Dolow and parts of Luuq districts), and Coastal *Deeh* of Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba where rains were poor. Significant improvements in the livestock body condition (PET score 3-4), as well as increased productivity is observed throughout the country, except for west Guban. Livestock migration is largely normal in most parts of the country with the exception of a few areas in the North (the Sool Plateau of Sanaag region, parts of Nugaal valley). No unusual cross border livestock movements have been reported from the neighboring countries of Ethiopia and Kenya. Herd sizes of all livestock species among the poor pastoral households have been increasing; however, they remain below baseline levels in most livelihoods. Milk availability at the household level improved in most pastoral/agropastoral areas due to kidding/lambing/calving. Prices of all the livestock species followed a normal increasing seasonal trend in most markets. Terms of Trade (local quality goat/cereals) have considerably improved due to low cereal prices and remarkably high goat prices. This is attributable to improved body condition, restocking in the agropastoral livelihoods and high local demand for goat and cattle. Livestock exports from the northern ports were slightly higher in 2012 compared to the levels in the preceding year.

MARKETS

In the last half of 2012, both the Somali shilling (SoSh) and the Somaliland shilling (SlSh) held steady against the US dollar (USD) in key reference markets. However, both the currencies exhibited opposite patterns over the last year ending in December 2012 with the SoSh appreciating between 8 and 22 percent against the USD, while the SlSh depreciated 15 percent. The SoSh then continued gaining while the SlSh remained stable in January 2013. In the SoSh areas, the prices of the most essential imported commodities such as diesel, rice, sugar and vegetable oil, were generally stable or decreased moderately in July-December 2012. This is attributable to the recent appreciation of the shilling, international market development as well as the declining prices of locally produced cereals. During the second half of 2012 the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for poor urban households, measured through the changes in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), showed a modest drop in inflation in the central and the northern SoSh areas, while it sustained in the southern regions. Decline in CPI in Central and Northeast are due to improved sorghum supplies and the decline in imported commodities. However, the CPI is relatively unchanged in the SlSh zone (northwestern parts of the country). The overall inflation in the MEB is expected to slow down over the next couple of months, as key commodities in the basket are likely to slightly decline or remain stable especially in the SoSh areas.

NUTRITION

A total of **215 000** under five children (14.3% of 1.5 million children aged below 5 years) are acutely malnourished across the country, a slight improvement from 236 000 (16%) in August 2012. Out of these, **45 000** (3.0% of 1.5 million children aged below 5 years) are severely malnourished, a slight reduction from 54 000 (3.5%) in August 2012. Southern Somalia hosts the majority (66%) of the country's total acutely malnourished children (147 000 in December 2012 versus 168 000 in August 2012). **Crude death rates** across the country are below the emergency threshold level of 2 per 10 000 per day, while **under five death rates** are below the emergency threshold level of 4 per 10 000 per day. IDPs in settlements across the country remain in ***Critical - Very Critical*** nutrition phase, with the exception of Hargeisa and Garowe IDP settlements, which are in ***Serious*** phase. Assessments in urban areas depict an ***Alert - Critical*** nutrition situation, similar to rural areas in North and Central. In the assessed rural areas in the South, the nutrition situation varies from ***Serious*** to ***Very Critical.*** The nutrition situation is likely to remain the same across the country up to April 2013 with the exception of Sool Plateau livelihood zone, which could deteriorate to *Serious* phase, consistent with a worrying food security situation and seasonal levels. Bakool and Hiran regions are likely to improve to *Critical* phase consistent with seasonal levels

1.3 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

URBAN

In the snapshot analysis of January 2013 as well as in the projection period of February-June 2013, Bakool, Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3); the rest of the urban areas of the country are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In January-June 2013, an estimated 150 000 people in urban areas of the country will be in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) with the majority concentrated in the South. This is a significant reduction from the 450 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) post-*Gu* 2012. In addition, an estimated 340 000 urban people are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), of which 63 percent are in the South, 27 percent in the North, and 10 percent in the central regions. Key factors contributing to the improvement include reduced cost of living, strengthened purchasing power of the urban poor, intensified economic activities with the improving security situation in the South and the improving food security situation in rural areas. The urban nutrition situation in the North, Central and Banadir remained stable or improved to ***Alert*** and ***Serious*** levels in December 2012 from *Serious* to *Critical* levels in July 2012. The exceptions are W.Galbeed and Sanag regions where the nutrition situation deteriorated from *Alert* to a ***Serious*** phase, and Bari where the nutrition situation deteriorated from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates 1.1 to 1.36 million IDPs are displaced as of January 2013, of which half, or an estimated 615 000 people are dispersed in various settlements. Based on IPC area classification, seven out of the ten assessed settlements (Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo and Mogadishu) were classified in ***Emergency*** (IPC Phase 4). IDP settlements in Hargeisa, Garowe, and Baidoa towns were classified in ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3). The nutrition situation in most of the settlements assessed is classified as ***Critical***. However, IDPs in Dolo, Kismayo, Dhusamareb and Bossaso are classified in the ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation level while the IDPs in Hargeisa in the Northwest, Garowe in the Northeast, and Baidoa in the South are classified as ***Serious***. Without a substantial increase in humanitarian assistance, most of the IDP settlements in the country are likely to remain in the **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) from February to June 2012.

RURAL LIVELIHOODS

GEDO

The food security situation has improved for most livelihoods of the Gedo region in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season. The figures for January 2013, show an estimated 84 000 rural

people to be in the **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) food security phase, which is likely to remain the same for the next five months (Feb-Jun 2013). This indicates an improvement of 21 percent from the post-*Gu* 2012 situation which classified 72 000 as Stressed and 35 000 in Crisis. Improvements have been observed in the Juba Pump Irrigation, Southern Agropastoral and Gedo High Potential Agropastoral communities where 35 000 people who were classified in Crisis last season are currently **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). An integrated nutrition situation analysis in Northern Gedo indicates an improvement from *Gu* 2012. The situation was *Very Critical* but is now ***Serious*** amongst the Agropastoral and is ***Critical*** in both the Pastoral and Riverine populations. In the current *Deyr* 2012/13 season, no disease outbreaks have been reported and the decline in morbidity levels has contributed to reduced cases of acute malnutrition. In southern Gedo, a comprehensive nutrition assessment was not possible due to restricted access related to civil security. A rapid Middle upper circumference (MUAC) assessment was conducted among the three livelihoods, which indicated a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA

The food security situation in the livelihoods of the Juba regions further improved post *Deyr* 2012/13. In the January snapshot analysis, an estimated 58 000 people in the rural areas of Middle Juba classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 8 000 people were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). This is a 21 percent decrease from the post-*Gu* 2012 projection estimates (38 000 people in Stressed, 45 000 Crisis and 1 000 Emergency). In Lower Juba 73 000 people were **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 16 000 people were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), which is a 25 percent reduction from the post-*Gu* 2012 projection estimates (97 000 people). South-East Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral, Lower Juba Agropastoral and Juba Riverine improved from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while Southern Inland Pastoral have remained **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) since post-*Gu* 2012. In February-June 2013, the number of rural population in acute food security crisis is projected to deteriorate slightly and the number of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) will increase by 13 percent in Middle Juba (from 8 000 to 9 000 people) and by 25 percent in Lower Juba (from 16 000 to 20 000 people). The area of concern is the crop-dependent Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihood zone (Afmadow, Hagar, and Jamame districts), which experienced a near failure of *Deyr* maize production. As such, the harvest in January remained significantly below average compounding the difficulty of food access caused by the very poor remaining household stocks from previous harvests. No nutrition surveys were conducted in the rural areas of Juba region during the *Deyr* 2012/13 season due to inaccessibility caused by civil insecurity. Therefore to estimate the Post *Deyr* 2012/13 nutrition situation for the region, data from health facilities was used together with rapid MUAC assessments conducted across the three livelihoods in December 2012. The nutrition situation is classified as likely ***Very Critical*** among agropastoralists and riverine populations and likely ***Critical*** in the pastoralist communities in Juba. This indicates a sustained nutrition situation in the respective livelihoods since *Gu* 2012.

BAY AND BAKOOL

The food security situation in rural areas of the Bay and Bakool regions indicates notable improvements this *Deyr* season. All rural livelihoods were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the snapshot analysis for January 2013, as well as in the projection period of February-June 2013; an estimated 13 000 people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 96 000 people in Bakool were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as of January 2013, a significant reduction (36%) from the post-*Gu* 2012 levels. Similar decline is seen in the Bay region, with an estimated 16 000 people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 162 000 in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as of the January 2013 snap shot analysis. This represents a reduction of more than half from the post-*Gu* 2012 numbers (371 000 people). The post-*Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows either an improvement or a sustained nutrition situation in Bay and Bakool livelihoods compared to the situation in *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation has improved in the populations of Bay Agropastoral from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012 to ***Critical*** in the current season. The nutrition situation remains in the ***Very Critical*** phase in the Bakool Pastoral livelihood zone. No assessment was conducted in the Bakool Agropastoral livelihood due to lack of access, therefore there is insufficient data to estimate the overall nutrition situation.

LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

The food security situation in the Shabelle regions has continued to improve since *Deyr* 2011. This post-*Deyr* 2012, all rural livelihoods in the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Some portion of the rural population, estimated at 50 000 people in Middle Shabelle, still remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), but this is 29 percent lower than in the post *Gu* 2012 (70 000 people). The Pastoral Destitute group comprises the population in **Emergency** (46 000 people). In addition, an estimated 117 000 rural people in Middle Shabelle are identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In Lower Shabelle rural areas, an estimated 186 000 people are in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In the projection period of February – June 2012, the number of people in the rural population with acute food insecurity is estimated to remain the same in Middle Shabelle, while in Lower Shabelle, a small part of the population in the maize agropastoral livelihood zone, estimated at 20 000 people, will fall into the **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3)phase. The anticipated deterioration is due to the impact of poor *Deyr* seasonal performance and the projection for below normal *Gu* 2013. No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access. The last surveys conducted in the region were done in July 2011. Due to lack of sufficient data, there is no overall nutrition situation

estimate. However, data from health facilities in the region show a high (>10%) and declining trend of malnutrition amongst the riverine population, and a high (>30%) and stable trend of malnutrition among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population. Overall, the nutrition situation is expected to improve in the coming months given the positive food security indicators in Shabelle regions.

HIRAN

The overall food security situation in the livelihood zones of Hiran region substantially improved in this post-*Deyr* 2012. Hawd, Southern Inland Pastoral and the Riverine livelihoods remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as in the post-*Gu* 2012. Most of the agropastoral population improved from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Gu* 2012 to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) this season, although part of the population remains in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The total number of affected people identified as in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is estimated at 12 000,, indicating a significant (76%) reduction from the post-*Gu* 2012 (50 000 people). An estimated 4 000 destitute pastoralists are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). A total of 89 000 people in the rural population is estimated to be **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the number of people in acute food insecurity will remain unchanged. In the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season, the issue of lack of access to the region to conduct livelihood based nutrition surveys persisted. However in December 2012, FSNAU and partners were able to conduct two administrative based nutrition surveys in Beletweyne and Mataban districts of Hiran region, which were accessible. The majority of the sampled clusters in Beletweyne district were riverine, while in Mataban district the clusters were predominantly pastoral. The integrated analysis of December 2012 assessment data indicates a ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation in both Beletweyne and Mataban districts and a deterioration from *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012.

CENTRAL

This season, the food security situation in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods continued to improve. Both in the snapshot analysis (Jan 2013) and projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the Coastal *Deeh* is identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), indicating an improvement from Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the post-*Gu* 2012. All other livelihoods, including the Cowpea Belt, Hawd and Addun are identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Both in snapshot analysis (Jan 2013) and the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the total rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) is estimated at 64 000 people. This represents a decline of 47 percent from the post-*Gu* 2012 (120 000 people). The population in Emergency is made up of pastoral destitutes (33 000 people). In addition, a total of 130,000 rural people are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). The current Post *Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition analysis depicts a mixed picture of either sustained or improved nutrition situations in the Central livelihood zones compared to Post *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation is sustained as ***Serious*** among the Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihood population. Rapid Assessments conducted in the Cowpea Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral livelihoods of Central using MUAC showed a sustained *likely* ***Critical*** nutrition situation in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood of South Mudug and Galgaduud and an improvement in Cowpea Belt from *critica*l in *Gu* 2012 to *likely* ***Serious*** in *Deyr* 2012/13.

NORTHEAST

The food security situation has improved in most of the rural livelihoods in the Northeast regions (Hawd, Addun, Nugal valley, Coastal *Deeh*, Sool Plateau, Dharoor/Karkaar and East Golis) and so currently all livelihoods are in the **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). Some of the population, estimated at 10 000, still remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), however this number is significantly lower (67%) compared to the situation post-*Gu* 2012 (30 000 people). The population classified in **Emergency** consists of the pastoral destitutes (8 000 people). The most notable improvement is in the Coastal *Deeh* of Bari region - from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Gu* 2012 to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13. All the other livelihoods in the region remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as in the post-*Gu* 2012. Forecasted normal *Gu* 2013 rainfall will have a positive impact on the food security situation during the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013). The post-*Deyr* 2012/13 nutrition situation depicts a mixed picture of the status of the livelihood zones compared to the *Gu* 2012 season. The nutrition situation has improved in the populations of Nugal Valley from *Very Critical* to ***Serious*** and from S*erious* to ***Alert*** in the Sool Plateau. The nutrition situation in East Golis, Addun, Hawd and Coastal *Deeh* is sustained in the ***Serious*** phase.

NORTHWEST

The food security situation improved in most of the livelihoods in the Northwest regions, following favourable *Deyr* 2012 rains, which led to increased own production. Exceptions are parts of West Guban, Nugal valley and most of Sool Plateau, which received below normal rains. West Guban livelihood of Awdal and W/Galbeed remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) as in the post-*Gu* 2012, while the rest of the livelihoods are in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In January 2013, the total number of the rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) were estimated at 40 000 people, representing a significant decline (56%) from the post-*Gu* 2012 estimates (90 000 people). The pastoral destitute group comprises the population in **Emergency** phase (7 000 people). The number of rural people in ***Stressed*** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 270 000. In the projection period (Feb-Jun 2013), the total number of people identified in acute food security crisis is expected to remain the same as the January 2013 levels. The post-*Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows either an improvement or sustained nutrition situation in Northwest livelihoods compared to the situation in *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation among the population in West Golis and Nugal Valley livelihoods has improved from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012 to ***Critical*** and ***Serious*** respectively. Similarly, the nutrition situation among the population in the Hawd livelihood has improved from the *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012 to the current ***Serious***. In Sool Plateau, the nutrition situation is ***Alert***, indicating an improvement from *Serious* in *Gu* 2012.

2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides the findings of the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 analysis and food security situation projections for the period of February to June 2013. The report focuses on the outcome of the *Deyr* seasonal rains (October – December) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market, Gender and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs residing in settlements within Somalia.

The FSNAU led assessment and surveys were carried out by 15 FSNAU food security and 12 nutrition field analysts in collaboration with and assisted by 201 enumerators and 75 partners from different agencies and organizations, including UN agencies (6), various government ministries (28), national institutions (2), local authorities (3), local NGOs (14) and international NGOs (11). The assessment also engaged 15 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of a capacity development project. The analysis involved staff from FEWS NET Nairobi (3), WFP (5), FAO Office in West Bank and Gaza Strip (1), FAO Regional (1) and Food Security Cluster (2).

Map 3: Somalia *Deyr* 2012/13 Assessment Field Coverage

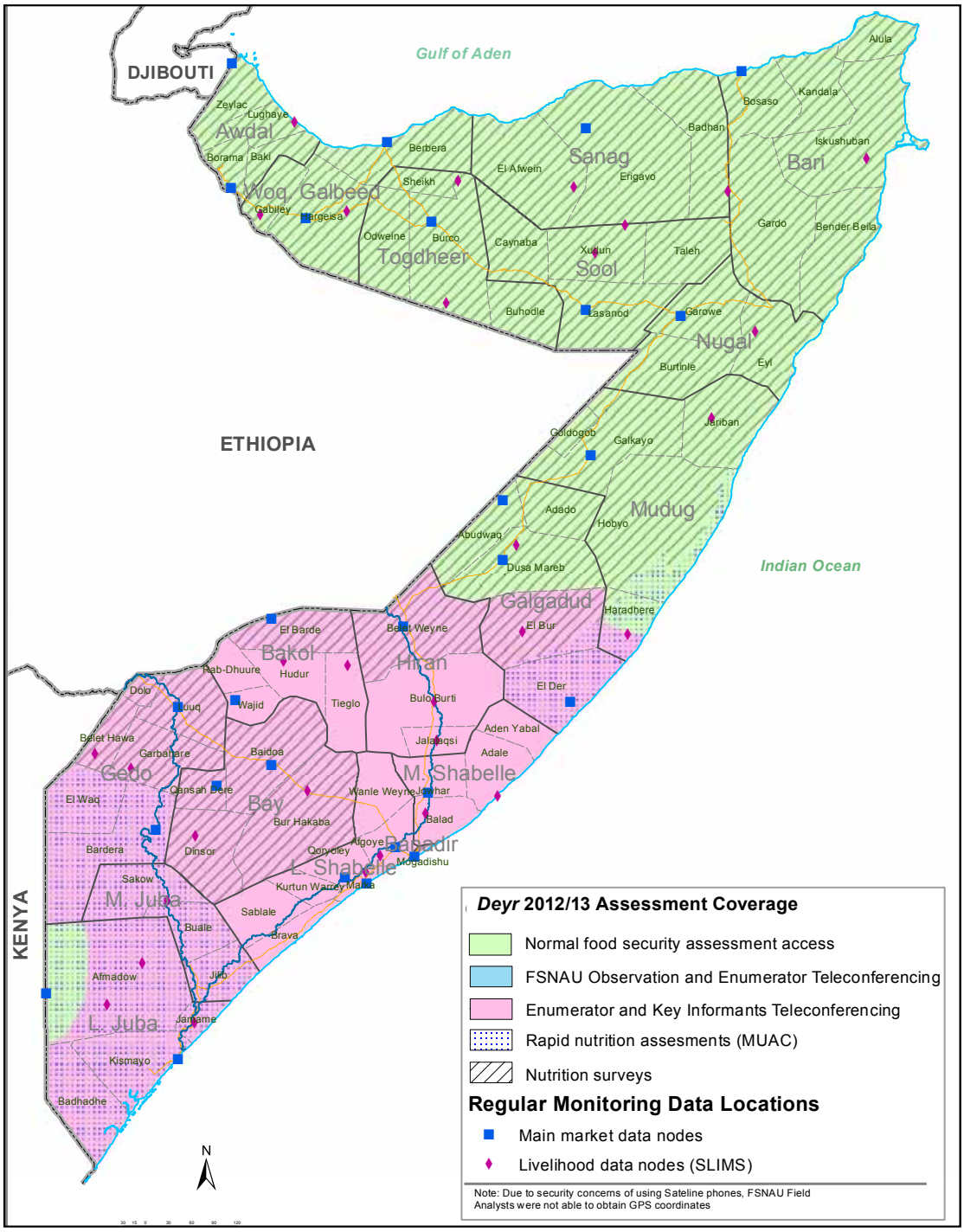


Table 4: Overview of *Deyr* 2012/13 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	Nov 28, 2012	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	Dec 17-18, 2012	Regional planning workshops in Garowe Hargeysa Due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts
Fieldwork	Nov 4-Dec 28, 2012	IDP Representative Household Survey (North) Urban Representative Household Survey (North) Crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	Dec 31, 2012- Jan 4, 2013	Teams travelled to Hargeysa and Garowe: Deliverables • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	Jan 7-18, 2013	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	Jan 22, 2013	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	Jan 28, 2013	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Post-*Deyr* 2012/13 Presentation of Findings	Feb 1, 2013	Presentation to the humanitarian community, Nairobi
Technical Release	Feb 1, 2013	FSNAU Technical Release
*Post-*Deyr* 2012/13 Regional Presentation of Findings	Feb 5, 2013	Northeast
	Feb 7, 2013	Northwest
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	Feb 28, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	Mar 5, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution

** Due to problems relating to accessibility, FSNAU is currently unable to conduct regional presentations in Southern and Central Somalia.*

In the lead up to this assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in November 2012 to observe the initial indications of *Deyr* 2012 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands and crops as well as the overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season early warning was released in December 2012. The FSNAU also carried out routine monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 50 main markets and 48 rural markets through the Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS) from all regions of the country. The data gathered from the sources above were used during the All Team Analysis workshop held in Hargeisa from 7-18 January 2013 to provide a snapshot of the food security situation in January 2013 and make a projection for February-June 2013. Analysis of the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 assessment data were supplemented with the monthly market price data, FSNAU/ FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, as well as information from secondary sources, including health information systems (HIS), remote sensing, import/export data from three ports of Somalia, conflict and IDP analysis from UNHCR and OCHA and humanitarian assistance from different clusters. In addition, the process involved fieldwork, field observations, teleconferencing and the use of key informants depending on the availability of field access. Table 4 provides an overview of the analytical processes and timeline. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.5.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

Deyr 2012/13 Assessment Planning

During the preparation of the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 assessment, all the factors highlighted in the Post *Gu* 2012 analysis, including improvement in food security outcomes especially in southern Somalia were taken into consideration. The post-

Deyr assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on November 28, 2012. The purpose of the meeting was to determine partner participation in the assessment, as well as to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics and support. Seasonal assessment instruments (Appendix 5.11) were then finalised and sent to the field. Prior to the actual fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on 17th -18th December 2012 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Dhobely, Beletwein and Mogadishu.

Fieldwork, Assessment Methods and Field Access

The fieldwork was carried out from December 19-28, 2012. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data using a combination of rapid assessments; pictorial evaluation tools (PET); qualitative techniques such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews, field observations and household surveys. Representative household food security surveys were used specifically in urban and major IDP settlements in all northern regions and Mogadishu. Secondary data were also used for verification and triangulation of the field information.

For the representative surveys in the urban and IDP centres in the northern and Banadir regions, a total of 193 enumerators and seven FSNAU field analysts were used, aided by digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires. IDP surveys were conducted from the 22 November - 4 December 2012 in the North, while urban surveys were carried out from December 5-18, 2012. Urban and IDP population surveys in Mogadishu were conducted jointly with WFP from December 22 -29 2012. In the rural areas, the fieldwork was carried out from December 19 -28 2012 to assess the food security situation of the rural farmers and pastoralists.

From the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the total number of data collection instruments used included: 374 Crop, 554 Pastoral, 173 Urban and 90 IDP questionnaires. Gender disaggregated data was acquired for all population groups (IDPs, rural and urban) through the above-mentioned assessments.

Field access for the food security assessments was good in the northern regions, Banadir and Mudgug and parts of Galgadud and Lower Juba regions while the rest of the southern regions were not accessible. In areas without field access, assessment data were acquired mostly through teleconferencing with key informants (Map 3). Representative nutrition assessments were conducted in most parts of the country with the exception of parts of Gedo, Bakool, Hiran and all of the Shabelle regions.

Nutrition Assessments

FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 41 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 27 154 boys and girls aged 6-59 months old were assessed on their nutritional status, and a similar number of households for retrospective (90 days) death rates. The number assessed per survey ranged from 459 in Togdheer urban livelihood to 1 114 in Dobley IDPs. Analysis both for nutritional status and retrospective death rates were conducted using the SMART recommended EpiInfo ENA (Emergency Nutrition Assessment) software.

The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Nutrition Technical Series Report, 22 February 2013 at the FSNAU website, http://fsnau.org/products/technical-series.

Representative Urban and IDP surveys

Large representative urban and IDP household food security surveys were conducted in the North and Mogadishu by FSNAU staff with the help of 193 enumerators. The cluster sampling method with Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) was used to determine the number of households to interview per region. The following statistical sample estimation formula was used to calculate the sample size *n* for each region.

$$n = \frac{t\hat{}(z)\,p(1 \square p)deff}{e\hat{}2}$$

In this formula, *t* is the ordinate of the normal distribution curve at the desired level of significance (95% with t=1.96); *p* is the probability of a given event (population with food insecurity in this case) occurring, where *p*= 0.5 was applied in the absence of prior knowledge of the *p* parameter; *deff* is the design effect where 1.2 was used; *e* is the desired margin of error which is equivalent to 5% in this survey. Sample size in urban areas, adjusted for finite population, was estimated at 3 575 for all northern regions combined and at 450 for Mogadishu. In the assessed IDP settlements, a total of 4 579 IDPs were sampled in both North and Mogadishu surveys. This sample was large enough to sustain the assumption that some households are inaccessible.

The regional cluster selection was based on a sampling frame constructed from population estimates of town sections (administrative units within each town), which was provided by the local administration (municipality). In each region, a total of 25 clusters were randomly selected using ENA software.

Adoption of New Sex-Disaggregated Approach for Gender Analysis

Previous disaggregation of households into male and female headed households has been challenging This is because in Somalia, even if a man is away from the household for many months or years, he is still considered to be the household head. This not only downplays the crucial role women play in the household management with men absent, but also complicates gender analysis in that the number of households (culturally) said to be headed by men are in reality run by women. It is for this reason, FSNAU transited from comparing female-headed households and male headed households to looking into gender differences of households dependent on man (or men) for food or income to buy food (MDH), households dependent on woman (or women) for food or income to buy food (WDH) and households dependent on both men and women for food or income to buy food (WMDH).

Fieldwork Analysis

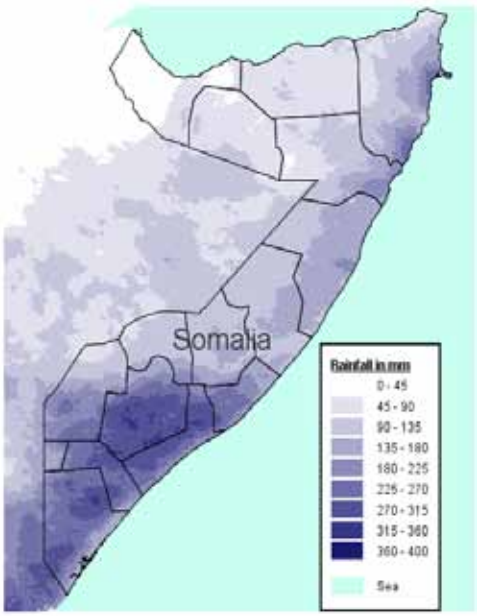
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe from 31 December 2012 to 4 January 2013. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa from 7-18 January 2013. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the analysis, vet the preliminary results and validate the information collected through fieldwork. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned were used to project the food security situation for February-June 2013. FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach to the analysis. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all evidence and arrive at an area (livelihood) and household-level Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Vetting and Presentation of Results

The outcomes of All Team Analysis were vetted with technical partners in Nairobi. Specifically, nutrition results were vetted on 22 January, 2013 while the integrated food security analyses were vetted on 28 January, 2013 in Nairobi. The final results of the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 food security and nutrition situation were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on 1 February 2013.

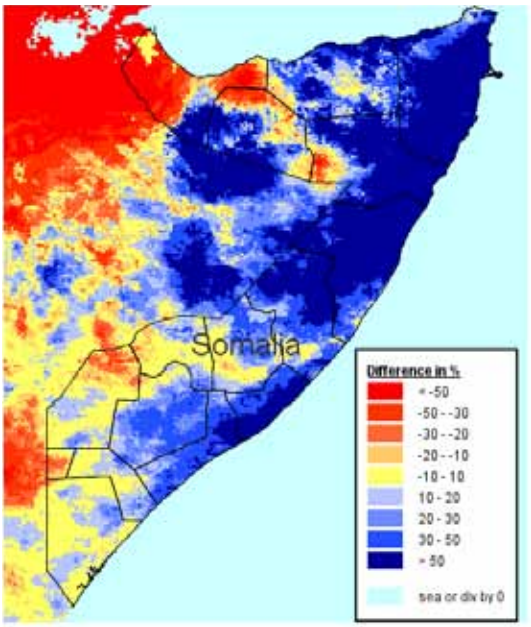
3. SECTOR REPORTS

Map 4: TAMSAT Cumulative Rainfall Oct-Dec 2011



Source: JRC

Map 5: TAMSAT Rainfall Estimates Percent Anomaly (Oct-Dec)



Source: JRC

Rainfall Performance

In most regions of the country, the *Deyr* 2012 season started in late September, continuing to early October, demonstrating an early onset of the rainy season across the country. The rains had good intensity at the start but then subsided during November. However, the rains resumed during December 2012 in Juba and Lower Shabelle regions, coastal areas of Bari, Hawd and Golis livelihoods of North. Light to moderate *Hays* rains were received in Guban Pastoral livelihoods of Lughaya district (Awdal) in December 2012. Overall, rainfall performance in terms of the amount, temporal and spatial distribution over time and space was mixed, but largely near-normal to above normal in most parts of the country (Map 4). Most of Northeast, Central and parts of the South and Northwest received normal to above normal rains, however, poor precipitation was observed in most parts of Northwest, north Gedo and some parts of Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle regions.

In the North, most parts of Awdal and Waqoyi Galbeed of Northwest had dry weather, which is normal at this time of the year. Most rural livelihoods in the Northeast and Hawd Pastoral, upper Nugal valley and parts of Togdheer Agropastoral livelihoods of Northwest regions received normal to above normal rains (Map 5). Rains were sufficient to regenerate the pasture and replenish the water sources in key pastoral areas and support the average crop production in the western part of Toghdheer Agropastoral livelihood zone. However, satellite imagery shows and field report confirm, below normal Deyr rains in Sool Plateau, some parts of East Golis and Dharoor Valley of Sanag region and Nugal Valley of Sool. In contrast, the satellite imagery overestimated the rainfall in most parts of Nugal Valley and Sool Plateau of Sanaag and Sool regions. There were significantly below normal *Hays* rains in most parts of the Guban Pastoral of Awdal and Waqoyi Galbeed regions with the exception of Lughaya district, which received near-normal rains though infrequent during the month of December 2012.

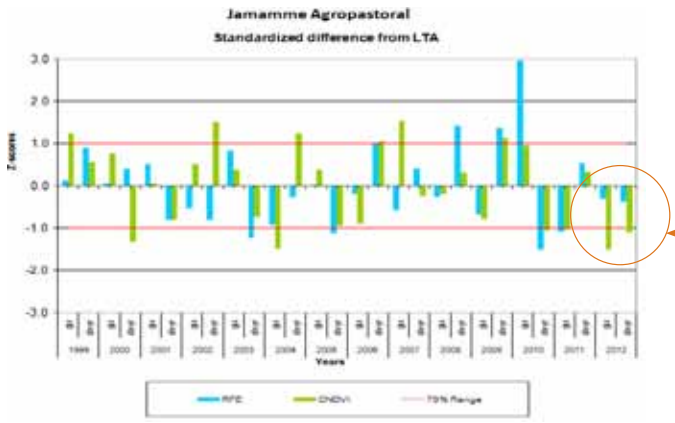
In Central, a substantial amount of rainfall with good frequency and coverage was received in most parts of Addun, Hawd, Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zones of Galgadud and north Mudug regions, which had previously also benefited from three successive seasons of near-normal to above normal rainfall. The actual (Oct– Dec 2012) rainfall compared to the TAMSAT long-term average (LTA) (Oct– Dec 1999-2011) rainfall indicates that *Deyr* rains were 90 – 150 percent normal in these areas (Map 5).

In the South, the agricultural areas of Shabelle, Bay, Bakool and Hiran received moderate to heavy rains during the *Deyr* 2012 season. Between October and December, the majority of agricultural areas in the South received 90-250 mm of rainfall (Map 4). These rains were beneficial to crops and improved rangeland and water conditions in the South. Rains performed poorly during November in Lower Juba, pastoral areas of Bakool and north Gedo regions, affecting the crop growth, pasture regeneration and water availability. Moderate rains resumed in most parts of Lower Juba except the coastal line and agropastoral areas of Jamame, which led to crop failure this season (Figure 1).

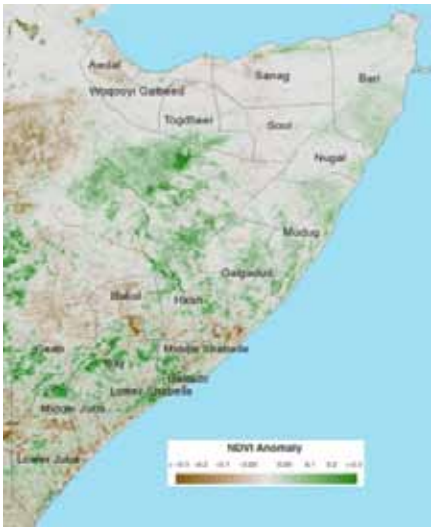
Vegetation Conditions

As a result of average to good *Deyr* rainfall in Northeast, Central and parts of South (Bay, Lower Shabelle, Hiran, South Gedo, Sakow district (M. Juba) and Togdheer regions), the satellite generated Normalized Difference Vegetation

Figure 1: Jamame Lower Juba Agropastoral Standardized Difference from LTA



Map 6: NDVI eMODIS Anomaly, Dec 21-30, 2012



Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum – *Gu* 2013 Rainfall Forecast (Mar – May 2013)

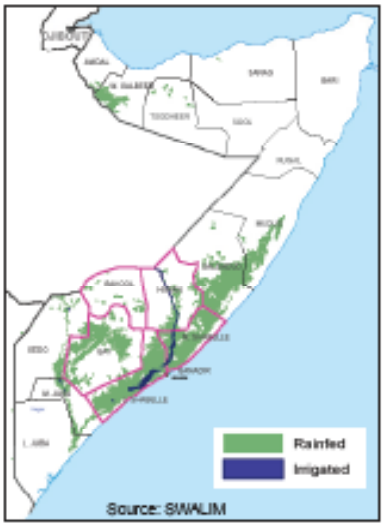
Index (NDVI) shows, in the last *dekad* of December 2012 a large increase in vegetation cover. However, poor vegetation levels are observable in most parts of the Juba Valley, the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone in Lower Shabelle, and parts of Gedo, Sool, and Sanag regions due to the effect of the dry spell during the peak of the season in late October and November (Map 6). Similarly, Guban pastoral of Awdal and Waqoyi Galbeed regions, which missed the *Hays* rains, show significantly poor vegetation conditions.

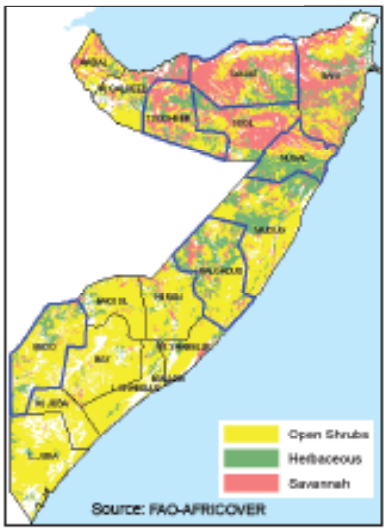
Climate Outlook for Coming *Gu* season (March-May 2013)

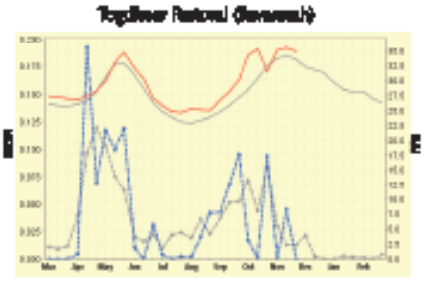
According to the conclusion of the 33rd Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) held in Bujumbura, Burundi from 18-20 February 2013, there is an increased likelihood of near normal to below normal long rains in March – May 2013 across the GHA (Map 7)[1]. Sporadic torrential rainfall, flash floods as well as localized river floods in Juba and Shabelle river catchments are also predicted. The climate outlook is based on the analysis of the sea surface temperature anomalies over the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, monsoonal wind systems and tropical cyclone activities over Indian Ocean sub-region. The outlook (March-May 2013) did not include June, the ending month of the *Gu* rainfall season. Close monitoring of the progression of the season will be carried out based on weekly forecasts issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) as well as through FSNAU/ SWALIM/ FEWS NET rain gauge data and field observations in Somalia.

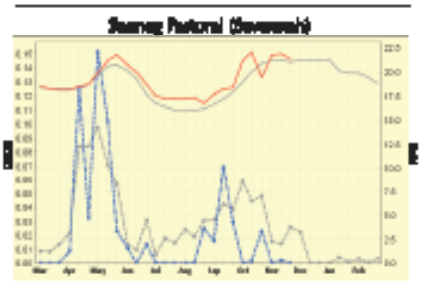
1 The participants of the forum included Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), regional and international institutions and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of ICPAC member countries.

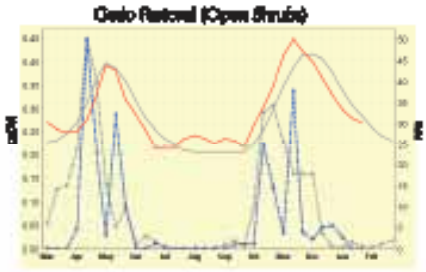
Trends in *Deyr* Rainfall Performance and NDVI

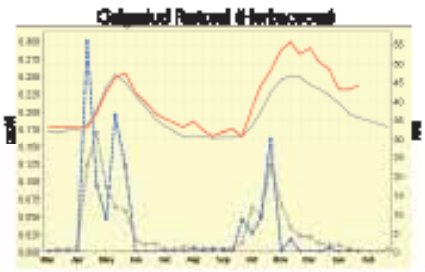


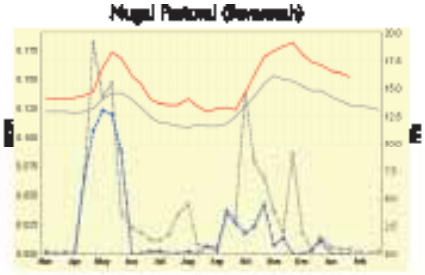


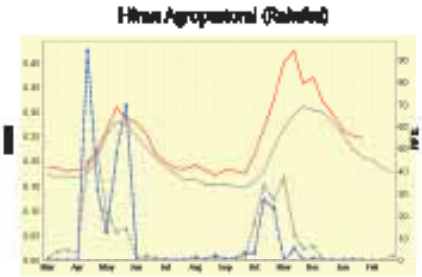


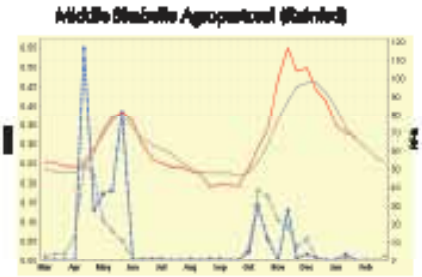


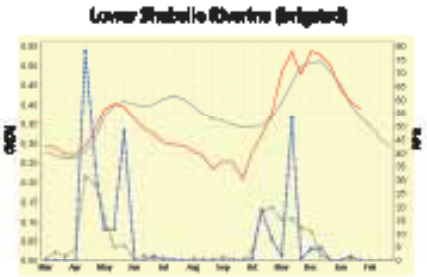


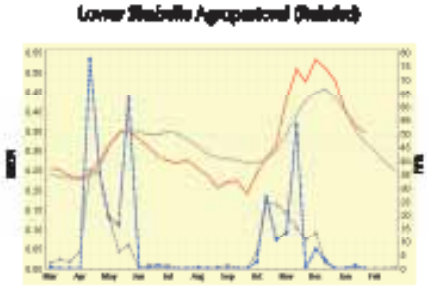


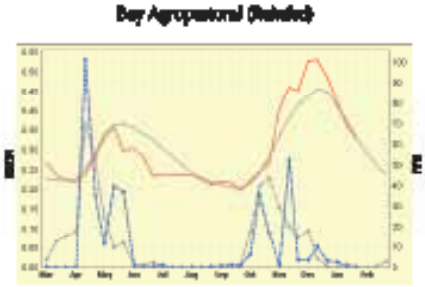


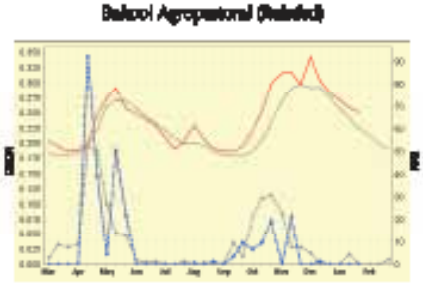












RFE 2012/13 RFE AVG: 1999-2012 NDVI-C 2012/13 NDVI-C LTA MEAN

3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Key Events

Between July and December 2012, civil insecurity continued to be one of the major factors influencing food security in Somalia, despite the significant drop in violent incidents in the second half of 2012 (Map 8). The decline is attributed to a reduction of confrontations between the Federal Government supported by African Mission for Somalia (AMISOM) forces and anti-government militias. Despite the decline of incidents and the increase in areas under the control of the federal government, armed confrontations, land mines and targeted killings did continue in some key towns in southern regions. The conflicts and violence resulted in human casualties, population displacement, interruptions to trade and commodity flows and disruptions to humanitarian operations in South-Central. According to the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), as of mid-January 2013 the country is under Phase 3 to 5 security levels with the highest insecurity level (Phase 5) in the South and lowest insecurity level (Phase 3) in parts of the Northwest and and Northeast[2].

Southern Somalia remains a hotspot of conflict. The government offensive toward Al-Shabaab controlled areas in the South between August and December led to the government take-over of key towns in Lower Shabelle (Marka and Wanlaweyn), Middle Shabelle (Jowhar) and Lower Juba (Kismayo). Recurrent clashes of the same nature also occurred in Gedo (Beledhawa) and parts of Bay region.

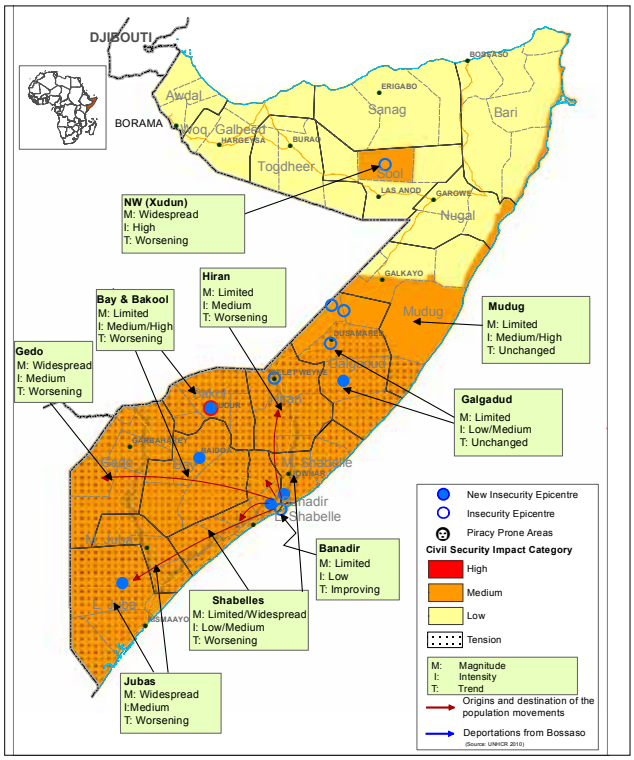
In the central regions (Galgaduud and Mudug), the tension between Ahlu-Suna Waljama'a (ASWJ) and Al-shabaab militias were reported, although, armed confrontations between the warring groups in this zone were limited in the reporting period. Clan fighting was reported in central regions in late November/early December. Fresh fighting over disputed ownership of *berkads* erupted between two sub-clans in a key grazing area (Mareer) in Dhusamareb/ Adado districts[3]. According to FSNAU field reports, recurring revenge-based killings occurred in Hobyo (Mudug), Abudwaq (Galgaduud) and Galkayo (Mudug) during the reporting period.

In the North, insecurity continued to be less severe than other parts of the country. The conflict in Buhodle of Togdheer region between the Somaliland government and SSC (Sool, Sanaag, Cayn) militias subsided during the reporting period. However, FSNAU field reports have

2 The security level system is used for assigning a security grade or level to an area where the United Nations operates to identify the overall level of threat or danger in that area. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) classifies security situation in six levels – from level 1 as least dangerous environment to level 6 as most dangerous environment). Each level has a specific name as follows: 1 – Minimal, 2 – Low, 3 – Moderate, 4 – Substantial, 5 – High, and 6 – Extreme available at https://dss.un.org/dssweb/Resources/SecurityLevelbrSystemInfo.aspx

3 Hiran Online, www.hiiraan.com available at http://www.hiiraan.com/news/2012/dec/wararka_maanta2-20091.htm

Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, February 2013



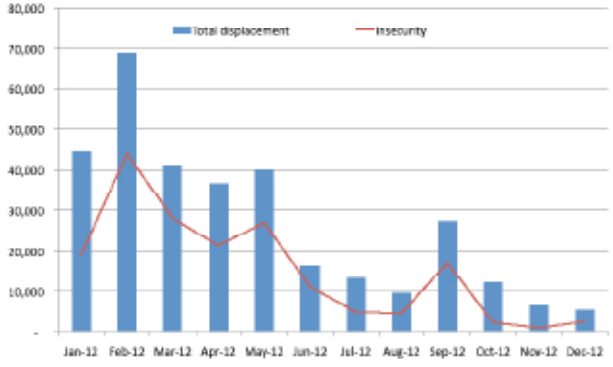
shown new clashes between the same groups over local elections in Xudun district of Sool region during November. While the Somaliland local elections took place peacefully in most of the Northwest during December, a small dispute over the election results in Zeylac district of Awdal region caused some security uncertainties in the district; no major food security related outcomes were reported.

Key Outcomes

Population Movements

Owing to the reduction of incidents of insecurity in South-Central, the number of people displaced in the last half of 2012 dropped significantly compared to the first half. According to the UNHCR Somalia Displacement Portal (http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197), 12 000 people were estimated to have been displaced in the second half of 2012 compared to 41 000 in the first half. Likewise, the number of movements triggered by insecurity

Figure 2: Monthly Population Movements in Somalia in 2012



over the same period dropped and accounted for 37 percent of the total movements compared to 60 percent in the first half (Figure 2). The top motivations for moving, excluding insecurity, are cross-border movements, IDP returnees, loss of livelihoods, and eviction from government/public buildings. The displacements occurred mostly in the South, particularly from Juba (42%), Banadir (15%) and Shabelles (13%), while the rest were from various other regions (Bay, Bakool, Gedo, etc.). The key regions receiving the IDPs are Banadir, Juba, Gedo and Bay regions. Insecurity is also partially attributed to cross-border movements.

Currently, UNHCR estimates a total of 1.1-1.3 million internally displaced people in the country. According to UNHCR's Somalia Factsheet in January 2013, "Somalia generates the third highest number of refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda[1]". The number of newly arrived refugees in the neighbouring regions has shown a considerable decline in 2012 (a total of 78 277 people) compared to the arrivals in 2011 (295 909 people)[2]. The reduced numbers can be attributed to the improving security in the South since late 2011 and the Kenya-Somali border closure along the Juba regions that prevented Somali migrants from crossing the borders with Kenya. Overall, just over one million refugees are currently living in the neighbouring countries and the region.

Disruptions to Markets and Trade

The insecurity continued to have an impact on market and trade activities in parts of the South. Since the government take-over of key towns in Lower Shabelle, the number of road blocks in the region increased affecting the movement of people and commodities. Also, the daytime curfew that existed since 2011 in Beledweyn town in Hiran region still holds, affecting access to markets and social services.

In Bay and Bakool, given tensions between government and anti-government militias, the basic commodity flow into parts of Bakool (Hudur) remained limited, affecting the urban population's access to labour.

On the positive side, the continuing improving security in Mogadishu boosted the city's economy and provided access to employment. Port activities have also resumed in Kismayo town (Lower Juba) after the takeover of the town by the government-allied forces in September 2012. This led to increased opportunities for trade and access to labour, as well as commodity flows into other parts the region.

Interruptions to Humanitarian Operations

The conflict continued to affect humanitarian operations in the country, particularly in South-Central, despite some recent improvements in the security situation. Overall, the humanitarian organizations are still facing problems accessing South-Central. According to UNOCHA Somalia, "humanitarian access continued to improve slowly in Somalia in the last months of the year". However, the security situation remains a key impediment to reaching people in need.[3]" According to the latest UNOCHA's Somalia Humanitarian bulletin (Jan 2013), five incidents against humanitarian personnel were reported each month between November and January, while three incidents of interference with humanitarian aid implementations in the southern regions were reported during January 2012[4].

Most Likely Scenario (Feb-Jun 2013)

The military operations and violence are expected to continue in the southern regions at least until June 2013. Parts of Juba, Shabelle and Bay regions are likely to see increased confrontations between the government and the anti-government militias. The government might further expand its control in South-Central. While these anticipated clashes are expected to impact people's livelihoods to some extent in terms of human casualties, eviction of people from their homes, and interruptions of trade and commodity flows, the impact is likely to be minor. Humanitarian access will increase in the areas that are coming under the control of the government. FSNAU will closely monitor the situation.

1 UNHCR Somalia Fact Sheet, January 2012
2 UNHCR's Maps on Somali Refugees in the Region available at http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/506ed3672.html and http://www.unhcr.org/50cb2b399.html
3 UNOCHA Humanitarian Bulletin for Somalia, Issued on 4 January 2013; available at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia%20Humanitarian%20Bulletin%20December%202012%2C%20Issued%20on%204%20January%202013.pdf
4 UNOCHA Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, issued on 8th February 2013 available at

3.3 AGRICULTURE

Area Cultivated with Cereal Crops

This *Deyr* 2012/13, an estimated 240 000 hectares (74% sorghum and 26% maize) was planted in the southern regions of Somalia, of which almost 90 per cent (215,000 ha) was harvested. This is a five percent reduction compared to the post *Deyr* average (1995-2011). This reduction is due to: failed production in some areas of Lower Juba (Lower Juba Agropastoral) and Gedo (Southern Agropastoral) as a result of poor *Deyr* rains and crop damage by flash and river floods in the Bay and Shabelle regions. The flash floods in the Bay region affected sorghum, sesame and beans within limited zones of Baidoa, Quansax Dheere and Dinsor districts. River flooding in Middle Shabelle submerged 325ha and 1267ha of cropland in Jowhar and Balcad respectively. In Lower Shabelle both flash and river floods affected crop yields in Afgooye and Kurtunwaarey districts (approximately 350 ha of maize; 150ha of late *Gu* off-season sesame). Insecurity and minimal farm inputs were also among other factors contributing to the reduction in the area harvested.

Cereal Production

Southern and Central Somalia

The overall *Deyr* 2012/13 cereal production (sorghum, maize and rice) in southern Somalia is the third highest *Deyr* production since 1995. It is estimated at 143 000 Metric Tons (MT) which represents 146 percent of the Post War Average (PWA) (1995-2011) and 151 percent of the 5-year average (Table 5 and Figure 3). However, the current *Deyr* cereal production is 23 percent lower than last *Deyr* 2011/12. This is due to less planting of cereals and increased planting of the more profitable sesame crop, particularly in Lower Shabelle, as well as a lack of farm inputs due to previous below average *Gu* season. Red sorghum production is estimated at 96 000 MT, which represents two-thirds (66%) of the total cereal production, maize contributed 33 percent (47 000 MT), while rice (collected in Middle Shabelle only) accounts just for 1 percent of the total cereal production. About 1 000 MT of the off-season maize is expected from the Gedo region in March-April 2013.

Figure 3: *Deyr* Cereal Production Trends (1995-2012)

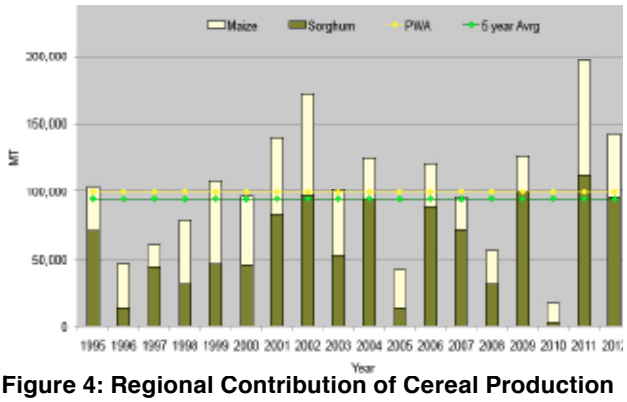
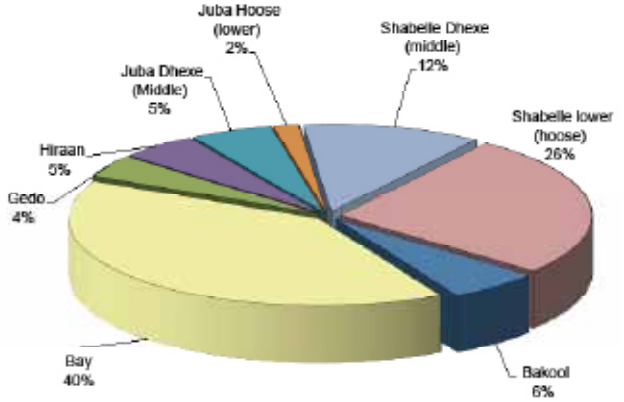


Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Deyr* 2012/2013



Overall, above PWA cereal production in the South is attributable to the timely onset of *Deyr* rainfall in most parts. However, there is the exception of minor producing areas of southern agropastoral of north Gedo (sorghum production is only 25% compared to last *Deyr* 2011) and Jamame, Hagar and Afmadow districts of Lower Juba, which experienced near failure of their Maize harvests and now have a limited stock of only 1 month (Jamaame district). Most of the harvested cereals were received from the agropastoral areas (Figure 4). In particular, Bay and Shabelle regions, which are the main sorghum and maize producing regions in Somalia accounted for the largest share in the total production. Specifically, Bay region accounted for 40 percent, while Lower and Middle Shabelle regions produced 26 and 12 percent of the total cereal harvest, respectively. The remaining five regions contributed the remaining (22%).

Table 5: *Deyr* 2012 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Deyr* 2012 Production in MT			*Deyr* 2012 as % of *Deyr* 2011	*Deyr* 2012 as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2011)	*Deyr* 2012 as % of 5 year average (2007-2011)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	1 000	8 000	9 000	78%	359%	222%
Bay	6 000	51 000	57 000	93%	172%	145%
Gedo	2 000	4 000	6 000	82%	107%	96%
Hiran	2 000	6 000	8 000	128%	123%	240%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	4 000	3 000	7 000	107%	178%	154%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	2 000	0	2 000	220%	171%	302%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	10 000	7 000	17 000	70%	141%	157%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	20 000	17 000	37 000	55%	112%	145%
Deyr 2012Total	**47 000**	**96 000**	**143 000**	**77%**	**146%**	**151%**

Sorghum Production

Sorghum crop is one of the two main cereal crops grown in the southern regions of Somalia. The overall *Deyr* 2012/13 production of sorghum was the fourth highest since 1995 *Deyr* seasons. The *Deyr* production of sorghum accounted for 66 percent of the total production (96 000 MT), which is 62 and 51 percent higher than the PWA and the 5-year average (2007-2011), respectively. Several areas of the sorghum belt experienced flash floods, which damaged the sorghum crop however this was overcome by temporarily shifting to planting sesame.

In this current *Deyr* about 54 percent of the total sorghum production came from the Bay region, while the Shabelle regions contributed about 25 percent (Lower Shabelle-18%; Middle Shabelle-7%) to the total sorghum production. This is the fourth highest sorghum production observed in southern Somalia since 1995 (Figure 5). The rest of the regions of southern Somalia contributed about 21 percent of the overall sorghum production. In the central region, an estimated 80 MT of sorghum, representing an 86 percent decline compared to the PWA (2009-2011) (580 MT) was harvested. This decline is a result of insect infestation (aphids and stalk borer). Sorghum production is not common in this region and is mostly undertaken in the *Deyr* season because it is more resistant to water stress, while cowpea is the major crop grown in both *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons. An estimated 5800 MT of cowpea was harvested in the cowpea belt of the central regions of Mudug (42%) and Galgadud (58%). This is 12 percent higher than the PWA (2009-2011) (5150 MT).

Maize Production

The *Deyr* 2012/13 maize production is estimated at 48 000 MT (including an estimated 1 000 MT of off-season maize), contributing to 33 percent of the total cereal, instead of the typical 38 percent. This is attributable to the below normal maize production in Lower Shabelle, due to many middle and better-off riverine wealth groups' cultivation of other crops (sesame). Normally the bulk of maize production in southern Somalia comes from Shabelle and the Juba regions. These two regions account for about 77 percent of *Deyr* maize production in southern Somalia. In this season, maize production in the Shabelle regions was estimated at 30 160 MT, which is 64 percent of the total maize production in southern Somalia and 100 percent of the PWA). Bay and Juba regions accounted for roughly 12 and 14 percent, respectively, while the rest accounted for only 10 percent (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Deyr* 2012/2013

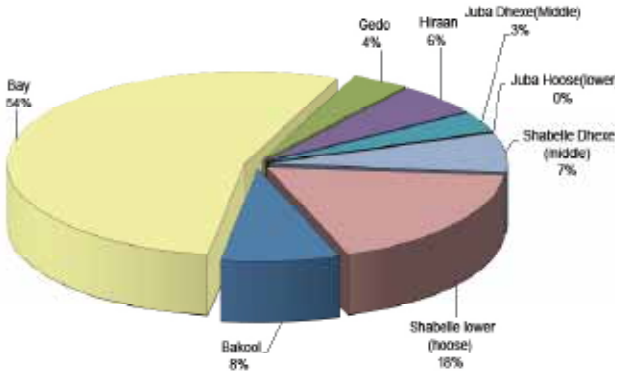


Figure 6: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Deyr* 2012/2013

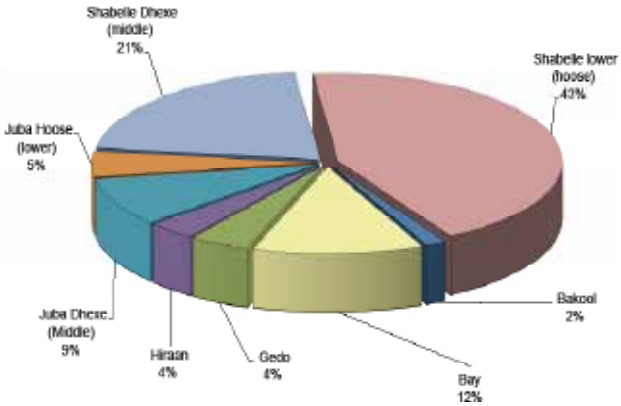


Figure 7: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Production Trends (1995-2012)

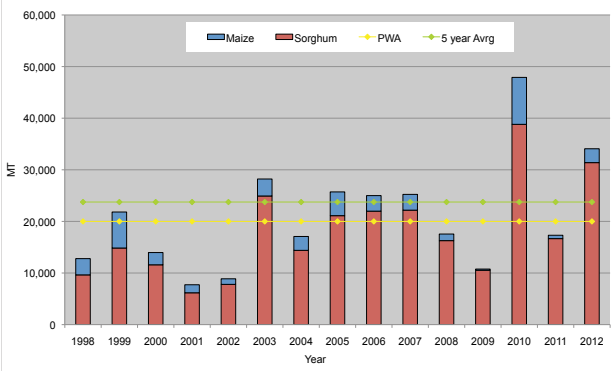


Table 6: *Gu-Karan* 2012 Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (Northwest)

Regions	*Gu-Karan* 2012 Production in MT			*Gu-Karan* 2012 as % of *Gu-Karan* 2011	*Gu-Karan* 2012 as % of average of 2010-2011
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	1 470	15 165	16 635	121%	85%
Togdheer	255	4 010	4 265	572%	153%
Woqooyi Galbeed	6 450	45 480	51 930	97%	109%
Gu-Karan 2012 Total	**8 175**	**64 655**	**72 830**	**107%**	**104%**

Northwest

In the Northwest, the agropastoral regions of Awdal, W/Galbeed and Togdheer received a significant *Gu/karan* harvest (73,000 MT) of which 89 per cent was sorghum (64 000 MT) and 11 per cent maize (8 000 MT). This represents 288 per cent of PWA (1998-2011). The bulk of the cereal production came from W/Galbeed (71%), Togdheer region contributed only 6 percent and the rest of production was obtained from Awdal region (Figure 7 and Table 6).

Off-season Crop Production

This *Deyr* season, the occurrence of river floods was less than anticipated due to the downgraded severity of the El-Nino event. Localized flash floods did occur in parts of South, Central and the northen regions but overall, floods had limited impact on crops and livestock production and therefore little production is expected from the off season, Only 1000 MT of off season maize is expected from the Gedo riverine area this *Deyr* season; the second lowest off season crop harvest noticed in southern regions since 2004. The off-season harvest in the Juba regions, which contributes more than half of the national off-season crop production, is not expected to produce anything for March-April 2013, due to poor internal rains and lack of river flooding from the Ethiopian highlands.

Annual Cereal Production and Stocks

The *Deyr* season is normally a secondary agricultural season, contributing about 30-45 percent to annual cereal production. However, *Deyr* 2012/13 cereal production including rice and off-season maize, which is estimated at 145 500 MT, constitutes about 71 percent (206 000 MT) of the total annual (*Gu+Deyr*) cereal production, which is 9 percent lower than the PWA production and 4 percent above the 5-year average. This is attributable to the good performance of the *Deyr* 2012/13 rains across most regions and an extremely low production in *Gu* 2012, which was the fourth lowest cereal production (63 000 MT) since 1995 as a result of drought.

Cereal stocks at the household level are normally calculated from current production and carry-over stocks from the previous season. As such, the total carry-over cereal stocks from the last *Gu* is estimated at 89 489 MT, of which 49 percent, 40 percent and 9 percent came from Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Middle Shabelle regions, respectively. The *Deyr* 2012/13 crop analysis indicates that stocks at the household level vary in different regions. For example, the available cereal stocks (sorghum) for the poor agropastoral households in Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Lower shabelle and Middle Juba could meet demand for up to 2 months (from February to March 2012), while the poor agropastoralists in the Bay region have access to sufficient cereal stocks for up to 9 months. In Bakool there are stocks available for 1 month, and in Middle Juba there are no cereal stocks at all. In the riverine livelihoods of Hiran, Gedo, and Middle Juba, the poor households' stocks are estimated to last for at least 3 months (from February to March 2013) while the households in Lower and Middle Shabelle regions have enough stocks up to next harvest (6 months).

Other Crop Production

Other crops grown in the southern regions of Somalia include sesame, cowpea, vegetables (cucumber, onion, tomato), fruits (banana, watermelon, lemon), groundnuts, and grass fodder (Table 7). This *Deyr,* other crop harvests were estimated at 51 500 MT. Sesame, rice, cowpea and onion formed the bulk of cash crops harvested but it is sesame that is of particular note, contributing to about 50 percent of the total other crop production. The largest amounts come from Lower Shabelle (46%) and Middle Juba regions (35%). In Lower Shabelle, sesame production was the second highest production since 2004. Most of the better off and middle wealth groups have turned to cash crop cultivation, to take advantage of the high export demand and resultant increased income. The region also produced significant amounts of watermelons, tomatoes, onions and lemons however the quantity was not possible to estimate, due to limited accessibility.

Table 7: *Deyr* Other Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	*Deyr* 2012 Other Crop Production in MT										
	Rice	Cowpea	Off-Season Cowpea	Sesame	Off-Season Sesame	Ground Nut	Onions	Peppers	Tomato	Watermelon	Total
Bakool	0	850	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	850
Bay	0	3 700	0	1 650	0	1 850	0	0			7 200
Gedo	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	350	0	800
Hiran	0	0	0	50	0	0	6 900	50	550	1 800	9 350
Galgadud	0	3 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 400
Mudug	0	2 350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 350
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	0	1 250	0	8 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 250
Juba Hoose (Lower)	0	200	0	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 150
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	1 600	600	0	1 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 800
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	0	2 900	0	10 450	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 350
Awdal	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0
Togdheer								0	0		0
Woqooyi Galbeed						0		0	0		0
TOTAL	1 600	15 250	0	22 700	0	1 850	7 350	50	900	1 800	51 500

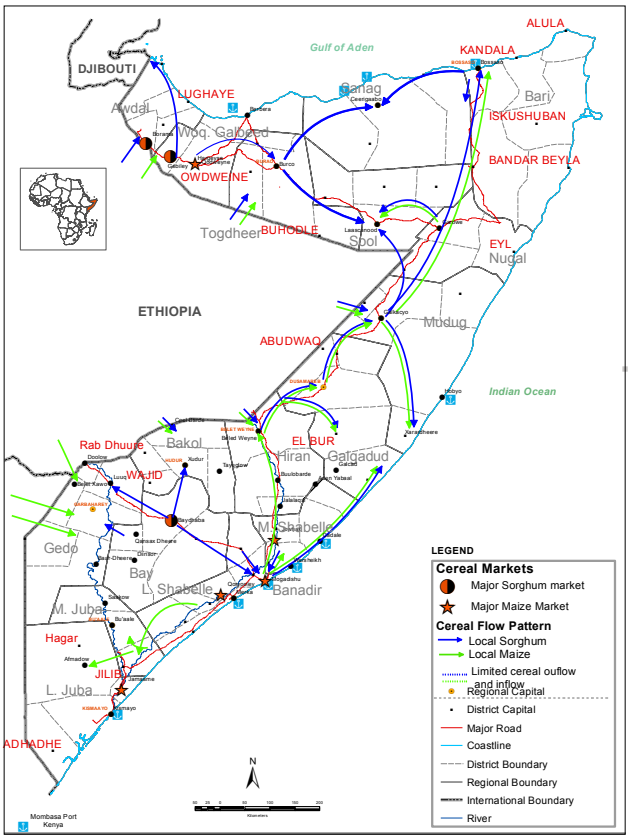
Local Cereal Prices

In almost every region of Somalia, the local cereal prices have been decreasing. This is demonstrated by examining December 2012 rates compared to a year ago. It is attributable to the sustained cereal supply at low prices in all local markets, as well as reduced cereal out-flow from the surplus to deficit areas due to low demand and available relief food in those areas. Imported rice depicted similar declining trends nationwide between July 2012 and December 2012. The aggregated red sorghum prices in Central, Northeast and Bay have shown a decreasing trend between July and December 2012. However, in several markets of Northwest, Bakool and Gedo, prices have increased in the same period. Cereal prices (sorghum and maize) have significantly decreased in the Sorghum Belt and the maize producing regions between December 2011 and December 2012. Maize prices in Shabelle and Juba regions indicate a decrease of 30-44 percent and 36-58 percent. Sorghum prices depicted similar trends; in Bay (45-74%), Gedo (7-58%), Central (9-44%) and Northeast (26-41%). The price of red sorghum remained stable in Burao, while white sorghum declined by 17 percent. Although the cereal prices vary in different markets, maize prices have decreased in all markets of Shabelle (22-36%) and most of Juba (12-23) in December 2012, compared to July 2012, except in Hagar and Dobley markets, which reflected an increase of 16 and 20 per cent, respectively. This is due to low cereal supplies, as well as inter-regional trade restrictions due to insecurity. The highest price of this commodity was observed in Luuq (46%), while the lowest prices were recorded in Bardera (Gedo) and Qoryole (Lower Shabelle), showing a reduction of 42 and 39 percent, respectively.

Local Cereal Flow

The primary cereals in Somalia are red sorghum and white maize in southern Somalia and white sorghum and yellow maize in the Northwest. Red sorghum in the South comes mostly from Bay (to markets in Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Banadir, Northeast and parts of Northwest), while white maize comes mainly from Shabelle regions (to markets in Banadir, Hiran, Middle Juba and the Cowpea Belt of Galgaduud) (Map 9). Following the good cereal harvest in *Deyr* 2012/13, the local cereal supply and total in-flows within the southern regions increased. In addition, cereal imports from cross-border trade (white maize from Kenya through Dhobley in Lower Juba and white maize and sorghum from Ethiopia through Dolow in Gedo, El Berde in Bakool and Beletweyn in Hiran) has been also observed. In this *Deyr* season, Galkayo (the main reference market for red sorghum) obtained its cereals from Bay and Shabelle in southern Somalia through Hiran and Banadir (Mogadishu), with an additional supply from Ethiopia through Goldogob district of Mudug. The cereal supply and in-flow for the Central regions is expected to improve in the next few months due to good cereal production in the South. A decrease in cereal supplies (maize and sorghum) was observed in Awdal and W. Galbeed between July and September 2012, and cereal shortages were documented

Map 9: Somalia Cereal Flow



in Sool and Sanaag between July and December 2012 due to remoteness from the producing areas. However, in this *Deyr* season, W/Galbeed and Awdal, which produce white sorghum and yellow maize, traded surplus cereal to the eastern regions of the Northwest (Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag), as well as Djibouti. Togdheer obtained additional sorghum and maize from Ethiopia and Sanaag region from Bossasso. Imported commodities (sugar, wheat flour, rice, oil and diesel) for southern and most of central regions comes from Bossaso and Mogadishu and most of the northern regions are supplied by the Berbera and Bossaso ports.

Cereal Balance Sheet

A provisional annual CBS is based on available data on domestic production including the carry-over stocks from previous seasonal harvests, official seaport imports, humanitarian food aid and cross-border cereal trade flows through main trade routes between Somalia and neighboring Kenya and Ethiopia. Based on the current CBS, food aid needs up to the end of 2013 are estimated at 173 000 MT of cereals. This is calculated as follows: i. in the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up; ii. all exports/ re-exports and other utilization such as losses, waste and seed use are subtracted from the calculated figure, which gives the food supply estimated for consumption; iii. the difference is divided by the total population of Somalia to obtain an estimate per capita supply of the available cereals. The difference between the per capita supply (in this case 112kg/ year) and per capita consumption (135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 8).

Table 8: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2013 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2013 CALENDAR YEAR	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	0	3	114	116
Previous five years average production	0	4	253	257
Previous year imports	444	273	94	810
Previous five years average imports	155	185	121	461
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2013 Domestic Availability	**0**	**3**	**501**	**504**
2013 Production	**0**	**3**	**411**	**414**
Deyr '12/13	0	1	223	224
Off-season Deyr '12/13	0	0	1	1
Gu '13	0	2	176	177
Off-season Gu '13	0	0	12	12
Carryover Stocks	0	0	90	90
2013 Cereal Utilization	**166**	**142**	**664**	**972**
Food use	154	132	554	839
Exports or re-exports	9	10	0	19
Seed use	0	0	8	8
Waste/Post harvest loses	3	0	102	105
2013 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	**166**	**140**	**162**	**467**
of which has been received	0	0	0	0
commercial projected to end of 2012	166	129	1	296
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	11	161	171
Estimated Food Deficit (Jan-Dec 2013)				**173**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2013 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	21	18	74	112
Calories (units/day)	164	178	674	1,016
Proteins (grams/day)	5	3	19	27
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[	percentage		]
Indexes				
2013 Production compared to average	0	68	162	161
2013 Anticipated Imports compared to average	107	76	134	101
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				78
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				25

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal utilization requirements are the estimated total amount of cereal required to feed the entire population based on per capita cereal consumption of 135kg/year and a total population of 7 502 654 (UNDP 2005)
2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2009-2011). Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Statistics and Mogadishu Port figures collected by WFP. Data on cereals consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25
3. Projected *Gu* 2013 production is calculated as the 5-year (2008-12) post-war average. The projected *Gu* 2013 off-season is assumed to be the same as the previous year, approximately 12 000 MT. All these projections will be updated in August 2013 when the new CBS will be released.
4. Waste is calculated using the standard FAO factors for waste. For maize, sorghum and rice however, FSNAU defines and estimates the Post Harvest Losses (PHL) using the PHL calculator (http://www.phlosses.net/). PHLs for maize, sorghum and rice are estimated as 15, 11 and 11 percent of production respectively
5. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated at 135kg/year based on FSNAU baseline data and nutrition surveys
6. This CBS accounts for estimated production, imports, food aid and net-cross border trade flows, where data is available
7. Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: IDR = imports*100/(production + imports - exports). In this table, this year's calculation and projections indicate that Somalia's dependency on imports is reduced and IDR=25%, down from IDR=57% 6-months ago. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
8. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: SSR = production*100/(production + imports – exports). The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources. Somalia's SSR=78% in Jan-Dec 2013 projection period
9. Data for food aid stocks/pipeline are only up to June 2013. The estimated Food Aid Need up to December 2013 is therefore likely to go down.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Overview

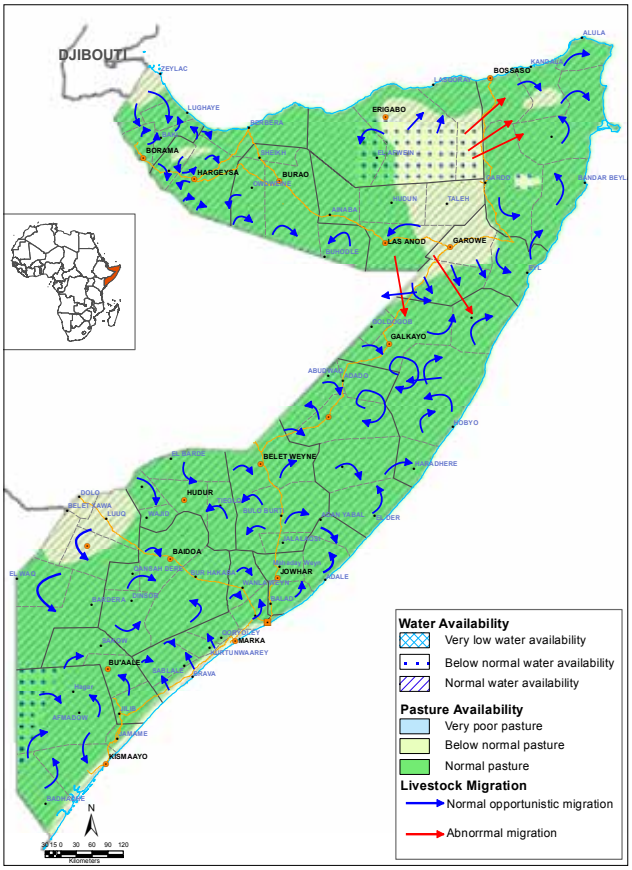
More than half of Somalia's population (4.2 million) are agropastoralists or pastoralists, most of whom depend on livestock and livestock product sales as a major course of income.

In the *Deyr* 2012 season, pasture and water improved in most of the key pastoral areas owing to the cumulative effects of two verage to good seasons (*Deyr* 2012/2013 and *Gu* 2012). As a result, livestock condition (PET score 3-4) for all species in the key pastoral livelihoods, apart from Guban, has improved. Normal livestock migration within the seasonal grazing areas is also reported across the country with the exception of the Nugaal valley and Sool Plateau where abnormal migration towards Sool Plateau of Qardho district (Bari region) was observed. This season, most of the livestock species are either in gestation or lactation periods, except for west Guban, parts of Sool and Coastal *Deeh* of Bari and central regions. Conception in the large ruminants is low to medium across the country since most of them calved in the second half of 2012. Medium kidding and lambing rates have been recorded among the small ruminants and therefore milk production has been average in most of the livelihoods, except for west Guban, Sool Plateau, parts of Coastal *Deeh* of Bari and central regions. The herd size of the poor households increased for all species, although the holding of small ruminants and cattle remained well below baseline levels in most of the pastoral livelihoods. Livestock export remained as high as last year (2011) increasing only slightly (1%), while the livestock prices peaked to an all time high and are expected to increase even further.

Pasture, Browse and Water Conditions

As a result of good *Deyr* 2012/13 rains, average to good pasture as well as browse and water have been reported in most of the key pastoral livelihoods in the northern regions (Map 10). Below average rangeland conditions resulting from poor rains have been reported in west Guban in Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions particularly Zeylac and east Berbera, Sool plateau of Sanaag/Sool regions, larger parts of Nugaal valley in Sool/Nugaal, Togdheer agropastoral and pockets of Karkaar/Dharoor and Sool plateau in Bari region (Qardho district). Due to abnormal livestock in-migration from the Sool plateau and Nugaal valley of the Northwest, overgrazing and early depletion of pasture and water is expected in Sool plateau of Bari region from early March. Water availability and access has improved in most livelihoods in the North, as *Deyr* rains replenished the water sources (*berkads, ballis,* springs and shallow wells). Exceptions are the *berkad*-dependent Sool Plateau in the Sanaag region, where water prices (20 litre jerrycan) increased by 38 percent in December 2012 compared to the

Map 10: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Deyr* 2012/13



first half of the year and a year ago. In South and Central, pasture, browse and water are widely available in most of the key pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. Exceptions are north Gedo (Belethawa, Dolow and parts of Luuq districts), the Coastal *Deeh* of Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba, where pasture/browse are poor, but water is average because of the proximity to permanent water sources (river, bore holes and shallow wells). Insufficient water is only reported in parts of the South-East Pastoral of Badhadhe district (along the border of Kenya), which received poor *Deyr* 2012/13 rains.

Livestock Migration

As pasture, browse and water are widely available in most of South, Central and larger parts of the northern regions, livestock migration is largely normal (within the traditional wet season grazing areas). Abnormal migration has only been observed in the Sool Plateau of Sanaag region, middle and lower parts of Nugaal valley to Sool Plateau of Bari (Qardho district), and parts of Hawd and Addun livelihoods in north Mudug (Map 10). No unusual cross border livestock movements have been reported from the neighboring countries of Ethiopia and Kenya owing to good seasonal performances in these countries.

Livestock Body Condition and Herd Dynamics

Significant improvements (average to above average) in the livestock body condition (PET score 3-4),[8] as well as increased productivity, have been observed throughout the country. This is due to the improved rangeland conditions (pasture and water), with the exception of west Guban. This season, most of the livestock species are either in gestation or lactation periods, except for those in west Guban, parts of Sool and Coastal *Deeh* of Bari and Central regions. As a result conception rates in the large ruminants remains low, but is medium for the small ruminants across the country. The Guban Pastoral livelihood zone received below average *Hays* rains in December 2012, and the rains failed in Zeylac and eastern Berbera districts. In the parts of Guban that received rains, pasture conditions have slightly improved, as well as livestock body conditions; however, livestock production and milk availability are still poor as a result of several poor seasons and declining livestock holdings. Milk production is average this season in most of the livelihoods apart from Guban, Sool Plateau of Northwest and parts of Coastal *Deeh* in Bari and central regions. Specifically, in the North, camel and cattle calving is low since most livestock conceived in the last season (*Gu* '12) and in the current *Deyr* 2012/13. However, kidding rates are medium in most part of the country apart from west Guban (W/Galbeed/Awdal) and parts of Coastal *Deeh* of Bari Region where kidding was low in *Deyr* 2012. In the South/Central, camel calving is medium to high as they conceived a year ago (*Deyr* '11). Cattle calving occurred in early *Hagaa* (June-July'12) in most regions apart from Hiran and Juba valley where medium to poor cattle calving was reported during Deyr 2012. Kidding and lambing rates of small ruminants is also medium in the South while low in Central.

FSNAU's herd dynamics analysis suggests a gradual trend of increasing herd size for all species from the end of December 2012, up until the projected period (June 2013). Camel holding amongst the poor pastoralists in most of the North and Central is projected to be almost above baseline levels by the end of June 2013 with the exceptions of Coastal *Deeh* of Central and Bari where camel holding (2 heads baseline holding) is projected at below baseline levels for June 2013. Herd size of the small ruminants will remain below baseline levels in the Nugal valley, Sool Plateau, West Guban and Coastal *Deeh* of Bari and Central at the end of June 2013. In the southern regions, poor pastoralists' livestock holding of all species (camel, cattle, sheep/goat) are projected at below baseline levels, with the exception of the camel herders in the Southern Inland Pastoral of Juba valley and Hawd of Hiran region, which are projected slightly above the baseline by the end of June 2013 (Table 9).

8 **Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET)** *is a tool used to quantify/standardize evaluations of livestock body condition, by placing sets of photographs of Somali livestock in a range of body conditions scored from 1 (very thin) to 5 (very fat) in a progressive series for each species. This is done rapidly and without touching the body of the livetsock in the field, by the side of the road, markets, backyard e.t.c. It is also used to monitor changes in the same herds and flocks over time; and between similar herds and flocks in different locations*

Table 9: Trend in Livestock holding, Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes

Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (*Deyr '12/13*)	Milk production (*Deyr*' 12/13)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan.- Jun '13)	Projected trends in Herd Size (Jun '13)
NW	**Camel:** Low to Medium **Cattle:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium with exception of Guban	**Camel:** Low **Cattle** : Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium, except Guban (Low)	**Camel:** Average **Cattle** : Average **Goat:** Average, except Guban (poor) and Sool (Below Average)	**Camel:** Low to Medium Cattle: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Near to Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle:** At baseline level **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) for all livelihoods
NE	**Camel:** Low to medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Low **Goats:** Medium, except Coastal *Deeh* (low)	**Camel:** Average **Goats:** Average, except East Golis and Coastal *Deeh* (poor)	**Camel:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium, except East Golis and Coastal *Deeh*	**Camel: Near Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Central	**Camel:** Low to Medium **Cattle**: Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Medium **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Low	**Camel:** Below Average **Cattle:** Average **Sh/Goats:** Poor	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Considerably Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Hiran	**Camel /Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel /Cattle**: Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel /Cattle**: Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel / Cattle:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	**Camel:** low **Cattle**: Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Medium to High **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Average **Cattle:** Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel and Cattle:** Increasing trend **Sh/Goats:** Increasing trend, **No baseline to compare for all species**
Juba	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Medium to high **Cattle:** Low to Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Average **Cattle:** Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Low **Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: At Baseline level** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Gedo	**Camel:** low **Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Medium to High **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Average **Cattle:** Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Bay/ Bakool	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Medium to high **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Average **Cattle:** Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trnd)

Livestock Trade and Prices

Southern Somalia

Over the last year, both local and export quality cattle prices showed an increasing trend. Between July and December 2012, the local quality cattle prices increased in the Shabelle Valley (41%), Juba (30%) and the Sorghum Belt (21%). Likewise, the annual local quality cattle price increases are equivalent to 51, 24 and 47 percent in respective zones. Factors that contributed to these increases include: reduced supply of cattle given the high deaths during the past drought seasons, improved body condition of the remaining cattle and high demand in the local and international markets. The January 2013 trend of local quality cattle price exhibited a decline of less than 10 percent in the southern markets, following a normal seasonal trend (Figure 8). Similarly, the local quality goat prices increased in Shabelle (13%) but slightly declined in Juba (7%), while remaining stable in the Sorghum Belt in December 2012 compared to July 2012 (Figure 9). Annual price comparisons show increases in the local quality goat in Shabelle(16%), Juba (23%) and Sorghum belt (24%). Annual price comparisons show increases in the local quality goat and cattle prices in the range of (16-24%) and (24-50%) respectively. Yearly comparisons of both local and export cattle prices show increases in Shabelle (51% and 11% respectively), Juba (24% and 18% respectively) and the Sorghum Belt (47% and 32% respectively). Local and export goat prices have also increased in these regions (Shabelle- 16% and 9%; Juba- 23% and 32%; Sorghum Belt - 24% and 20%). The trend in goat prices indicates a slight decline (< 5%) in the southern markets in January 2013 following the seasonal trend.

Central and North

Prices of livestock followed a normal seasonal trend in most markets of Central and the northern regions from July to December 2012 and a year ago, picking-up during the *Ramadan* (Jun-Aug '12) and *Hajj (*Sep-Oct '12) periods. Compared to July 2012, local quality goat prices showed an increasing trend in the Northwest (15%), remained stable in the Northeast, and declined in Central by 11 percent compared to July 2012. Compared to a year ago, both export and local quality goat prices showed significant increases in Northwest (50-54%); while slightly increasing in Central (2%), and remaining relatively stable in the Northeast (Figure 10). In January 2013, the price of the local quality goat remained unchanged in the Northeast, increased by 15 percent in the Northwest and declined by 4 percent in the central regions. This is due to an over-supply into the local markets by the wealthier groups as export demand of *Hajj* period ceased. In December 2012, camel prices increased across the regions (Northeast (3%), Central (30%) and Northwest (13%) from a year ago due to reduced seasonal supply, constant demand and improved body condition. In January 2012, the camel prices remained stable in Northwest and Central, but increased in the Northeast (6%), although this is a normal seasonal trend. Cattle prices in the Northwest were 21 percent higher in December 2012 compared to the same month the previous year and further increased (13%) in January 2013 compared to the preceding month.

Figure 8: Regional Trends in Cattle Local Quality Prices (SOSH/SLSH)

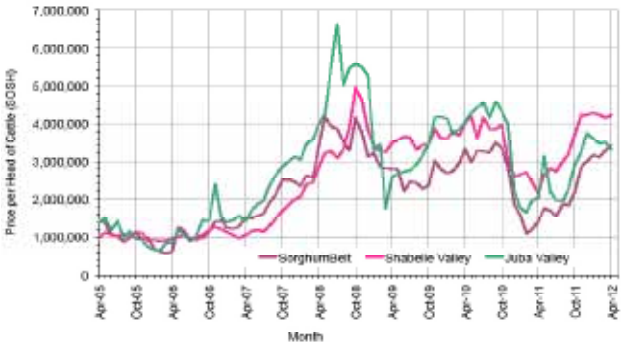


Figure 9: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH) South

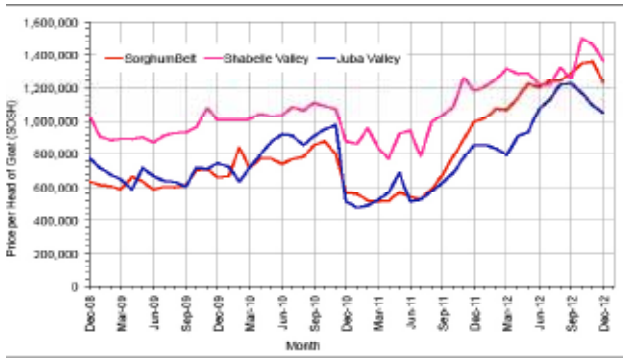


Figure 10: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH) North and Central

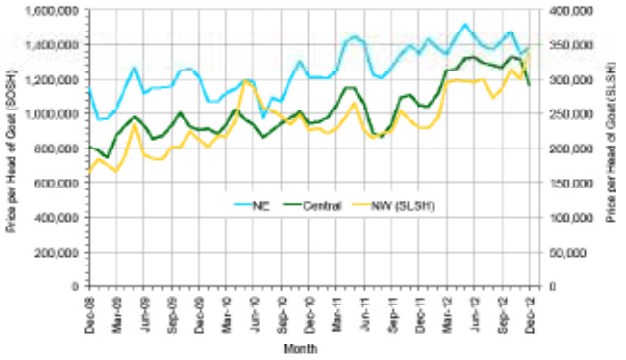
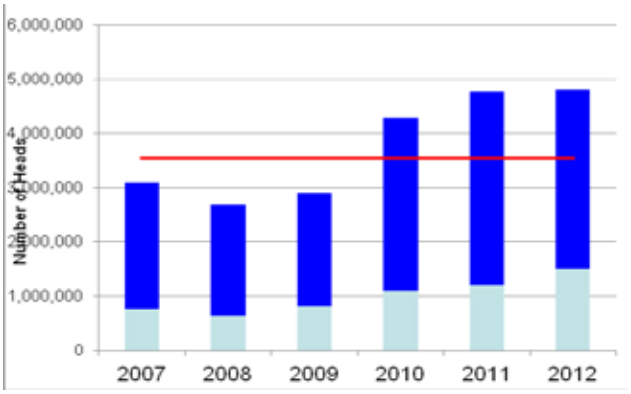


Figure 11: Annual Livestock Exports Trends (2007-2012) in Berbera and Bossaso Ports



Livestock Exports

Table 10: Livestock Export from Bossaso Port Jan-Dec 2012

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	93,224	6,882	1,296
February	66,427	4,976	2,156
March	89,549	6,065	1,318
April	70,212	4,891	2,113
May	60,199	7,823	2,509
June	113,021	9,109	3,925
July	120,350	6,721	3,373
August	111,712	5,713	295
September	72,227	7,635	1,780
October	259,750	3,306	758
November	72,680	6,264	818
December	62,846	6,658	1,947
Total	**1,192,197**	**76,043**	**22,288**

Table 11. Livestock Export from Berbera Port Jan-Dec 2012

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	111,646	18,917	10,740
February	241,356	19,592	10,934
March	107,948	14,696	8,506
April	95,092	10,413	10,598
May	71,676	9,766	6,160
June	183,357	11,539	14,872
July	203,054	13,970	15,776
August	163,101	13,904	5,226
September	271,680	16,158	6,174
October	1,564,484	27,486	2,166
November	42,625	17,249	4,512
December	163,565	16,664	7,000
Total	**3,219,584**	**190,354**	**102,664**

Livestock exports (sheep, goat, camel and cattle) from the northern ports (Berbera anad Bossaso) remain as high as the 2011 levels, exhibiting only slight increases in January-December 2012 (4,803,130 heads) compared to the same period last year (January-December 2011-4,764,370 heads) (Figure 11). Slight increases in the export volumes were recorded for cattle (7%) only, while sheep/goat remained unchanged and camel declined (18%). Livestock export volume through Berbera port (3,512,602 heads) was 172 percent higher than through Bossaso (1,290,528 heads). (Table 10 and Table 11 respectively).

The high volume of livestock exported through Berbera is attributable to the port's capacity. A significant proportion of this comes from Ethiopia. Livestock exports through Bossaso port significantly declined by September (peak period of *Hajj* export) due to the high taxation imposed by the local government[9] hence most of the livestock exports from southern Somalia and Ethiopia were re-routed to Berbera port. Currently, Saudi Arabia remains the primary importer of the Somali livestock, however, other countries including Yemen, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Egypt and Pakistan also import animals from Somalia. As a result of increased exports of live animals, the five abattoirs in Galkacyo, Belet weyne and Burao have not been operational for the last three years (2010-2012).

9 According to field reports in September 2012, livestock export volume that Bossaso port handling has been decreasing since the peak *Hajj* period. The main factor behind the decrease is that traders, especially export dealers from Somali region of Ethiopia, had rerouted to Berbera port due to the proximity of Saudi market and lesser taxes and levies for livestock holding ground than in Bossaso port (i.e. ground holding levy of Bossaso: cattle-$23, camel: - $23, cheep/goat - $7.5; in Berbera: cattle - $19.5, camel -$19, sheep/goat - $7,). Port tax of Bossaso: for cattle - $12.7; sheep/goat- $2.4; in Berbera: cattle - $12, sheep/goat - $2).

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rate Trends

During the six months running up to December 2012, both the SoSh and the SlSh held steady against the USD. This was demonstrated at the end of December, at the open-air foreign exchange rate in Mogadishu's Bakara market - the largest in the country – when it was quoted at 22 300 SoSh/USD, hardly changing from the July level of 22 325 SoSh/USD. Other key reference markets such as Baidoa, Galkayo and Garowe exhibited similar trends due to the stable economic environment.

Overall, the SlSh to USD exchange rate was stable (from 6 550 to 6 635 per USD) in most markets of the SlSh zone. However, both currencies exhibited opposite patterns over the last year and through to the end of December 2012. The SoSh appreciated between 8 and 22 percent against the USD when compared to December 2011. High demand for the shilling resulting from increased investment, particularly in Mogadishu since late 2012, has been a key driver of exchange-rate trends. In addition, supply of the shilling has remained fairly fixed over the last four years, although the number of notes has been reducing due to wear and tear and, since there is no effective central bank to replace them, their supply has not been able to keep pace with dollar inflows into the country in the last 12 months.

The north-eastern markets of the country, including Garowe, Bender Beyla, Bossaso and Erigavo, recorded the highest rate of appreciation (22%) at 21 600 SoSh per. The SoSh continued to strengthen throughout January 2013 and projections point to a continuation of this trend to as high as 16 000-18 000 SoSh per USD through to the end of July 2013. However, the SlSh did in fact depreciate 15 percent against the USD from December 2011 to December 2012. The depreciation has been attributed to inflation and the printing of new currency notes in the denominations of 1 000 and 5 000 SlSh. The SlSh appeared to be stable again in January 2013.

Cereal Imports and Commodity Price Trends

Total cereal imports of rice, wheat flour and pasta through the ports of Mogadishu, Berbera, and Bossaso during the second half of 2012 ending in December was slightly lower than the corresponding 2011 period, totaling 360 812 MT in grain equivalent terms. However, higher imports (25%) were recorded in Bossaso port on account of improved traffic after port rehabilitation allowing large ships to dock. Within the total import composition, the share of pasta imports accelerated faster, increasing by 80 per cent mainly through Mogadishu port, while rice imports declined significantly by 58 per cent. The decreased rice import volume can in part be explained by the increasing presence of urbanites in Banadir and neighboring regions due to the improved security situation; ample stocks from higher imports, including food aid during the last quarter of 2011 as a result of the famine; and the availability of low and declining locally produced cereals.

Figure 12: Comparison of Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso

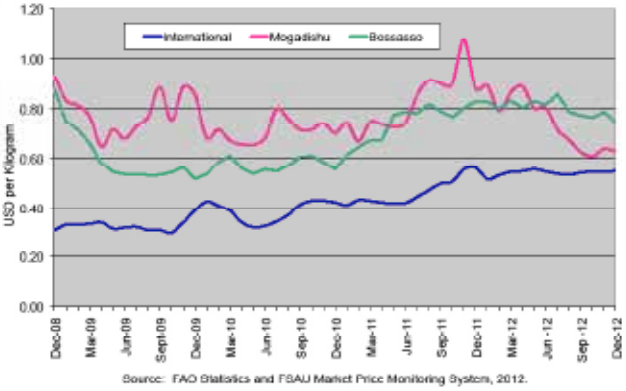
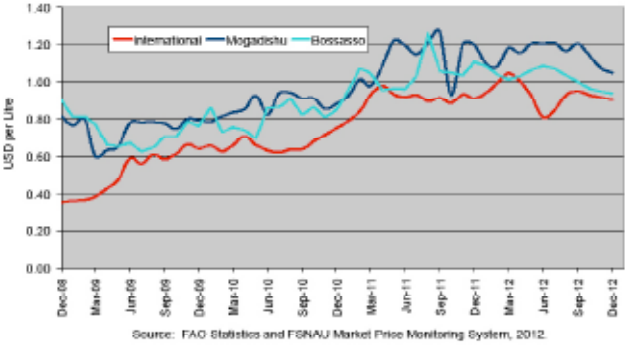


Figure 13: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso



Wheat flour imports remained relatively unchanged. Although, some (38 000 MT) of these imported cereals - mainly wheat, flour and rice - were re-exported to Ethiopia and Kenya, the estimated informal cross-border trade flows of these commodities along monitored border points (FAO, FEWS NET, WFP) with Kenya and Ethiopia generally decreased during the second half of 2012 when compared to the same period in 2011. These observed changes are attributed to security operations along the Somalian borders with Kenya and Ethiopia. However, informal cross-border trade of maize, sorghum, beans and rice in the region are expected to increase between January and March 2013 due to bumper grain harvests in southern Somalia.

In the southern markets - the Banadir, Shabelle Valley, Juba Valley, and Sorghum Belt trade basins - the prices of essential imported commodities such as diesel, rice, sugar and vegetable oil, were generally stable or decreased moderately (3-13%), generally following international market trends (Figure 12 and Figure 13). However, wheat flour prices continued to increase (5-15%) due to developments in international markets, where recent increases in the international prices of wheat continue to be transmitted to Somalia's markets. The largest price increase for imported wheat flour was the in the Shabelle Valley trade basin (Wanlaweyne, Afgoi, Merka, Qoryoley, Jowhar and

Adan Yabal,). In particular, wheat flour price increased by 27 percent in Adan Yabal in Middle Shabelle. Price dynamics in these regions are greatly influenced by the recent appreciation of the shilling; international market developments; and low and declining prices of locally produced foodstuff including maize, sorghum and cowpea.

In the central and northern Somali shilling-using areas, most imported goods' prices have decreased modestly - between 3 and 15 percent during July-December 2012 - mainly due to the relatively strong shilling and increased imports through Mogadishu and Bossaso ports. Annual price changes from December indicate that the prices of these items have dropped significantly in the markets that use the Somali shilling, mainly on account of a modest appreciation of the currency. In the Somaliland shilling markets of the northwest, prices of imported food items were relatively stable from July to November 2012. However, over the past year, the prices of vegetable oil and diesel increased by 17 and 31 percent respectively due to re-exports to the neighboring Somali region of Ethiopia, as well as political strife in the Yemen, which is a key supplier of oil to the zone.

In the port markets of Berbera, Bossaso, and Mogadishu, the price movements for most imported commodities have, by and large, continued to follow international price trends. While the average price differential for these commodities between the international market and port markets of Bosaso and Mogadishu show a narrowing difference, the local sugar price remains nearly double the international price (ISO) at 0.4-0.5 USD/kg. This is probably due to control of the sugar sector by a handful of merchants and the level of taxes at said ports. However, the declining international price of vegetable oil, sugar and diesel will likely contribute to reduced domestic prices for these commodities. International rice prices are likely to remain relatively stable and therefore so will imported rice prices in Somalia.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

During the second half of 2012 the CPI for poor urban households, measured through the changes in the cost of the MEB (Table 12), showed a slight drop in inflation rates (6%) in the northern Somali Shilling using areas while inflation was stable in the southern regions. Significant decrease (15%) in inflation was experienced in central regions due to modest price declines in key commodities such as sorghum (22%) and sugar (17%), resulting from improved sorghum supplies and a general decline in imported commodities in the MEB. However, the CPI is relatively unchanged in the SISh zone in the north-western parts of the country. Compared to a year ago, decreases in the CPI are equivalent to 12-21 percent in the SoSh areas (south, central and northeast) at annualized rates driven down by the decreasing sorghum price, a key commodity in the MEB. The index is slightly elevated (6%) in the north's SISh-using areas. The overall inflation in the MEB is expected to slow down over the next couple of months, as key commodities in the basket are likely to slightly decline or remain stable, especially in the SoSh-using areas (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Consumer Price Index

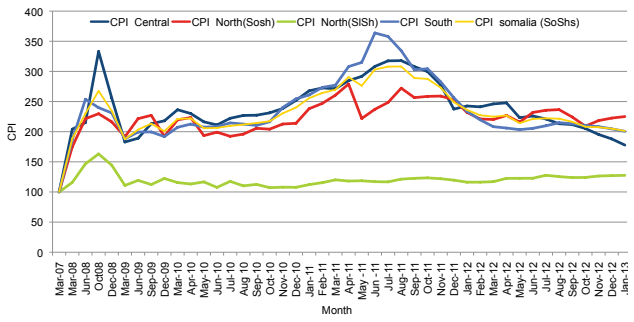


Table 12: Minimum Expenditure Basket

	South		Central/ North	
Minimum BasketT	**MINIMUM FOOD**			
	Urban town	**Rural town**	**Urban town**	**Rural town**
Red sorghum/Rice	95kg /71.25kg	95kg /71.25kg	95kg /71.25kg	95kg /71.25kg
Wheat flour	3.75kg	3.75kg	3.75kg	3.75kg
Sugar	5kg	5kg	5kg	5kg
Vegetable oil	4Lt	3Lt	4Lt	3Lt
Milk	15Lt	-	20Lt	-
Meat	4kg	2kg	10kg	5kg
Tea leaves	0.5kg	0.5kg	0.5kg	0.5kg
Salt	1.5kg	1.5kg	1.5kg	1.5kg
Cowpeas	6kg	-	4kg	-
	MINIMUM NON- FOOD ITEM			
Kerosene	1.5Lt	1.5Lt	1.5Lt	1.5Lt
Soap(Laundry)	4pcs	4pcs	4pcs	4pcs
Firewood (bundle)	30	-	10	-
Water (Jerrican 20Lt)	5	5	5	5
Human drugs	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
School fees	90,000	52,000	90,000	52,000
Grinding cost	30kg	30kg	30kg	30kg
Clothes	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Social tax	12,500	12,500	2,500	12,500
Any other	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Integrated analysis of core nutrition indicators for the *Deyr* 2012/13 reflects improvements in the overall nutrition situation as compared to the *Gu* 2012 six months earlier (Maps 11 and 12). This is mostly a result of improved access to household food and disease outbreak control. Recent improvements in food security are attributed to continued humanitarian interventions, improved own production (crops, milk), increased incomes (farm labour, livestock sales at high prices) and improved purchasing power in light of the reduced cost of living. Although morbidity levels remained high, no seasonal outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea /cholera or measles were reported during this period. This was a mitigating factor for the overall nutrition situation.

A total of **215 000** (14.3% of 1.5 million children aged below 5 years) are acutely malnourished, a slight improvement from 236 000 (16%) in August 2012. Out of these **45 000** (3.0% of 1.5 million children aged below 5 years) are severely malnourished, a slight improvement from 54 000 (3.5%) in August 2012. South Somalia hosts 147 000 (66%) of the country's total of acutely malnourished children (down from 168 000 in August 2012).

Between October and December 2012, FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 41 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. Of these surveys, which covered rural and urban livelihoods in addition to IDP settlements, 22 were conducted in the northern regions, 5 in Central and 14 in southern regions. Thirteen of the surveys were done in IDP camps, 11 in urban settlements and 18 in rural livelihoods. (Table 13). The survey schedule is provided in Table 14.

Table 13: Nutrition surveys conducted October-December 2012

Regions	Rural livelihood zones	Urban livelihood zones	IDP settelements	Total
North	8 (W.Golis, E. Golis/NW, Agro-pastoral, Hawd, Sool plateau, Nugal valley, E. Golis/NE, Coastal deeh/NE	7 (Awdal, W. Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugal,	7(Hargeisa, Burao, Berbera, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo)	22
Central	2 (Hawd, Addun)	2 (Mudug, Galgadud)	1 (Dusamareb/Guriel)	5
South	7 (Beletweyn District, Mataban, Bay, Bakool pastoral, N. Gedo Pastora, agro-past. and riverine)	2 (Mog, Afgoye)	5 (Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dolow, Dobley, Baidoa)	14
Total	18	11	13	41

Table 14: Nutrition surveys schedule October-December 2012

No	Assessment	Period 2012
1	Hargeisa IDPs	October
2	Burao IDPs	October
3	Berbera IDPs	October
4	Bossaso IDPs	October
5	Qardho IDPs	October
6	Garowe IDPs	October
7	Galkayo IDps	October
8	Guriel/Dusamareb IDPs	December
9	Kismayo IDPs	December
10	Dolo IDPs	December
11	Dobley IDPs	December
12	Baidoa IDPs	December
13	Mogadishu IDPs	December
14	Galgadud Region Urban LZ	December
15	Sool Region Urban LZ	December
16	Sanaag Region Urban LZ	December
17	Bari Region Urban LZ	December
18	Nugal Region Urban LZ	December
19	Mudug Region Urban LZ	December
20	Awdal Region Uban LZ	December
21	Galbeed Region Urban LZ	December
22	Togdheer Region Urban LZ	December

No	Assessment	Period 2012
23	Mogadishu Urban LZ	December
24	Afgoye Urban LZ	December
25	Agropastoral LZ (Togdheer & Northwest)	December
26	West Golis /Guban Pastoral LZ	December
27	Hawd Pastoral LZ (Northwest)	December
28	East Golis/Gebbi Pastoral LZ (Northwest)	December
29	Sool Plateau LZ	December
30	Nugal Valley Pastoral LZ	December
31	Coastal Deeh LZ (Northeast)	December
32	East Golis/Kakaar Pastoral LZ (Northeast)	December
33	Hawd Pastoral LZ (Central and Northeast)	December
34	Addun Pastoral LZ	December
35	Beletweyne District	December
36	Mataban-Hiran Region	December
37	Bay Region(Agropastoral)	December
38	Bakool Pastoralists	December
39	North Gedo Pastoralists	December
40	North Gedo Riverine	December
41	North Gedo Agropastoral	December

Survey findings

Survey findings of three core indicators: global acute malnutrition rates, severe acute malnutrition rates, and death rates (Table 29) show a declining trend compared to the *Gu* 2012.

- **Global acute malnutrition** (GAM) rates have reduced since July 2012 from *Very Critical* (20 -29.9%) to ***Critical*** levels (15.0-19.9%) among the pastoralists of West Golis/Guban and agropastoralists of Bay; and to ***Serious*** level (10.0-14.9%) in Nugal Valley. Other areas remain unchanged, except for Mataban in the Hiran Region where the GAM rate has deteriorated to ***Very Critical***. IDPs remain ***Critical – Very Critical*** except for the Hargeisa and Garowe IDPs who are considered in the ***Serious*** phase (Figure 15).
- **Severe acute malnutrition** (SAM) rates have either reduced or are sustained within ***Acceptable*** levels (<2.5%) since July 2012. The exceptions are the Hawd of Northwest, and Addun livelihood zones with SAM rates within ***Alert*** level (2.5-3.4%), North Gedo Agropastoralists in ***Serious*** (3.5-4.4%), Beletweyne District with ***Critical*** (4.5-5.9%), and Mataban in ***Very Critical*** levels of (6.0-9.9%). IDPs in settlements within Dolow, Dobley, Berbera and Qardho have ***Critical –Very Critical*** **levels**.
- **Crude death rates (CDR)** across the country are below the emergency threshold level of 2 per 10 000 per day, while **under five death rates** are below the emergency threshold level of 4 per 10 000 per day (UNICEF 2005) (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition Rates (October-December 2012)

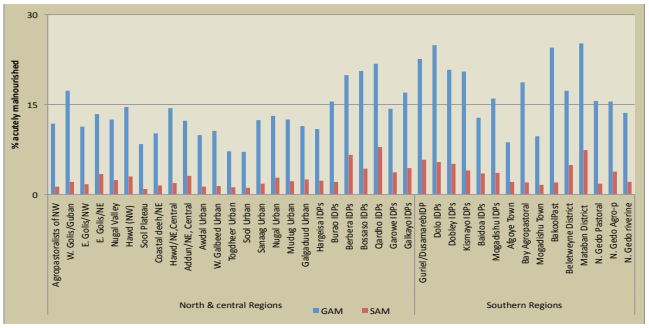
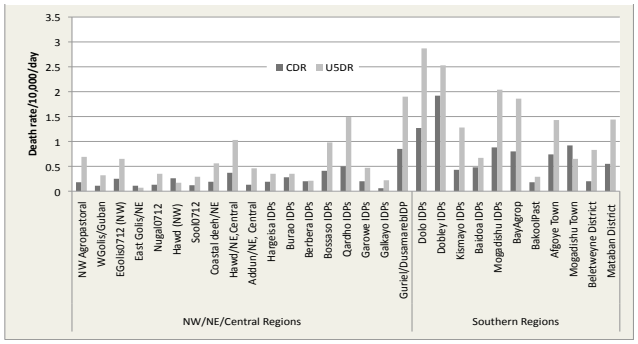


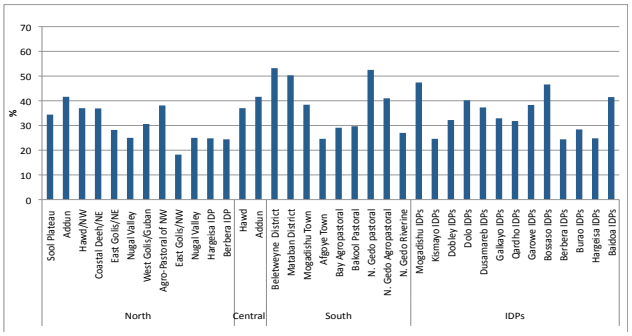
Figure 16: Retrospective Crude (CDR) and Under 5 Death Rates (U5DR) per 10,000 per day



Morbidity

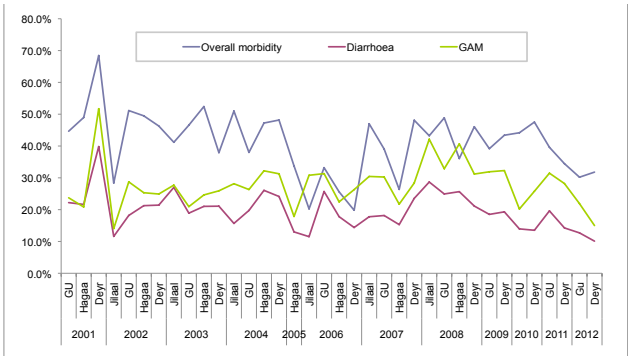
The World Health Organisation (WHO) *Somalia Emergency Health Updates* (Oct-Dec 2012) show that there were no disease outbreaks during the *Deyr* 2012 season. This was a mitigating factor for the nutrition situation, especially in the South. Nevertheless, with the exception of East Golis in the Northwest (16%), morbidity levels among the assessed <5 year old children (based on two weeks recall period) remained high, above 20 percent on average, across the country, exceeding 40 percent in parts of the South, and IDPs settlements. Morbidity was highest in Beletweyne District (53.2%), Mataban (50.3%), N. Gedo Pastoral livelihood zone (52.5%), Mogadishu IDPs (47.4%) and Bossaso IDPs (46.6%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Morbidity (percent**) based on 2 week recall period, October-December 2012**



Meta-analysis of datasets from 220 nutrition surveys conducted from 2001-2011 indicates positive association between acute malnutrition and morbidity, with children reportedly suffering from childhood illnesses (suspected fever, measles, pneumonia and diarrhea) being 1.37 times more likely to be malnourished. The relationship between diarrhoea and acute malnutrition is of statistical significance (RR=1.43) (Figure 18).

Figure 18: **Seasonal Trends of GAM, morbidity and Diarrhoea prevalence in Somalia, 2001-2012**



Southern regions – Rural Livelihood Zones

SMART nutrition surveys were conducted in the rural livelihood zones of northern parts of Gedo and Bakool Regions, Mataban and Beletweyne Districts in Hiran, and Bay Region. Due to insecurity, it was not possible to conduct SMART surveys in Juba, Southern Gedo, southern Hiran and Shabelle regions. Rapid nutrition assessments based on mid-upper circumference (MUAC) were nevertheless undertaken in the 6-59 months age group in accessible areas of Juba and southern Gedo.

Findings of the assessments in southern regions show that the nutrition situation of ***Critical - Very Critical*** phases persist in the assessed areas.

- North Gedo Pastoralists: The nutrition situation is in ***Critical*** phase, an improvement from *Very Critical* in the *Gu* 2012. GAM is **15.6** percent (12.7-19.0) and SAM **1.8** percent (0.9-3.3). CDR is 0.63 indicating an *Alert* situation.
- North Gedo Agropastoral: The nutrition situation is ***Serious***, an improvement from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012. GAM is **13.6** percent (11.0-16.6) and SAM **2.1** percent (1.2-3.7). CDR is 1.45 indicating a *Serious* situation.
- North Gedo Riverine: The nutrition situation is in ***Critical*** phase, improvement from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012. GAM is 15.5 percent (12.8-18.7) and SAM 3.8 percent (2.5-5.7). CDR is 0.67 indicating an *Alert* situation.
- Bakool pastoral: The nutrition situation is in sustained ***Very Critical*** phase with GAM of **24.5** percent (19.1-30.9) and SAM of **2.0** percent (1.2- 3.3). CDR, **0.18**, is *Acceptable* based on UNICEF levels.

Water fetching.Gorofley,Talex,Sool, FSNAU July 2010

- Mataban in Hiran Region is in ***Very Critical*** phase, having deteriorated from *Critical* in *Gu* 2012. GAM is **25.2 percent** (19.4-32.0) and SAM, **7.4 percent** (4.9-11.0). CDR is 0.55 indicating *Alert* level.
- Beletweyne District: The nutrition situation is ***Critical***, sustained from the *Gu* 2012. GAM is **17.3** percent (12.7-23.0) and SAM, **4.9** (2.9-8.3). CDR is **0.20** indicating an *Acceptable* situation according to UNICEF 2005 classification.
- Bay Region: The nutrition situation has improved to ***Critical*** from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012. GAM is **18.7** percent (14.7-23.4) and SAM **2.0** percent (0.8- 5.0). CDR is **0.80** indicating a *Serious* situation according to UNICEF 2005 classification.
- Juba regions and southern Gedo:
  - Juba Riverine livelihood zone is likely ***Very Critical*** with 18.7 percent of the assessed children with MUAC<12.5cm or oedema
  - Juba Agropastoral livelihood zone is likely ***Very Critical*** with 14.4 percent of the assessed children with MUAC<12.5cm or oedema
  - Juba Pastoralists livelihood is likely ***Critical*** with 9.6 percent of the assessed children with MUAC<12.5cm or oedema
  - Southern Gedo is likely ***Very Critical*** with 23.5 percent in pastoral livelihood zone, 21.5 percent in agropastoral and 21.8 percent in riverine livelihood zones with MUAC < 12.5cm or oedema

Central regions – Rural Livelihood Zones

The nutrition situation in the Central livelihoods zone was assessed through nutrition surveys amongst the Hawd and Addun. Rapid MUAC assessments were carried out for the 6-59 months old in agropastoral and coastal areas of Central due to insecurity-induced lack of access, which hindered the FSNAU team to conduct a SMART nutrition survey. Results show:

- Hawd of Central and Northeast: Sustained in ***Serious*** phase, GAM is **14.4** percent (11.2-18.3), SAM **1.9** percent (1.1-3.4). CDR is 0.37, within *Acceptable* level
- Addun of Central and Northeast: Sustained in ***Serious*** phase, GAM is **12.3** percent (9.5-16.0), SAM, **3.1** percent (1.9-5.2). CDR of 0.13, within *Acceptable* level
- Agro-pastoralists: Likely ***Serious*** with 8.0 percent of the assessed children with MUAC<12.5cm or oedema
- Coastal Deeh: Likely ***Critical*** with 10.1 percent with MUAC<12.5cm or oedema

Northern regions – Rural Livelihood Zones

There are improvements from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012, to ***Critical*** in West Golis-Guban, and to ***Serious*** in Nugal Valley. The Hawd of Northwest has improved from *Critical* to ***Serious***, while Sool Plateau has improved from *Serious* to ***Alert.*** Other livelihoods are sustained in ***Serious*** phase. CDR are within *Acceptable* levels of <0.5 per 10 000 per day.

- West Golis/Guban: The nutrition situation is ***Critical.*** GAM is **17.3** percent (13.5-21.9), SAM **2.1** percent (1.2-3.6), CDR 0.11
- Nugal Valley: The nutrition situation is ***Serious***. GAM is **12.5** percent (9.2-16.8), SAM, **2.4** percent (1.4-4.0), CDR 0.13
- Hawd of Northwest: The nutrition situation is ***Serious***. GAM is **14.6** percent (10.6-19.8), SAM, **3.0** percent (1.7-5.2), CDR 0.17
- Sool Plateau. The nutrition situation is in the ***Alert*** phase. GAM is **8.4** percent (5.9-11.9), SAM, **0.9** percent (0.4-1.9), CDR 0.12
- East Golis of Northwest: The nutrition situation is in sustained ***Serious*** phase since the *Gu* 2012. GAM is **11.3** percent (9.1-13.9) and a SAM rate of **2.7** percent (0.9-3.2)

- Agropastoralist of Northwest. The nutrition situation is sustained in ***Serious*** phase. GAM is **14.6** percent (10.6-19.8) and SAM, **3.0** percent (1.7-5.2). CDR is 0.18
- East Golis of Northeast: The nutrition situation is sustained as ***Serious***. GAM is **13.5** percent (10.2-17.5) and SAM, **3.4** percent (2.2 – 5.3). CDR is 0.07 indicating an *Acceptable* situation
- Coastal Deeh of Northeast: The nutrition situation is sustained in Serious phase since *Gu* 2012. GAM is **10.2** percent (7.7-13.3) and SAM, **1.5** percent (0.8-2.8). CDR is 0.19**.**

IDP Settlements

IDPs in settlements across the country remain in the nutrition phase of ***Critical - Very Critical***, with the exception of Hargeisa and Garowe IDP settlements, which are in ***Serious*** phase. The CDR (per 10 000 per day) are within ***Acceptable – Critical*** levels. IDPs in ***Very Critical*** nutrition phase are:

- Dolow IDPs[10] with GAM of **24.9** percent, SAM of **5.4** percent. The CDR, 1.27, is *Serious*
- Dobley IDPs with GAM of **20.8** percent, SAM of **5.1** percent. The CDR, 1.92, is *Critical*, approaching the emergency threshold of 2/10,000/ day
- Kismayo IDPs with GAM of **20.5** percent (17.3-24.2), SAM of **4.0** percent (2.8-5.9). The CDR, 0.49, is within *Acceptable* level
- Guriel/Dusamareb IDPs with GAM of **22.6** percent, SAM of **5.8** percent. The CDR, 0.85, indicates an *Alert* level

A breastfeeding baby. Burao IDP, Togdheer, FSNAU July 2010

- Bossaso IDPs with GAM of **20.6** percent, SAM of **4.3** percent. The CDR, 0.41, is within *Acceptable* level
- Qardho IDPs: GAM is **21.8** percent, SAM **7.9** percent. The CDR is 0.5, is in the *Alert* level
- Mogadishu IDPs have deteriorated from *Serious* to ***Critical*** phase with GAM of **16.0** percent (12.8-19.8) up from 9.6 percent in July 2012, while SAM is **3.6%** (2.4-5.3); CDR, 0.88, is within the *Alert* level

IDPs in Burao, Berbera, Galkayo settlements are in ***Critical*** phase. CDR is in *Acceptable* phase (Reference: UNICEF 2005)[11]; Burao IDPs: GAM is **15.5** percent (11.6-20.5), SAM **2.1** percent (1.0-4.1); CDR 0.28; Berbera: GAM is **19.9** percent (15.4-25.3), SAM **6.6** percent (3.8-11.0), CDR 0.20; Galkayo: GAM is **17.0** percent (13.9-20.6), SAM, **4.4** percent (3.1-6.3), CDR 0.06.

Both Garowe and Hargeisa IDPs are in ***Serious*** phase with GAM of **14.4** percent (11.4-17.8) and **10.9** percent (8.7-13.6) respectively; SAM **3.7** per cent (2.6-5.3) and **2.3** percent (1.2-4.2) respectively. CDR are 0.20 and 0.19, respectively.

Urban Livelihood Zone

Findings from assessments conducted in urban livelihood zones depict an ***Alert - Critical*** nutrition situation. Data on death rates was not collected.

- Awdal, Togdheer and Sool Regions: The situation has improved to ***Alert*** with GAM of 5-9.9, from *Serious*, GAM of 10.0-14.9 in the *Gu* 2012. In the urban livelihood zone of
  - o Awdal Region, GAM is **9.9** percent (7.4-13.1) and SAM, **1.3** percent (0.6-2.8)
  - o Togdheer Region, GAM is **12.1** percent (8.2-17.5) and SAM, **1.6** percent (0.7-3.5)
  - o Sool Region, GAM is **7.1** percent (4.8-10.5) and SAM, **1.1** percent (1.6 percent (0.7-3.5)
- Sanag and Woqoyi Galbeed Regions: The situation has deteriorated to ***Serious*** from *Alert* phase in *Gu* 2012
  - o Sanag Region: GAM is **13.9** percent (11.9-16.1), and SAM **1.7** percent (1.2-2.5)
  - o Woqoyi Galbeed Region: GAM is **10.6** percent (7.9-14.1), and SAM **1.4** percent (0.6-3.1)
- Nugal Region is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase with GAM of **13.3** percent (10.7-16.6) and **2.6** percent (1.5-4.6)
- Mudug and Galgadud Regions: The situation has improved from *Critical* in the *Gu* 2012 to ***Serious*** phase
  - o Mudug Region: GAM is **12.8** percent (9.8-16.5), and SAM of **2.1** percent (1.1-4.3)
  - o Galgadud Region: GAM is **10.7** percent (6.8-16.4), and SAM of **2.3** percent (1.2-4.5) respectively
- Bari Region is sustained in ***Critical*** phase since the *Gu* 2012. GAM is 18.4 percent (14.4-23.2) and SAM 4.7 percent (3.1-7.2)

10 Dolow, Dobley and Guriel/Dusamareb IDPs were exhaustive studies, hence confidence intervals not provided
11 UNICEF 2005: Emergency Field Handbook, A guide for UNICEF staff.

- Mogadishu Town: The nutrition situation is classified in the ***Alert*** phase with a GAM of **9.7** percent (7.1-13.2) and SAM of **1.6** percent (0.8-3.4). This is a change from the *Serious* phase of *Gu* 2012. CDR is 0.88, in the *Alert* phase.
- Afgoye Town: The nutrition situation is in the ***Alert*** phase with GAM of **8.7** percent (6.9-10.9) and SAM of **2.1** percent (1.2-3.6). CDR is 0.74 and classified as ***Alert***

Gender

With the exception of the Hawd of Central and Bossaso IDPs, statistical analysis of *Deyr* 2012 survey findings show no statistically significant differences between acute malnutrition with:

- Sex of the child
- Age of the child
- Sex of the household head

Likewise, there are no statistically significant differences between sex of the child with:

- Morbidity status (based on recall)
- Child feeding practices

In the Hawd of Central, and Bossaso IDPs, there are statistically significant differences between GAM and child sex and age. More boys than girls are malnourished in both groups. In Bossaso IDPs, younger children (<24 months) are significantly more malnourished than the older ones. In Hawd, it is the older children (≥24 months) who are significantly more malnourished than the younger ones.

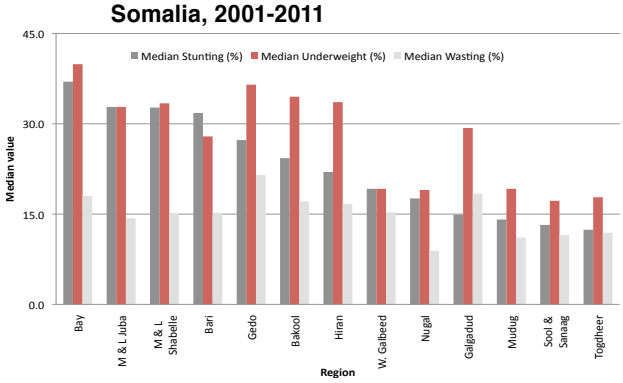
Nutrition Situation Outlook (Feb – Apr 2013)

The nutrition situation outlook, February to April 2013 is inferred from current estimates/median seasonal rates (2001-2011), alongside historical disease patterns and food security trends for the February – April 2013 period (Figure 19). In general, the nutrition situation is likely to remain the same across the country up to April 2013 (Map 13) except for:

- Sool Plateau livelihood zone, which could deteriorate to Serious phase, consistent with worrying food security situation and seasonal levels
- Bakool and Hiran regions are likely to improve to Critical phase consistent with seasonal levels

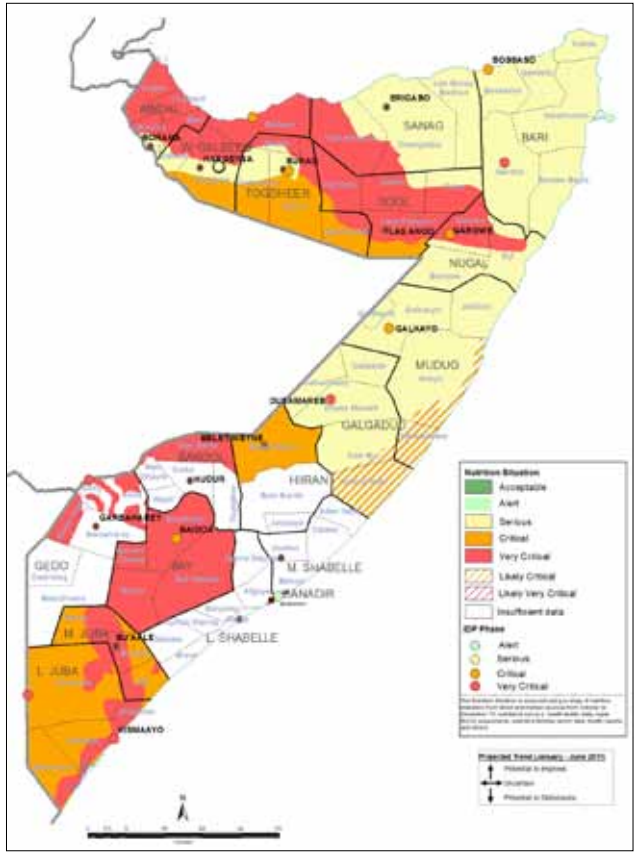
The nutrition situation in Shabelle regions, which could not be assessed in the *Deyr* 2012, is projected to be in *Serious* phase in February-April 2013.

Figure 19: Median Rates of Malnutrition by Regions, Somalia, 2001-2011

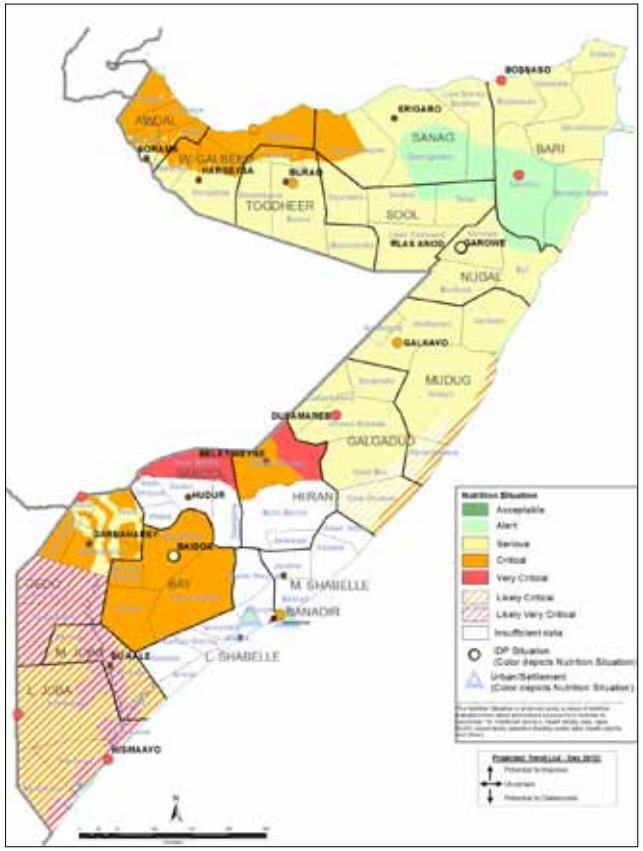


The current projection assumption will be reviewed in April 2013 based on updated information on climate performance; cereal price dynamics; humanitarian interventions; and civil insecurity.

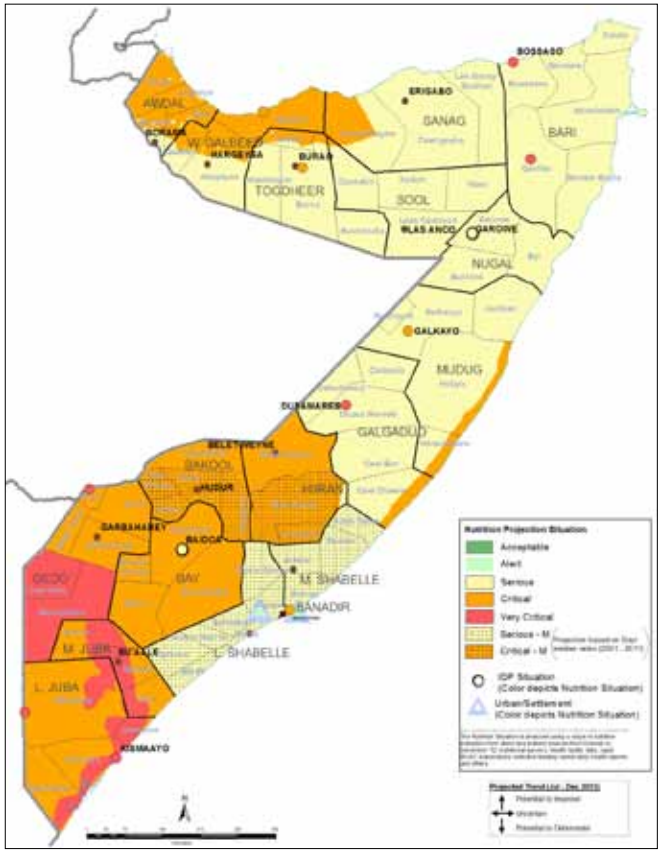
Map 11: Nutrition Situation Estimates, August 2012



Map 12: Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2013



Map 13: Nutrition Outlook, February-April 2013



4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

Overview

Urban food security has generally improved across the country. In the snapshot analysis of January 2013 as well as in the projection period of February-June 2013, Bakool, Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle are classified in ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3); the rest of the urban areas of the country are ***Stressed*** (IPC Phase 2). In January-June 2013, an estimated 150 000 people in urban areas of the country will be in ***Crisis*** (IPC Phase 3) with the majority concentrated in the South. This is a significant reduction from the 450 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the post-*Gu* 2012. In addition, an estimated 340 000 urban people are classified as ***Stressed*** (IPC Phase 2), of which 63 percent are in the South, 27 percent in the North, and 10 percent in the central regions.

Much like the rural areas, the December 2012 assessment results indicated an improved food security situation in urban areas since July 2012. Key factors contributing to the improvement include reduced cost of living, strengthened purchasing power of the urban poor, intensified economic activities with the improving security situation in the South and the improving food security situation in rural areas. For example, less than 10 percent of urban households in the North and Banadir were employing severe coping strategies, such as relying on support from the community or relatives to obtain food. Most of these households fall within the poor food consumption category as measured through the food consumption score (FSC)[12]. The proportion of households in the poor food consumption category range from 9-15 percent in the regions of Northwest, 4-9 percent in the Northeast and 11 percent in Banadir, which is a significant improvement from the results of the July survey (FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Technical Series Report, No VI.48, Urban Matrix, pg. 110). Also, households dependent on women (WDH) for food or income, were dominant among the household categories practicing severe coping strategies.

Survey results showed increased ownership of different types of assets, including productive assets, among the households compared to the findings in the assessment conducted in July 2012. This increased asset ownership was predominantly among the households dependent on men for food or income to buy food (MDHs). The results indicated stable or improved access of households to various income sources including skilled labour, petty trade, income from livestock and self-employment. There is no large variation between the regions in terms of the proportions of households accessing these sources except for remittances (refer to the income source section below). MDHs also topped the list of households that generate income from these sources. WDH obtained income mainly from one income source (petty trade).

Overall, the cost of living, measured through monitoring the cost of the MEB (CMB), also went down between July and December 2012 in most regions of the country. Consequently, food spending in most of the assessed areas reduced compared to July 2012. The highest share of food spending (77-87%) in the total expenditure of the urban poor in the South is recorded in Bakool and Lower Juba regions. The purchasing power of the urban poor in these regions, based on the exchange between daily unskilled labour wage and locally produced cereals, also remained constant from July 2012 levels due to disruptions of trade and access to markets as a result of prevailing conflict. Overall, the purchasing power of the urban poor, especially the MDHs who enjoy income from diverse sources as opposed to WDHs who mainly rely on one income source, has significantly improved in many parts of the country. Therefore, women dependent households who have fewer income sources and a weaker economic base or limited assets are therefore more likely to face major challenges in accessing food.

Between July and December, the urban nutrition situation in the North, Central and Banadir remained stable or improved to ***Alert*** and ***Serious*** levels from previous *Serious* to *Critical* levels, except in W.Galbeed and Sanaag regions where the nutrition situation deteriorated from *Alert* to a ***Serious*** phase, and Bari where the nutrition situation deteriorated from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***. There is no nutrition data available in other parts of the country.

Livelihood Assets

Natural capital

Generally, the urban populations do not engage in agricultural production. However, small portions of the urban poor (17-35%) in the key crop producing regions in the South (Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Shabelle and Juba) did cultivate land during *Deyr* 2012/13. The major crops planted by the urban poor who cultivated the land this *Deyr* included local cereals (maize and sorghum), pulses (cowpea) and fodder. The planting of vegetables and fruit crops were reported only in Gedo region. Rainfall performance in most of these regions was average to good, except in North Gedo and parts of Lower Juba.

12 The Food Consumption Score is a tool to measure food consumption using both reported dietary diversity and frequency of consumption.

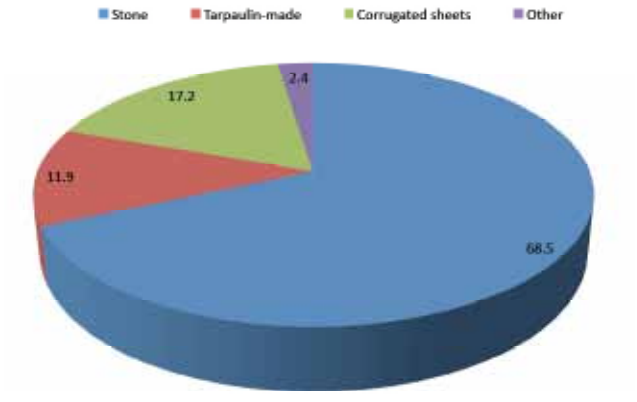
Human capital

Results from the *Deyr* 2012/13 nutrition surveys in the Northwest urban population indicated an ***Alert*** to ***Serious*** situation across the regions. Specifically, W. Galbeed Urban with a GAM rate of 10.6 percent (7.9-14.1) and a SAM rate of 1.4 percent (0.6-3.1) and Sanag with a GAM rate of 12.4 percent (9.9-15.4) and a SAM rate of 1.8 percent (1.2-2.6) both indicate a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and a deterioration from *Alert* in *Gu* 2012. On the other hand, respective GAM and SAM rates in other regions are as follows: 7.1 percent (4.8-10.5) and 1.1 percent (0.5-2.6) in Sool region, 7.2 percent (4.9-10.6) and 1.2 percent (0.5-3.1) in Togdheer and 9.9 percent (7.4-13.1) and 1.3 percent (0.6-2.8) recorded in Awdal region. Thus, all these regions indicate an ***Alert*** nutrition situation in urban areas, an improvement from *Serious* in *Gu* 2012. In the Northeast, the situation in Bari region has deteriorated to ***Very Critical*** from *Critical*, with GAM of 18.4 percent (14.4-23.2) and SAM of 4.7 percent (3.1- 7.2). In Nugal region, the situation is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase, while in Mudug and Galgadud, the situation has improved to ***Serious*** from *Critical* in *Gu* 2012. In the southern regions, Mogadishu Town is in an *Alert* phase with GAM of 9.7 percent (7.1-13.2) and SAM of 1.6 percent (0.8-3.4). The crude death rate is 0.92 (0.55-1.54), which is at *Alert* level. Afgoye Town is in an *Alert* phase with GAM of 8.7 percent (6.9-10.9) and SAM of 2.1 percent (1.2-3.6). The crude death rate of 0.74 (0.49-1.12) per 10 000 per day, classifies as an *Alert* phase.

Physical capital

More than two-thirds of urban residents in northern regions reported living in stone houses (Figure 20). The rest lived in more unstable housing made of corrugated sheets or in sub-optimal and delicate tarpaulin-made houses. The majority of households (78%) provided suboptimal living conditions. More households in the poor food consumption category (44%) live in suboptimal living conditions than households in the borderline (34%) and acceptable (29%) categories. Charcoal is the main source of energy in the northern urban areas, as reported by 86 percent of respondents, but firewood is also used by a smaller proportion of urban households for cooking. No water data is available for these areas.

Figure 20: Types of Housing in the North



In Banadir, 74 percent of the urban population lives in stone houses; 22 percent are in the houses made of corrugated sheets; the rest are in houses made of wood. In South-Central, the urban poor mostly live in sub-optimal living conditions such as tarpaulin-constructions or houses made of corrugated sheets. Households are crowded with one room per 3-6 household members. Firewood is used as the main source of energy for cooking, except in Banadir where 78 percent of the population uses charcoal and only 19 percent use firewood. Households in most regions use unsafe water sources such as unprotected shallow wells/rivers/streams and dams for drinking.

Social capital

Urban households across Somalia commonly use loans for food and non-food purchases. Higher debt levels were reported in households with poor to borderline food consumption, particularly in the North and Banadir where representative surveys were conducted. The outstanding debt levels reported by households with poor food consumption were amounting to 20-35 percent of the cost of the MEB in Northwest; 39-54 percent in the Northeast and 69 percent of the MEB in Banadir. In South-Central, the outstanding debts of the urban poor were equivalent to 32-58 percent of the cost of MEB. Remittances were reported as an important source of income for 10-24 percent of households in most regions in the North and by about 15 percent of households in Banadir. However, remittances were not reported among the major sources of income by the urban poor in South-Central. In December 2012 access to remittance in most regions is comparable with the results from July 2012.

Financial capital

In the North, urban households reported an increase in ownership of a diverse range of assets compared to the survey results in July 2012[13]. In December 2012/13 surveys, all households, regardless of food consumption and in all regions, reported the ownership of assets; four types for households in the poor consumption category; four to five asset types for households in the borderline consumption category and four to seven types for households in the acceptable consumption category. The types of assets owned included sheep and goat, land or a house, mobile phones, or domestic assets such as TV sets and furniture. However, around 15 percent of the households in the acceptable consumption category reported ownership of vehicles and computers. This indicates an improvement in asset ownership compared to the survey results from July 2012, particularly for households in the borderline to acceptable category who owned three to four assets. Analysis also showed most MDH had between two to four asset types (productive, domestic and livestock). In contrast, households dependent on both women and men for food or income to buy food (MWDH and WDH) had between one and two

13 Types of assets collected were categorized as livestock assets, productive assets, domestic assets, cash and jewellery

types. On average, about half of urban households in the northern regions also own one type of livestock (sheep or goat). In Banadir, almost all households regardless of food consumption reported ownership of assets; three asset types for households with poor food consumption and four and five types for households in the borderline and acceptable categories, respectively, The most commonly owned assets include mobile phones and household objects such as radios, TV sets and furniture. Also, portions of the households in acceptable food consumption (9-17%) own either a house, a vehicle or cash savings and jewellery. About 60 percent of households with acceptable consumption on average owned more than one asset. Livestock ownership is insignificant in Banadir. In the rest of South-Central, the urban poor in most of the regions own two to three assets (productive and other), including livestock, most commonly goats (3-6) and chickens (3-6); ownership of cattle (1-2) was also reported in Bay, Hiran, Juba and Shabelle regions. In terms of land ownership, the cultivated land is either owned or rented by the majority of the urban poor except Gedo region where sharecropping is used.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Food Consumption

In the North, over 80 percent of urban households (regardless of sex they are dependent on for food or income to buy food) in most regions had acceptable food consumption as defined by their FCS. This indicates an improvement from July figures of 52-78 percent households having acceptable food consumption. However, women dependent households form the majority of those households with poor food consumption scores and are characterized by having a relatively higher percentage of their total expenditures devoted to food. Most are spending more than 75 percent of total expenditures on food alone. They also reported high levels of debts incurred for purchases of both food and non-food items. In Banadir region, about 78 percent of households have acceptable consumption, a reduction from July 2012 estimates of 86 percent (Figure 21).

Purchasing Power

The majority of households purchase food from the urban markets. While income has been steady or rising for many households, the cost of food and other necessities has fallen slightly. From July 2012 to December 2012, the CMB declined between five and 11 percent in most urban areas of the South, including Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Hiran regions while remaining stable in the urban areas in the South (Figure 22). In the central regions, it declined between 13 and 17 percent. The CMB for January 2013 shows a further decline in the South and Central (2-6%) from December 2012 but remains stable in other parts of the country.

The strength of the SoSh, the increase in Mogadishu's port activity as well as falling locally produced cereal prices, all led to an improved cost of living as measured by the declining CMB in most southern, central and north-eastern regions and strengthened purchasing power of the urban poor. In the Northeast, Sanag, Bari, and Nugal regions, the CMB declined between four and 14 percent. However, in the Northwest, the CMB was mostly stable from July to December 2012.

While the CMB provides a guide to the overall cost of living, the actual purchasing power of the urban poor can be approximately measured through the casual, daily labour wages to cereals ToT. Market analyses indicate increased terms of trade i.e the number of kilograms of white or red sorghum and maize the daily wage rate can buy.

In most regions from July 2012 to December 2012, the ToT between daily, casual labour wages and locally grown cereals increased (Figure 23). In most regions of the South, the labour to local cereal ToT increased 2-7 kg, meaning a casual labourer's wages for one day would purchase this much more red sorghum or white maize in December than it did in January. The labour to cereals ToT increased 1-2 kg per day in other parts of the South, in the central regions, and in the Northeast.

The December 2012 ToT ranged from 15 to 22 kg per day in the South with the exception of Bakool Region where a day's wage only earns enough to purchase 6 kg of red sorghum (the lowest in the South) and in Lower Juba region where a day's wage only earns enough to purchase 10 kg of white maize. In the central regions, the December 2012 day's wage to local cereal ToT are around 6 or 7 kg of grain for each day's wage while they are between 6 and 8 kg in the Northeast and between 8 and 12 kg of local cereal per day's work in the Northwest. Overall, the December 2012 ToT of daily labour wage to local cereals are significantly above the 5-year average except for in Bakool region where ToT remains near the 5-year average levels. The January 2013 trend shows stable ToT in North, Bakool, Juba and the Shabelles but more mixed trends in the rest of the regions.

Figure 21: Food Consumption in the North and Banadir

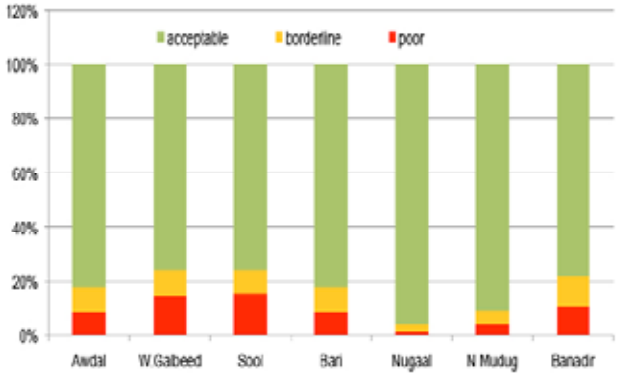


Figure 22: Trends of CMB (Jul - Dec 2012)

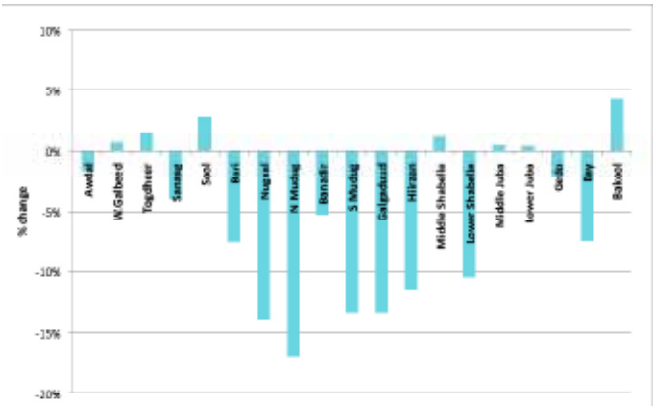
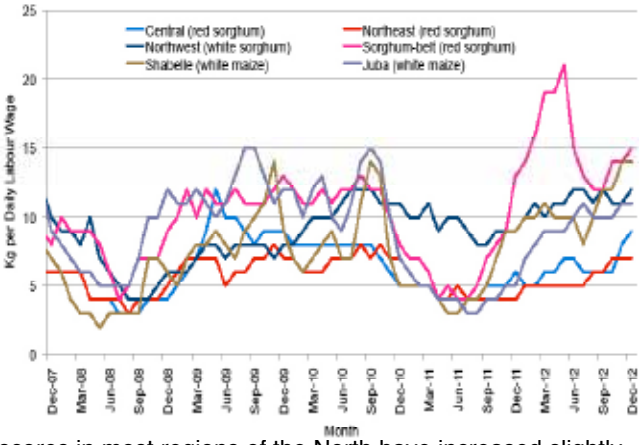


Figure 23: Trends in Terms of Trade, Daily Labour to Cereal



According to urban livelihood baseline studies, the sale of camel milk is prevalent in urban areas and is part of the petty trade activity that women do. The exchange of camel milk sales to a kilo of white or red sorghum has remained constant (stable) in northern regions.

Income Sources

In the North in October-December 2012, petty trade, skilled labour and casual (unskilled) labour remained the key sources of income as of July *2012*. However, remittances were high in Sool and Sanag regions while self-employment activities were common in Bari region. No major differences have been observed in terms of main income sources among the different food consumption groups. Gender analysis revealed that the primary source of income for MDHs in both *Deyr* and *Gu* 2012 was casual labour, self employment (charcoaling) and skilled labour. WDHs generated most of their income from petty trade between July and December 2012. Remittances (although not a primary source) were a significant income source for MDHs in Awdal, Nugal, Sanag, W. Galbeed and Togdheer, while it was reported as an important income source for WDHs in Bari, North Mudug and Sool.

In terms of income diversity, more than 80 percent of households across the regions in the North have one income source. The exceptions are Bari, Nugal, and Sanag where around 30 percent of households have two income sources. MDHs constitute the majority of the latter. In South-Central, the most frequently reported main sources of income included casual labour, petty trade, and self-employment. In Banadir, the urban population additionally reported skilled labour and remittance. An increase in the proportion of households accessing various income sources was observed in South, which can be attributed to the improving security situation and growing economy in Mogadishu.

Coping Strategies

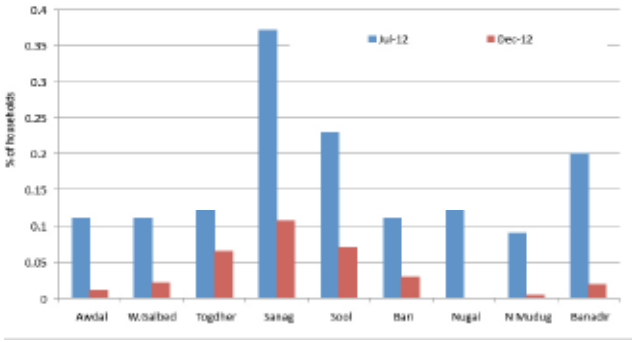
The coping strategy index (CSI) is about the behavioral strategies that households use in reaction to situations where they do not get enough food or money to buy food. The CSI scores in most regions of the North have increased slightly from November 2011. In line with the reduced proportions of households with poor food consumption, the December CSI scores declined since July 2012 but have increased slightly in Banadir. Less than 10 percent of urban households in the same areas have been employing severe coping strategies, such as reliance on support from the community or relatives to obtain food, compared to 11-23 percent in July 2012 (Figure 24). The results show that WDHs continue to employ more severe coping strategies, which was also the case in *Gu* 2012.

Urban households spend high propotion of their income on food purchses. The share of food spending in the total household expenditure in the surveyed areas of the North and Banadir (South) range from 64 to 75 percent. However, the food spending share of total expenditure is highest (>75%) amongst the households identified in the poor food consumption category, except in Banadir where the average food spending among this group is 70 percent; this could be attributed to likely higher income levels in the growing economy of the city.

MDHs have recorded a higher proportion of expenditures on non-food items in northern and Banadir regions compared to WDHs. They have also registered more savings (at a small margin of difference) in Awdal, Bari, North Mudug, Nugaal, W.Galbed and Banadir.

In most regions of South-Central between June and December 2012, the urban poor's share of food spending from total expenditure has generally declined to 62-73 percent from approximately 80 percent in line with the reduced cost of living and increased income opportunities. However, the food share of total expenditure was still very high among the urban poor in the regions of Central (84%), Lower Juba (83%) and Bakool (77%). Conflict that has restrained trade, market activities, and labour access for the urban poor may be one cause of this regional difference.

Figure 24: Use of Severe Coping Strategies in the North and Banadir



Outlook

The population in ***Crisis*** or ***Emergency*** (IPC Phase 3 or 4) in urban areas will remain unchanged at 152 000 people from February to June 2013. The key assumption behind the unchanging situation is the anticipated stability of local and imported food prices due to normal market food supplies, above average *Deyr* production, average commercial imports, and normal flow of humanitarian food aid, and the resulting stable cost of living. The government may expand their control into more areas in the South, which could further increase trade movements, humanitarian access, and economic activities.

4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN SETTLEMENTS

Overview

FSNAU and partners carried out joint food security and nutrition assessments in ten major IDP settlements[14] across the country such as Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo, Banadir and Baidoa. Stand alone nutrition surveys were also conducted in IDP settlements in Lower Juba (Kismayo, Dobley) and Gedo (Dolo). Based on IPC area classification, seven out of the ten assessed settlements (Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo and Mogadishu) were classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). IDP settlements in Hargeisa, Garowe, and Baidoa towns were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The area classification is based on the analysis of the worst off group of households, which encompass at least 20 percent of all households within the settlement.

The UNHCR estimates 1.1 to 1.36 million IDPs are displaced as of January 2013, of which half, or an estimated 615 000 people are dispersed in various settlements. The IDPs in the settlements are identified in acute food security crisis although due to lack of more extensive population statistics at the settlement level, estimates of the exact number of IDPs at each phase were not possible.The majority of households in the assessed settlements are long-term IDPs who have lived in them for a year or more (Figure 25). In the North, 89-92 percent are long-term IDPs in the Northwest; 89-96 percent in the Northeast. In South-Central, 100 percent of IDPs in Dhusamareb and 89 percent of IDPs in Banadir are long-term IDPs. Of the 5-11 percent short-term IDPs in the North, some (1-2%) arrived between July and October 2012. In Banadir, while 11 percent of the IDPs are short-term residents, about 5 percent arrived between July and October. The majority of the IDPs in the Northeast are from the South, particularly Banadir and Bay amongst other regions. In the Northwest, the majority (74-95%) are long-term IDPs from within the Northwest. In Banadir, the majority are from Shabelle regions (52%) and Bay region (24%) followed by IDPs from within Banadir (6%), from Lower Juba (5%) and from Bakool (4%); the rest are from other parts of the southern Somalia (Figure 26).

14 The food security situation in the IDP settlement in Baidoa was assessed through focus groups, while nutrition survey was representative for the population in the Baidoa settlement

Figure 25: Length of Residence of the IDPs within the Settlements

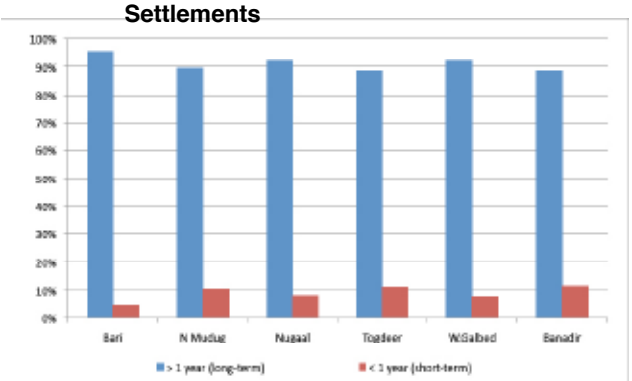
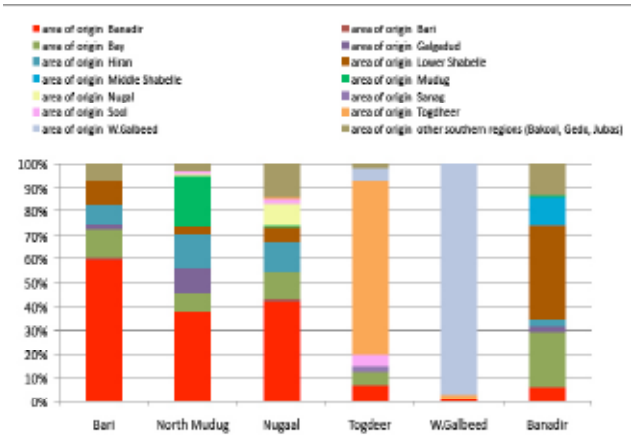


Figure 26: The Origin of the IDPs within the Settlements



The food security assessment results indicated that a large proportion of the IDPs had poor food consumption as measured by the FCS and women dependent households comprised the majority of these households. The households with poor consumption (34-74%) of IDPs in the settlements vary but are all characterised by limited asset ownership, low income diversity and a limited number of income earners. Additionally, in six out of nine settlements, WDHs recorded very severe coping strategies, which highlights greater food security challenges for this group.

The nutrition situation in most of the settlements assessed is classified as ***Critical***. However, IDPs in Dolo, Kismayo, Dhusamareb and Bossaso are classified in the ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation level while the IDPs in Hargeisa in the Northwest, Garowe in the Northeast, and Baidoa in the South are classified as ***Serious***. IDPs in Dolo and Doble have been particularly affected by very high reported morbidity with over 40 percent of children reporting sickness over the past two weeks. There is also an elevated level of crude mortality with 1.27 and 1.92 deaths per 10 000 people per day which is *Serious* based on UNICEF 2005 classification of mortality rates.

Livelihood Assets

Natural capital

According to Sphere standards, an adequate amount of safe water is necessary to prevent death from dehydration, to reduce the risk of water-related disease and to provide for consumption, cooking, and personal and domestic hygienic requirements. The nutrition surveys conducted in the northern regions revealed that about one-third of the IDPs in Bossaso, Garowe and Galkayo did not have access to safe water, and were accessing water from berkads or unprotected shallow wells. However, in the rest of the settlements in the northern regions, standards of safe water access (e.g. water taps, tankers and boreholes) were acceptable for more than 95 percent of the IDPs. In South-Central, most IDP households access water from unsafe water sources, such as rivers, dams, ponds or open shallow wells. IDPs in Abudwaq (Central) and Jowhar (M Shabelle) and some IDPs in Beledhawa (Gedo) access water through taps, which is considered safe water.

Human capital

IDPs across the country remain in the ***Critical -Very Critical*** nutrition phase, with the exception of Hargeisa, Garowe and Baidoa IDP settlements, which are in ***Serious*** phase. The CDR (per 10 000 per day) is within ***Acceptable*** – ***Critical*** levels. IDPs in ***Very Critical*** nutrition phase are: Dolow IDPs with GAM of **24.9** percent, SAM of **5.4** percent. The CDR, 1.27, is in ***Serious*** level. The main reported suspected causes of death were morbidity related especially suspected malaria and pneumonia. Dobley IDPs with GAM of **20.8** percent, and SAM of **5.1** percent. The CDR, 1.92, is ***Critical***, approaching the emergency threshold of 2/10 000/ day. The main reported suspected causes of death were morbidity related especially diarrhoea and suspected pneumonia. Kismayo IDPs with GAM of 20.5 percent (17.3-24.2), SAM of 4.0 percent (2.8-5.9). The CDR, 0.49, is within ***Acceptable*** level. Guriel IDPs with GAM of 22.6 percent, SAM of 5.8 percent. The CDR, 0.85, is in the ***Alert*** level. Bossaso IDPs with GAM of 20.6 percent (17.1-24.6), SAM of 4.3 percent. The CDR, 0.41, is within ***Acceptable*** level; Qardho IDPs: GAM is 21.8 percent, (17.1-27.5) and SAM of 7.9 percent (5.4-11.4). The CDR is 0.5, and is in the ***Alert*** level. Mogadishu IDPs have deteriorated from ***Serious*** to ***Critical*** phase with GAM of 16.0 percent (12.8-19.8) and SAM of 3.6 percent (2.4-5.3), up from 9.6 percent (7.1-13.0) and 1.8 (1.0-3.2), respectively in July 2012. Also in ***Critical*** phase are IDPs in Burao with GAM of 15.5 percent (11.6-20.5) and SAM of 2.1 percent (1.0-4.1), Berbera IDPs with GAM of 19.9 percent (15.4-25.3) and SAM of 6.6 percent (3.8-11.0), Galkayo IDPs with GAM of 17.0 percent (13.9-20.6) and SAM of 4.4 percent (3.1-6.3), while Garowe IDPs with GAM of 14.3 percent (11.4-17.8) and SAM of 3.7 percent (2.6-5.3) and Hargeisa IDPs with GAM of 10.9 percent (8.7-13.6) and SAM of 2.3 percent (1.2-4.2) are in ***Serious*** phase.

Physical capital

The majority of IDPs live in sub-optimal, non-permanent housing such as tarpaulin-constructed houses in all of the assessed settlements. Women dependent households comprise the majority of households who reside in tarpaulin-made shelters. That is around half of IDP households in the Northwest and the central regions, 66 percent in the Northeast and almost all households in Banadir as well as other parts of the South. The remaining IDPs in the settlements live in fragile shelters made of corrugated sheets or occupy rooms in abandoned public or government buildings. There is no significant difference in the housing conditions between the short-term IDPs who have been in the settlements less than a year and the longer-term IDPs who have lived over a year in those settlements.

Social capital

The IDPs in settlements have weak social networks. Access to remittances and other local food and cash transfers is also very limited among the IDPs, with only 1-2 percent of the households reporting food gifts.

In terms of humanitarian food aid, only one percent of the responses from IDPs the northwest settlements and 2-6 percent of the responses from the IDPs in Banadir, Dhusamareb and Garowe settlements cited food aid as a source of food. However, relatively larger proportions of responses from Bossaso (8%), Galkayo (15%) and Qardho (32%) reported food aid as their main source of food.

Financial capital

Regardless of the sex of an income/food earner, IDPs have poor asset bases with an average of only one productive or other asset type per household such as a mobile phone, wheelbarrow, or tool for skilled work. However, some IDPs in the northern settlements (13-29% in the Northeast; 11-18% of IDPs in the Northwest) reported livestock ownership (3-10 goats or 1-5 chicken). The majority of the households owning livestock were male dependent households (similar to *Gu* 2012 results).

The IDPs reported they had access to loans and there were high levels of outstanding debts from purchases of food and water of the IDPs with poor food consumption in most settlements. The debt levels as reported by these households

are equivalent to 37-48% of the cost of the MEB. MDHs dominated in the proportion of households that obtained food on credit at the IDP settlements, probably because they had better access to collateral security than women due to diverse income sources. Disaggregation of assets possession revealed 63 percent of WDH within the poor food consumption category own one productive and one livestock asset. Conversely, less than 10 percent of MDH within poor to acceptable categories have one productive and one livestock asset. This implies a relatively large proportion of WDHs compared to MDHs within the poor consumption category have limited assets (livestock and productive assets). This is a situation to the July 2012 period, where men dominated ownership of the few livestock that IDPs are reported to own.

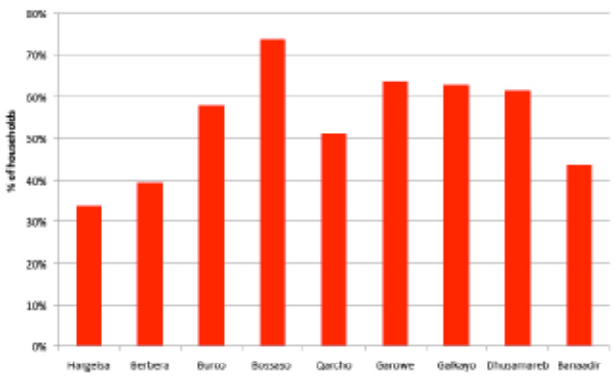
Livelihood Strategies

Food Consumption

A large number of IDPs experienced poor food consumption as measured through the FCS. This varies from 34 to 58 percent of IDPs in settlements in the Northwest and from 51 to 74 percent in the settlements of the Northeast. In South-Central, the proportions of IDP households with poor consumption were 62 and 44 percent in Dhusamareb and Banadir, respectively. Food consumption data is not available in the other assessed IDP settlements in the South.

Gender differences did exist in the household access to food. Households dependent on both men and women (MWDH) for food or income to buy food comprised the majority of households with better access to acceptable food consumption (Figure 27). In Mogadishu, a higher percent of men dependent households had borderline to acceptable food consumption. In contrast, women dependent households formed the majority of households with poor food consumption. This trend was mainly observed in Bosasso, Galkayo, Garowe and Qardho IDP settlements.

Figure 27: IDP Households with Poor Food Consumption, (Oct-Dec 2012)



Food Sources

Like the urban population, IDPs depend largely on markets to purchase their food and are therefore vulnerable to prices. This applies to all households irrespective of the sex of an income/ food earner. Purchase as the most important food source was cited by the vast majority of IDPs (82-93% in the Northeast; 94-97% in the Northwest; and 98% in Banadir). About 6-15 percent of households in Northeast and 1-4 of IDPs in Northwest cited food aid and gifts as the main source of food (Table 15). There is no difference in food sources between long-term and short-term IDPs and between food consumption groups.

Credit services seem to thrive in the IDP settlements, and men dependent households dominate in the households that obtain food on credit. This could be attributed to the more reliable income sources of these households (e.g. casual labour, self employment and skilled labour) to guarantee repayment versus WDHs with one reliable income source (mainly petty trade).

Income Sources

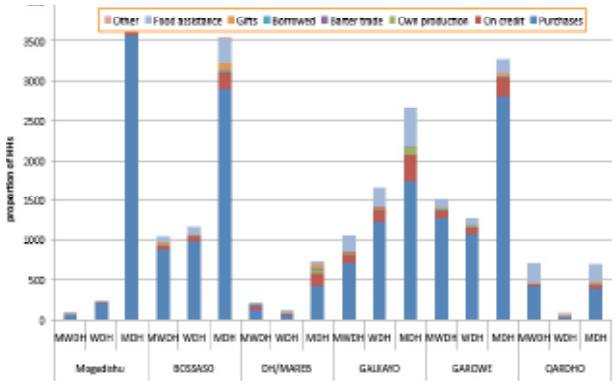
The majority of IDP households reported having only one income source and one income-earning member per household. The key sources of income reported are casual, unskilled labour, petty trade, and self-employment activities (Figure 28). Due to the low level of income earning opportunities, many IDPs are unable to meet the CMB, despite its declining total cost in nominal terms.

A clear gender difference exists in the source of livelihood on which each household type or category (WDH, MWDH, MDH) is dependent. WDH dominate in petty trade at Bossaso, Galkayo, Garowe and Qardho. Households that dependent on both women and men for food or income to buy food reported income sources such as casual labour, skilled labour and self employment activities across all regions. These can be associated with the presence of males in the household, because according to the gender compendium and baseline reports 2012, males in IDP settlements are more involved in casual labour, skilled employment and self employment (particularly charcoaling). These results indicate, just like in urban settlements, higher vulnerability in women (and households dependent on them) compared to men and households dependent on them, and less ability to cushion themselves against economic shocks.

Table 15: Sources of Food by Percentage of Responses in Key IDP Settlements

	Purchase	*Credit*	*Gifts*	*Aid*	*Other*	*Total*
Bossaso	83%	6%	2%	8%	1%	100%
Garowe	86%	7%	1%	6%	0%	100%
Galkayo	71%	11%	0%	15%	3%	100%
Hargeisa	87%	7%	2%	2%	2%	100%
Berbera	90%	7%	2%	0%	1%	100%
Burco	95%	1%	1%	0%	3%	100%
Banaadir	95%	3%	0%	2%	0%	100%

Figure 28: Household Income Sources (*Deyr* 2012/13)



Coping Strategies

In Bossaso, Garowe, Gardho, Berbera, Burao and Hargeisa (six out of nine settlements), WDH have consistently reported severe employing coping strategies strategies compared to households dependent on men or both men/women. This is similar to *Gu* 2012, where in seven IDP settlements women headed households recorded a high coping strategy index.

Food spending: The largest portion of an IDP household's monthly budget went on food and water purchases. This applies to most households irrespective of whether dependent on men, women or both women/men for food or income to buy food. The share of food spending over the total household's expenditure in all of the settlements where food security assessments were conducted (apart from Baidoa, Dolo and Kismayo) ranged between 75 and 80 percent. In six out of eight settlements, MWDH (households dependent on both men and women) are registering relatively higher spending (11-17%) on non food items (Figure 29). All households have reported very limited ability to save, (less than 10% of the surveyed households can afford to save some income).

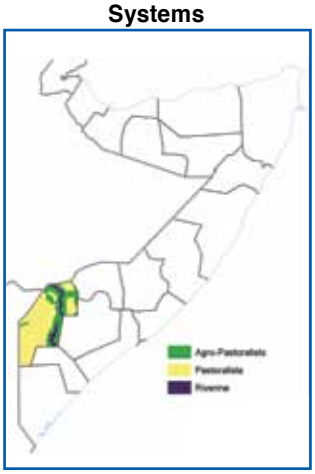
OUTLOOK

Without a substantial increase in humanitarian assistance, most of the IDP settlements in the country are likely to remain in the acute food insecurity of ***Emergency*** (IPC Phase 4) from February to June 2012. Due to their dependency on the market for food purchases, limited income earning options, and poor asset base, IDPs will be unable to afford sufficient quantities of food and other basic needs. Households dependent on women remain most vulnerable to economic upsets compared to male dependent households, because of their continued weaker purchasing power and weaker economic position, evidenced by their dependence on one income source (petty trade). The high acute malnutrition rates among the under-five children, classified as ***Very Critical*** to ***Serious,*** is unlikely to change in the projection period without significant increases in multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.

4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

4.3.1 GEDO REGION

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems

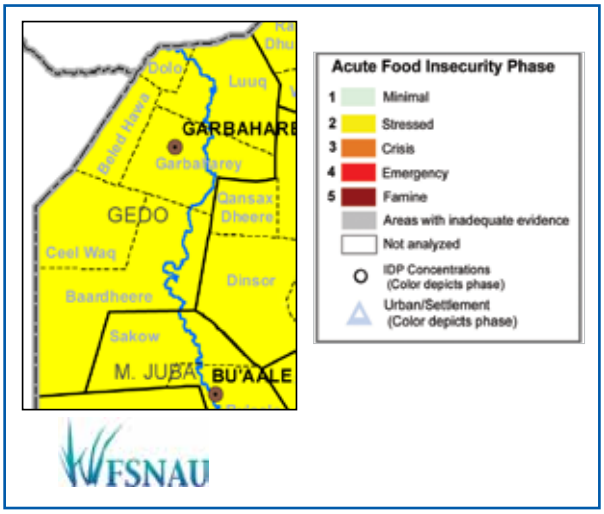


Overview

The food security situation has improved for most livelihoods of the Gedo region in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season. The figures for January 2013, show an estimated 84 000 rural people to be in the **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) food security phase, which is likely to remain the same for the next five months (Feb-June 2013) (Map 13, Tables 16 and 17). This indicates a reduction of 21 percent from the numbers in the post-*Gu* 2012. Improvements have been observed in the Juba Pump Irrigation, Southern Agropastoral and Gedo High Potential Agropastoral communities where 35 000 people who were classified in Crisis last season are currently **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2).

The improvements in the food security situation are largely attributable to the impact of favorable *Deyr* 2012 rains, as well as increased humanitarian assistance. Factors that contributed to the improvement include: strengthened purchasing power of the local population owing to reduced local cereal prices and favorable livestock prices; average cash crop production from the riverine areas which provided labour opportunities to the poor households; average rangeland and livestock body conditions which have resulted in improved income from livestock sales. There are exceptions such as the Dolow and Belethawa districts, which received below average rainfall (60-70%) of the LTM this season, leading to crop failure. However, these areas are more livestock than crop dependent.

Map 13: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Gedo, Feb-Jun 2013



Cereal production (sorghum and maize) in Gedo's agropastoral and riverine areas is estimated at 6 000MT (107% of the PWA). However, *Deyr* 2012 production is lower (18%) than *Deyr* 2011 because of poor rainfall and crop failure in Dolow, Belethawa and parts of Luuq. Limited off-season maize is expected to be harvested in late March 2013 and early April 2013 in the Gedo pump Irrigation livelihood zone as a result of the limited flash flooding that occurred in the *Deyr* season. The cereal stocks among the poor in the riverine areas are estimated to last five months but only one month among the poor in the agropastoral areas. Good production of other crops (cowpea, sesame, onion, tomatoes) has been reported this *Deyr* season. The ToT between daily labour wage and cereals, as well as goat to cereal has improved considerably, which is a result of favourable livestock prices and labour wages and reduced cereal prices.

Table 16: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Gedo					
Baardheere	80,628	30,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	42,392	15,000	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	15,437	4,000	0	0	0
Doolow	20,821	7,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	14,000	0	0	0
Luuq	48,027	14,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**247,076**	**84,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	81,302	24,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**328,378**	**108,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 17: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	36,000	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	12,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**84,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	81,302	24,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**328,378**	**108,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

An integrated nutrition situation analysis in Northern Gedo indicates an improvement from *Gu* 2012. The situation was *Very Critical* but is now ***Serious*** amongst the Agropastoral and is ***Critical*** in both the Pastoral and Riverine populations. This improvement is mainly attributable to humanitarian interventions such as targeted feeding programmes, health, water sanitation and hygiene. In the current *Deyr* 2012/13 season, no disease outbreaks have been reported and the decline in morbidity levels has contributed to reduced cases of acute malnutrition. The population still remains highly vulnerable however and a disruption in the provision of humanitarian intervention may lead to the deterioration of the situation. In southern Gedo, a comprehensive nutrition assessment was not possible due to restricted access related to civil security. A rapid MUAC assessment was conducted among the three livelihoods, which indicated a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation.

Effects On Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Deyr 2012/13 rains started on time and were generally good in the southern livelihoods and east of Luuq district (90-110% of LTM). However, northern Gedo, and particularly the Dolo and Belethawa districts received below average rains (60-70% of the LTM); this has been confirmed by field reports.

Although water and pasture/browse availability increased during the *Deyr* season, a gradual decline of pasture and water resources is anticipated in the coming five months as a result of the *Jilaal* dry season and expected below normal *Gu* 2013 rains. The NDVI shows good pasture and browse conditions in most livelihoods during the *Deyr* period (Oct-Dec 2012). Normal livestock migration is reported in the region.
In Dolow and Belethawa districts, limited flash floods were reported in the riverine areas and on the slopes of the inland hills although no major damages occurred. The rural market data indicate a 25 percent decrease in water prices (from 4 000 SoSh/Jerrycan in July 2012 to 3 000 SoSh/Jerrycan in Dec 2012).

Physical Capital

Many farmlands in the cropping areas (riverine and agropastoral) that once lay fallow due to the widespread encroachment of alien trees *(Prosopis Juliflora)* covering arable land were cultivated this season. This was a result of humanitarian efforts to increase tractor hours and increase the cultivated area of riverine and agropastoral livelihoods. Although this has worked, basic infrastructure in the riverine areas like culverts, river embankments and canals are still in poor condition. The earthen road networks are in a similar state due to lack of maintenance since 1991, hampering transportation of people and commodities both within and outside the region. As a result, costs are elevated. Public buildings such as schools and clinics have not been rehabilitated since suffering damage and destruction in the aftermath of the civil conflict. The public buildings that do exist are mainly concentrated in the urban areas. Over the past few years however, several telecommunication companies have emerged in the region, providing landline and mobile services, thus improving communication linkages.

Social Capital

As a result of good crop and livestock production, poor households have access to *zakaat* albeit limited in the pastoral and agropastoral areas because of extortion by the militias. The increase in *zakaat* is attributable to the increased income from livestock and livestock products (milk) sales, as well as average cereal production. However, the number of people reporting receiving remittances slightly decreased (20%) in December 2012 compared to same month the previous year (SLIM data).

Human Capital

The provision of social services remains poor in the region. A few clinics (health posts and MCHs) and primary schools are available but only in the main towns and access to any kind of health service is limited to only a few towns and main villages. The closest major health care services are in Kenya and Mogadishu, and these are unaffordable for the poor and lower middle wealth groups. Primary schools, which are for the most part concentrated in urban centres, lack qualified teachers; and the low incentives for the available teachers

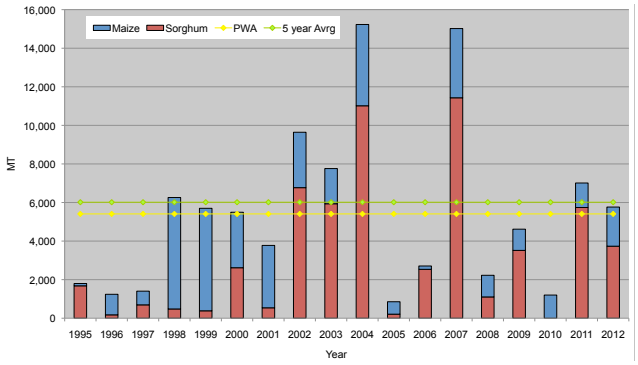
and lack of standard functional curriculum has further affected the education system in the region. Nutrition assessments conducted in December 2012 in northern Gedo reported GAM and SAM rates of **15.6** percent (12.7-19.0) and **1.8** percent (0.9-3.3) respectively in the Dawa pastoral; and a GAM rate of **15.5** percent (12.8-18.7) and SAM rate of **3.8** percent (2.5-5.7) among the Riverine population. These results indicate a ***Critical*** nutrition situation, an improvement from *Very Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012. In the agropastoral assessment, a GAM rate of **13.6** percent (11.0-16.6) and a SAM rate of **2.1** percent (1.2-3.7) were recorded which indicated a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and an improvement from *Very Critical* levels recorded in *Gu* 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude death rates are ***Serious*** among both the Pastoral (**0.63/**10,000/day) and Riverine (**0.67/**10,000/day) and ***Critical*** in the Agropastoral (**1.45/**10,000/day) populations according to UNICEF classification, while the respective under 5 death rates **2.0** (1.06-3.74), **3.66** (1.94-6.70) and **0.71** (0.27-1.82) are ***Critical*** amongst the Pastoral and Agropastoral and ***Serious*** in the Riverine livelihood. Milk access and social support will continue to mitigate the situation, however high morbidity and limited access to services combined with an insecure environment in the region will hinder further nutritional gains.

Financial Capital

Income from crop sales of the riverine community increased this season owing to an average crop production. This *Deyr,* almost 75 percent of the cereal produced in the region came from the agropastoral areas (4 500MT), and the rest from the riverine (1 500) (Figure 30). The total crop production is estimated at 6 000MT and the cereal stock levels amongst the poor households is estimated to last for three months each amongst the agropastoral and the riverine populations. This is because the agropastoral population is almost triple that of the riverine areas. Minimal off-season production (1 000MT of maize and sorghum) is expected in late March 2013 and early April 2013 from Gedo's riverine areas. Good production of other crops (cowpea, sesame, onion production tomatoes) was reported this *Deyr* season. This has provided job opportunities for the poor population, which is likely to remain the case for the next five months. *Gu* 2013 farming activities (planting, first and second weeding) will also provide a source of labour to the poor starting from March/April 2013.

Livestock remains the key financial asset in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. Income from livestock has improved owing to increased camel milk production and the number of saleable animals. Both the current and projected livestock holding is increasing although still below baseline for small ruminants and cattle, while near baseline for camel. Data from the SLIMS indicate that the number of people seeking credit/loans decreased by 20 percent (168-134 people) compared to the same month the previous year (Dec 11). The debt level amongst poor households declined by almost 70 percent (from USD 75-25) from July 2012 due to average seasonal conditions and production.

Figure 30: Gedo Regional *Deyr* 2012 Cereal Production Trends



Effects On Livelihood Strategies

Agropastoralists cover their food needs (55-70%) from own production, including cereals and livestock products such as milk, meat and ghee. Purchases (cereals and sugar) are another important food source, contributing 35-40 percent of their food intake. For income, the agropastoralists mostly rely on the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%). However, in times of stress, their income is supplemented by crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). Poor agropastoralists have smaller livestock holdings and, therefore, a much smaller share of their income (10-20%) is derived from livestock and livestock product sales compared to pure pastoralists. They obtain a supplementary income from self-employment (collection and sale of bush products) and employment (agricultural labour, porter activities, building, mud plastering and livestock herding). The main food sources for the riverine livelihoods include own crop production (50-60%), followed by market purchases (35-45%) and food gifts. In normal years, income of poor households in riverine livelihood comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10-20%) and cash gifts. Pastoralists in the region depend on food purchase as their main source of obtaining what they need (40-60%), supplemented with own production of meat, milk and other dairy products from livestock. The major sources of income for pastoralists are livestock sales and some remittances. Poor pastoralists supplement this income through livestock herding and sales of bush products.

Food Sources

Own Production: Crop production is 82 percent compared to a year ago, it represents 107 percent of the PWA and 96 percent

Figure 31: Average Red Sorghum Price in Luuq, Gedo Region

of the 5-year average (Figure 31). Specifically, sorghum production from the agropastoral areas contributed to about 66 percent (4 000MT) of the regional cereal production (6 000MT), while the rest is maize. An additional limited off-season maize production (1 000MT) is expected from the riverine livelihood from late March and early April 2013. The cereal stocks among the poor are estimated to last for at least five months. Above average production of other crops (cowpea, sesame) is also reported in this *Deyr* season for some of the poor households. In the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, livestock holding (small ruminants and cattle) among the poor is below baseline levels but on an increasing trend since *Gu* 2012; camel holding is near baseline levels. Following high calving/kidding among all species, milk production improved this season and availability is expected to continue into the projection period from Feb-June 2013. Further lambing/kidding is expected in the coming six months.

Market Purchase: Cereal prices indicate a decrease since December 2011 and July 2012. This is a result of average cereal production, some levels of humanitarian assistance in the region, cereal supply from the neighbouring Bay and cross-border trade with Ethiopia. For example, average sorghum prices in the selected reference markets (Bardera, Luuq and Belethawa) are lower (24%) than the same period a year ago and only marginally increased (2%) from July 2012 (Figure 31). In the same markets, maize prices have also dropped (15%) compared to a year ago but marginally increased (1%) in the last six months (July 2012).

Purchasing power showed improvements in the past year as indicated by increased ToT between labour/cereal as well as goat/cereal from a year ago (Dec 2011). Namely, the average ToT labour/sorghum increased by 29 percent in December 2012 (18 kg) compared to July 2012 (14kg); it has remained stable in the last 12 months (Figure 32). ToT labour/maize also recorded an increase (140%) in December 2012 (16 kg) compared to July 2012 (12kg), although it has declined (16%) since last year (Figure 33). This is because of reduced cereal prices and increased labour wage rates. The ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum recorded a decline (8%) in December 2012 compared to the preceding six months while showing an increase (39%) compared to December 2011 (89 to 124kgs of cereals).

Imported commodity prices indicated a mixed trend in all the Gedo markets. Rice price decreased marginally compared to July 2012 levels (2%) and a year ago (16%); vegetable oil increased (8%) compared to July 2012 levels but decreased by 4% compared to a year ago; while sugar prices declined by 38 percent compared to a year ago and 4% compared to July levels.

Income Sources

Income from crop sales and agricultural labour opportunities for the poor households in the riverine and agropastoral communities increased this season due to the good seasonal performance. The daily labour rates for those who engaged

Figure 32: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum 1Kg (Bardera Market)

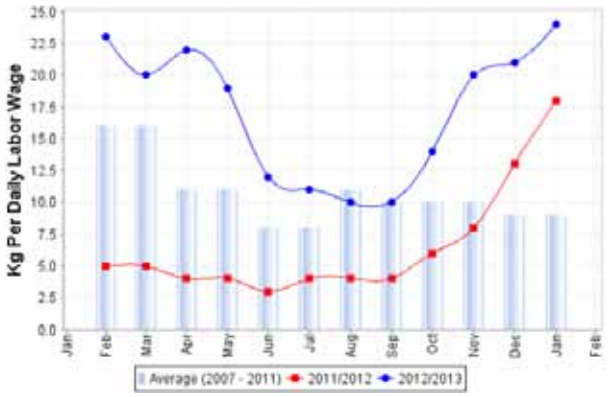
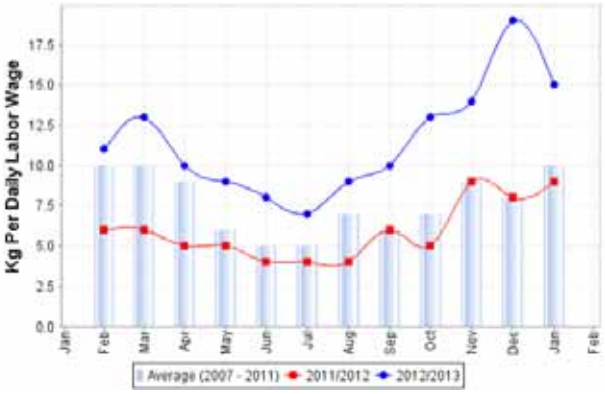


Figure 33: Terms of Trade Labour to Maize 1kg (Bardera Market)



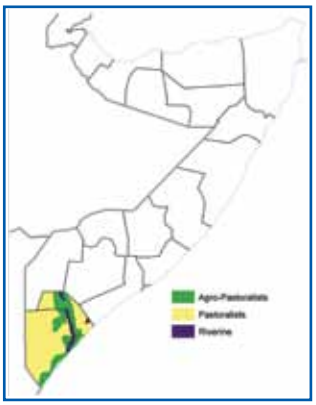
in off-season, cash crop and fruit production activities also indicated an increase; labour wage rates increased by 11 and 16 percent compared to a year ago and the first six months of 2012, respectively. In the riverine communities, the poor households have 5 months of cereals stocks and they are expected to benefit from cash crop labour and limited off-season harvests. Kidding and calving is high and medium this season for camel, cattle and sheep and goats. Milk production and income from its sales is expected to increase amongst the agropastoral and pastoral communities in the region. Additionally, income accruing from livestock sales (local quality goat), has considerably improved due to increased livestock prices; an increased of 17 percent from a year ago. The favourable livestock prices are due to the good livestock body condition. Camel milk prices showed a decline (20%) in the last six months, but an increase of 29 percent compared to a year ago in all the markets.

Coping Strategies

Poor agropastoral and pastoral households are currently employing insurance coping strategies including: increased access to *zakat* from the better-off households, bush product sales, agricultural labour in the riverine particularly among the southern agropastoralists, charcoal production, seeking loans/remittances and labour in the main towns (portering, building mud houses). In the pastoral zones, particularly Dolo and Belethawa, which received below average rains in this *Deyr* season, the poor households have increased livestock migration.

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

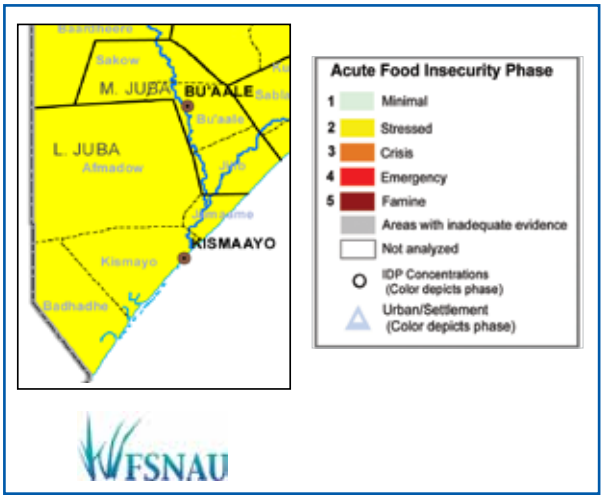
Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation in the livelihoods of the Juba regions further improved post *Deyr* 2012/13. In the January snapshot analysis, an estimated 58 000 people in the rural areas of Middle Juba classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 8 000 people were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). This is a 21 percent decrease from the post-*Gu* 2012 projection estimates (38 000 people in Stressed, 45 000 Crisis and 1 000 Emergency). In Lower Juba 73 000 people were **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 16 000 people were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), which is a 25 percent reduction from the post-*Gu* 2012 projection estimates (97 000 people). South-East Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral, Lower Juba Agropastoral and Juba Riverine improved from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while Southern Inland Pastoral have remained **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) since post-*Gu* 2012. In February-June 2013, the number of rural population in acute food security crisis is projected to deteriorate slightly and the number of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) will increase by 13 percent in Middle Juba (from 8 000 to 9 000 people) and by 25 percent in Lower Juba (from 16 000 to 20 000 people) (Map 14, Tables 18 and 19). The area of concern is the crop-dependents Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihood zone (Afmadow, Hagar, and Jamame districts), which experienced a near failure of *Deyr* maize production. As such, the harvest in January remained significantly below average compounding the difficulty of food access caused by the very poor remaining household stocks from previous harvests.

Map 14: Rural Food Security Phase Classification - Juba, Feb-Jun 2013



The positive changes discerned in the food security situations are largely attributable to the positive impact of *Deyr* rains on the rangeland resources (water and pasture), livestock production and reproduction, and continued humanitarian assistance. The purchasing power of the poor, measured through ToT between livestock and cereal has also improved. However, critical access to food and income is still difficult for most of the poor households in Jamaame district Lower Juba Agropastoral due to crop failure (as a result of below average rainfall), leading to limited cereal stocks (< 1 month) and out migration of livestock. Moreover, no offseason harvest is expected in the Juba regions (particularly Jamame districts) due

Table 18: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Bu'aale	45,901	16,000	2,000	0	4
Jilib	83,464	22,000	5,000	0	6
Saakow/Salagle	54,773	19,000	2,000	0	4
Rural Sub-total	**184,138**	**57,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**5**
Urban	54,739	12,000	12,000	0	22
Regional Total	**238,877**	**69,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**9**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	14,000	2,000	0	5
Badhaadhe	32,828	10,000	3,000	0	9
Jamaame	106,734	22,000	10,000	0	9
Kismaayo	77,334	23,000	5,000	0	6
Rural Sub-total	**261,108**	**69,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**8**
Urban	124,682	22,000	22,000	0	18
Regional Total	**385,790**	**91,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**11**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**160,000**	**63,000**	**0**	**10**

Table 19: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	7,000	2,000	0	12
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,000	1,000	0	11
South-East Pastoral	18,232	7,000	1,000	0	5
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	22,725	3,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	22,000	5,000	0	8
Sub-total	**184,138**	**57,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**5**
Urban	54,739	12,000	12,000	0	22
Regional Total	**238,877**	**69,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**9**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	17,000	13,000	0	19
South-East Pastoral	38,810	14,000	3,000	0	8
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	50,119	13,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	21,000	4,000	0	7
Sub-total	**261,108**	**69,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**8**
Urban	124,682	22,000	22,000	0	18
Regional Total	**385,790**	**91,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**11**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**160,000**	**63,000**	**0**	**10**

to the low intensity of floods in the major *desheks.*

No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Juba region during the *Deyr* 2012/13 season due to inaccessibility caused by civil insecurity. Therefore to estimate the Post *Deyr* 2012/13 nutrition situation for the region, data from health facilities was used together with rapid MUAC assessments conducted across the three livelihoods in December 2012. The nutrition situation is classified as likely ***Very Critical*** among agropastoralists and riverine populations and likely ***Critical*** in the pastoralist communities in Juba. This indicates a sustained nutrition situation in the respective livelihoods since *Gu* 2012. The population in Juba regions still remain highly vulnerable to shocks and the current risk factors are: reduced access to humanitarian services, high morbidity burden including the reported AWD and measles outbreaks, poor access to health care services and sanitation, sub-optimal child feeding and care practices which all have a direct impact on the health and nutritional status of children.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

The *Deyr* 2012 rainfall performance in terms of amount, intensity and distribution was average in both regions; this was confirmed by satellite imagery. Most areas of Lower and Middle Juba received average rains (more than 60-80% of LTM), with the exception of Kismayo/Jamame coastal and Jamame agropastoral areas that received below average rainfall. Water availability is good in most of the pastoral areas of Juba region with water catchments recording good water harvests. Moreover livestock migration patterns are normal.

Physical Capital

The overall public infrastructure and the roads in the two regions are in a deplorable condition and continue to deteriorate as a result of nearly two decades without rehabilitation. The poor condition of the roads restricts trade, movement, and affects prices of both local and imported food commodities, particularly during wet seasons. Water catchments in the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods are silted, which is one of the main factors contributing to water shortages. Similarly, shallow wells need rehabilitation, mainly in the pastoral livelihood of both regions.

Social Capital

Traditional social support like cash and food gifts, which normally play a significant role in supporting poor households during critical times, have considerably improved this season in the Juba regions following an average crop harvest and normal livestock production. As a result, middle and better-off households were able to donate crop zakat, (except in areas where there was poor harvest or in areas controlled by insurgents) milk gifts, and lactating animals to the poor.

Human Capital

The the rural livelihoods of Juba, access to formal education is very limited due to poor infrastructure and services. There are a few privately owned schools in the urban settings; however, Koranic schools are available in all livelihoods. The rapid MUAC assessments conducted in the three livelihoods identified **9.6**, **14.4** and **18.7** percent of the pastoral, agropastoral and riverine populations respectively

Good maize production. Harawe, Jilib, Middle Juba, FSNAU, Dec 2012

as acutely malnourished (MUAC < 12 cm or oedema).

These results indicate a sustained likely ***Very Critical*** situation amongst the Riverine and Agropastoral population and sustained likely ***Critical*** situation among the pastoral population. Nutrition data from health facilities in the Juba riverine, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods all indicate high numbers (>30%) and a decreasing trend of acutely malnourished children

Financial Capital

Livestock (camel, cattle and shoats) are the main financial assets of the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of the Juba regions and their numbers have increased this season. However, livestock herd sizes for shoats and cattle among the poor are below baseline levels both in the pastoral and agropastoral areas due to high off-take during the previous droughts. Due to average *Deyr* 2012 rainfall, regional crop production was an average (10 000MT) in both regions, increasing cereal availability. Specifically, cereal production (both sorghum & maize) in Middle Juba is estimated at 8 000MT, which is 107 percent of last *Deyr* 2011, 178 percent of the PWA (1995-2011) and 154 percent of the 5-year average (Figure 34). In Lower Juba, cereal production is estimated at 2 000MT, which is 220 percent of last *Deyr* 2011, 171 percent of the PWA and 302 percent of the 5-year average (Figure 35). Most of the production came from Jamame riverine (1 500MT), while lower Juba Agropastoral contributed 700MT, which is 115 percent of the previous *Deyr* (95% of PWA and 178% of 5 years average).

Figure 34: Trends in *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Middle Juba

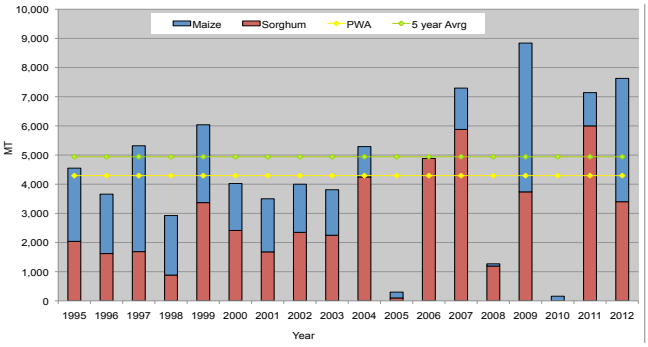
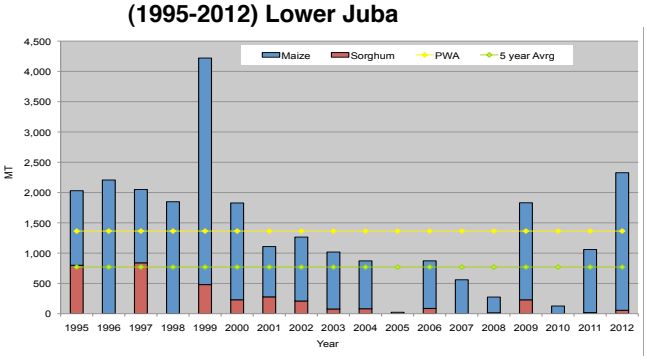


Figure 35: Trends in *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Lower Juba



Effects on Livelihood Strategies

During a normal season in the two regions, own cereal production is the main source of food for the Riverine (60-65%), followed by livestock production and market purchases mainly by means of the income earned from agricultural labouring. Within Agropastoral livelihoods poor households obtain 60–70 percent of annual food requirements from crop and livestock production, while 30–40 percent is acquired through market purchases. Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about 50 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour, pottering, herding, construction labour and petty trade) and self-employment (sale of bush products and charcoal). An additional 25–35 percent of income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee and hides/skins), while the remaining 20 percent is derived from crop production sales, remittances or gifts. Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their cash income is derived from livestock and livestock products (74 %) followed by bush product sales (21 %) and cash gifts (5 %).

Food Sources

Own Production: Crop production in the Lower Juba agropastoral was poor compared to normal seasons, while Riverine and Southern Agropastoral reported a good crop harvest. Milk access and availability has improved in both the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods due to high kidding/calving in all species. Improved livestock prices have also increased access to food.

Market Purchase: Most Juba Pastoralists rely on cereal purchases from the main markets. In Middle Juba, maize prices from Buale and Jilib markets recorded in December 2012 decreased by 21 percent compared to six months ago (July 2012); by 59 percent compared to the same month the previous year; and by 40 percent compared to the five-year average. In Lower Juba, maize prices in Jamame, Hagar, Kismayo and Afmadow markets also showed decreases of 9, 43 and 10 percent in the corresponding periods. The reduction in the cereal prices is reflected in the improved ToT between daily labour rate and white maize in the riverine areas of Middle Juba, currently standing at 16kg/ daily wage rate, indicating an increase of 7 percent in the last six

months; 220 percent from December 2011, and 60 percent compared to the 5-year average (Figure 36). In Lower Juba, the ToT between daily labor and white maize in the riverine areas was equivalent to 13kg/ daily labour rate in December 2012, which is stable compared to July 2012, but is higher than December 2011 (160%) and the five-year average (8%) (Figure 37). In the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Middle Juba (Buale and Sakow markets), ToT between local goat and white maize was 168kg/head in December 2012, which is an increase of 27 percent from July 2012; 143 percent from December 2011 and 70 percent compared to the average of the previous five years (Figure 38). Prices of food commodities both local and imported are lower than the same months last year and have even decreased compared to prices from the last six months. For example, in Juba regions (all monitored markets) the price of maize was 56 percent of the last year's price levels, 89 percent of the last six months and 81 percent of the 5-year average. The changes in rice prices in the corresponding period were equivalent to 72 108 and 78 percent. Similarly, the prices of sugar and vegetables oil have also declined in the same periods of comparison. However, the tense security situation can constrain access to markets and may alter the steady flow of commodities in the coming six months.

Figure 36: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize (1kg) in Middle Juba Riverine

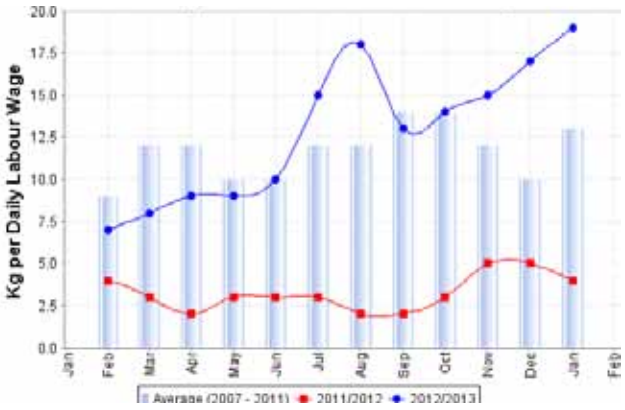


Figure 37: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize (1Kg) in Lower Juba

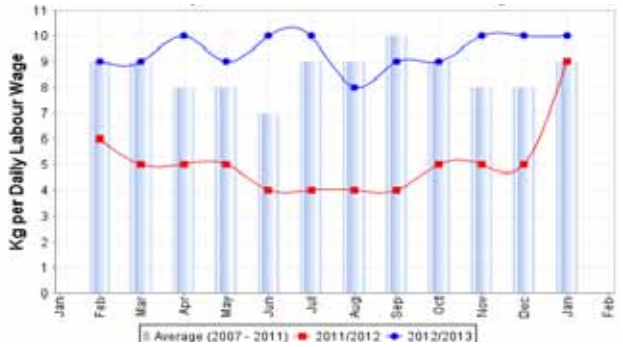
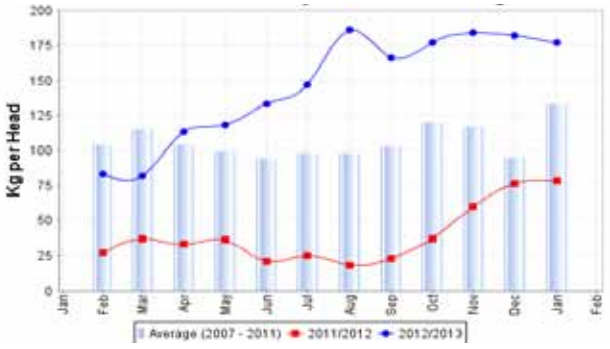


Figure 38: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to White Maize (1Kg) in Middle Juba Riverine



Income Sources

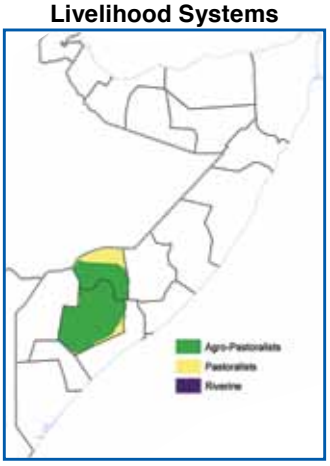
Income in both pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods indicate irovement in terms of livestock sales. In December 2012, the local quality goat prices in Juba declined slightly (2%) from six months before, but were 34 percent higher than a year ago (Dec. '11) and 66 percent higher compared to the 5-year average. Similarly, the local quality cattle prices indicate an increase of 33 percent from a year ago (Dec '11) and a 33 percent increase from the first half of the year. This is mainly attributed to improved pasture and water availability in the region. High livestock prices have improved access to food for the poor households, which is supplemented by an un-quantified amount from labour migration. Work is found in the riverine (agricultural) and urban towns, for example Kismayo port related activities. Milk production and sales have also improved across all the species in the two regions in both pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. Considering the projections of normal to below normal rains in the coming *Gu* 2013, agriculture related labour is likely to be limited to the maize-growing agropastoral areas.

Coping Strategies

There are limited coping options available in Juba. The Riverine and Agropastoral have access to some stock, fruits and wild foods; there is the option of migration to refugee camps in Kenya or migration to the riverine or major towns. The Pastoral can get loans of lactating livestock (*irmansi*, i.e. getting livestock for a given lactation period, when the animal dries up, it is taken back by the owner), or they may have access to a humanitarian organization who could assist them.

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL

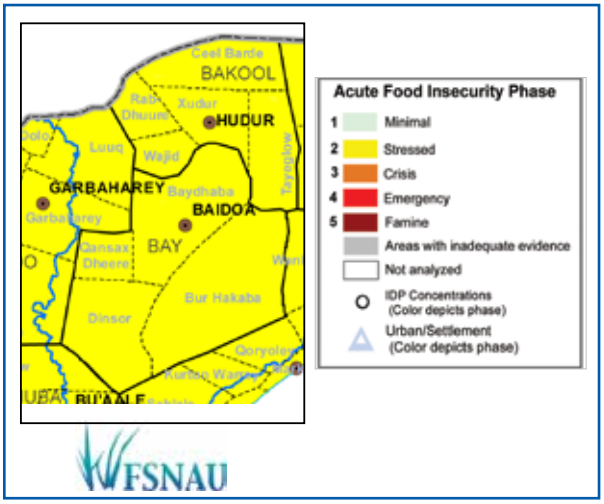
Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation in rural areas of the Bay and Bakool regions indicates notable improvements this *Deyr* season. All rural livelihoods were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the snapshot analysis for January 2013, as well as in the projection period of February-June 2013; an estimated 13 000 people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 96 000 people in Bakool were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as of January 2013, a significant reduction (36%) from the post-*Gu* 2012 levels (Map 15, Tables 20 and 21). Similar decline is seen in the Bay region, with an estimated 16 000 people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 162 000 in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as of the January 2013 snap shot analysis. This represents a reduction of more than half from the post-*Gu* 2012 numbers (371 000 people).

Map 15: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Bay and Bakool Regions, Feb-Jun 2013



Major improvements were observed during this snapshot (Jan 2013) in Bakool Agropastoral and Bay Agropastoral High Potential, where none of the population were classified as **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). However, in the next projection period of February-June 2013, the number of people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is likely to increase in both Bakool and Bay regions to an estimated 22 000 (up from 13 000) and 31 000 (up from 16 000) people respectively. Deterioration is expected in the Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential livelihood in light of the projected below normal *Gu* season. However, the area classification in the livelihoods of both regions will remain unchanged.

The improvements observed in both regions are largely attributable to above normal *Deyr* 2012/13 rains, as well as continued humanitarian assistance. Factors that contributed to the improvement include: strengthened purchasing power of the poor owing to increased labour wage rates; reduced local cereal prices and favorable livestock prices; above average crop production; and increased farm labour opportunities. In comparison to December 2011, the number of people in the Bay region in December 2012 receiving remittances from household members working in other parts of Somalia (Mogadishu, northern regions) increased, as indicated by SLIM markets. However, the December 2012 figure represents a 19 per cent

Table 20: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Ceel Barde	23,844	9,000	3,000	0	13
Rab Dhuure	31,319	12,000	1,000	0	3
Tayeeglow	64,832	22,000	6,000	0	9
Waajid	55,255	18,000	6,000	0	11
Xudur	73,939	25,000	6,000	0	8
Rural Sub-total	**249,189**	**86,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**9**
Urban	61,438	12,000	12,000	0	20
Regional Total	**310,627**	**98,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**11**
Bay					
Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	73,000	13,000	0	5
Buur Hakaba	100,493	30,000	9,000	0	9
Diinsoor	63,615	19,000	4,000	0	6
Qansax Dheere	81,971	24,000	5,000	0	6
Rural Sub-total	**493,749**	**146,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	126,813	37,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**620,562**	**183,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**5**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**281,000**	**65,000**	**0**	**7**

Table 21: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	29,000	18,000	0	18
Southern Inland Past	31,135	11,000	4,000	0	13
Sub-total	**249,189**	**86,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**9**
Urban	61,438	12,000	12,000	0	20
Regional Total	**310,627**	**98,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**11**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	95,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	51,000	31,000	0	17
Sub-total	**493,749**	**146,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	126,813	37,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**620,562**	**183,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**5**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**281,000**	**65,000**	**0**	**7**

decrease as compared to the July 2012 numbers. This is attributable to the increased production in the area. Similarly, in the Bakool region an increase (27%) was observed in December 2012 compared to December 2011 and also in the second half of the year (7%).

In the Bakool region, the current sorghum production is estimated to be around 8 000 MT, which is about 365 per cent of the long-term average (1995-2011) and 219 per cent of the five-year average (2007-2011). In the Bay region, the current sorghum production is estimated at 51 500 MT, representing a 163 and 139 per cent increase of the long-term average and five-year average respectively. Cereal stocks amongst the poor households are sufficient for up to five months in Bay Agropastoral High Potential and two months in the marginal crop-producing areas of Bakool and Bay Agropastoral Low Potential. Average production of other crops (cowpea, sesame and groundnuts) has also been reported this *Deyr* season in the Bay region (7 200 MT), while in Bakool it was an estimated 800 MT (cowpea).

ToT between daily labour wage and cereals have considerably improved in both regions due to high demand for labour during the *Deyr* 2012/13 agricultural season. Livestock holding trends of all species shows an increase due to medium conception and calving/kidding/lambing rates. Average milk production is also reported in both regions. However, in the Southern Inland Pastoral livelihoods, where livestock is the main financial asset, the poor households cannot take full advantage of the high prices of livestock because of limited livestock holding due to the previous high off-take.

The post-*Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows either an improvement or a sustained nutrition situation in Bay and Bakool livelihoods compared to the situation in *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation has improved in the populations of Bay Agropastoral from ***Very Critical*** in *Gu* 2012 to ***Critical*** in the current season. The nutrition situation remains in the ***Very Critical*** phase in the Bakool Pastoral livelihood zone. No assessment was conducted in the Bakool Agropastoral livelihood due to lack of access, therefore there is insufficient data to estimate the overall nutrition situation. The improvements or stable situations are due to the improved food security situation in all the livelihoods coupled with improved milk access, increased labour opportunities, reduced morbidity, coupled with health and nutrition interventions especially outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes (OTP) by humanitarian agencies.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Overall, the *Deyr* season rainfall performance was average to above average in terms of frequency, amount and coverage in most of Bay and near normal in Bakool livelihoods. Rains started in early October (2 Oct) rather than mid-October in most areas indicating an early onset of the season. *Deyr* rains improved browse, pasture and water availability conditions in both regions. Normal livestock migration within the seasonal grazing areas was reported in both regions. There were occasional flash floods in localized areas of the Bay region however these were not sufficient to sustain any off-season crop production. Indiscriminate tree cutting for charcoal and lime production decreased due to increased agricultural labour opportunities.

Physical Capital

The road infrastructure and feeder roads remain in deplorable condition affecting transport networks, transportation costs and trade networks, especially during the rainy season. In all the livelihoods, water catchments are silted and have low water holding capacities. The primary water sources (shallow wells) in the Bakool region need immediate rehabilitation to improve water and sanitation conditions.

Social Capital

Social support (in-kind and cash gifts), which plays an important role in supporting poor households was a favourable option this *Deyr* 2012/13 due to the good seasonal harvest in both the regions, as well as increased livestock holding. However, access to this *zakaat* was restricted because of extortion by the militias. In addition, the Southern Inland Pastoral poor households only marginally benefit from the livestock *zakaat* because of previous high off-takes during the 2010-2011 drought. Debt levels amongst the poor in Bay/Bakool indicate a decreasing trend. The number of people receiving remittances slightly decreased in the second half of the year although it remains higher than a year ago (14%) as indicated by SLIMs data (Ceel-Garas slim node).

Human Capital

Formal school attendance remains extremely low in all livelihoods in both regions, with few privately owned schools serving in the urban communities. However, Koranic schools are widely available in all livelihoods in both regions. Health services and facilities are only available in the main towns, while in the remote rural areas people rely on local private pharmacies. A nutrition assessment conducted in December 2012 in the Bakool pastoral livelihood zone reported a GAM rate of **24.5** percent (19.1-30.9) and a SAM rate of **2.0** percent (1.2- 3.3) including five oedema cases (0.8%). The results indicate a sustained ***Very Critical*** situation from *Gu* 2012. However, there is a significant reduction in cases of severe acute malnutrition (*P=0.009*). In addition, the nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 in the agropastoral livelihood zone of Bay region reported a GAM rate of **18.7** percent (14.7-23.4) and a SAM rate of **2.0** percent (0.8- 5.0) with four oedema cases (0.6 %). These rates show a ***Critical*** nutrition situation, an improvement from the *Very Critical* nutrition situation reported in the July 2012 assessment. Amongst the Bay Agropastoral livelihood, the 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.80** (0.52-1.25) and **1.86** (1.15-3.00) indicate a ***Serious*** situation according to UNICEF classification. Among the Bakool pastoralists (Southern Inland), the mortality rates are within the ***Acceptable*** UNICEF levels with retrospective CDR of **0.18** (0.08-0.40) and U5DR of **0.29** (0.07-1.21).

Financial Capital

Livestock recovery and productivity continues to improve in all livelihoods of both regions since *Deyr* 2011, however, all the livestock species remain below baseline levels. Medium kidding of small ruminants is expected between March and April 2013, although low kidding is expected in the big ruminants. Low camel calving is expected in the next *Deyr* 2013 season, particularly in the Southern Inland Pastoral, Bakool Agropastoral and Bay Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential livelihoods, following the low conception this season. Water and pasture are largely available so body condition for all livestock species is average to good (PET score 3-4). Income from cash crop sales is available due to good production of groundnut (1 900MT), sesame (1 700MT) and cowpea (3 700MT) in the Bay region and cowpea (900MT) in Bakool.

The number of people receiving remittances from household members working in other parts of Somalia (Mogadishu, northern regions) increased in the Bay SLIM markets by 21 percent (from 97 to 117) in December 2012 compared to a year ago and decreased by 19 percent (from 145 to 117 people) in December 2012 compared to July 2012. In the Bakool region, an increase of 27 and 7 percent was observed in December 2012 compared to December 2011 and the first half of the year, respectively. Additionally, in Huddur market, daily labour wage rates increased by 50 percent (from SoSh 28 750 to 43 000) in December 2012, although this was still a slight reduction compared to a year ago (9%). Baidoa market also showed the same trend, with daily labour wage rates increasing in the second half of 2012 (from SoSh 50 000 to 67 000), indicating an 11 percent decrease in December 2012 compared to a year ago (Dec 2011). Income from livestock sales is high due to increased livestock prices attributed to high local demand and good livestock conditions. Income from milk is average due to good milk yield attributed to high kidding and camel calving this season, good pasture, browse and water conditions.

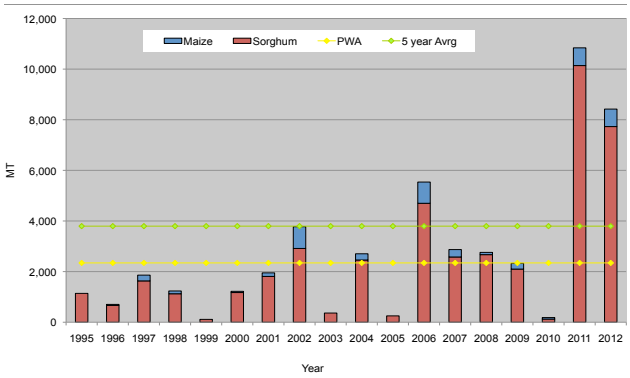
Effects of Livelihood Strategies

The main sources of food in the two regions are cereal and livestock production, followed by market purchases. Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases of 30–40 percent. Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about 50 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour, herding, construction labour and petty trade) and self-employment (sale of bush products and charcoal). An additional 25–35 percent of income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee, hides/skins), while the remaining 20 percent is derived from crop production sales, remittances or gifts. Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirement from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their cash income is derived from livestock and livestock products (74%) followed by bush product sales (21%) and cash gifts (5%).

Food sources

Own production: Food access from own crop production improved for all livelihoods in Bay and Bakool due to a successful *Deyr* 2012 seasonal performance. Both regions collected good harvests; Bakool an estimated 8 000MT of cereal, which is almost four times higher than the post war average (PWA), and the second highest amount since 1995; and Bay, about 57 000MT, the fourth highest since 1995 (Figure 39 and 40). However, no off-season maize is expected this coming March 2013 owing to the limited extent of the flash floods.

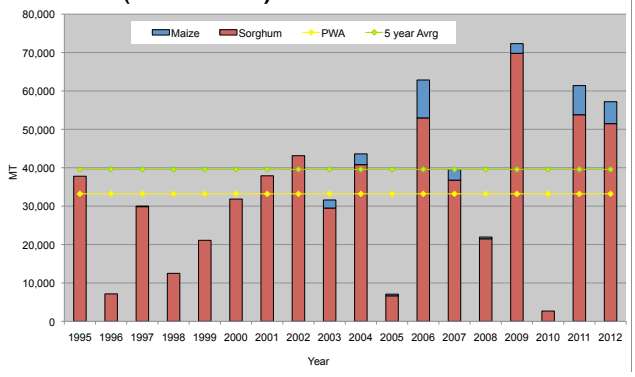
Figure 39: *Deyr* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2012) Bakool



Good sorghum crop. Bulo Addoy, Qansahdere, Bay, FSNAU, Dec 2012

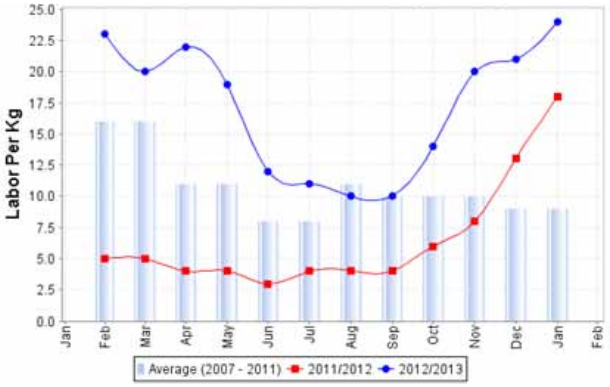
The good harvest provided cash income to the farmers who can sell half of their harvest, while keeping the other half for their own consumption. Cereal stocks are estimated to last for 2-3 months in the poor households of Bakool and Baidoa districts and 4-5 months in Bur Hakaba, Dinsor and Qansahdere. Households' access to milk has also been boosted this season in the two regions primarily due to high camel calving and medium to high kidding.

Figure 40: *Deyr* Cereal Production Trends in Bay (1995 – 2012)



Market Purchase: Sorghum prices have been decreasing for the past year. The December 2012 sorghum prices in Baidoa market decreased 45 percent (SoSh 5 750 to Sosh 3 160) compared to a year ago and by 30 percent (SoSh 4 500 to SoSh 3 160) compared to the second half of the year. Similarly, in Huddur, in December 2012 sorghum prices decreased by 31 percent compared to the second

Figure 41: Terms of Trade Labour to Red Sorghum Prices - Baidoa



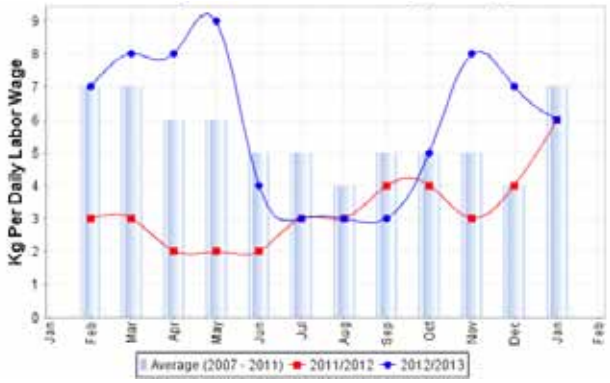
half of the year and 45 percent compared to a year ago. This is attributable to the high supply of sorghum owing to a favourable seasonal performance, as well as increased humanitarian interventions since September 2011. Sorghum prices are expected to decrease further due to average cereal production in southern Somalia.

As a result of reduced cereal prices and increased labour wage rates and livestock prices, the ToT between labour and cereal in Baidoa market was significantly higher in December 2012 (21kg) than six months (11kg) and a year ago (13kg) (Figure 41). In the same comparison periods, in Hudur market, ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum has increased by 111 percent (92kg to 194kg/head) and 69 percent (115kg to 194kg/head) (Figure 42). Imported commodity prices have also shown a decreasing trend in the reference markets of both regions. For instance, in the Baidoa and Huddur markets, sugar declined by 21 and 33 percent compared to a year ago and by 6 and 22 percent compared to July 2012 in the respective markets. Diesel, wheat flour and vegetable oil followed a similar decreasing trend in the same comparison periods within the respective markets. This reduction in prices is attributable to an increased supply of cereals from Mogadishu port, a good *Deyr* 2012/13 harvest, humanitarian interventions and the appreciation of the Somali Shilling against the USD.

Income Sources

Above average crop production, above average agricultural labour activities and high livestock prices have increased the incomes of agropastoral and pastoral households in Bay and Bakool regions. In Huddur market, daily labour wage rates increased by 50 percent (from SoSh 28 750 to 43 000) in December 2012, although they have reduced slightly compared to a year ago (9%). Baidoa market also showed the same trend; with daily labour wage rates increasing in the second half of 2012 (from SoSh 50 000 to 67 000) and indicating an 11 percent decrease in December 2012 compared to as a year ago (Dec 2011). Income from livestock sales is high due to increased livestock prices attributed to high local demand and good livestock conditions. Income from milk is average due to average milk yield attributed to high kidding and camel calving this season, good pasture,

Figure 42: Terms of Trade Labour to Red Sorghum Prices - Huddur



browse and water conditions. Income from cash crop sales, especially cowpea and sesame is also available due to good production of groundnut (1 900 MT), sesame (1 700MT) and cowpea (3 700MT) in the Bay region and cowpea (900 MT) in the Bakool region especially amongst the middle-earners and better-off. Poor households also produce cowpea, in limited quantities for consumption only, not commercial use but they do also benefit from cash crop farm labour opportunities

Coping Strategies

The poor agropastoral and pastoral households are employing diverse insurance coping mechanisms in both the regions which include: collection of bush products for firewood amongst other things, tree cutting for building materials, charcoal production and lime production. However these activities have been decreasing due to the availability of agricultural labour opportunities this *Deyr* season. In addition, the poor agropastoral households have access to *zakat* (cereals), and the poor pastoralist households are benefitting from livestock gifts (albeit limited).

The Nutrition Situation of the Bakool Pastoral from 2008 to 2012

A review of the available historical nutrition data indicates that the nutrition situation in the pastoral livelihood of Bakool has been of concern since *Deyr* 2008. The reviewed data show a persistently *Very Critical* nutrition situation with high GAM rates of >20 percent in all assessments conducted during this period. In the same period, the food security classification of the pastoral livelihoods in Bakool regions has fluctuated between **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) (*See Table below*).

In the past few years, the Bakool region has frequently experienced rain failure leading to severe shortages of water and pasture, resulting in the emaciation of livestock, reduced milk production and high livestock off-take (death or distressed sales). The climate shocks had a direct impact on the livelihoods of poor pastoralists who rely on livestock production and sales for survival. Gradual losses throughout the years of drought resulted in diminished livestock assets among the poor pastoralists. Poor households in this livelihood often employed coping mechanisms such as, out-migration in search of pasture and water, increased bush product collection, searching for employment in the main towns and increasing reliance on social support. Out-migration of the pastoral community to far areas in search of water and pasture often led to family splitting, i.e. young children and women would be left behind with very little access to milk and other livestock products. As milk is a nutrient dense food and has a vital role in the pastoral diet, the lack of milk in the diet usually resulted in significant deterioration of the nutrition situation in pastoral areas.

Currently, the pastoral livelihood of Bakool region is classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Nevertheless, the nutrition situation is still ***Very Critical***. Consistent high malnutrition rates in the livelihood underlines deep underlying causes of malnutrition such as limited access to safe water, sanitation facilities and health services, resulting in high morbidity levels. Specifically, 29.7 to 46.9 percent of the assessed children were reportedly sick two weeks prior to the assessments conducted since 2008. In particular, suspected measles outbreaks have frequently been reported among the Bakool pastoralists, including recently in the WHO Emergency Weekly Health Update for January 2013. Cases of acute watery diarrhoea have also been frequent in the livelihood, which is linked to poor sanitation and consumption of unsafe water. Morbidity has a direct link with acute malnutrition and is a major aggravating factor in this livelihood. To address the problem of high malnutrition in the livelihood, humanitarian efforts should primarily be directed to the expansion of access to health facilities and creating mobile teams to carry out nutrition and health services, including immunization.

The nutrition and food security situation trend in the pastoral livelihoods of Bakool pastoral since *Deyr* 2008 to date

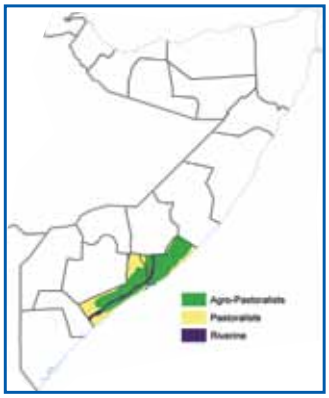
Period	Season	GAM%	SAM %	Morbidity	Milk Access	Food security classification
April 2008	*Deyr* 2008	**26.5**		NA	Low	**Emergency**
August 2009	*Gu* 2009	**25.1**	**1.20%**	Morbidity-38%, No outbreak	Low	**Crisis /HE**
December 2009	*Deyr* 2009/10	**16.6**	**3.1**	Morbidity- 46.3%; No outbreak	Low	**Stressed/Crisis**
July 2010	*Gu* 2010	**22.7**	**4.9**	No outbreak	Average	**Emergency**
December 2010	*Deyr* 2010/11	**23.5**	**3.4**	No outbreaks	Low	**Crisis**
July 2011	*Gu* 2011	**55.9**	**20.4**	Morbidity-46.3% outbreaks of suspected measles	Low	**Emergency**
December 2011	*Deyr* 2011	**54.1%<12.5cm**	**6.2%<11.5cm**	Outbreaks of suspected measles	Low	**Crisis**
June 2012	*Gu* 2012	**26.2**	**5.70%**	Morbidity-46.9%; No outbreaks	Low milk	**Stressed**
December 2012	*Deyr* 2012/13	**24.5**	**2**	29.7% outbreaks of suspected measles	Medium	**Stressed**

4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

Overview

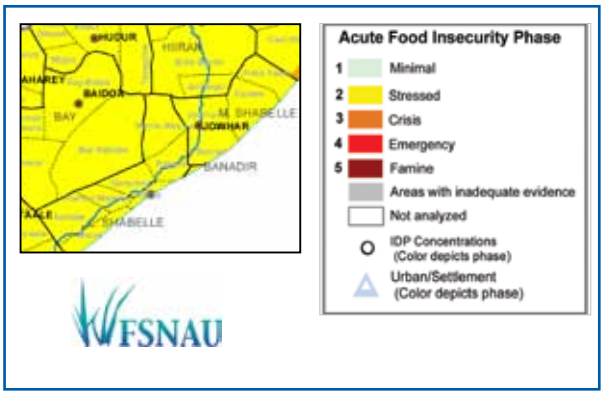
The food security situation in the Shabelle regions has continued to improve since *Deyr* 2011. This post-*Deyr* 2012, all rural livelihoods in the Lower and Middle Shabelle region are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Some portion of the rural population, estimated at 50 000 people in Middle Shabelle, still remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), but this is 29 percent lower than in the post *Gu* 2012 (70 000 people). The Pastoral Destitute group comprises the population in **Emergency** (46 000 people). In addition, an estimated 117 000 rural people are identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In Lower Shabelle rural areas, an estimated 186 000 people are in **Stressed**. In the projection period of February – June 2012, the number of people in the rural population with acute food insecurity is estimated to remain the same in Middle Shabelle, while in Lower Shabelle, a small part of the population in the maize agropastoral livelihood zone, estimated at 20 000 people, will fall into the **Crisis** phase (Map 16, Tables 22 and 23). The anticipated deterioration is due to the impact of poor *Deyr* seasonal performance and the projection for below normal *Gu* 2013.

Shabelle and Cowpea Belt Livelihood Systems



The improvements are largely due to average *Deyr* 2012 rains that resulted in good crop production, improved pasture and water conditions, improved income opportunities in both agricultural labour and livestock sales, as well as improved purchasing power of the poor households. This is with the exception of the Southern Agropastoral (cattle/maize) of the coastal area, extending for 50Km from Afgoi to Brava,that had a crop failure in the last two seasons. The *Deyr* 2012 cereal harvest in both regions was the fifth highest since 1995. Most of the relatively better-off households shifted to cash crop cultivation. In spite of this, cereal prices (maize and sorghum) in all the markets of this region sustained low levels as a result of the carry-over stocks from the previous good *Gu* 2012 season, as well as an average to above average *Deyr* 2012 cereal production in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions. No humanitarian assistance was reported in the two regions.

Map 16: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Shabelle Region, Feb-Jun 2013



No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access. The last surveys conducted in the region were done in July 2011. Due to lack of sufficient data, there is no overall nutrition situation estimate. However, data from health facilities in the region show a high (>10%) and declining trend amongst the riverine population, and a high (>30%) and stable trend of malnutrition among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population. Overall, the nutrition situation is expected to improve in the coming months given the positive food security indicators in Shabelle regions.

Table 22: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Adan Yabaal	55,717	10,000	3,000	16,000	34
Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	29,000	0	19,000	18
Cadale	35,920	6,000	2,000	11,000	36
Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	72,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**419,070**	**117,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**12**
Urban	95,831	30,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**514,901**	**147,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**10**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	54,000	8,000	0	4
Baraawe	42,239	11,000	2,000	0	5
Kurtunwaarey	48,019	15,000	2,000	0	4
Marka	129,039	42,000	4,000	0	3
Qoryooley	111,364	35,000	4,000	0	4
Sablaale	35,044	11,000	1,000	0	3
Wanla Weyn	133,627	44,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**677,937**	**212,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**3**
Urban	172,714	35,000	35,000	0	20
Regional Total	**850,651**	**247,000**	**56,000**	**0**	**7**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**394,000**	**61,000**	**46,000**	**8**

Table 23: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	10,000	5,000	0	14
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,000	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	21,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	56,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	18,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	0	46,000	98
Sub-total	**419,070**	**117,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**12**
Urban	95,831	30,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**514,901**	**147,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**10**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	1,000	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	109,000	21,000	0	6
Shabelle riverine	115,552	46,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	37,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**212,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**3**
Urban	172,714	35,000	35,000	0	20
Regional Total	**850,651**	**247,000**	**56,000**	**0**	**7**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**394,000**	**61,000**	**46,000**	**8**

Effects On Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

The *Deyr* 2012 rainfall performance in Middle and Lower Shabelle was average to above average. In most livelihoods, rains were >30 percent of the long term mean, with the exception of the coastal area extending for 50 km from Afgoye to Brava. The worst affected area was the Lower Shabelle agropastoral (maize), which has experienced below normal rains for the last 3 seasons. Pasture and water conditions in most areas of the Shabelle regions are normal due to average to above average rain. The Shabelle River provided enough water for irrigation. The main concern is the increasing exploitation of natural resources: cutting of poles for construction and extensive charcoal burning. Charcoal for export (to Dubai and the Gulf States), was banned on 23 February 2012 in a resolution by the UN Security Council. The ban should have a particularly positive impact on the Juba area, however the impact of charcoal burning is currently still aggravating the environmental conditions. Excessive domestic use is also causing environmental degradation.

Physical Capital

The roads in both regions are rutted and in poor condition, which makes them impassable during the rainy periods. Despite the rehabilitation of some of the primary and secondary canals in the Lower Shabelle region, most of the irrigation facilities remain in a poor state. Of concern is the increasing silting of the riverbeds and the weakening river embankments that continue to exacerbate flooding in both the upper and lower river catchments. The invasive trees *(Prosopis Juliflora)* continue to encroach into most feeder and tarmac roads as well as the farmlands, thereby affecting transportation and cultivation.

Human Capital

Many formal schools supported by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) were operating in the Merca, Qoryooley, Afgoye and Kurtunwaarey districts. The suspension of agencies in the region has not affected formal school attendance in these districts as communities have maintained school services. There are in fact, an increased number of children attending primary school since last year, and an increased number of schools in both regions. No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access and lack of sufficient data. Data from health facilities in the region show a high (>10%) and declining trend amongst the riverine population and a high (>30%) and stable trend of malnutrition among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population. The population still remains highly vulnerable to shocks and risk factors such as reduced access to humanitarian services; high morbidity burden - reported AWD and measles outbreaks; poor access to health care services and sanitation; and sub-optimal child feeding and care practices, which leave the population highly vulnerable; therefore close monitoring of the situation is crucial. There is however, potential for improvement of the nutrition situation in the coming months given the positive food security indicators in Shabelle regions

Social Capital

In this *Deyr* 2012, crop *Zakat* was much below normal in Lower and Middle Shabelle due to the imposed new taxation system by local authorities (Al-Shabaab). Livestock *Zakat* was also affected by the same problem. The number of people receiving remittances (local and from abroad) slightly increased, by 4 percent in December 2012 compared with the same month of the previous year in Middle Shabelle. Resource sharing has been a common form of social support in these regions. Collective communal asset protection: rehabilitating irrigation canals, collaborating to prevent flooding and safeguarding of the common water resources was also observed.

Financial Capital

In this *Deyr 2012*, the total production of both regions is estimated at 54 000 MT which is the fifth highest since 1995. Stocks are available to all the wealth groups. Current stocks consist of carry-over stocks from last *Gu* 2012 (middle and better-off only). Crop-dependent poor households in the agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of Shabelle have cereal stocks for up to 5-6 months from January 2013 and afterwards will depend on market purchase. The income from crop sales and agricultural labour is good. Currently farm labour includes sesame harvesting, piling and threshing. This work will continue up to the end of March 2013, which will be followed by farm activities for the *Gu* planting season. Alternative labour migration opportunities to Mogadishu for the poor households are also available. In both regions of Shabelle, the poor households had access to income from cereal crop sales and agricultural activities owing to a good *Deyr* season - 54 000 MT of maize and sorghum, which was 120 percent of PWA and 149 percent of the 5-year average production, significant cash crops (rice, cowpea, sesame) of 17 000 MT in both regions (4 000 MT from Middle Shabelle and 13 000 MT in Lower Shabelle) (Figure 43 and 44). Production also provided an additional income source from labour for poor households. Lower Shabelle region is also prominent in producing other cash crops not quantified during the assessment such as onions, tomatoes, watermelon, and potatoes. People receiving loans in the Shabelle regions decreased by 15 percent compared with Dec 2011 - Dec 2012, increased by 45 percent from July 2012 and showed a slight increase of 8 percent compared with the 5-year average.

Figure 43. Lower Shabelle *Deyr* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012)

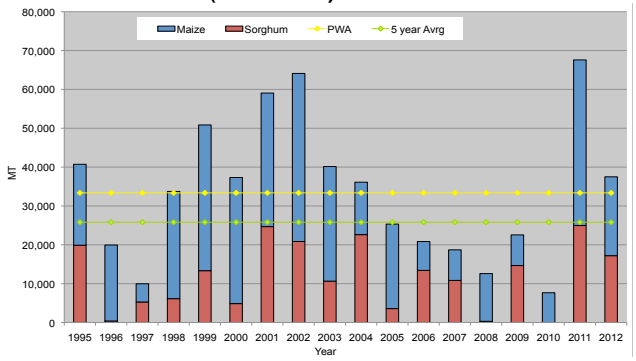
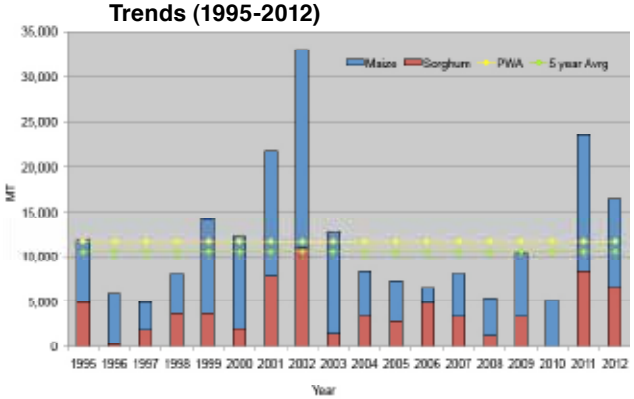


Figure 44. Middle Shabelle *Deyr* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012)



Effects On Livelihood Strategies

The poor households in both riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%) for food, which is supplemented with food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production. The poor agropastoralists earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (collection of bush products), while 5-20 percent is derived from the sale of livestock products. The poor riverine households earn over half of their annual income from crop sale, followed by seasonal casual labour. The poor pastoralists in both regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their annual income is derived from livestock, livestock products and bush product sales. Currently, food and livelihood security in both regions indicate a significant improvement, due to increased own production, improved terms of trade, increased labour opportunities (farm labour) and humanitarian interventions.

Food Sources

Own Production: Cereal production of the two regions is estimated at 54 000 MT. Cereal stocks for most poor farmers in riverine livelihoods of Lower and Middle Shabelle are estimated to last for up to five months from January 2013 to May 2013. Southern Agropastoral (sorghum/cattle) in both regions have stocks to last from January 2013 up to May 2013 owing to the good cereal production this season. Most agropastoral (maize/cattle) in Lower Shabelle are more reliant on market purchase for food. Milk production improved in the Southern Inland Pastoral and South East Pastoral livelihoods because of improved livestock production and reproduction.

Good sesame crop. Bananey, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec 2012

Market Purchase: Availability of both locally produced and imported cereals are normal in most markets in the two regions as demonstrated by the declining cereal prices. For instance, maize prices in December 2012 decreased by 31 percent compared to same time last year (Dec 2011); decreased by 34 percent compared with July 2012 and by 27 percent compared with the 5-year average. Similarly, sorghum prices decreased (46% and 35%) in December 2012 compared with the same month of the previous year and the 5-year average, respectively, and also showed a slight decrease (9%) in the first half of the year. The imported commodity prices indicated a declining trend. For instance, rice and sugar prices declined by 33 and 24 percent

Figure 45: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize 1Kg (Lower Shabelle)

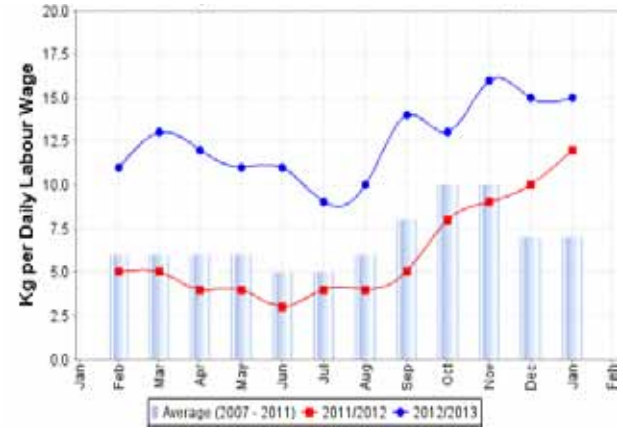


Figure 46: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize 1Kg (Middle Shabelle Riverine)

compared with the same month of the previous year, they also decreased also by 33 and 16 percent compared to the 5-year average. Rice prices slightly declined by 5 percent from July 2012 and sugar declined by 11 percent in the same period. Trends in January showed rice to slightly decline but sugar to remain unchanged. Cattle prices decreased by 21, 23 and 6 percent compared with the same month of the previous year, compared to July 2012 and compared to the 5-year average. The trend in January indicated a decline of 9 percent. ToT in all the livelihoods have improved because of decreased cereal prices, improved access to labour opportunities and improved livestock prices. For instance, in Shabelle, ToT between daily labour wage and maize increased by 60 percent (from 10kg/wage rate Dec 2011 to 16kg Dec 2012) and increased 78 percent (from 9kg/wage rate to 16kg/wage rate) from July 2012 and 129 percent (from 7kg/wage to 16kg/wage) compared to the 5-year average (Figure 45 and 46). Similarly, daily labour wages and red sorghum increased 129 percent (from 7kg/wage rate to 16kg/wage rate) compared to the same month of previous year and the 5-year average and increased by 14 percent (from 14kg/wage rate to 16kg/wage rate) from July 2012. ToT between local quality goat and white maize was 314kg/head, 70 percent higher than a year ago (185kg/head) and 68 percent higher than July 2012 (187kg/head). ToT cattle/white maize increased by 90 percent (from 586kg/head to1114kg/head) compared with the same month the previous year and increased by 80 percent (619kg/head to 1114 kg/head) from Jul 2012 while increasing by 98 percent (from 563kg/head to 1114 kg/head) compared to the 5-year average. ToT between cattle and red sorghum increased by 208 percent (from 349 kg/head Dec 2011 to 1076kg/head Dec 2012); increased by 30 percent from July 2012 (from 830kg/head in Jul 2012 to 1076kg/head in Dec 2012); and increased by 111 percent (from 511kg/head to 1076kg/head) compared with the 5-year average. ToT between goat and red sorghum increased by 169 percent (from 116kg/head in Dec 2011 to 312kg/head Dec 2012) and increased 20 percent from July 2012 (from 260 kg/head to 312 kg/head in Dec 2012) and also increased by 124% (from 139 kg/head to 312 kg/head) compared to the 5-year average.

Income Sources

This season, income from crop sales (cereal) has improved in both the regions due to an average cereal harvest. Meanwhile, income from livestock and livestock products in both agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods improved owing to favorable livestock prices. Over the past year (from Dec '11 to Dec '12), the price of local quality goat increased significantly in Lower and Middle Shabelle (15%) and the livestock prices are expected to further increase in light of the upcoming *Ramadan* demands. The labour wage rates in the riverine markets indicated an increase (9%) when compared to a year ago, and 15 percent since July 2012. With the forecasted below average *Gu* 2013 rainfall, the cropping season is expected to be below normal, which will provide less labour opportunities to the poor households in the coming months in the marginal agropastoral maize growing areas. However, these households will benefit from labour opportunities in the cash crop plantations this year, particularly banana in Lower Shabelle,, as well as the seasonal sesame and vegetables in both the regions. Riverine livelihoods will not be affected due to irrigation, which will be available given the forecast of good rains in the Ethiopean highlands.

Good sheep body condition. Coastal Deeh, Cadale, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec 2012.

Coping Strategies

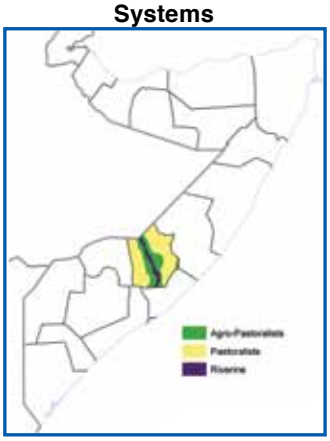
In the Shabelle regions, labour migration to Mogadishu was common this season. The number of household members engaging in agricultural activities (labour) remained stable in the riverine areas. Since *Gu* 2012 was below average, a significant number of poor agropastoralists continued collection and sales of bush products. They also continued charcoal burning to complement the income gained through farm labour. Other coping mechanisms included seeking loans (cash and in-kind). The affected population in the Central Agropastoral of Cadale and Aden Yabal had less ability to migrate for labour opportunities to Mogadishu due to long distance (>300km) and are therefore in more need of humanitarian assistance.

4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

Overview

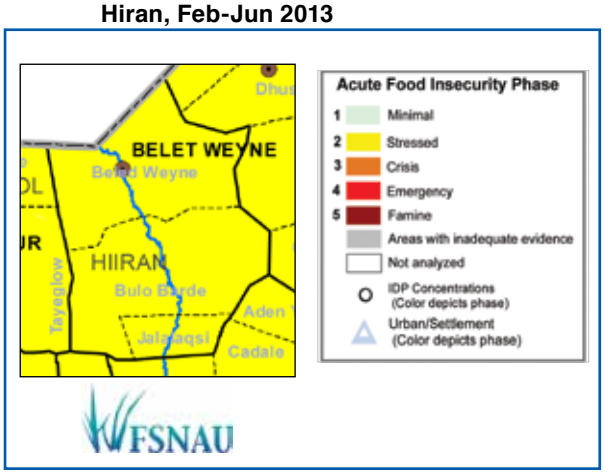
The overall food security situation in the livelihood zones of Hiran region substantially improved in this post-*Deyr* 2012. Hawd, Southern Inland Pastoral and the Riverine livelihoods remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as in the post-*Gu* 2012. Most of the agropastoral population improved from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Gu* 2012 to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) this season, although part of the population remains in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The total number of affected people identified as in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is estimated at 12 000,, indicating a significant (76%) reduction from the post-*Gu* 2012 (50 000 people). An estimated 4 000 destitute pastoralists are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). A total of 89 000 people in the rural population is estimated to be **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the number of people in acute food insecurity will remain unchanged (Map 17, Tables 24 and 25).

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The improvements in the rural livelihood zones of the region is primarily attributable to average to good *Deyr* 2012/13 seasonal rains that resulted in improved availability of water, pasture and browse, leading to improved livestock body condition and thus an increased number of saleable animals with a higher value. Generally, the herd sizes of livestock owned by poor households have increased in light of the three consecutive seasons of average rainfall in the pastoral zones of the region but current holding is still below baseline level. In addition, on September 28 2012, heavy rains led to flooding in Beletwein town leaving a trail of destruction (population displacements and loss of property). However, this provided for flood irrigation thereby increasing the area under cultivation and subsequent crop yield (3 000MT), which is 41 percent of the total regional cereal production. In the agropastoral livelihood zones, crop production was estimated at 4 000 MT, representing 59 percent of the total regional cereal production. The poor households in the riverine and agropastoral areas have cereal stocks estimated to last for three to four months from January 2013. They have also benefited from farm activities (other crop production) in riverine zones. Levels of social support such as *zakat* continued to increase in pastoral zones, as well as in the riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones due to average to good seasonal performances which enhance the normal food and income sources of the rural communities. Accumulated debts continue to decline in the rural areas given the good seasonal performance for livestock and crop production.

Map 17: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Hiran, Feb-Jun 2013



In the Post *Deyr* 2012/13 season, the issue of lack of access to the region to conduct livelihood based nutrition surveys persisted. However in December 2012, FSNAU and partners were able to conduct two administrative based nutrition surveys in Beletweyne and Mataban districts of Hiran region, which were accessible. The majority of the sampled clusters in Beletweyne district were riverine, while in Mataban district the clusters were predominantly pastoral. The integrated analysis of December 2012 assessment data indicates a ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation in both Beletweyne and Mataban districts and a deterioration from *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012. The poor nutrition situation in Hiran region is mainly attributed

Table 24: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	135,580	46,000	7,000	4,000	8
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	31,000	4,000	0	5
Jalalaqsi	36,445	12,000	1,000	0	3
Rural Sub-total	**260,698**	**89,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**6**
Urban	69,113	28,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**329,811**	**117,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**5**

Table 25: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	7,000	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	55,000	12,000	0	9
Hiran riverine	32,633	12,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	61,511	15,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	**260,698**	**89,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**6**
Urban	69,113	28,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**329,811**	**117,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**5**

to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates, low immunization coverage), in addition to the impacts of chronic food insecurity (especially among the agropastoral population) and civil insecurity in the region.

Effects On Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

The *Deyr* 2012/13 seasonal rainfall performance was average to good in most of the livelihood zones of the Hiran region. This positively affected livestock and crop production and provided additional agricultural labour opportunities. The satellite imagery indicates a variable performance across the region, for instance the area bordering Ethiopia and Middle Shabelle received >30 percent of LTA, of rains while the areas bordering Bakool and Galgadud received >10 percent of LTA and the rest received >20 percent of LTA. Overall however the natural water catchments, shallow wells and *berkads* were replenished, thereby increasing water availability in the region. Average pasture and browse conditions led to improved livestock body condition and normal livestock migration patterns in the region, as well as reduced competition (and possible disputes) over natural resources.

Physical Capital

Roads and other infrastructure are generally poor in most parts of the region, which makes transportation difficult, particularly in the rainy period, and increases transportation costs. Many primary canals along the river are silted. The floods in late September 2012 in Beletwein areas seriously damaged the irrigation infrastructure (culverts, bridges and fragile river embankments). Many communal rural water catchments in the main agropastoral villages are silted and have lost their capacity to carry more water. Other water points like the shallow wells are also in need of rehabilitation.

Social Capital

In the rural areas social support systems are generally in the form of in-kind transfers such as livestock, livestock products, food, and limited cash gifts. Inter-community social support mechanisms are active and remain important for poor households in the region. Levels of social support such as *zakat* increased in most of the livelihood zones due to average

Good sorghum crop in agropastoral areas. Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2012

to good seasonal performances. However, in the urban areas, particularly in Beletwein town, which experienced heavy flooding causing population displacements and loss of properties, community support remains low. The presence of destitute pastoralists in Beletwein and protracted IDPs from Mogadishu put even more pressure on the host communities in terms of resource sharing.

Human Capital

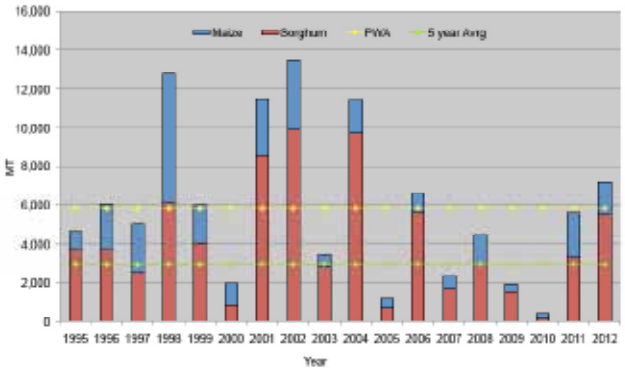
Basic social services such as health and education are inadequate in the rural areas due to the lack of qualified staff, limited medical supplies and lack of incentives for the staff. Primary school attendance in Buloburte increased due to the improved seasonal performance, which reduced out-migration. However, attendance of formal and Koranic schools in Beletwein town has decreased due to displacements following the continued fighting between Somali government/AMISOM and insurgents. A nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 in Beletweyne district reported a GAM rate of **24.9** percent (16.4-35.9) and a SAM rate of **11.1** percent (5.4-21.3) including five (0.8%) oedema cases. These rates show a ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation, which has deteriorated from the *Critical* nutrition situation reported in the July 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.20** (0.08-0.51) and **0.83** (0.32-2.12) indicate an *Acceptable* situation according to UNICEF classification, an improvement from *Serious* and *Critical* levels reported in July 2012.

The Mataban district nutrition survey also conducted in December 2012 reported similar GAM and SAM rates of **24.6** percent (19.1-31.1**)** and **7.1** percent (4.7-10.5) respectively. These rates show a ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation, which has deteriorated from the *Critical* nutrition situation reported in the July 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.99** (0.30-1.00) and **1.44** (0.58-3.56**)** indicate a *Serious* situation according to UNICEF classification.

Financial Capital

In most of the livelihood zones of Hiran region, livestock body condition has significantly improved, leading to increased livestock prices. Livestock (camel, cattle and shoats) holding has slightly increased but is still below baseline levels due to high livestock deaths during the past drought. The herd size projection at the end of the year indicates an increasing trend but still remains below baseline levels in all livelihoods. In Hawd Pastoral, camel holdings are projected to increase up to near baseline levels, while sheep/goat holdings will remain below the baseline level. In Southern Inland Pastoral, all the livestock species will remain below baseline levels. Debt levels amongst the pastoralists decreased by 31 percent (from USD 80 to 60) when compared to post-*Gu* 2012 levels. This was due to good livestock body condition and high selling prices. Good crop production in the agropastoral and riverine livelihoods resulting from favourable *Deyr*2012/13 rains, increased income from agricultural labour and crop sales. The total crop production in Hiran region is estimated at 7 000 MT (128% of *Deyr*' 2011, 123% PWA and 240% of the 5-year average), in which 59 percent was collected from agropastoral areas and 41 percent from the riverine areas (Figure 47). Crop dependent poor households in Hiran have cereal supplies for 3-4 months from January 2013 but afterward will be market dependent. Wage rates indicate a slight increase (6%) from a year ago (130 000 in Dec 2011 to 138 000 in Dec 2012) but more significantly (21%) from July 2012 (114 000 SoSh/wage rate to 138 000 SoSh/wage rate) compared to the 5-year average (55%).

Figure 47: Trends of *Deyr* Cereal Production in Hiran region



Effects On Livelihood Strategies

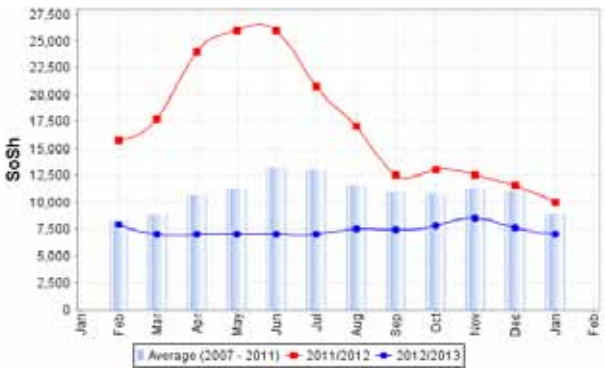
The main food sources for riverine communities include own production (65%) followed by market purchase (35%), while pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) supplemented with own production (39%). Poor riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment. In addition, poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales. In all livelihood zones of Hiran region, household access to food and income improved during this season due to average rainfall performances that significantly increased overall livestock and crop productivity.

Food Sources

Own Production: cereal production from Hiran region was average to good this season,with an estimate of 8 000 MT. In agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, poor households' access to food and income has increased as a result of the average to good *Deyr* crop harvest. Cereal stocks for most poor and lower-middle farmers were estimated to last for up to 3-4 months from January. There is improved milk availability at the household level in most of the pastoral and agropastoral areas, which is due to medium calving in July-August 2012 for cattle and medium kidding for small ruminants and camels from October - December 2012.

Market Purchase: Overall cereal availability in the Hiran region has been stable. The supply sources include average local cereal production from the previous *Gu* 2012 season, cross border cereal supply, as well as commercial food aid. The cereal prices are expected to decline after January as the *Deyr* crop harvest increasingly enters the markets. The price of white sorghum declined by 34 and 31 percent in December 2012 when compared to same month last year and the 5-year average, respectively (Figures 48). It increased by nine percent when compared to six months ago (July 2012). Similarly, the price of white maize declined in December 2012 compared to July 2012 (20%), December 2011 (25%) and the 5-year average (28%).

Figure 48: Trends in White Sorghum Prices (Hiran)



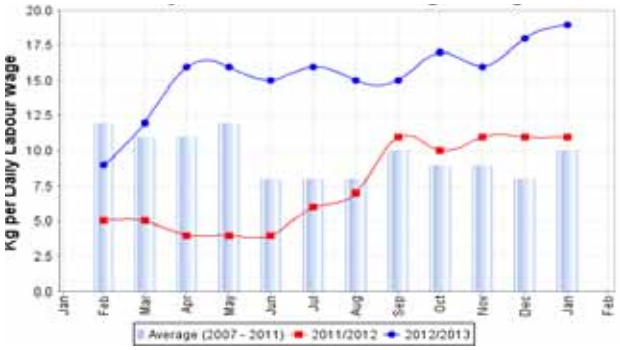
The prices of imported commodities (rice, sugar, wheat flour, vegetable oil and petrol) also declined in December 2012 compared to a year ago and July 2012. This decrease is mainly due to the appreciation of the SoSh against the USD, increased supplies through Bosasso and Mogadishu ports, as well as cereal supply from humanitarian assistance in Beletwein areas. The decline in food prices is reflected in the purchasing power of poor households. The ToT local quality goat to white sorghum was equivalent to 164kg/ head in December 2012, indicating a decline in the last six months (14%), but an increase since December 2011 (50%) and compared to the 5-year average (148%) (Figure 49). This is mainly due to decreased cereal and increased livestock prices. ToT between daily labour wage rate and white sorghum has also increased in the same comparison periods (13%, 64% and 125%, respectively) (Figure 50).

Figure49: Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum

Income Sources

In this season, income from crop sales and agricultural labour activities increased in both the agropastoral and riverine areas of the region owing to average to good seasonal performance. Similarly, income from livestock sales remained high in the last six months given the improvements in the livestock body condition, which led to more favourable prices. Goat prices remained relatively stable in the past year but increased significantly (79%) compared to the 5-year average. Similarly, cattle prices indicated significant increases of 51 percent, 61 percent, percent and 121 percent compared with the levels in December 2011, July 2012 and the 5-year average. Trends in January indicated no change in goat price and a marginal decrease (2%) for cattle. Income from milk sales improved due to kidding/calving for all livestock species in most livelihoods in the region.

Figure 50: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to White Sorghum 1Kg



Good sesame production in riverine areas. Jalalaqsi, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2012

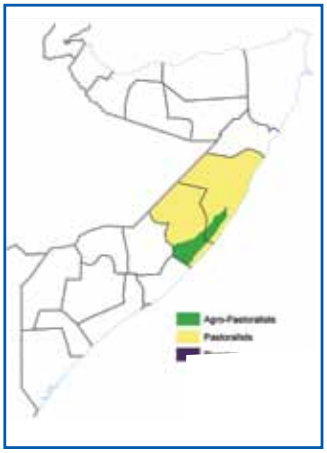
Overall crop production and farm activities have increased this season, contributing to higher income levels for the poor who depend on this source of income. Increases in labour wage rates are seen in all three comparison periods (21%, 6% and 55% compared to Jul 2012, Dec 2011 and the 5-year average). The slight decreases in income seen in January (4%) reflect a seasonal trend.

Coping Strategies

The poor agropastoral and pastoral households employ a number of insurance coping strategies. These include engaging in agricultural employment (crop harvest and cash crop production activities), in which poor households are paid with cash or in-kind; collection and sale of bush products; labour migration to the urban centres; seeking social support (gifts and *zakaat*); and the production of lime and honey.

4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS

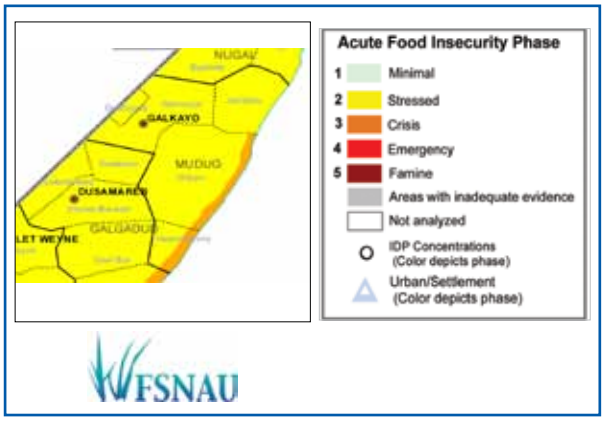
Central Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

This season, the food security situation in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods continued to improve. Both in the snapshot analysis (Jan 2013) and projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the Coastal *Deeh* is identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), indicating an improvement from Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the post-*Gu* 2012. All other livelihoods, including the Cowpea Belt, Hawd and Addun are identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Both in snapshot analysis (Jan 2013) and the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), the total rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) is estimated at 64 000 people. This represents a decline of 47 percent from the post-*Gu* 2012 (120 000 people). The population in Emergency is made up of pastoral destitutes (33 000 people). In addition, a total of 130,000 rural people are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) (Map 18, Tables 26 and 27).

Map 18: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Central Region, Feb-Jun 2013



The improvement in the food security situation is mainly attributable to increased access to own production (milk, meat, crop) in most livelihoods, increased income from livestock sales, high livestock prices and increased cowpea production as a result of a normal to above normal *Deyr* 2012/13 rains. The purchasing power of the poor has also improved in most livelihoods. This is as a result of declined cereal prices and increased livestock prices. Most water sources such as the *berkads* and *ballis* are now replenished, alleviating the severe water shortages normally experienced during *Hagaa* season. Body condition of all the livestock species also improved (PET score 3–4), resulting in increased availability of saleable animals. Camel milk availability has improved owing to medium camel calving rates in *Hawd* and *Addun* pastoral livelihoods. In the Cowpea Belt Agropastoral, the total cowpea crop production is estimated at 6 000 MT, which is 90 percent of the last *Deyr* 2011 production. This has led to improved access to food and income among the agropastoral households. High cowpea production in the Cowpea Belt resulted in a price decline of cowpea (58% and 19%) in December 2012 compared to same month of the previous year and July-December 2012, respectively. There has been a gradual reduction in the number of pastoral destitutes since *Deyr* 2011, following two average seasons as well as livestock restocking with support from relatives (see call-out box). About 50 to 60 percent of the Coastal *Deeh* pastoral destitutes have settled close to the main towns of Hobyo, Haradhere and Elder while they attempt to rebuild their livelihoods and obtain at least 20–22 sheep/goats.

Table 26: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	24,860	6,000	0	2,000	8
Hobyo	54,438	13,000	5,000	6,000	20
Xarardheere	52,157	12,000	6,000	9,000	29
Rural Sub-total	**131,455**	**31,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Urban	80,997	9,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**212,452**	**40,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**	**13**
Galgaduud					
Cabudwaaq	32,654	8,000	0	4,000	12
Cadaado	36,304	9,000	0	4,000	11
Ceel Buur	66,274	17,000	3,000	3,000	9
Ceel Dheer	61,407	14,000	10,000	8,000	29
Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	19,000	0	6,000	8
Rural Sub-total	**271,080**	**67,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**14**
Urban	58,977	22,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**330,057**	**89,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**12**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**542,509**	**129,000**	**24,000**	**42,000**	**12**

Table 27: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	15,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	9,000	4,000	0	13
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,000	7,000	5,000	41
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	3,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	0	12,000	97
Sub-total	**131,455**	**31,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Urban	80,997	9,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**212,452**	**40,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**	**13**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	34,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	16,000	8,000	0	13
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	11,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	4,000	5,000	4,000	66
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	0	21,000	85
Sub-total	**271,080**	**67,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**14**
Urban	58,977	22,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**330,057**	**89,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**12**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**542,509**	**129,000**	**24,000**	**42,000**	**12**

The current Post *Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition analysis depicts a mixed picture of either sustained or improved nutrition situations in the Central livelihood zones compared to Post *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation is sustained as ***Serious*** among the Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihood population, which is linked to improved access to milk, social support, no outbreaks of diseases reported, and humanitarian programmes (health services, supplementary feeding, and WASH) in the region. Rapid Assessments conducted in the Cowpea Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral livelihoods of Central using MAUC showed a sustained *likely* ***critical*** nutrition situation in the Coastal Deeh livelihood of South Mudug and Galgaduud and an improvement in Cowpea Belt from *critical* in *Gu* 2012 to *likely* ***Serious*** in *Deyr* 2012/13. The improvement in nutrition situation in the Cowpea is attributed to favourable food security indicators including increased access to milk and improved dietary diversity.

Effect on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Deyr 2012/13 rains started in early October and were characterized by good coverage, distribution and intensity in most of the livelihoods of the Central regions. This has consequently improved the pasture condition and replenished the water catchments leading to improved livestock production and body condition. These good rains will curb the abnormal and stress related livestock migrations that are observed during the *Jilal* period and pastoralists are likely to remain in their traditional grazing areas.

Physical Capital

Generally, the road infrastructure of the central regions is in poor condition and is further deteriorating due to the lack of rehabilitation since the collapse of the Somali state in 1991. Transportation of goods and food items to the rural areas is difficult and costs are high. Most *berkads* and boreholes are malfunctioning and require immediate rehabilitation to increase water supply capacity during the critical dry periods. Mobile sand dunes made the condition worse in the Coastal *Deeh* and the Cowpea Belt livelihoods.

Social Capital

As a result of good seasonal performances in the last *Gu* and *Deyr*, social support among populations in the Central has strengthened. The contributing factors include increased income from livestock and livestock products sales, as well as an average cowpea crop harvest. Debt level declined from last *Gu* 2012 by 24 percent in the Coastal *Deeh*, Cowpea Belt (8%), Addun (11%) and 44 percent in Hawd. However, livestock *zakat* levels are still limited due to reduced livestock holdings from their baseline levels.

Human Capital

Rural communities have very limited access to formal education although there are a few privately owned or NGO supported schools available in urban areas. Similarly, health facilities and services are limited to main urban centres, resulting in poor access to health services for rural communities. However, *Koranic* schools are widely available in most livelihoods. The Hawd pastoral livelihood assessment in November 2012 reported a GAM rate of **14.4** percent (11.2-18.3) and a SAM rate of **1.9** percent (1.1-3.4). The retrospective crude (CDR) and under-five death rate (U5DR) of **0.37** percent (0.15-0.90) and **1.03** percent (0.33-3.18), respectively indicate *Acceptable* levels according to UNICEF classification. Results from the nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 from Addun livelihood zone of Nugal Mudug and Galgaduud regions reported a GAM rate of **12.3** percent **(9.5 – 16.0)** and a SAM rate of **3.1** percent **(1.9 –5.2)**, indicating a sustained Serious

nutrition situation since *Gu* 2012. The respective Crude and under five mortality rates of **0.37** percent **(0.15-0.90)** and **1.03** percent **(0.33-3.18)** among the Addun pastoral recorded in the November 2012 mortality assessment indicate a sustained *Acceptable* situation. The Cowpea (Central Agropastoral) livelihood assessment reported MUAC <12.5 of 8.0 percent (5.4-11.7) and MUAC <11.5 of 0.9 percent (0.3 – 3.3) which is *likely* ***Serious,*** showing improvement from the *likely Critical* phase reported in *Gu* 2012.The retrospective crude death rate (CDR) and under five death rate (U5DR) were **0.34** (0.16-0.72) and **1.21** (0.54-2.68) respectively, indicating an acceptable level and an improvement from the *alert* level in July 2012. The Coastal *Deeh* pastoral livelihood assessment reported a MUAC <12.5 of 10.1 percent (6.5-15.1) and MUAC <11.5 of 2.2 percent (0.7 – 6.8) which is *likely* ***Critical*** and showing no change to the levels recorded in July 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.27 (0.08 –0.99)** and **0.55 (0.10-2.84)** indicate an *Acceptable* situation according to UNICEF classification.

Financial Capital

Livestock production and productivity as well as cowpea crop yield have significantly improved due to normal rainfall performances in the last two seasons. This has resulted in increased herd sizes and improved cowpea crop production at the household level. Total cowpea production is estimated at 6 000 MT, which represents 90 percent of the average production in the last three years. In addition, 100 MT of sorghum crops were also produced in the region. Current cowpea stock belonging to the poor households will last up to 3–4 months effective from December 2012. Livestock holding among the poor in Hawd and Addun livelihoods is near baseline for sheep and goat and at baseline for camel, whereas in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, it is still well below baseline. In this favorable *Deyr* season, there is access to loans within the livelihoods.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In a normal year, pastoral livelihoods in the central regions get a significant proportion of their food from market purchases (60-70 %), while agropastoral livelihoods purchase 30 to 35 percent from markets. In the pastoral livelihoods, 66 percent of income is derived from livestock sales, 24 percent from livestock product sales and 10 percent from loans and gifts. This season, poor households' access to food has improved owing to strengthened purchasing power following increased income from livestock sales, declined cereal prices and increased own production (milk and crop).

Food Sources

Own Production: In the pastoral livelihoods, own milk production has improved due to medium kidding/calving. Camel milk consumption has increased in most livelihoods with the exception of the Coastal *Deeh* where milk availability has been poor due to limited livestock holding as a result of high off-take during previous droughts. Similarly in the agropastoral areas, food access improved this season, owing to high cowpea production. Harvests (cowpea, sorghum) collected by the poor households in Cowpea Belt will last two to three months.

Market Purchases: In the pastoral livelihoods of the central regions (Hawd, Addun and Coastal *Deeh*), the ToT between the local quality goat and red rice indicated an increase (51% - from 37kg to 56kg/head), when compared to a year ago and by 60 percent (from 35kg to 56kg/head) when compared to the 5-year average (2007-2011) (Figure 51). This improvement is a result of increased goat price and a decline in the rice price. In the Cowpea Belt, the price of cowpea decreased significantly (79%, 48% and 67%) when compared to the same period last year, the first half of 2012 and the 5-year average respectively. This is a result of high cowpea production in the agropastoral area. Similarly, the ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum increased in December 2012 (33% - 6kg to 8kg/daily labour rate) when compared to December 2011, as well as July 2012 owing to high demand for farm labour this season. Prices of non-staple imported food items like sugar and vegetable oil reduced in December 2012 when compared to July 2012 (13% and 10%), to a year ago (30% and 19%), and to the 5 year average (12% and 15%). This decline is mainly attributed to maintained supplies arriving from Bossaso and Mogadishu ports.

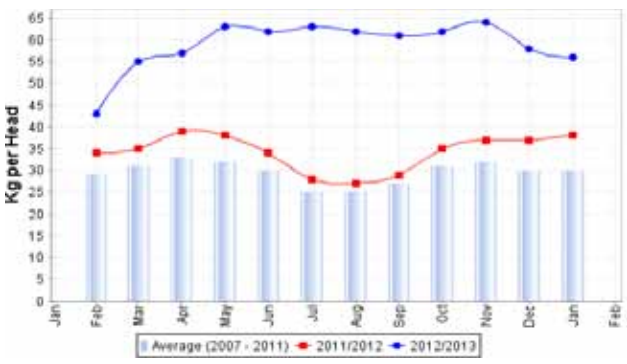
Income Sources

Currently, the main source of income for the pure pastoral livelihoods (Hawd, Addun, and Coastal *Deeh*) comes from the sale of livestock and products. Among the Cowpea Belt Agropastoralists, it is from sales of cowpea crop, livestock and livestock product. The price of local quality goats increased in Hawd and Addun (Dhusamareeb, Galkacyo and Abduwak markets) in December 2012 in comparison to to a year ago (7%) as well as when compared to the 5-year average (28%). In Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* (Elder and Haradhere markets), local quality goat prices increased in December 2012 when compared to December 2011 (16%), and the 5-year average (66%). In addition, income from livestock product sales have improved following high camel calving in the Cowpea Belt, as well as medium calving in Hawd and Addun livelihoods.

Coping Strategies

In the affected livelihood of Coastal Deeh, poor pastoralists' access to food is constrained because of their asset losses from previous drought periods. Currently, they are engaging in increased bush product collection and sales; they are seeking credit purchases, social support, and targeted food relief; they are also migrating to the main towns in search of employment.

Figure 51: Trends in Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice 1kg Central Regions



Pastoral Destitution in Somalia

FSNAU has been assessing the situation of pastoral destitutes since *Gu* 2010 and has since classified them as a separate group of the population in acute food insecurity[15]. This group of the population has been identified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) due to complete depletion of livelihood assets and high reliance on very severe coping mechanisms for survival. In the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 analysis, the pastoral destitute form the majority of the rural/urban population groups that are still identified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). This group is estimated at 98 000 people and is concentrated in six regions of Somalia, including Middle Shabelle, Central (Galgadud and Mudug), Hiraan, Sanaag and Nugaal.

The pastoral destitute in Somalia emerged as a result of the impacts of environmental adversity, prolonged insecurity and the recent clustering of drought years (every 4-5 years), which led to a severe erosion of livestock assets of poor pastoralists.[16] Pastoral destitution was first observed in *Gu* 2008 in the central and the northern regions, and then emerged in Middle Shabelle in the pre-famine period (June 2011). In Sanaag, Nugaal, Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions, the pastoral destitute have mostly clustered in IDP settlements and transitory camps; in central regions they have resettled in the shanty-towns (slum areas). Some of the impoverished pastoralists have been integrated into host communities in their original areas of residence so as to utilize protection mechanisms such as social support and available humanitarian assistance. Currently, the means of survival of the pastoral destitute are: occasional casual labour, sale of bush products, reliance on gifts, social support and food loans.

The *Deyr* 2012/13 findings suggest that the number of pastoral destitute has slightly decreased from their levels in the last season and from the peak of the crisis period (July 2011). This trend was mostly due to three successive favourable seasonal rains, which encouraged destitute pastoralists to attempt restoring their livelihoods by restocking livestock with support from friends and relatives. Specifically, in this season the number of pastoral destitutes in the Central regions decreased by 15 percent from the *Gu* 2012 levels, and by almost 30 percent from the *Gu* 2011 famine period. In the other areas, the number remained relatively unchanged *see the table below*

Affected Regions	Estimated Number of Pastoral Destitutes					
	Gu 2010	*Deyr* 2010	*Gu* 2011	*Deyr* 2011	*Gu* 2012	*Deyr* 2012
Galgadud	17,000	18,000	28,000	25,000	25,000	21,000
Mudug	12,000	14,000	28,000	22,000	22,000	19,000
Hiran	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Nugaal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sanaag	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Middle Shabelle	-	-	47,000	47,000	46,000	46,000
Sool	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	0
Grand Total	41,000	44,000	115,000	106,000	106,000	98,000

Source: *FSNAU progression of humanitarian situation in Somalia*

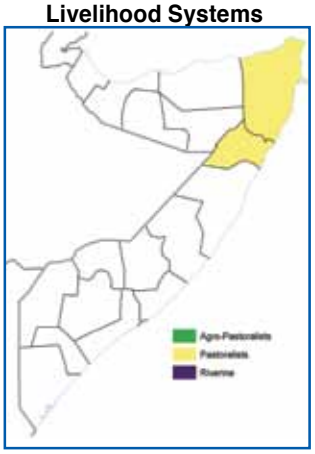
The pastoral destitute who have reinstated their livelihoods still remain vulnerable because of their weak economic position. Their low incomes make it difficult to afford the high costs of water, fodder and animal drugs let alone facilitate a fast pace of recovery. At the same time, many of the pastoral destitute have minimal chances of re-entering the pastoral system as they have been removed from the traditional support structures. Without urgent external support in restoring the livelihoods of the pastoral destitute, this population group will continue to swell the ranks of the urban poor or IDP population groups.

15 The definition adopted by this report is from Sharp, K. et al. (2003). Destitution in Ethiopia's Northeastern Highlands**.** Amhara National Regional State. pp XI. In their definition, "*destitution is a state of extreme poverty that results from the pursuit of 'unsustainable livelihoods', meaning that a series of livelihood shocks and/or negative trends or processes erodes the asset base of already poor and vulnerable households, until they are no longer able to meet their minimum subsistence needs, they lack access to the key productive assets needed to escape from poverty, and they become dependent on public and/or private transfers".* This definition captures a wide range of defining characteristics, outcome indicators, causal processes and livelihood impacts of destitution and fits well with the characteristics and presentation of Somali pastoral destitutes.

16 For more details on drought occurrences in Somalia refer to FSNAU Technical Series Report No. VI 36 Issued in March 4, 2011 pg-34-35 (http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Post-Deyr-2010-11-Technical-Report.pdf)

4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

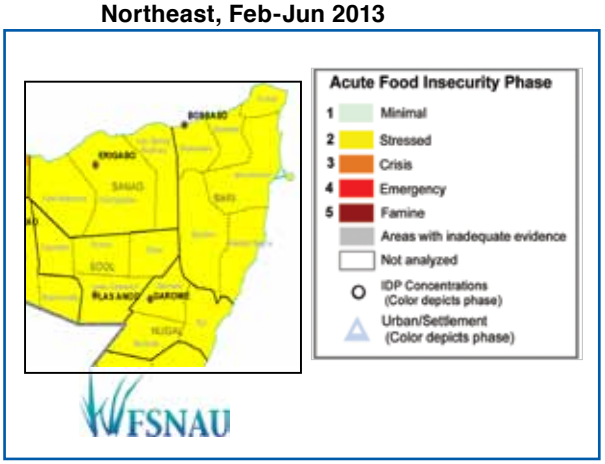
Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation has improved in most of the rural livelihoods in the Northeast regions (Hawd, Addun, Nugal valley, Coastal *Deeh*, Sool Plateau, Dharoor/Karkaar and East Golis). In the January snapshot analysis and in February-June 2013 projection period, all livelihoods are in the **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). Some of the population, estimated at 10 000, still remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), however this number is significantly lower (67%) compared to the situation post-*Gu* 2012 (30 000 people). The population classified in **Emergency** consists of the pastoral destitutes (8 000 people). The most notable improvement is in the Coastal *Deeh* of Bari region - from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Gu* 2012 to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13. All the other livelihoods in the region remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as in the post-*Gu* 2012. Forecasted normal *Gu* 2013 rainfall will have a positive impact on the food security situation during the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013) (Map 19, Tables 28 and 29).

Map 19: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northeast, Feb-Jun 2013



The improvement of the food security situation is mostly attributable to good seasonal performance and continued humanitarian assistance. The positive impact of favourable rains is reflected in: increased own production (milk and meat), including goat milk availability as a result of a medium to high kidding among the small ruminants. Also, income from livestock sales increased due to high selling prices, while cereal prices have declined, which contributed to strengthening the purchasing power of the poor. Improvement in Coastal *Deeh* is mainly due to increased access to income from fishing activities that resumed back in the area, as well as income from livestock sales.

The post-*Deyr* 2012/13 nutrition situation depicts a mixed picture of the status of the livelihood zones compared to the *Gu* 2012 season. The nutrition situation has improved in the populations of Nugal Valley from *Very Critical* to ***Serious*** and from S*erious* to ***Alert*** in the Sool Plateau. The nutrition situation in East Golis, Addun, Hawd and Coastal *Deeh* is sustained in the ***Serious*** phase. The improvements in Nugal Valley and Sool Plateau are linked to improved milk access, dietary diversity and humanitarian intervention (Tables 28 and 29).

Table 28: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bari					
Bandarbayla	8,976	3,000	0	0	0
Bossaso	57,725	17,000	0	0	0
Caluula	27,002	8,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	36,519	11,000	0	0	0
Qandala	26,902	8,000	0	0	0
Qardho	30,881	9,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**188,005**	**56,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	179,633	16,000	14,000	0	8
Regional Total	**367,638**	**72,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**4**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	26,005	7,000	0	0	0
Eyl	25,259	7,000	1,000	0	4
Garoowe	24,596	7,000	1,000	1,000	8
Dan Gorayo	14,732	4,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**90,592**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**	**3**
Urban	54,749	6,000	3,000	0	5
Regional Total	**145,341**	**31,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**4**
North Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	58,007	15,000	0	3,000	5
Galdogob	33,366	8,000	0	2,000	6
Jariiban	32,866	9,000	0	2,000	6
Rural Sub-total	**124,239**	**32,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**6**
Urban	13,408	4,000	2,000	0	15
Regional Total	**137,647**	**36,000**	**2,000**	**7,000**	**7**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**650,626**	**139,000**	**21,000**	**8,000**	**4**

Table 29: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,000	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	9,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**188,005**	**56,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	179,633	16,000	14,000	0	8
Regional Total	**367,638**	**72,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**4**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	11,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	5,000	2,000	0	13
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	6,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	0	1,000	68
Sub-total	**90,592**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**	**3**
Urban	54,749	6,000	3,000	0	5
Regional Total	**145,341**	**31,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**4**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	13,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	17,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	0	7,000	98
Sub-total	**124,239**	**32,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**6**
Urban	13,408	4,000	2,000	0	15
Regional Total	**137,647**	**36,000**	**2,000**	**7,000**	**7**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**650,625**	**139,000**	**21,000**	**8,000**	**4**

Effects On Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

This season, the Northeast received normal to above normal rains, with the exception of some pockets in western parts of Hawd, Nugal valley, and Sool livelihood zones. Pasture and water conditions have improved in most of the livelihood zones impacting positively on livestock body condition (PET Score 3-4). Prices of water remain stable in most livelihood zones; however, in Sool plateau, water prices are expected to increase during *Jilaal* season, due to abnormal in-migration of livestock from the Sool plateau of Sanaag region. During October, 2012, cyclonic rains were received in Bandarbeyla district, which resulted in death of livesock (small ruminants) and the destruction of bridges, tarmac roads and other feeder roads.

Physical Capital

In most of the livelihood zones road infrastructure remains poor, affecting transport mobility and the normal flow of goods and supplies from the main markets to the main settlements and the most remote rural areas. However, there is an improvement and extension of telecommunication services that links the urban and rural areas settlements of the Bari, and Nugal regions. Above normal rains received in the Coastal *Deeh* combined with tropical storms destroyed bridges and parts of the core tarmac road between the main port in Bosasso and the rest of the region. It also destroyed houses and killed notable livestock populations in and along the coastal areas of Bari and in a limited number of settlements in northern parts of Nugal region (Dangoray and Qarxis). The construction of new temporary houses for the IDPs continue in Bosasso, Galkacyo, Garowe and Burtinle by the international NGOs.

Social Capital

Most poor pastoralists are currently getting normal access to social support from both local communities and people from the diaspora. The poor households receive gifts such milk and/or a milking animal from their relatives and friends in the rural areas. Similarly, access to credit in the form of cash or in-kind improved for the poor households as they were able to partially repay their previous debts. In all livelihood zones, remittance levels decreased in line with the improved seasonal performance.

Good pasture condition. Addun, Jariban, FSNAU, Dec 2012

Human Capital

In most rural villages access to education and health services remain limited due to poor administration, inadequate medical supplies and low incentives for the qualified teachers and nurses. There is a general improvement in the nutritional situation of all livelihoods in line with increased access to milk consumption and interventions. The current Post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis classifies the nutrition situation of the population in East Golis/Karkaar/Dharoor livelihood zone of Bari region as ***Serious***. A comprehensive nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 in the East Golis/Karkaar/Dharoor livelihood zone of Bari region recorded a GAM rate of **13.5** percent (10.2-17.5) and SAM rate of **3.4** percent (2.2 – 5.3) and no oedema cases were seen. These rates show a sustained ***Serious*** nutrition situation since *Gu* 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.07** (0.02-0.29) and **0.27** (0.07-1.14) respectively indicate a sustained ***Acceptable*** situation according to UNICEF classification. Results from the nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 in the Sool Plateau livelihood zone of Bari, Sool, Sanaag and Nugal regions reported a GAM rate of **8.4** percent (5.9-11.9) and a SAM rate of **0.9** percent (0.4-1.9); these rates indicate an ***Alert*** situation, which is an improvement from the *Serious* levels of *Gu* 2012. The respective Crude and under five mortality rates of **0.12** (0.05-0.31) and **0.29** (0.07-1.23) among the Sool Plateau show a sustained ***Acceptable*** situation from *Gu* 2012. The nutrition survey conducted in December 2012 among the Nugal Valley population showed a GAM rate of **12.5** percent (9.2 -16.8) and SAM of **2.4** percent (1.4 -4.1), which is an improvement from the *Very Critical* nutrition situation in July 2012. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) and under five death rates (U5DR) of **0.13** (0.04-0.4) and **0.35** (0.09-1.42) respectively, are ***Acceptable***.

A nutrition survey conducted amongst the Coastal *Deeh* population of Nugal, Bari and North Mudug regions in December 2012, reported a GAM rate of **10.2** percent (7.7-13.3) and SAM rate of **1.5** percent (0.8-2.8), indicating a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and no change from the situation in *Gu* 2012. The 90-days retrospective CDR and under-five death rates (U5DR) of **0.19** (0.08-0.43) and **0.56** (0.21-1.46) respectively were recorded, both indicating ***Acceptable*** levels.

Financial Capital

As a result of improved rangeland conditions this season, livestock body condition for all species are average to good (PET 3-4) in most livelihoods of the Northeast regions. In the projected period (Feb-Jun '13) in most pastoral livelihoods, livestock holdings of small ruminants is expected to increase due to medium conception, although this will be below the baseline for small ruminants belonging to poor households. The camel holding is projected to be above the baseline levels in most or all pastoral livelihoods. In December 2012, the price of local quality goat maintained (100%) when compared to a year ago, but slightly decreased (3%) compared to July 2012 in the main markets of Bosasso and Garowe due to increased supply to markets. In most livelihoods, debt levels have declined in this season. However, the debt level in *Coastal Deeh* is still high, estimated at 300 USD on average. Poor households in *Coastal Deeh* were supported with cash for work to access market purchases.

Effects On Livelihood Assets

In normal times, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent comes from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income include livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income for the poor comes from labour employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of the total income. This season, access to milk consumption has increased due to medium kidding and calving in most livelihoods. Similarly, access to market purchases has improved as result of declined cereal prices and increased income from livestock sales.

Average body condition. Sool Plateau, Qardho, FSNAU, Dec, 2012

Food Sources

Own Production: Overall, consumption of own production (meat and milk) significantly improved in most of the livelihoods of the Northeast. This is due to medium calving and kidding rates. The exception is Coastal *Deeh,* where milk availability is below average, as a result of low kidding and calving rates for sheep/goats and camel, respectively.

Market Purchase: This season, the purchasing power across wealth groups improved as a result of the high livestock prices and declined prices for both local and imported food commodities. In Bossaso and Garowe markets, the rice price decreased in December 2012 compared to July 2012 (14%), compared to the same month a year ago (24%) and compared to the 5-year average (17%), owing to the increased trade flow from Bossaso port. This has led to an improvement in the ToT between the local goat and staple cereals (rice) which amounted to 89 kg/head in December 2012, indicating an increase

of 11, 31 and 46 percent since July 2012, December 2011 and the 5-year average respectively (Figure 52). Similarly, the ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum has also increased significantly (50%, 100% and 20%) in the same comparison periods, standing at 6 kg/daily wage rate in December 2012 (Figure 53). Prices of imported commodities like rice and sugar indicate a maintained trend from December 2012 to January 2013, however wheat flour price increased slightly (4%) in January 2013 from December 2012 due to a reduced supply in Bossaso port.

Income Sources

Income from livestock and livestock products (milk) improved as a result of improved livestock body condition, increased milk availability and high livestock prices. In December 2012, the price of local quality goat maintained (100%) when compared to a year ago, but slightly declined (3%) when compared to July 2012 in the main markets of Bosasso and Garowe due to an increased supply to markets. As a result of the enhanced income from livestock and milk sales, most of the pastoralists were able to repay part of their accumulated debts during *Hagaa.* Debt levels are in decline in all livelihoods except Coastal *Deeh,* where they slightly increased (7%) in December 2012 when compared to July 2012 levels (from 280 USD to 300 USD). The daily labour wage rate in Garowe and Bossaso markets increased by (14%, 6% and 30%) when compared to a year ago, the first half of the year and the 5-year average, respectively. This is attributed to a massive labour migration to Mogadishu, where the demand for labour is very high. Income from frankincense has improved since *Gu* 2012 due to increased production. Similarly, income from fishing activities has increased this season due to resumption of fishing operations in the coastal areas as result of effective anti-piracy operations carried out in the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden.

Coping Strategies

In the most affected livelihood of Coastal *Deeh*, the vulnerable poor pastoral households are currently receiving the normal traditional social support from relatives and friends in the rural areas; sharing of milk and milking animals. Similarly, access to cash gifts and loans from better-off and middle groups has improved, since income from milk/livestock sales increased. Food relief support by the international agencies and Muslim organizations has also impacted positively on asset protection.

Figure 52: Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice 1Kg (Garowe)

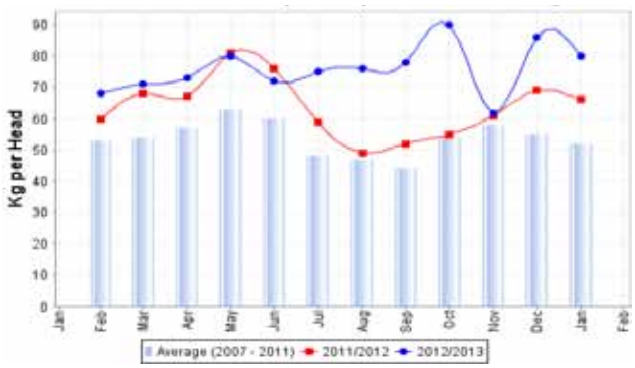
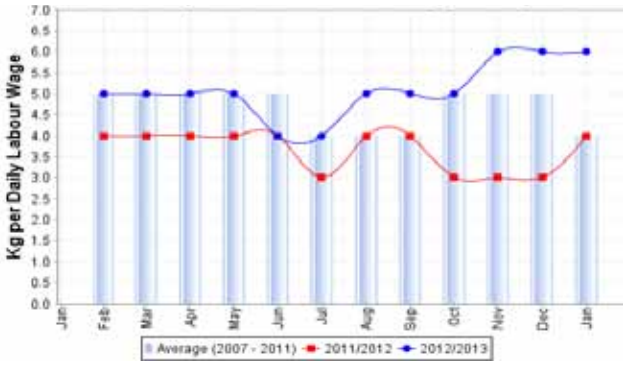
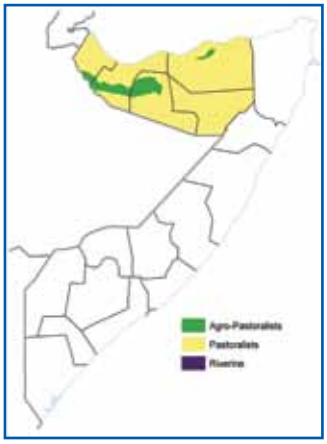


Figure 53: Terms of Trade Labour to Red Sorghum 1Kg (Bossaso and Garowe)



4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

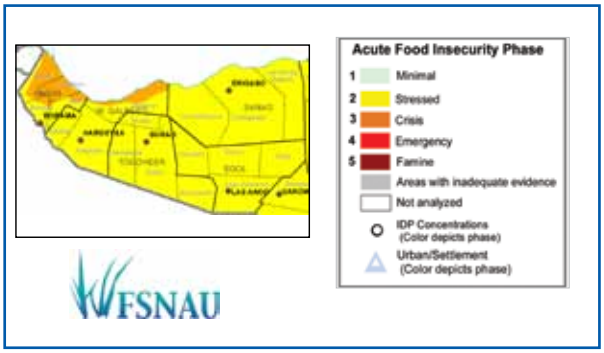
Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation improved in most of the livelihoods in the Northwest regions, following favourable *Deyr* 2012 rains, which led to increased own production. Exceptions are parts of West Guban, Nugal valley and most of Sool Plateau, which received below normal rains. West Guban livelihood of Awdal and W/Galbeed remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) as in the post-*Gu* 2012, while the rest of the livelihoods are in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In January 2013, the total number of the rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) were estimated at 40 000 people, representing a significant decline (56%) from the post-*Gu* 2012 estimates (90 000 people). The pastoral destitute group comprises the population in **Emergency** phase (7 000 people). The number of rural people in ***Stressed*** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 270 000. In the projection period (Feb-Jun 2013), the total number of people identified in acute food security crisis is expected to remain the same as the January 2013 levels (Map 20, Tables 30 and 31).

Map 20: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northwest, Feb-Jun 2013



The main contributing factors to the improved food security situation include: increased own production (crop and livestock); increased humanitarian interventions; strengthened purchasing power of the local population as a result of reduced local and imported cereal prices and favourable livestock prices. The food security situation is likely to improve in the projected period in most of the livelihoods due to forecasted normal *Gu* 2013 rainfall. Exceptions are in the Guban zone (Awdal, W/Galbeed), which normally do not receive rains during the *Gu* season. In the agropastoral areas *Gu-Karan* production was good due to a favourable *Karan* (Jul-Sep) season. Forecasted normal *Gu* rainfall is expected to impact positively on the rangeland resources (pasture and water), and livestock production and reproduction.

Poor pasture, Nugal valley. Hudun. FSNAU Dec 2012

The Post *Deyr* 2012/13 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows either an improvement or sustained nutrition situation in Northwest livelihoods compared to the situation in *Gu* 2012. The nutrition situation among the population in West Golis and Nugal Valley livelihoods has improved from *Very Critical* in *Gu* 2012 to ***Critical*** and ***Serious*** respectively. Similarly, the nutrition situation among the population in the Hawd livelihood has improved from the *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012 to the current ***Serious***. In Sool Plateau, the nutrition situation is ***Alert,*** indicating an improvement from *Serious* in *Gu* 2012. The improvement is mainly attributed to an improved food security situation especially increased household milk access in West Golis, Nugal valley and Hawd livelihoods. The increased milk availability and access follows the positive performance of the *Deyr* 2012 rains, which resulted in improved water and pasture availability and thus, good livestock body conditions and production. The livestock that was reportedly out-migrated from these livelihoods in Post *Gu* 2012 seasons have since returned, boosting access to livestock products and livestock-related income. The situation of high morbidity, in particularly related to a measles outbreak reported in Burao and Ainabo districts that was a significant aggravating factor in the nutrition situation in Nugal and Hawd livelihoods in *Gu* 2012, has improved. On the other hand, the nutrition situation among the populations in the East Golis/Gebi Valley and Agropastoral livelihoods has remained stable at ***Serious*** levels since *Deyr* 2011/12. Good cereal harvest in the agropastoral livelihoods has enhanced cereal access in the area, as well as income from the sale of cereals and other agricultural produce, thereby improving the nutrition situation.

Table 30: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
Baki	16,923	5,000	2,000	0	12
Borama	132,695	25,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	22,094	7,000	5,000	0	23
Zeylac	22,801	8,000	5,000	0	22
Rural Sub-total	**194,513**	**45,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	110,942	7,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**52,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**4**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	18,683	6,000	4,000	0	21
Gebiley	53,717	12,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	137,513	30,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**209,913**	**48,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Urban	490,432	22,000	32,000	0	7
Regional Total	**700,345**	**70,000**	**36,000**	**0**	**5**
Togdheer					
Burco	191,748	51,000	1,000	0	1
Buuhoodle	28,821	7,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	30,924	8,000	0	0	0
Sheikh	27,400	9,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**278,893**	**75,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Urban	123,402	22,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**97,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Ceel Afweyn	53,638	19,000	2,000	0	4
Ceerigaabo	83,748	21,000	2,000	2,000	5
Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	25,000	3,000	5,000	10
Rural Sub-total	**214,288**	**65,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Urban	56,079	13,000	5,000	0	9
Regional Total	**270,367**	**78,000**	**12,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Sool					
Caynabo	24,026	8,000	1,000	0	4
Laas Caanood	50,606	16,000	2,000	0	4
Taleex	20,983	7,000	2,000	0	10
Xudun	15,528	6,000	1,000	0	6
Rural Sub-total	**111,143**	**37,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**5**
Urban	39,134	5,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**150,277**	**42,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**4**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**339,000**	**67,000**	**7,000**	**4**

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

This *Deyr* season, rains were moderate to light in most parts of the Northwest region. As a result, pasture and browse conditions are average in Hawd, Golis and upper Nugal valley, but poor in most of Sool Plateau, lower Nugal valley and Guban of Zeylac and east of Berbera districts. Water condition is average to good in most livelihood zones leading to average water prices (USD 0.2/ Jerrycan) in most of the region. However, in Sool Plateau water prices increased by 38 percent in December 2012 when compared to a year ago, due to below normal rains. The recent *Hays* rains in Guban of Zeylac and eastern Berbera were below average impacting negatively on pasture conditions. In most livelihoods, livestock migration has been normal with the exception of Sool Plateau where livestock migrated abnormally to the Bari region of Northeast.

Physical Capital

Transportation networks, particularly the road infrastructure, in most parts of the Northwest are fairly good, except in the Golis/ Guban/Gebi and Nugal Valley livelihood zones where roads are rough and impassable during rainy seasons. Most boreholes in the pastoral livelihoods, which serve large populations during critical periods are currently not functional and require immediate rehabilitation. Similarly, most *berkads* in Hawd, upper Nugal, and Sool Plateau livelihood zones only hold limited water during the rainy seasons due to aging and lack of routine maintenance.

Social Capital

This season, the extent and availability of the traditional social support base for the poor is average in most of the pastoral livelihoods, due to increased income from livestock sales and milk-sharing by the middle and better-off groups with poor household groups. There have been reports of social support like *kaalmo* and *amaah* (food on loan, food gifts and cash gifts) in Guban, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley being needed due to asset reduction from previous droughts.

Table 31: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Feb-Jun 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	17,000	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	10,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	18,000	12,000	0	28
Sub-total	**194,513**	**45,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	110,942	7,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**52,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**4**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	8,000	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	6,000	4,000	0	23
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	18,000	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	16,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**48,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Urban	490,432	22,000	32,000	0	7
Regional Total	**700,345**	**70,000**	**36,000**	**0**	**5**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	8,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	58,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	4,000	1,000	0	8
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	5,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**75,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Urban	123,402	22,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**97,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	13,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	9,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	14,000	2,000	0	5
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	22,000	5,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	7,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	0	7,000	111
Sub-total	**214,288**	**65,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Urban	56,079	13,000	5,000	0	9
Regional Total	**270,367**	**78,000**	**12,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	8,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	26,000	5,000	0	7
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	3,000	1,000	0	13
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**111,143**	**37,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**5**
Urban	39,134	5,000	0	0	0
Regional Total	**150,277**	**42,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**4**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**339,000**	**67,000**	**7,000**	**4**

Human Capital

In most of the rural livelihood, access to social services is limited due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of professional staff. This season, school attendance has increased due to normal pastoral migration. The results of the nutrition surveys conducted in December 2012 among West Golis/Guban populations recorded a GAM rate of **17.3** percent (13.5-21.9) and a SAM rate of **2.1** percent (1.2-3.6) indicating a ***Critical*** nutrition situation and an improvement from the *Very Critical* situation in *Gu* 2012. In Nugal Valley, results show a GAM rate of **12.5** percent (9.2-16.8) and a SAM rate of **2.4** percent (1.4-5.2), indicating a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and a significant improvement from the *Very Critical* situation reported in *Gu* 2012. The assessment conducted among the Hawd livelihood population recorded a GAM rate of **14.6** percent (10.6-19.8) and a SAM rate of **3.0** percent (1.7-5.2), indicating a ***Serious*** nutrition situation which is an improvement when compared with *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2012. A similar trend of improvement is recorded among the population in Sool plateau, where the current GAM rate of **8.4** percent (5.9-11.9) and SAM rate of **0.9** percent (0.4-1.9) indicate an ***Alert*** nutrition situation and an improvement from *Serious* levels recorded in *Gu* 2012. On the other hand, a GAM rate of **11.3** percent (9.1-13.9) and a SAM rate of **2.7** percent (0.9-3.2) recorded among the population in East Golis/Gebi Valley and a GAM rate of **14.6** percent

(10.6-19.8) and SAM rate of **3.0** percent (1.7-5.2) recorded in Agro-pastoral livelihoods indicate a sustained ***Serious*** nutrition situation in both livelihoods since *Gu* 2012. Crude and under five death rates are <1 and <2 respectively in all livelihoods indicating an *Acceptable* situation according to UNICEF classification.

Financial Capital

This season the livestock body condition for all species has improved to average and good (PET 3-4) in most livelihoods of the northwest regions. In the projected period (Feb-Jun 2013), in most pastoral livelihoods, livestock holding of small ruminants is expected to increase due to medium conception in *Deyr* season. Camel holding is projected to be above baseline levels in all pastoral livelihoods (Hawd and Golis Guban). In most of the agropastoral settlements, the poor households have cereal stocks available until April 2013 due to average *Gu-Karan* harvest in this season. Access to farm labour such as harvesting and farm protection is average. In all the pastoral livelihoods debt levels amongst the poor households indicate a declining trend, although slight increases are expected in the coming months among the pastoral livelihoods of Sool Plateau due to abnormal out-migration and increasing water costs. Access to loans for the majority of poor households is normal, as many outstanding previous debts have been repaid.

Average body and pasture. Hawd, Burao, FSNAU, Dec 2012

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In a normal year, 60-80 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent of their diet is comprised of livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee available from own production. Additionally, livestock sales are the highest source of income (50-65%) for the poor pastoralists, supplemented by income from employment (25-30%), as well as from livestock product sales (15-25%). The middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Own production, including crop and livestock products, is the main source of food for poor agropastoralists (86%); income is derived from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), crop sales (4%), as well as fodder and grass sales. This season, the food and income sources of the poor in most key pastoral livelihoods of the northwest regions have improved due to increased own production and income from livestock. There is some improvement of access to food and income for people in East-Golis due to improved terms of trade between livestock and increased income from frankincense. Milk production for consumption is still poor in Guban of Awdal and W/Galbeed. Crop harvest in the agropastoral livelihood has improved this season as a result of normal *Gu/Karan* rains.

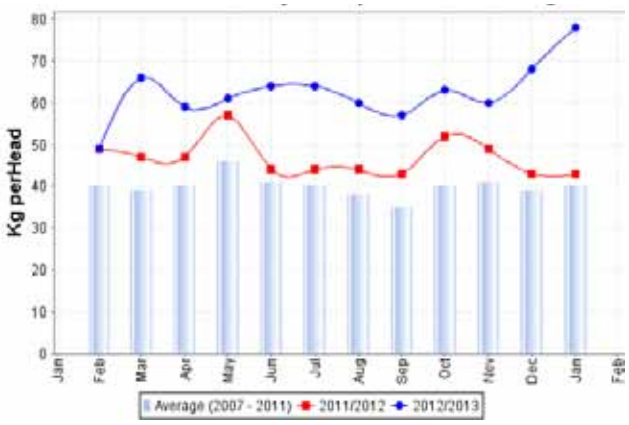
Food Sources

Own Production: Milk availability is average in Hawd, Nugal valley, West Golis, and East Golis due to medium to high kidding and camel calving. The exception is the Sool Plateau where milk availability is below average due to livestock out-migration. In West-Guban of Awdal and W/Galbeed, milk availability is poor due to zero to low calving and kidding (poor conception *Deyr* 2011 and *Gu* 2012). In the agropastoral livelihoods, access to cattle milk is average as a result of medium calving rates. Own cereal crop harvest in the Northwest Agropastoral is good due to normal *Gu/Karan* rainfall. The overall crop production is estimated at 73 000 MT which is 7 percent higher than *Gu/Karan* 2011 production. In Awdal, cereal production is estimated at 121 percent of *Gu* 2011 and 85 percent of the PET average (2010-2011). In W/Galbeed cereal crop production is estimated 97 percent of *Gu* 2011 and 109 percent of the PET average, while in Togdheer cereal crop harvest is estimated 572 percent of *Gu* 2011 and 153 percent of the PET average. Overall, food sources have improved in the agropastoral areas due to increased availability of cereal stocks, milk and meat. The total cereal production is estimated at 72 830 MT of sorghum and maize (107% of Gu/karan 2011 and 104% of PET (2010-2011) (Figure 54).

Figure 54: *Gu*-Karan Cereal Production (1998-2012)

Good Sorghum Crop Harvest. Dila, Baki, Awdal. FSNAU, November 2012

Figure 55: Trends in Terms of Trade Local Quality To Imported Red Rice 1Kg - Northwest



Market Purchase: In most markets of the Northwest, local cereal availability is normal owing to a good harvest, increased trade within the region, and trade with southern Somalia and Ethiopia. Prices of white sorghum declined on average by 12, 3 and 10 percent in December 2012 when compared to a year ago, six months ago and the 5-year average in the combined main markets of the Northwest. Rice prices have also declined in Hargeisa (15% and 1%) compared to a year ago and the 5-year average respectively; in Burao market, rice prices remained the same as a year ago, but declined by 11 percent when compared to the 5-year average. Similarly, rice prices have also declined in the Somali shilling markets of Lascanood and Ceerigabo (18% and 36% from Dec 2011; 18% and 36% compared to 5-year average; and 5% and 28% from the July 2012 levels, respectively).

The ToT of cereal (white sorghum) to labour wage increased in the main markets of Borama (140%), Burao (50%), Erigavo (33%) and Lasanod (40%) in December 2012 compared to a year ago and were higher than the 5-year average in all main markets. This is due to the decreased cereal prices in the markets. ToT between local quality goat to rice increased in all the main markets as of December 2012 (Figure 55) - Hargeisa (93%), Borama (158%), Burao (14%), Lasanod (13%) and Erigavo (62%) due to increased goat price and stable rice price. Similarly, the ToT indicate increased trends in all main markets when compared to the 5-year average. In Northwest main markets, rice price declined slightly by 6 and 2 percent when compared to a year ago and the 5-year average respectively. Similarly sugar prices declined in December 2012 (8% and 3%) when compared to a year ago and the previous six months. Contrarily, vegetable oil prices increased by 17, 28 and 7 percent when compared to a year ago, the 5-year average and the previous six months, due to a reduced supply from Berbera port.

Income Sources

In most key pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Northwest regions, income from livestock and livestock product sales increased owing to improved body condition, high livestock prices and increased livestock production due to medium to high kidding rates and low camel calving. However, poor pastoral households in the West Guban zone and Sool have limited income from livestock product sales due to out-migration of livestock from Sool Plateau to Bari region and zero to low calving and kidding in West Guban. There are high tensions over the election results in Zeylac district, which will impact negatively on labour migration of poor households to Djibouti. In the main markets of the region, local quality goat prices have increased looking at December 2012 compared to a year ago - Burao (13%), Hargeisa (64%), Borama (93%) and Erigavo (5%). Prices are also higher than the July 2012 levels and the 5-year average (2007-2011). Income from gum and frankincense collection in East Golis has improved since last *Gu* 2012. In the agropastoral areas, the income from crop sales and grass fodder has improved owing to the normal performance of *Gu/Karan* seasons, which resulted in good harvests. In December 2012, livestock export in the Berbera is estimated at 3 512 602 heads, which is slightly higher (4%) than the exports in the year 2011 (3 362 899 heads). However, the poor households in the affected pastoral livelihood of the West Guban zone did not benefit from the high export demand owing to the limited or lack of export quality animals.

Coping Strategies

Poor households in the affected livelihoods of the West Guban zone are employing crisis coping strategies due to overstretched traditional social support. They rely more on food loans and cash gifts, and increasingly the distress sales of breeding animals. However, the households have benefitted from humanitarian interventions geared at improving food access and asset protection by various agencies and the Somali diaspora. In the projection period (Feb-Jun 2013), the planned interventions remain the same as the previous *Gu* 2012 season.

5. APPENDICES

5.1 BACKGROUND AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was first developed in 2004 by the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU/FSNAU). Since then, FSNAU has been progressively developing and using this tool to classify different food security situations. Given the success of the IPC in Somalia, a number of food security-oriented agencies formed a global partnership for the further development and use of the IPC including: FAO, WFP, USAID-funded FEWS NET, Oxfam GB, CARE, SCF-UK/US, and the Joint Research Centre of the European Union. Together with national governments, these international agencies and many others at regional and national levels are collaborating to continue the development and use of the IPC in other countries.

In late 2007, a decision was made by the International IPC Steering Committee to introduce some technical improvements and changes to the existing IPC Version 1.0, including a number of structural revisions and standardization of the cartographic protocols. In 2012, a revised IPC Version 2.0 will be released, which will introduce revised standards based on field application and expert consultation over the past several years. The IPC Version 2.0 was developed by IPC Global Support Unit based on numerous consultations with IPC country analysts, academic studies, and direct inputs from the IPC Technical Advisory Group (a group of food security experts representing the IPC partner agencies and other organizations). The IPC version 2.0 was officially launched in October 2012.

By definition, IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the nature and severity of food insecurity. Its purpose is to consolidate complex analysis of food security situations for evidence-based decision support. It is designed from the perspective of decision making. Thus, rather than 'pushing' complex information to decision makers, the IPC is designed to be demand driven-taking stock of the essential aspects of situation analysis that decision makers consistently require. Given the inherent complexity of food security analysis, data limitations, and diverse contexts; the IPC protocols include practical tools and processes to ensure these questions are answered - as best as possible - in a comparable, transparent, reliable, relevant, and consensus-based manner. The IPC is not an assessment methodology or data collection tool. It does not replace the need for continued investment in comprehensive data collection mechanisms. Rather the IPC approach utilizes the available information to classify the nature and severity of the food security situation, around the needs of decision makers as well as, contributes to making food security actions more effective, needs-based, strategic, and timely.

The IPC approach is designed to be applicable in any context irrespective of the type of food insecurity, hazard, socio-economic, livelihood, institutional, or data context. Although the IPC is designed to structure the analysis process as systematically as possible, it requires critical thinking on the part of the food security analysts as it is not based on a mathematical model. As such, the analysts are required to have strong understanding of the concepts and technical details of conducting food security, nutrition, and livelihoods analysis. Further, because the IPC relies on a consensus-based approach, it requires the analysts to be conscious of, and minimize, any potential biases in their analysis. This is achieved through a critical evaluation of the available evidence in support of an agreed food security classification.

The IPC Version 2 has four functions: (1) Building Technical Consensus, (2) Classifying Severity and Causes, (3) Communicating for Action, and (4) Quality Assurance. Each function includes protocols (tools and procedures) that *Gu*ide the work of food security analysts. By systematizing these core and essential aspects of food security analysis, the IPC contributes to developing standards and building capacity for food security professionals.

Some key revisions in Version 2.0 include:

- Organizing the IPC tools and processes around the four functions stated above
- Introducing an IPC analytical framework that builds from and draws together four commonly used conceptual frameworks: Risk = *f* (Hazard, Vulnerability), Sustainable Livelihoods Approach, Nutrition Conceptual Model, and the four 'dimensions' of food security (availability, access, utilization, and stability).
- Condensing the IPC reference outcomes just four (food consumption, livelihood change, nutrition, and mortality), complimented by an open set of contribution factors. This will further enable comparable results across different contexts.
- Clarifying and revising units of analysis including spatial, population, and temporal units
- Clarifying the early warning function of the IPC by having two time periods for analysis of acute food insecurity: current situation and projected most likely scenario.
- Clarifying how to account for humanitarian assistance in the analysis.
- Introducing a Reference Table and associated tools for analyzing Chronic Food Insecurity.
- Improving the communication tools (previously known as the cartographic protocols) to include additional aspects of core communication

- Clarifying the technical consensus process
- Restructuring the IPC analysis templates to improve usability and analytical rigor
- Introducing simple tools for identifying causes.
- Introducing tools and further *Gu*idelines for quality assurance

IPC Version 2.0 distinguishes between two conditions of food insecurity - acute and chronic. Acute food insecurity is a snapshot in time of the current or projected severity of the situation, regardless of the causes, context, or duration. Chronic food insecurity is the prevalence of persistent food insecurity, that is, levels of food insecurity that continue even in the absence of hazards/shocks or high frequency of years with acute food insecurity. For acute food insecurity, the IPC has two units of classification: Area-based (i.e., the overall population within a given area), and Household Group-based (i.e., relatively homogenous groups of households with regards to food security outcomes). **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification** provides Reference Outcomes (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, and Mortality) and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity for the population in a given area (Table 1). Unless otherwise stated, the analysis is based on the whole population in the area. Within a given area, there can be multiple groups of households experiencing different Phases of food insecurity. **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification** provides a general description, reference outcomes, and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity at the household level (Table 33). In this way, groups of relatively homogenous households can be classified in different Phases within a given area. The reference indicators are organized according to the IPC Analytical Framework. These include Outcomes of household food security (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, Mortality) and Contributing Factors (Hazards & Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability, Human water requirements).

Table 32: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

		Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine *(evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting, and CDR is required to classify Famine)*
Area Outcomes	Food Consumption & Livelihood Change	More than 80% of households in the area are comfortably able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies & livelihoods are stable	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2, 3, 4, or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3, 4, or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5
	Nutritional Status	**Wasting Prevalence**: <3% **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: <10%	**Wasting Prevalence**: 3-10%, unstable **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: 10-20%	**Wasting Prevalence**: 10- 15% OR > usual & increasing **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: 20-40% , 1.5 x greater than reference	**Wasting Prevalence**: 15 – 30%; OR > usual & increasing **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: >40%	**Wasting Prevalence**: >30% **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: far > 40%
	Mortality	**CDR**: <0.5/10,000/day **U5DR**: ≤1/10,000/day	**CDR**: <0.5/10,000/day **U5DR**: ≤1/10,000/day	**CDR**: 0.5-1/10,000/day **U5DR**: 1-2/10,000/day	**CDR**: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference **U5DR**: 2-4/10,000/day	**CDR**: >2/10,000/day **U5DR**: >4/10,000/day
General Response Objectives		***Cross-Cutting Objectives***: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	***Priority***: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	***Priority***: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	***Priority***: Save Lives & Livelihoods	***Priority***: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

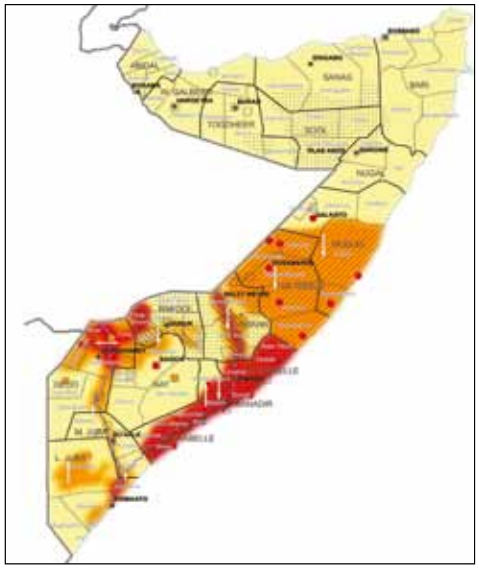
Table 33: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification *Deyr* 2012/13

		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophic
Phase Name and Description		· *HH group is able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* · *HH group food consumption is reduced but minimally adequate without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* · *HH group has significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition;* ***OR*** · *HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* · *HH group has extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality;* ***OR*** · *HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistanca:* *HH group has near complete lack of food and/or other basic needs where starvation, death, and destitution are evident.*
Household Outcomes (measure or inferred)	**Food Consumption** (Quantity & Nutritional Quality)	*HH group is able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies.*	**Quantity**: minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) & unstable ***HDDS***: deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical, based on 12 food groups) ***FCS:*** *acceptable consumption (but deteriorating)* ***HHS****: none or slight (0-1)* ***CSI****: = reference, but unstable* ***HEA****: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit*	**Quantity**: significant gap OR 2,100 kcal pp/day via asset stripping ***HDDS***: severe deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) ***FCS****: borderline consumption* ***HHS:*** *moderate (2-3)* ***CSI****: > reference and* increasing ***HEA****: Substantial Livelihood Protection deficit OR small Survival Deficit <20%*	**Quantity**: extreme gap; much below 2,100kcal pp/day ***HDDS****: <4 out of 12 food groups* ***FCS****: poor consumption* ***HHS:*** *severe (4-6)* ***CSI****: Significantly > reference* ***HEA****: Survival Deficit >20% but <50%*	**Quantity**: effectively complete gap ***HDDS*** *<3 out of 12 food groups* ***FCS****:* [below] *poor consumption* ***HHS****: severe (6)* ***CSI****: far > reference* ***HEA****: Survival Deficit >50%*
	Livelihood Change (Assets & Strategies)	**Livelihood:** Sustainable strategies and assets **Coping Strategies**: normal and not irreversible	**Livelihood:** Stressed strategies and assets **Coping Strategies**: 'insurance strategies'	**Livelihood:** Accelerated Depletion of strategies and assets **Coping**: 'crisis strategies'	**Livelihood:** Irreversible Depletion of strategies and assets **Coping:** 'distress strategies'	**Livelihood:** Near Complete Collapse of strategies and assets **Coping**: effectively no ability to cope
	Nutritional Status *(due to food deficits)*	No presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of moderately acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of severely acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of several severely acutely malnourished people in households
	Mortality	Unchanged	Unchanged	Marginal increase; unstable	Significant increase	Death due to starvation is evident in hhs
Contributing Factors	**Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability**	*Adequate and short term stable*	Stressed, borderline adequate, and short-term unstable	Inadequate and short-term unstable	Extremely inadequate and short-term unstable	Effectively no availability, access, and utilization. Volatile.
	Water	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; stable	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; unstable	**Water**: 7.5 to 15 liters pppd	**Water**: 4 to 7.5 liters pppd	**Water**: <4 liters pppd
	Hazards & Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability and stressing livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in large loss of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits
General Response Objectives		***Cross-Cutting Objectives:*** *(1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring*				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	***Priority***: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	***Priority***: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	***Priority***: Save lives & livelihoods	***Priority***: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

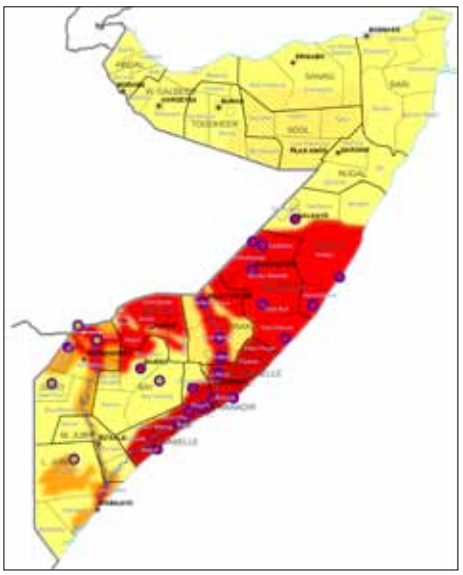
5.2 TIME-SERIES OF THE INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATIONS (IPC) MAPS FOR SOMALIA

5.2.1 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Rural Maps for Somalia 2007/08 – 2012/13

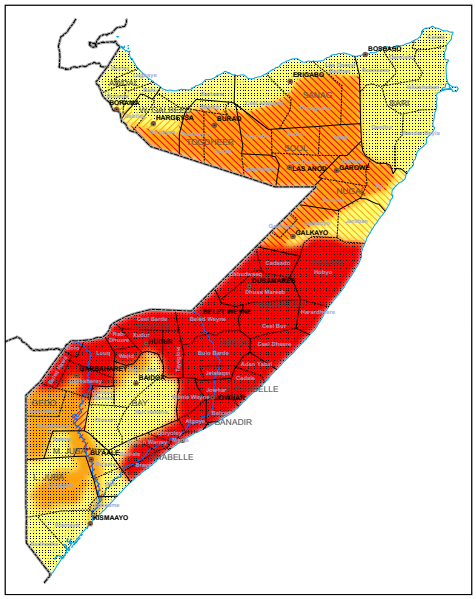
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2007/08



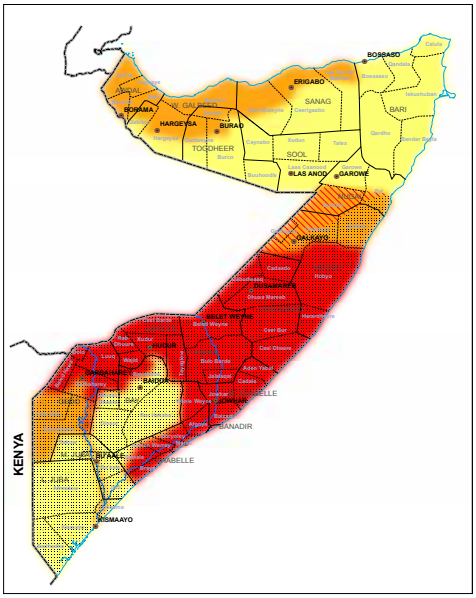
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2007/08 updated April 2008



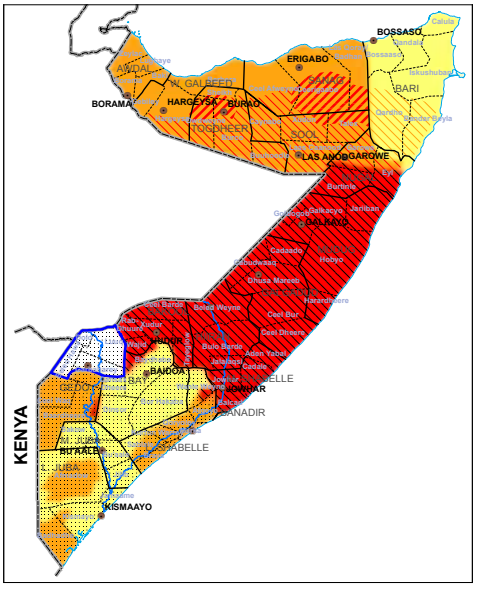
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2008



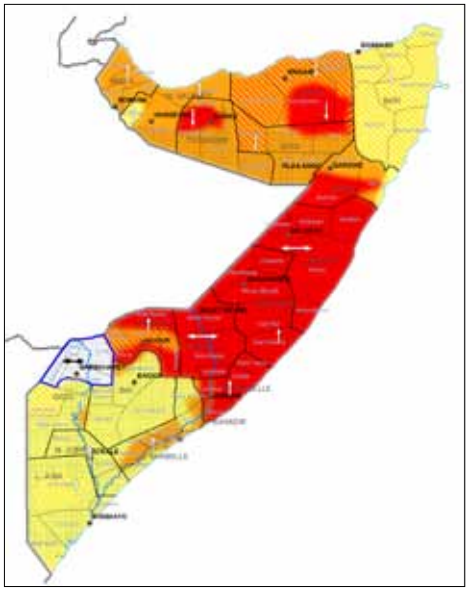
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2008/09



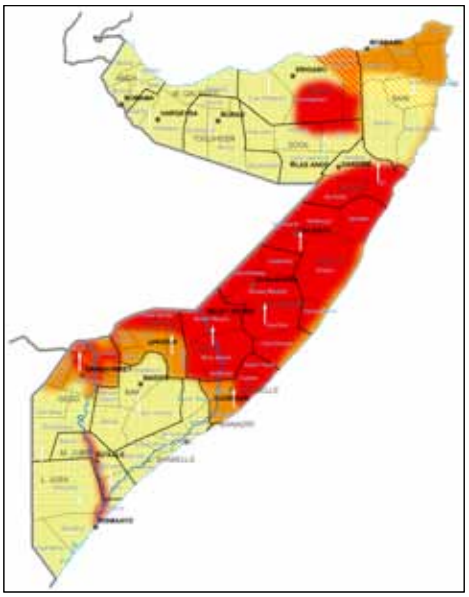
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2009



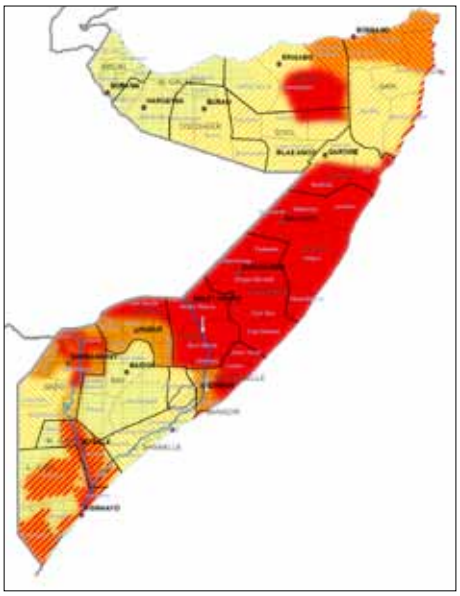
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2009/10



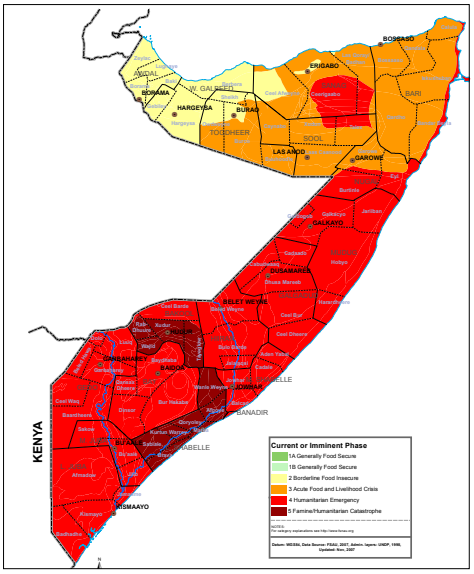
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2010



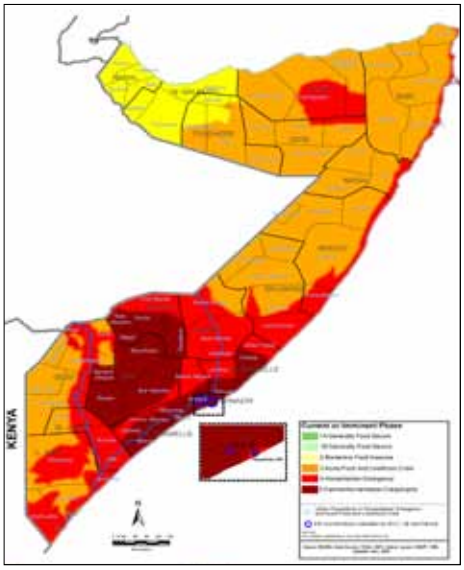
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2010/11



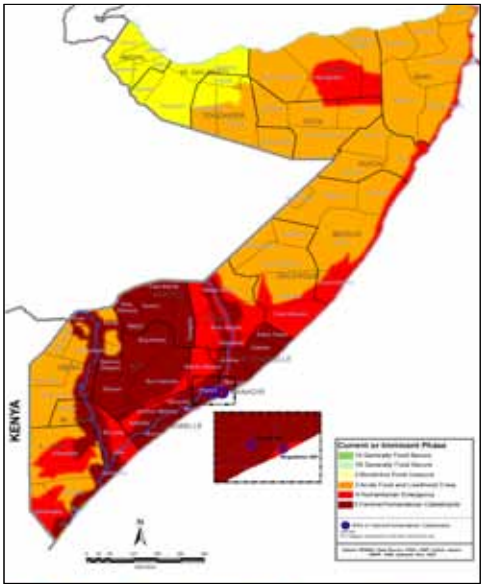
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2011 (Jul 2011)



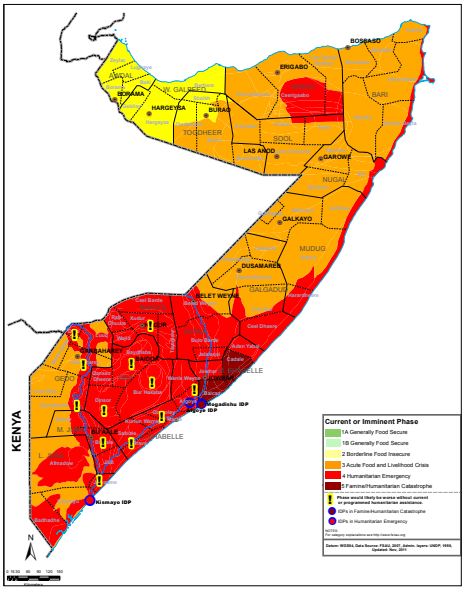
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2011(Aug-Sep 2011)



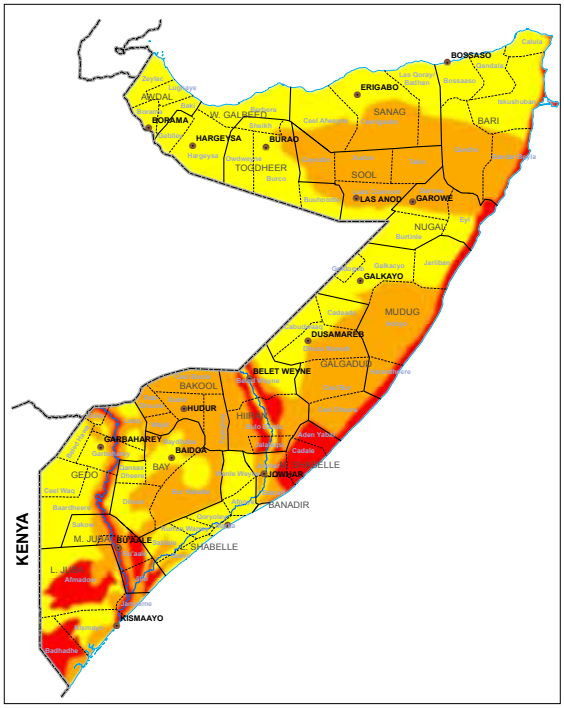
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2011(Oct-Dec 2011)



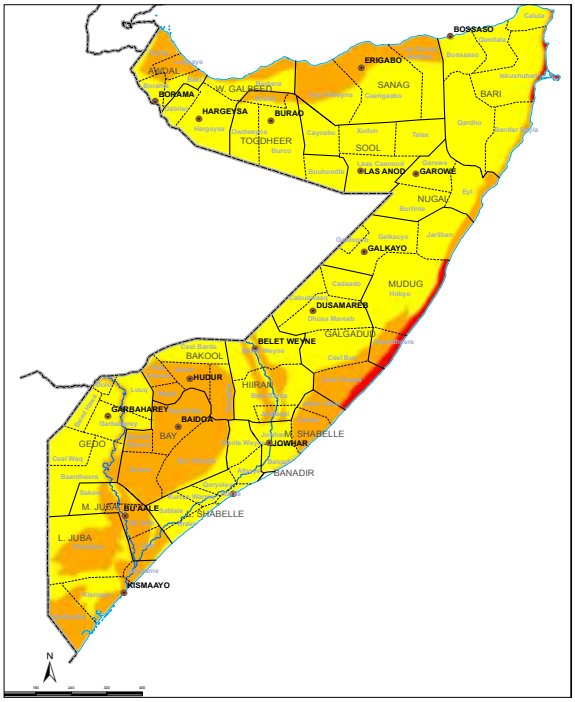
Rural IPC Post *Gu* 2011 (Nov -Dec, 2011)



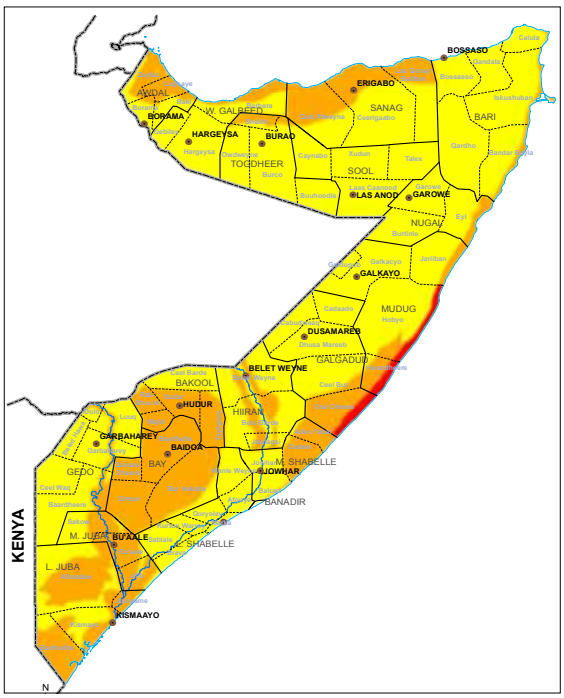
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2011/12 (Feb - Jun 2012)



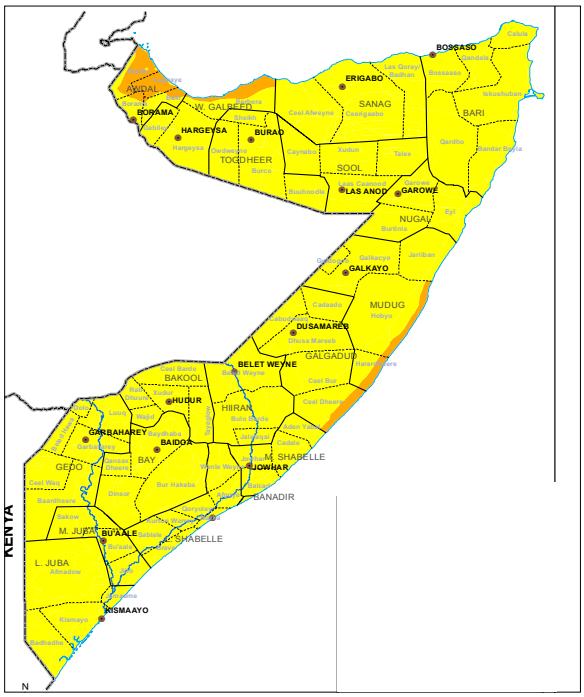
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Jul 2012)



Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Aug-Dec 2012)

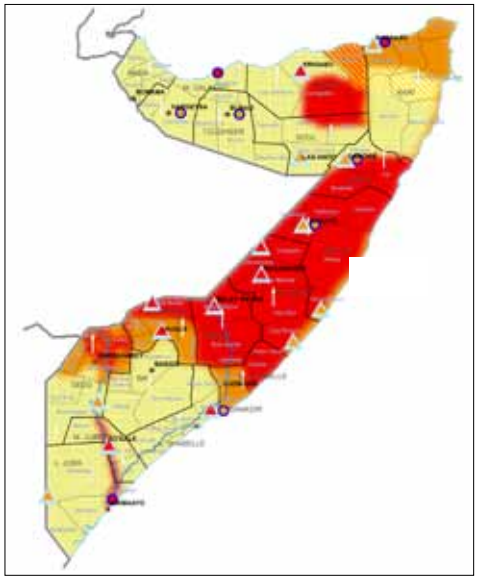


Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* 2012/'13 (Jan 2013)

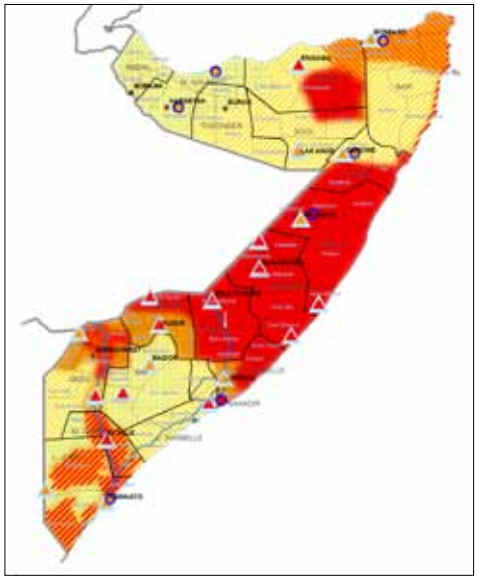


5.2.2 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Combined (Rural, Urban and IDP) Maps for Somalia

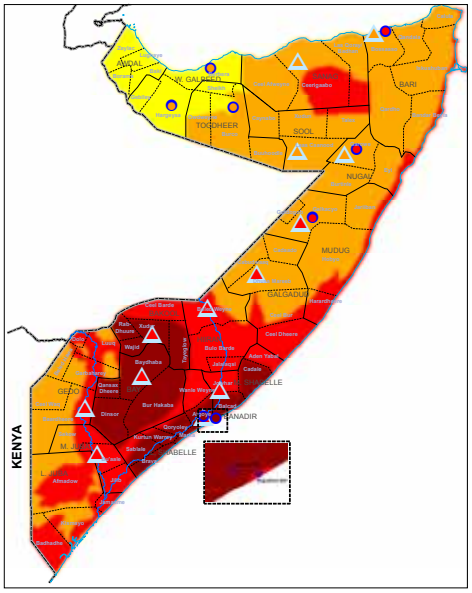
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2010



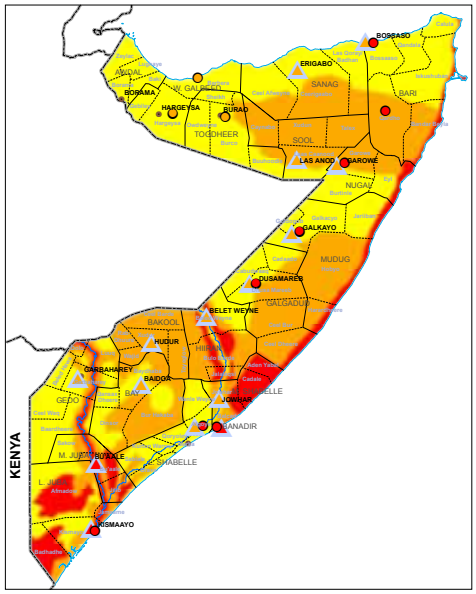
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2010/11



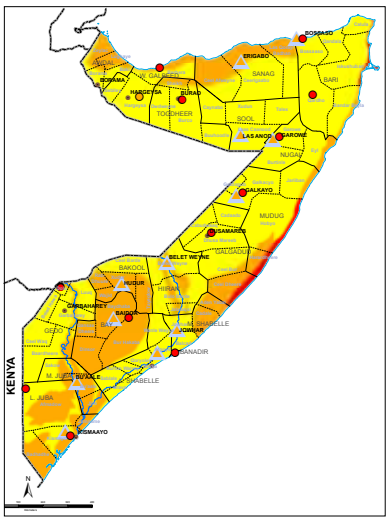
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2011



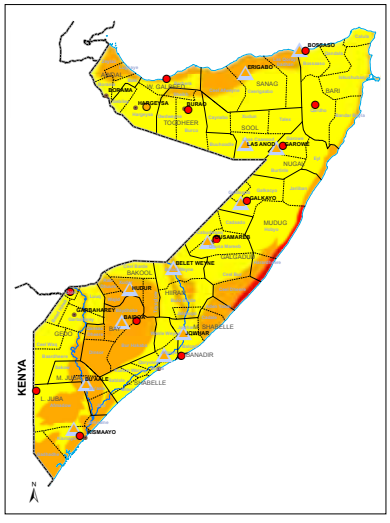
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2011/12



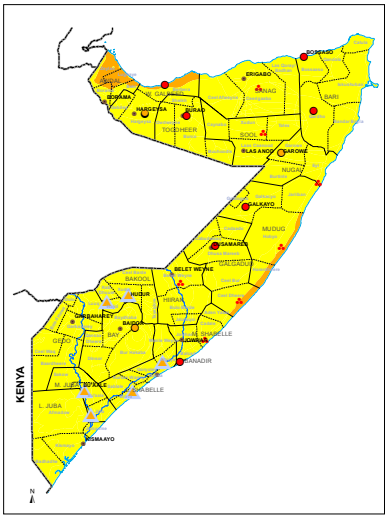
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Jul 2012)



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Aug-Dec 2012)

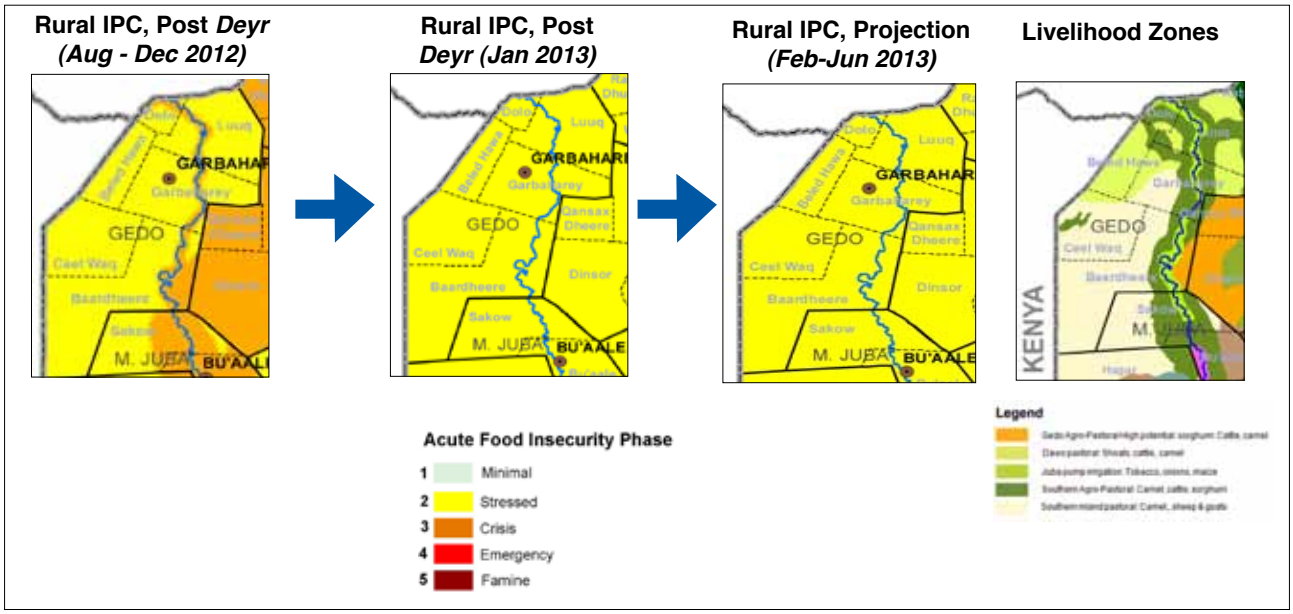


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2012 (Feb 2013)



5.3 PROGRESSION OF HUMANITARIAN SITUATION FROM POST *GU* 2012 TO Post *DEYR* 2012/13

5.3.1 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Gedo Region from *Gu* 2012 to Post Post *Deyr* 2012/13



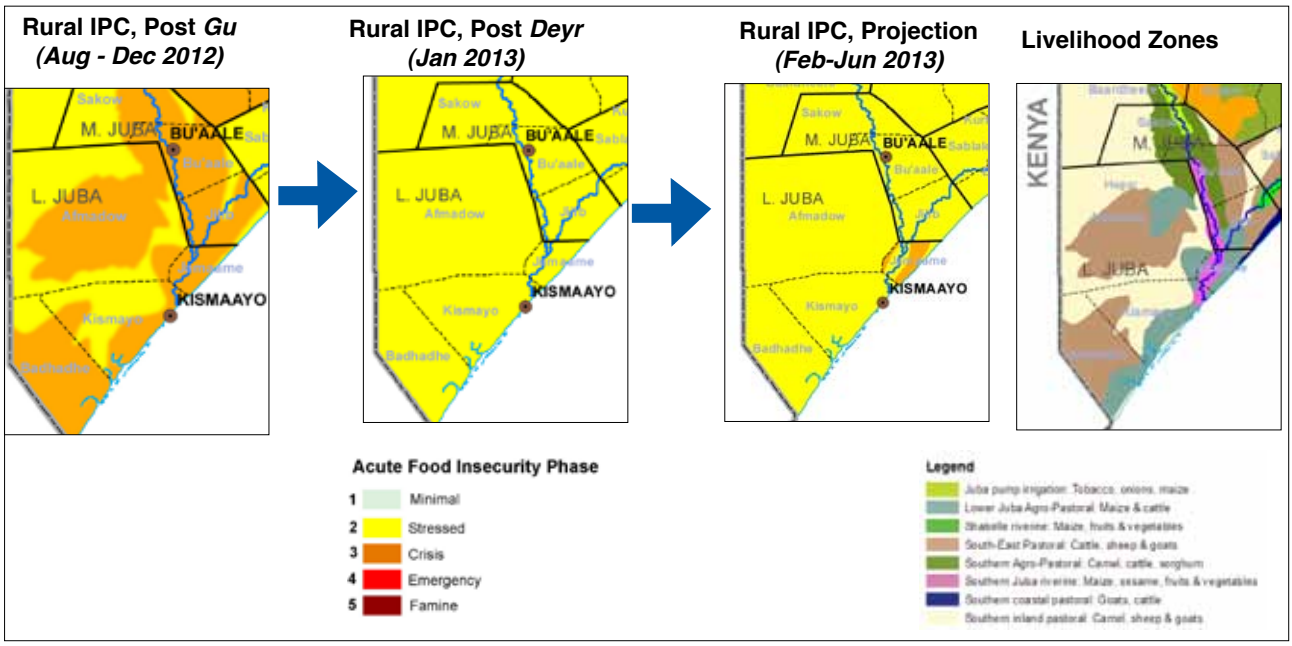
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	26,000	0	0	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	2,000	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	1,000	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	1,000	0	0	0
	Luuq	48,027	5,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**35,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**35,000**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	19,000	0	0	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	11,000	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	5,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**35,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**35,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropa	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%M	50%P	50%M	0%	0%	100%P	50%P	100% P 50% M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.2 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, L and M Juba Regions from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



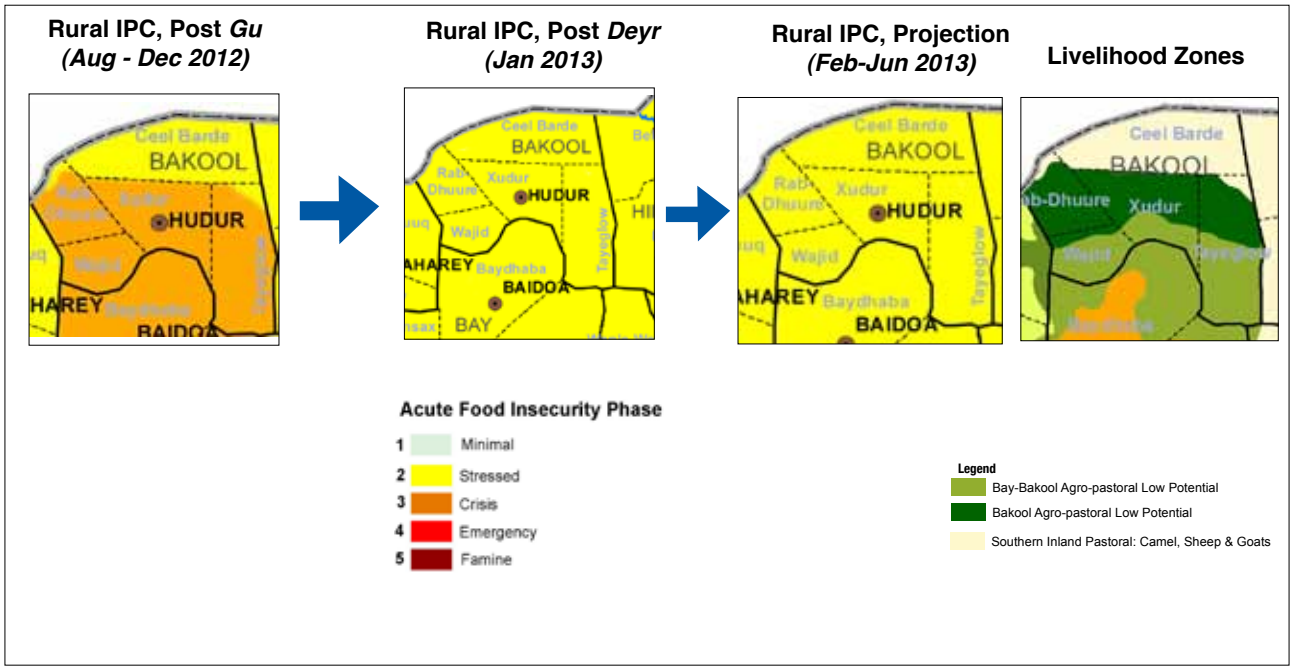
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	13,000	0	2,000	0
	Jilib	83,464	18,000	1,000	5,000	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	15,000	0	2,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**46,000**	**1,000**	**9,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	9,000	0	2,000	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	6,000	1,000	3,000	0
	Jamaame	106,734	19,000	3,000	10,000	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	11,000	2,000	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**45,000**	**6,000**	**20,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**91,000**	**7,000**	**29,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**98,000**		**29,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	6,000	0	2,000	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	4,000	0	1,000	0
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	16,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	18,000	0	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**46,000**	**1,000**	**9,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	15,000	6,000	13,000	0
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	9,000	0	3,000	0
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	17,000	0	4,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**45,000**	**6,000**	**20,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**91,000**	**7,000**	**29,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**98,000**		**29,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	100%P	75%P 25%M	75%P 25%M	100%P	50%P 25%M	0%	25%P	25%P	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Lower Juba Agropastoral (Jamame)					25%P 25%M					75%P					0%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	50%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%P	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P
		Lower Juba Agropastoral (Hagar)										100%P					

5.3.3 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bakool Region from Post *GU* 2012 TO Post *DEYR* 2012/13



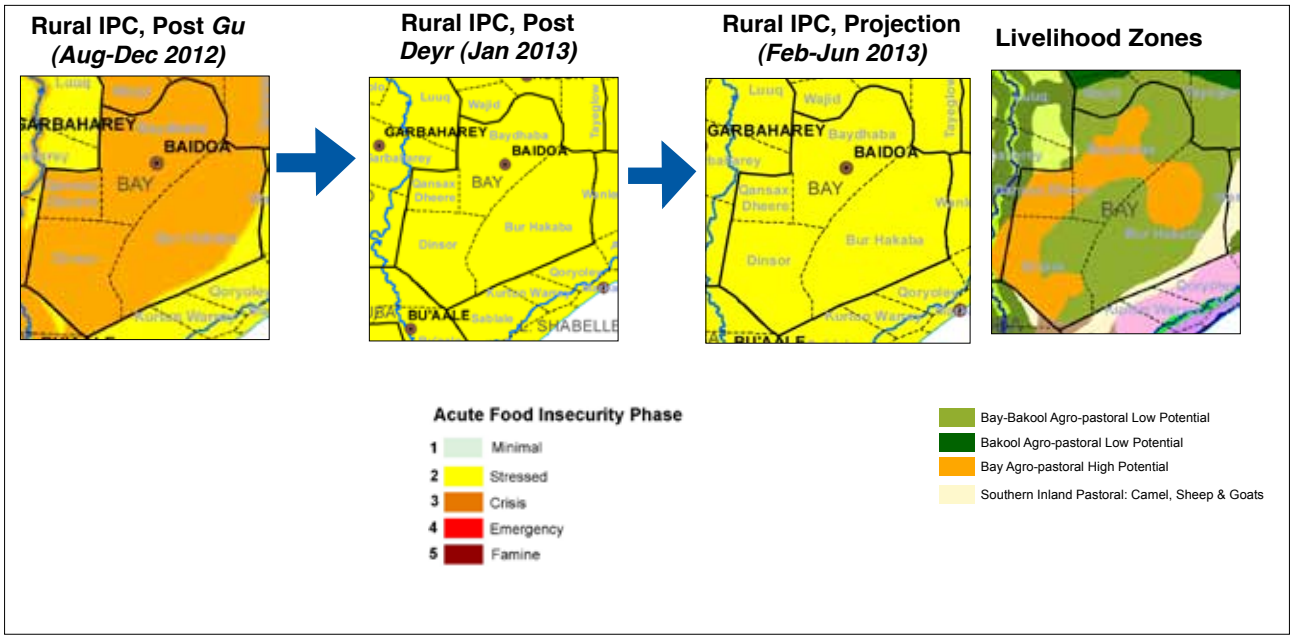
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	5,000	0	3,000	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	6,000	0	1,000	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	15,000	0	6,000	0
	Waajid	55,255	13,000	0	6,000	0
	Xudur	73,939	17,000	0	6,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**56,000**	**0**	**22,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**56,000**		**22,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	23,000	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	27,000	0	18,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	6,000	0	4,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**56,000**	**0**	**22,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**56,000**		**22,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P 25%M	50%P 25%M	100%P	25%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P 50%M	50%P 100%M	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%

5.3.4 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bay Region from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



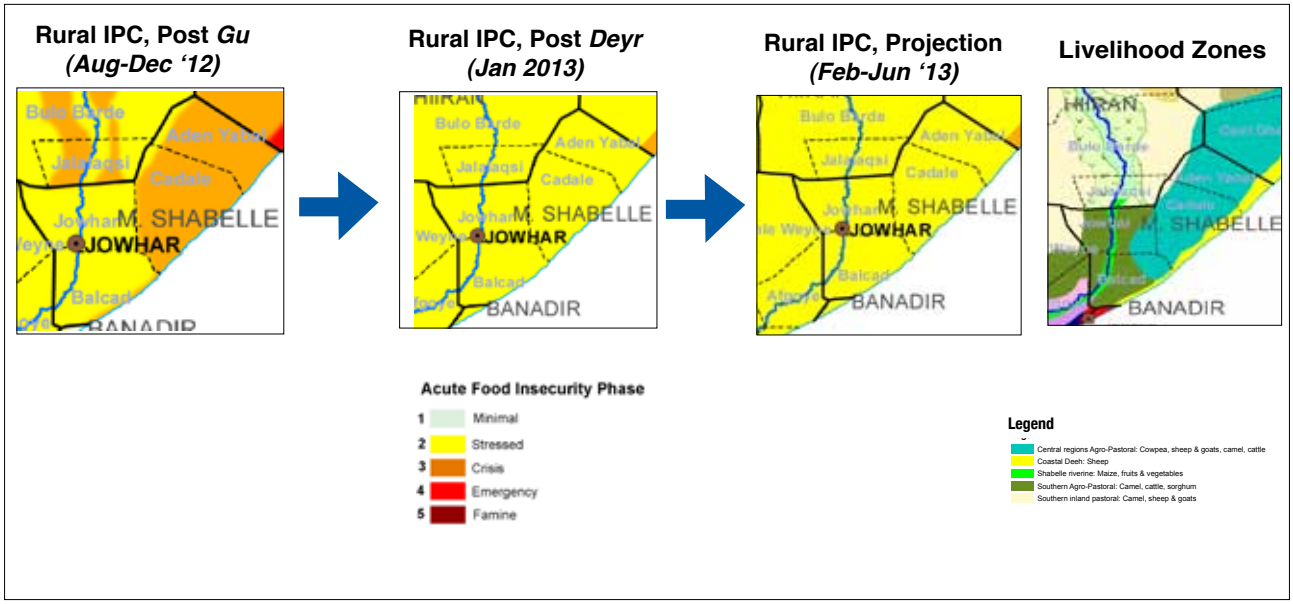
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	119,000	0	13,000	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	42,000	0	9,000	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	29,000	0	4,000	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	38,000	0	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**228,000**	**0**	**31,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**228,000**		**31,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	181,000	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	47,000	0	31,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**228,000**	**0**	**31,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**228,000**		**31,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP
Bay	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P 25%M	50%P 25%M	100%P	25%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P 50%M	50%M	50%P	75%P	100%P 50%M	0%	0%	0%

5.3.5 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



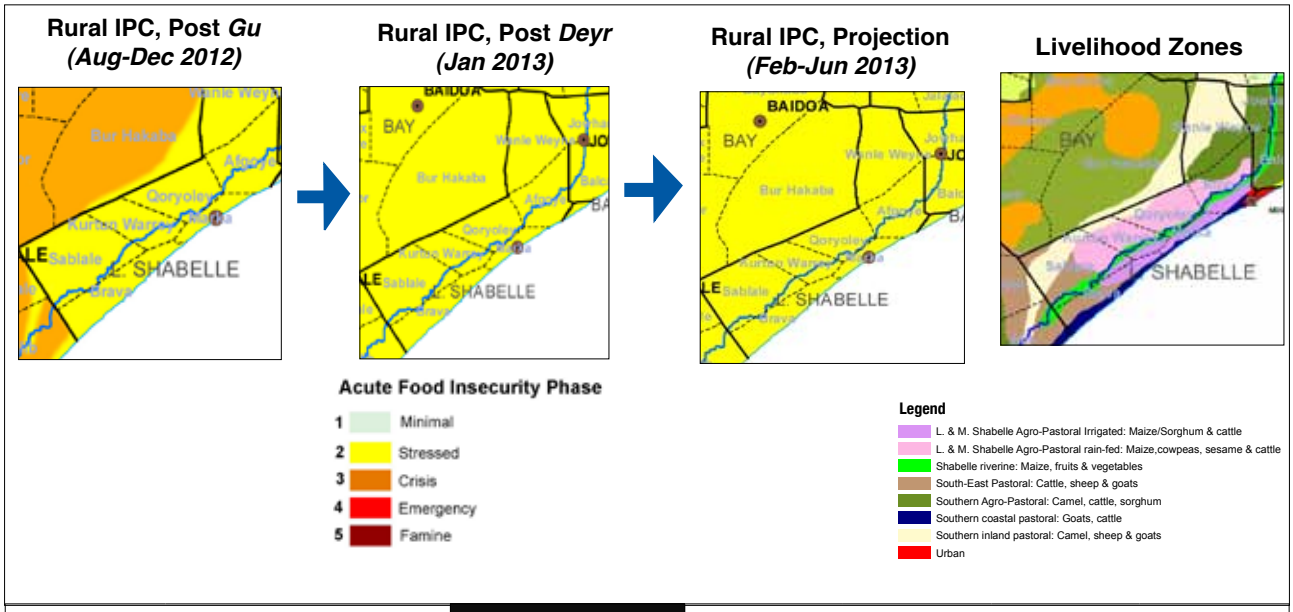
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu Projection		Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	12,000	16,000	3,000	16,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	7,000	19,000	0	19,000
	Cadale	35,920	7,000	11,000	2,000	11,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**26,000**	**46,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**72,000**		**51,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu Projection		Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/ Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	9,000	0	5,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	17,000	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	46,000	0	46,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**26,000**	**46,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**72,000**		**51,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past
M.Shabelle	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	100%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
		Southern Agropastoral (Sorghum_ Jowhar & Balad)			100%P					0%					0%		
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	100%P	100%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%P	100%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
		Southern Agropastoral (Sorghum_ Jowhar & Balad)			100%P					0%					0%		

5.3.6 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



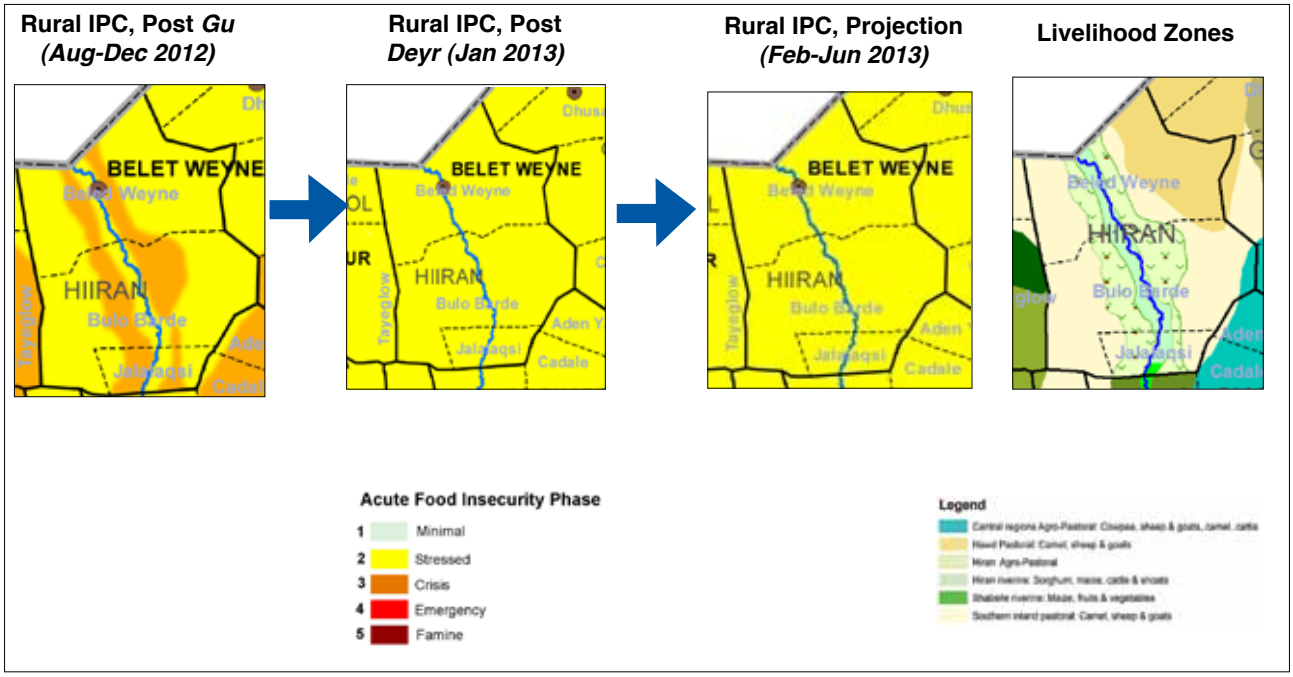
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	8,000	0
	Baraawe	42,239	0	0	2,000	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	2,000	0
	Marka	129,039	0	0	4,000	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	0	0	4,000	0
	Sablaale	35,044	0	0	1,000	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**21,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**21,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	0	21,000	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**21,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**21,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Southern Agropastoral (Wanlaweyne and Afgoye)				100%P						0%						0%		

5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Hiiran Region from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



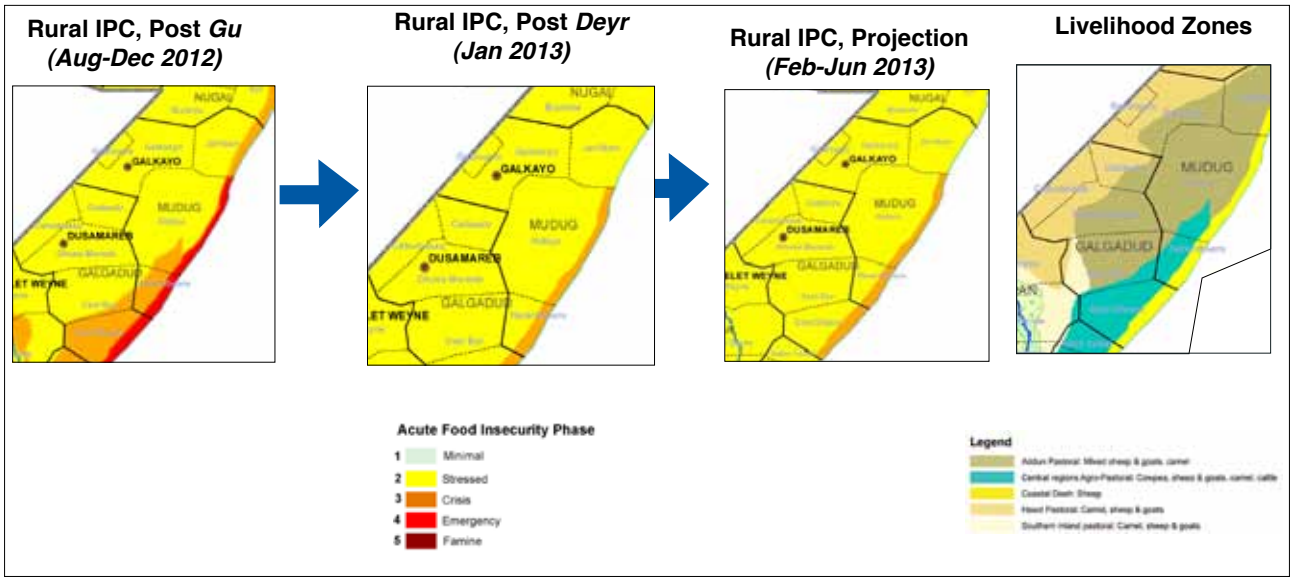
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	25,000	11,000	7,000	4,000
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	19,000	4,000	4,000	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	7,000	1,000	1,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**51,000**	**16,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**67,000**		**16,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	36,000	12,000	12,000	0
	Hiran riverine	32,633	6,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	9,000	0	0	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	0	4,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**51,000**	**16,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**67,000**		**16,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riv	Destitute past
Hiran	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	50%P	100%P	0%	50%P	0%	50%P	0%	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	100%

5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Central Regions from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



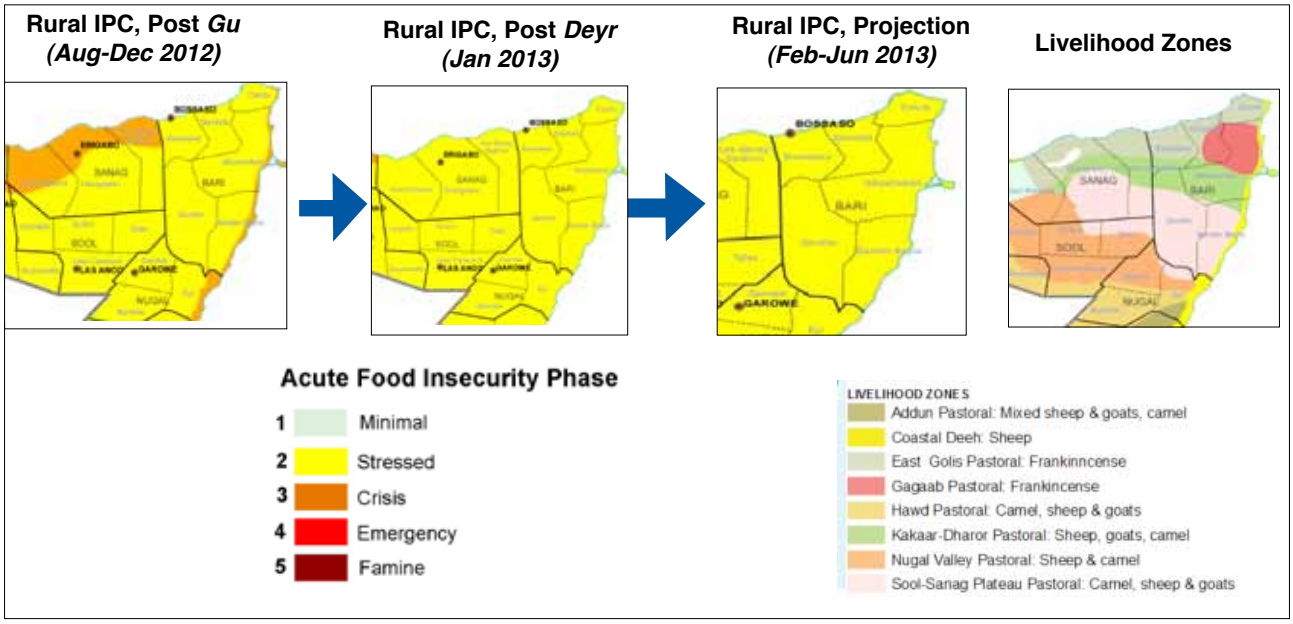
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	1,000	4,000	0	4,000
	Cadaado	36,304	2,000	4,000	0	4,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	11,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	13,000	18,000	10,000	8,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	9,000	6,000	0	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**36,000**	**35,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	2,000	1,000	0	2,000
	Hobyo	54,438	9,000	14,000	5,000	6,000
	Xarardheere	52,157	10,000	14,000	6,000	9,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**21,000**	**29,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**57,000**	**64,000**	**24,000**	**42,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**121,000**		**66,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Emergency	Stressed	Emergency	Stressed
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	17,000	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	15,000	0	8,000	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	3,000	10,000	5,000	4,000
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,000	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	25,000	0	21,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**36,000**	**35,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	8,000	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	8,000	0	4,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	5,000	14,000	7,000	5,000
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	15,000	0	12,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**21,000**	**29,000**	**11,000**	**17,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**57,000**	**64,000**	**24,000**	**42,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**121,000**		**66,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones						CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones						EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	0%	100%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	75%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	25%P
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	0%	50%P	100%M	50%P	0%	0%	0%	50%P	100%P	50%P	25%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%P
S.Mudug	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	100%P	0%	100%P	50%P 25%M		50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P		75%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		25%P
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	100%P	0%	50%P	100%M		0%	0%	0%	50%P	100%P		25%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		75%P

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



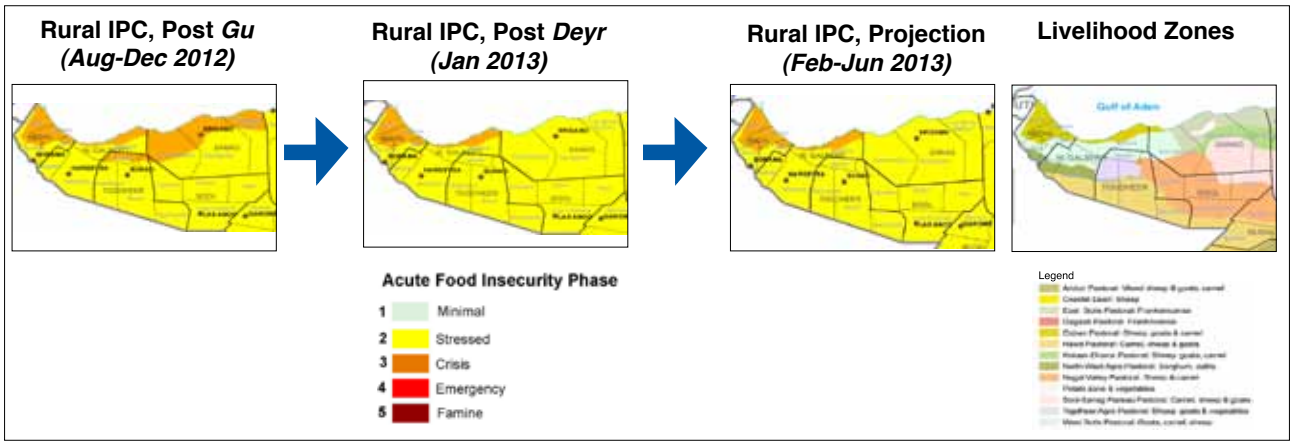
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	1,000	0	0	0
	Bossaso	57,725	4,000	0	0	0
	Caluula	27,002	2,000	0	0	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	3,000	1,000	0	0
	Qandala	26,902	2,000	0	0	0
	Qardho	30,881	2,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**14,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	58,007	0	4,000	0	3,000
	Galdogob	33,366	0	2,000	0	2,000
	Jariiban	32,866	1,000	2,000	0	2,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**1,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**7,000**
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
	Garoowe	24,596	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	1,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**5,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,836**	**20,000**	**11,000**	**2,000**	**8,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**31,000**		**10,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,000	1,000	0	0
	East Golis Pastoral	85,474	6,000	0	0	0
	Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	2,000	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	2,000	0	0	0
	Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	38,062	3,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**14,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	64,968	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	7,000	0	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**1,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**7,000**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	1,000	1,000	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	43,178	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	3,000	0	2,000	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	1,000	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	0	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**5,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	402,836	**20,000**	**11,000**	**2,000**	**8,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**31,000**		**10,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones									CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones									EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
Bari	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P		100%P				75%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%		0%				25%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
	Aug-Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	75%P	75%P		75%P				50%M	25%P	25%P	25%P		25%P				50%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				50%P
Nugal	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts			100%P	75%P 25%M		100%P		100%P	75%P 25%M			0%	25%P		0%		0%	25%P			0%	0%		0%	100%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural : All Districts			75%P	50%P		100%P		100%P	25%M			25%P	50%P		0%		0%	50%P			0%	0%		0%	100%	0%	50%P
N.Mudug	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						100%P	0%	100%P	75%P 25%M						0%	0%	0%	25%P						0%	100%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						100%P	0%	100%P	25%M						0%	0%	0%	50%P						0%	100%	0%	50%P

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Northwest Regions from Post *GU* 2012 to Post *DEYR* 2012/13



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	2,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Borama	132,695	7,000	0	0	0
	Lughaye	22,094	5,000	2,000	5,000	0
	Zeylac	22,801	5,000	2,000	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**19,000**	**5,000**	**12,000**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	18,683	4,000	1,000	4,000	0
	Gebiley	53,717	1,000	0	0	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	5,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**10,000**	**1,000**	**4000**	**0**
Togdheer	Burco	191,748	2,000	0	1,000	0
	Buuhoodle	28,821	0	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	30,924	0	0	0	0
	Sheikh	27,400	6,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**8,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	53,638	10,000	0	2,000	0
	Ceerigaabo	83,748	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	12,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**33,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	3,000	0	1,000	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	4,000	0	2,000	0
	Taleex	20,983	3,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Xudun	15,528	2,000	0	1,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**12,000**	**1,000**	**6,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**82,000**	**14,000**	**30,000**	**7,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**96,000**		**37,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* Projection		Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	0	0
	Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
	Golis Pastoral	66,348	7,000	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	50,857	12,000	5,000	12,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**19,000**	**5,000**	**12,000**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	50,209	6,000	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	4,000	1,000	4,000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
	NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**10,000**	**1,000**	**4,000**	**0**
Togdheer	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	6,000	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,000	0	1,000	0
	Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**8,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Sanaag	Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	37,823	10,000	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	2,000	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	6,000	0	2,000	0
	Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	10,000	0	5,000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	18,773	5,000	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	7,000	0	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**33,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	11,000	0	5,000	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,000	0	1,000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**12,000**	**1,000**	**6,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**82,000**	**14,000**	**30,000**	**7,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**96,000**		**37,000**	

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation for NW Regions from Post *Gu* 2012 to Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones								CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones								EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones							
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW
Toghdeer	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts			75%P 25%M	100%P	100%P			100%P			25%P	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts			50%P	25%P	100%P			100%P			50%P	75%P	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P					0%	0%	25%P	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%		100%		
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts	75%P	50%P	50%P	25%P					25%P	50%P	50%P	75%P					0%	0%	0%	0%		100%		
Sool	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts		100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P	100%P					0%	25%P	0%	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	Aug-Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts		50%P	50%P	25%P	100%P					50%P	50%P	75%P	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
W. Galbeed	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts				100%P	100%P		25%P 50%M	100%P				0%	0%		75%P	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts				25%P	100%P		50%M	100%P				75%P	0%		75%P	0%				0%	0%		25%P	0%
Awdal	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts				100%P			25%P 50%M	100%P				0%			75%P	0%				0%			0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts				25%P			50%M	100%P				75%P			75%P	0%				0%			25%P	0%

5.4 POST *Deyr* 2012/13 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY BY DISTRICT (FEB-JUN 2013)

5.4.1 Estimated RURAL Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, February - June 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	16,923	5,000	2,000	0	12
Borama	215,616	132,695	25,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	7,000	5,000	0	23
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	8,000	5,000	0	22
Sub-total	**305,455**	**194,513**	**45,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	18,683	6,000	4,000	0	21
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	12,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	30,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**700,345**	**209,913**	**48,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	191,748	51,000	1,000	0	1
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	7,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	8,000	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	9,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**402,295**	**278,893**	**75,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	19,000	2,000	0	4
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	21,000	2,000	2,000	5
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	25,000	3,000	5,000	10
Sub-total	**270,367**	**214,288**	**65,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	8,000	1,000	0	4
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	16,000	2,000	0	4
Taleex	25,354	20,983	7,000	2,000	0	10
Xudun	18,785	15,528	6,000	1,000	0	6
Sub-total	**150,277**	**111,143**	**37,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**5**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	3,000	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	17,000	0	0	0
Caluula	40,002	27,002	8,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	11,000	0	0	0
Qandala	42,502	26,902	8,000	0	0	0
Qardho	60,825	30,881	9,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**367,638**	**188,005**	**56,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	7,000	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	25,259	7,000	1,000	0	4
Garoowe	57,991	24,596	7,000	1,000	1,000	8
Dan Gorayo	20,331	14,732	4,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**145,341**	**90,592**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**	**3**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	82,867	21,000	0	5,000	6
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	8,000	0	2,000	6
Hobyo	67,249	54,438	13,000	5,000	6,000	20
Jariiban	39,207	32,866	9,000	0	2,000	6
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	12,000	6,000	9,000	29
Sub-total	**350,099**	**255,694**	**63,000**	**11,000**	**24,000**	**14**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	8,000	0	4,000	12
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	9,000	0	4,000	11
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	17,000	3,000	3,000	9
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	14,000	10,000	8,000	29
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	19,000	0	6,000	8
Sub-total	**330,057**	**271,080**	**67,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**14**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.4.1 Estimated RURAL Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, February - June 2013 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	46,000	7,000	4,000	8
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	31,000	4,000	0	5
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	12,000	1,000	0	3
Sub-total	**329,811**	**260,698**	**89,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**6**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	10,000	3,000	16,000	34
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	29,000	0	19,000	18
Cadale	46,720	35,920	6,000	2,000	11,000	36
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	72,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**514,901**	**419,070**	**117,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**12**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	54,000	8,000	0	4
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	11,000	2,000	0	5
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	15,000	2,000	0	4
Marka	192,939	129,039	42,000	4,000	0	3
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	35,000	4,000	0	4
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	11,000	1,000	0	3
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	44,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**850,651**	**677,937**	**212,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**3**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	9,000	3,000	0	13
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	12,000	1,000	0	3
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	22,000	6,000	0	9
Waajid	69,694	55,255	18,000	6,000	0	11
Xudur	93,049	73,939	25,000	6,000	0	8
Sub-total	**310,627**	**249,189**	**86,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**9**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	73,000	13,000	0	5
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	30,000	9,000	0	9
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	19,000	4,000	0	6
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	24,000	5,000	0	6
Sub-total	**620,562**	**493,749**	**146,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**6**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	30,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	15,000	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	4,000	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	7,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	14,000	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	48,027	14,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**328,378**	**247,076**	**84,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	16,000	2,000	0	4
Jilib	113,415	83,464	22,000	5,000	0	6
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	19,000	2,000	0	4
Sub-total	**238,877**	**184,138**	**57,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**5**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	14,000	2,000	0	5
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	10,000	3,000	0	9
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	22,000	10,000	0	9
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	23,000	5,000	0	6
Sub-total	**385,790**	**261,108**	**69,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**8**
Banadir	**901,183**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**1,341,000**	**176,000**	**107,000**	**6**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.4.2 Estimated URBAN Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, February - June 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Urban in Stressed[2]	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	8,577	1,000	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	5,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	1,000	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**7,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	42,070	2,000	3,000	0	7
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	1,000	2,000	0	8
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	19,000	27,000	0	6
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**490,432**	**22,000**	**32,000**	**0**	**7**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	96,463	17,000	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	2,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	2,000	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	2,000	1,000	0	14
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	3,000	1,000	0	8
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	7,000	3,000	0	10
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**9**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	1,000	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	3,000	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	4,371	1,000	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	3,257	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**5,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	0	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	10,000	9,000	0	8
Caluula	40,002	13,000	1,000	1,000	0	8
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	1,000	1,000	0	12
Qandala	42,502	15,600	1,000	1,000	0	6
Qardho	60,825	29,944	3,000	2,000	0	7
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**16,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**8**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	1,000	1,000	0	12
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	1,000	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	1,000	0	0	0
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	3,000	2,000	0	6
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**6,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**5**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	4,000	2,000	0	4
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	0	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	4,000	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	0	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	5,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**13,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**2**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	3,000	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	3,000	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	4,000	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	4,000	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	8,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**58,977**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.4.2 Estimated URBAN Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, February - June 2013 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Urban in Stressed	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	15,000	0	0	0
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	9,000	0	0	0
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	4,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**28,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	3,000	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	28,106	8,000	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	10,800	4,000	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	11,000	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	3,000	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	5,000	5,000	0	23
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,000	3,000	0	26
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	3,000	3,000	0	19
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,000	1,000	0	13
Marka	192,939	63,900	14,000	14,000	0	22
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	4,000	4,000	0	18
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	1,000	1,000	0	12
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	4,000	4,000	0	18
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**35,000**	**35,000**	**0**	**20**
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	15,000	15,000	0	2
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**2**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	1,000	1,000	0	19
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	1,000	1,000	0	16
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	3,000	3,000	0	18
Waajid	69,694	14,439	3,000	3,000	0	21
Xudur	93,049	19,110	4,000	4,000	0	21
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**20**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	24,000	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	6,000	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	3,000	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	4,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**37,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	8,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	4,000	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,000	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	2,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,000	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	14,676	4,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**24,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	3,000	3,000	0	22
Jilib	113,415	29,951	7,000	7,000	0	23
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	2,000	2,000	0	18
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**22**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	1,000	1,000	0	14
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	1,000	1,000	0	17
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	4,000	4,000	0	18
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	16,000	16,000	0	18
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**22,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**18**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**341,000**	**152,000**	**0**	**5**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.4.3 Estimated RURAL Population in Acute Food Insecurity by LIVELIHOOD ZONES, February - June 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	17,000	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	66,348	10,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	50,857	18,000	12,000	0	24
Sub-total	**194,513**	**45,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	8,000	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	6,000	4,000	0	23
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	18,000	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	16,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**48,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	8,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	58,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	4,000	1,000	0	8
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	5,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**75,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	13,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	9,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	14,000	2,000	0	5
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	22,000	5,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	7,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	0	7,000	111
Sub-total	**214,288**	**65,000**	**7,000**	**7,000**	**7**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	8,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	26,000	5,000	0	7
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	3,000	1,000	0	13
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**111,143**	**37,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**5**
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,000	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	9,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**188,005**	**56,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	11,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	5,000	2,000	0	13
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	6,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	0	1,000	68
Sub-total	**90,592**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**1,000**	**3**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.4.3 Estimated RURAL Population in Acute Food Insecurity by LIVELIHOOD ZONES, February - June 20133 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	99,647	28,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	9,000	4,000	0	13
Coastal Deeh: sheep	28,221	6,000	7,000	5,000	43
Hawd Pastoral	77,399	20,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	18,676	0	0	19,000	102
Sub-total	**255,694**	**63,000**	**11,000**	**24,000**	**14**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	34,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	16,000	8,000	0	13
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	11,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	17,628	4,000	5,000	4,000	51
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	20,806	0	0	21,000	101
Sub-total	**271,080**	**67,000**	**13,000**	**25,000**	**14**
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	7,000	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	55,000	12,000	0	9
Hiran riverine	32,633	12,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	61,511	15,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	**260,698**	**89,000**	**12,000**	**4,000**	**6**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	10,000	5,000	0	14
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,000	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	21,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	56,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	18,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	0	46,000	98
Sub-total	**419,070**	**117,000**	**5,000**	**46,000**	**12**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	1,000	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	109,000	21,000	0	6
Shabelle riverine	115,552	46,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	37,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**212,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**3**
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	29,000	18,000	0	18
Southern Inland Past	31,135	11,000	4,000	0	13
Sub-total	**249,189**	**86,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**9**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	95,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	51,000	31,000	0	17
Sub-total	**493,749**	**146,000**	**31,000**	**0**	**6**
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	36,000	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	12,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**84,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	7,000	2,000	0	12
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,000	1,000	0	11
South-East Pastoral	18,232	7,000	1,000	0	5
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	22,725	3,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	22,000	5,000	0	8
Sub-total	**184,138**	**57,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**5**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	17,000	13,000	0	19
South-East Pastoral	38,810	14,000	3,000	0	8
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	50,119	13,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	21,000	4,000	0	7
Sub-total	**261,108**	**69,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**8**
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,341,000**	**176,000**	**107,000**	**6**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

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5.5 POST *Deyr* 2012/13 OVERALL TIMELINE

Overview of *Deyr* 2012/13 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	Nov 28, 2012	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	Dec 17-18, 2012	Regional planning workshops in Garowe Hargeysa Due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts
Fieldwork	Nov 4-Dec 28, 2012	IDP Representative Household Survey (North) Urban Representative Household Survey (North) Crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	Dec 31, 2012- Jan 4, 2013	Teams travelled to Hargeysa and Garowe: Deliverables • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	Jan 7-18, 2013	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	Jan 22, 2013	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	Jan 28, 2013	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Post-*Deyr* 2012/13 Presentation of Findings	Feb 1, 2013	Presentation to the humanitarian community, Nairobi
Technical Release	Feb 1, 2013	FSNAU Technical Release
*Post-*Deyr* 2012/13 Regional Presentation of Findings	Feb 5, 2013	Northeast
	Feb 7, 2013	Northwest
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	Feb 28, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	Mar 5, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.6 LIST OF PARTNERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FOOD SECURITY POST *Deyr* 2012/13 OVERALL TIMELINE ASSESSMENT

FSNAU would like to thank all the agencies that participated and made this assessment possible. Our partners assisted with data collection, logistical support and analysis.

Government Focal Points - Puntland

1. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource(PSAWEN)
2. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA)
3. Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health (MOLAH)
4. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC)
5. Ministry of Health (MOH)
6. Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MOEWT)
7. Ministry of Interior and Rural Development (MOI)
8. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

Government Focal Points - Somaliland

1. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
2. Ministry of Fishery (MOF)
3. Ministry of Livestock (MOL)
4. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development (MEPD)

National Institutions Focal Points

1. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD) - Somaliland
2. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) - Puntland
3. University of Hargeisa (UoH)

Other Participants from Government Ministries and Local Authorities

1. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)- Puntland
2. Ministry of Health (MOH) - Puntland
3. Ministry of Interior (MOI) - Puntland
4. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) - Puntland
5. Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MOEWT) - Puntland
6. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC) - Puntland
7. Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health (MOLAH) - Puntland
8. Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources (MWMR) - Somaliland
9. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development (MEPD) - Somaliland
10. Ministry of Livestock (MOL) - Somaliland

LNGO'S

1. Deeh for Education and Health (DEH)
2. Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG)
3. Ras-Awad Welfare Association (RAWA)
4. Somali Relief and Development Society (SORDES)
5. Juba light Organization (JLO)
6. KISIMA Development Organization
7. SAMAFAL
8. Agency for Peace Development (APD)
9. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)

INGO'S

1. World Vision
2. Care international
3. Oxfam GB
4. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
5. International Rescue Committee (IRC)
6. Relief International

UN Organizations

1. World Food Programme (WFP)
2. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
3. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Technical Partners

1.Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

Number of people who participated:

WFP-3
UNOCHA - 1
IOM - 1
Technical Partners- 3 (FEWSNET)
LNGO - 9
INGO - 6
Ministries - 12
National Institutions - 3
Focal Points - 14
Total -52
TOTAL - (minus Focal Points**) - 38**

Region	National Institutions	Technical Partners	LNGO	INGO	Ministries	UN	Focal Points
Banaadir		1					
Gedo							
Bay							
Bakool							
Lower Shabelle							
Middle Shabelle							
Lower Juba							
Middle Juba			2				
Hiran							
Central Region			3			2	
Northeast	1	1	3	3	9	2	9
Northwest	2	1	1	3	3	1	5
Total	**3**	**3**	**9**	**6**	**12**	**5**	**14**

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies
Number of Participants-16
Number of Agencies-16

Agency	Number
LNGO	8
INGO	5
WFP	1
Total	14

5.7 Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data

Deyr 12-13 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*					
Region	**Access**	**Data Collection**	**Interviews**		**Reliability rank Confidence Level**
			Planned	**Actual**	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**3,758**	**3,781**	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**3,695**	**3,646**	R=1
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**313**	**306**	R=1
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**92**	**104**	R=3
M. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**88**	**96**	R=3
L. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**127**	**119**	R=3
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**98**	**98**	R=3
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**86**	**83**	R=3
Gedo	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**114**	**125**	R=3
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**76**	**80**	R=3
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**71**	**74**	R=3
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	**1300**	**1199**	R=1

5.8 Post *Deyr* 2012/13 Urban Indicator Matrix

	Food Consumption Score (FCS)				Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Scores			% of people with Severe-v.severe		HH Asset Diversity	Food Availability	Sources of Food	% Food Spending in Total Expenditure (%)		Average Debt Levels (SoSh/ SISh)	Spending of Debt	Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize)			Changes of Cost of the MEB	Nutrition Classification Dec'12	Security Levels***	IPC Phases
Region	Poor FCS: Dec'12	Borderline FCS: Dec'12	Acceptable FCS: Dec'12	CSI Score: Dec'11	CSI Score: Jun'12	CSI Score: Dec'12	CSI: Jun'12	CSI: Dec'12	Dec'12	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2012	Dec-12	Cost of Food in CMB (Dec. 2012)	Dec-12	Dec.'12	Dec'5 Year Average	Jul-12	Dec-12	July'12 Vs Dec.'12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Rural: Jan-Jun 2013	Urban: Jan-Jun 2013
Awdal	9%	9%	82%	15.06	13.4	7.25	11%	1%	increase	Stable	market purchase	77%	79%	200,000	Food and non-food items	9	12	12	-2%	Alert	PHASE 3	Stress	Stress
W.Galbeed	14%	10%	76%	7.72	10.53	10.53	11%	2%	increase	Stable	market purchase	77%	76%	200,000	Food and non-food items	10	12	12	1%	Serious	PHASE 3	Stress	Stress
Togdheer	36%	8%	56%	9.95	15.93	15.69	12%	6%	increase	Stable	market purchase	78%	83%	500,000	Food and non-food items	7	8	8	1%	Alert	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Sanaag	35%	18%	47%	21.11	43.16	36.15	37%	11%	increase	Stable	market purchase	76%	71%	1,500,000	Food and non-food items	5	8	8	-4%	Serious	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Sool	15%	9%	76%	12.78	31.92	28.51	23%	7%	increase	Stable	market purchase	74%	74%	1,500,000	Food and non-food items	6	6	7	3%	Alert	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Bari	9%	9%	82%	12.31	13.78	10.24	11%	3%	increase	Stable	market purchase	64%	87%	2,000,000	Food and non-food items	4	6	8	-7%	Critical	PHASE 3	Stress	Stress
Nugaal	1%	3%	96%	10.19	11.39	12.19	12%	0%	increase	Stable	market purchase	65%	86%	1,500,000	Food and non-food items	5	5	6	-14%	Serious	PHASE 3	Stress	Stress
N Mudug	4%	6%	91%	12.35	17.34	11.02	9%	0%	increase	Stable	market purchase	62%	71%	950,000	Food and non-food items	11	10	12	-17%	Serious	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Banadir	11%	11%	78%	NA	35.49	41.14	20%	2%	increase	Improving*	market purchase	67%	63%	3,700,000	Food and non-food items	9	9	18	-5%	Alert	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
S Mudug	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Stable	market purchase	84%	71%	1,075,000	Mostly on food items	5	5	6	-13%	Serious	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Galgaduud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Stable	market purchase	73%	73%	1,667,000	Mostly on food items	5	6	7	-13%	Alert	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
Hiiraan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	73%	71%	381,000	Mostly on food items	8	16	18	-11%	NA	PHASE 4	Stress	Stress
M Shabelle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	79%	73%	576,000	Mostly on food items	6	10	15	1%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Stress
L Shabelle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	70%	62%	336,000	Mostly on food items	7	13	15	-10%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Crisis
M Juba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	72%	73%	1,190,000	food and non-food items	10	15	16	0%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Stress
L Juba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	83%	68%	1,861,000	Mostly on food items	8	10	10	0%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Crisis
Gedo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	64%	71%	339,000	Mostly on food items	12	14	18	-2%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Stress
Bay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	71%	71%	1,442,000	Mostly on food items	8	15	22	-7%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Stress
Bakool	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	Improving **	market purchase	77%	76%	860,000	food and non-food items	6	5	6	4%	NA	PHASE 5	Stress	Crisis

(Footnotes)
* due to improving security, increased port movement and opening of trade and investment opportunities
* good crop production prospects throughout the South

5.9 Post *Deyr* 2012/13 IDP Matrix

Settlement	Poor FCS: Oct-Dec'12	Borderline FCS: Oct-Dec'12	Acceptable FCS: Oct-Dec'12	CSI Score: Oct-Dec'11	CSI Score: May-Jul'12	CSI Score: Oct-Dec'12	Average Number of Assets/HH: Oct-Dec'12	Main Sources of Food: Oct-Dec'12	% Food Share in Total Expenditure: Oct-Dec'12	Food cost of the CMB: Oct-Dec'12	% of hh with food spending >75%: Oct-Dec'12	Debt Amount as % of CMB: Oct/Dec'12	Spending of Debt: Oct/ Dec'12	% of HHs with access to safe water: Oct-Dec'12	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Oct-Dec'12	Mortality: Oct-Dec'12	CURRENT IPC PHASE: Jan. 2013	PROJECTED IPC PHASE: Feb-Jun 2013
Hargeisa	34%	8%	59%	26	23	14	1	Market purchase	80%	77%	66%	20%	Food and non-food items	98%	Serious	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	39%	5%	55%	34	27	13	1	Market purchase	80%	77%	53%	16%	Food and non-food items	97%	Critical	Acceptable	Emergency	Emergency
Burco	58%	9%	33%	42	22	14	1	Market purchase	80%	78%	60%	42%	Food and non-food items	98%	Critical	Acceptable	Emergency	Emergency
Bossaso	74%	4%	22%	23	25	22	1	Market purchase	80%	87%	63%	42%	Food and non-food items	68%	Very Critical	Acceptable	Emergency	Emergency
Qardho	51%	9%	40%	NA	49	25	1	Market purchase followed by food aid	80%	87%	56%	42%	Food and non-food items	NA	Critical	Alert	Emergency	Emergency
Garowe	64%	7%	30%	41	23	24	1	Market purchase	80%	86%	60%	37%	Food and non-food items	68%	Serious	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Galkayo	63%	8%	29%	NA	38	25	1	Market purchase followed by food aid	80%	71%	56%	48%	Food and non-food items	98%	Critical	Acceptable	Emergency	Emergency
Dhusamareb	62%	25%	13%	NA	38	53	1	Market purchase	76%	73%	50%	27%	Food and non-food items	NA	Very Critical	Critical	Emergency	Emergency
Banaadir	44%	14%	42%	39	63	58	1	Market purchase	75%	63%	48%	111%	Food and non-food items	NA	Critical	Serious	Emergency	Emergency
Baidoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75%	63%	48%	62%	Food and non-food items	NA	Serious	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis

5.10. Urban and IDP Survey Data Collection Points

Zone	Region	Towns	Livelihood	Data collection type
North SISh	Awdal	Borama, Baki, Zeylac	Urban	HH Survey
North SISh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisa, Berbera, Gabiley	Urban	HH Survey
North SISh	Togdheer	Burco, Odweyne, Sheekh	Urban	HH Survey
North SoSh	Sanaag	Erigabo, Taleex, CeelAfweyn, Xuddun	Urban	HH Survey
North SoSh	Sool	Lasanaod, Caynabo, Badhan	Urban	HH Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso, Qardho, Iskushuban, Bandarbeyla	Urban	HH Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe, Dangorayo, Eyl	Urban	HH Survey
North SoSh/Central	Mudug	Galkayo, Galdogob, Jarriban, Burtinle, Hobyo, Harardhere	Urban	HH Survey/Rapid FGD Assessment
Central	Galgaduud	Adado, Dhusamareb, Abudwaq, Eldher	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Hiran	Beledweyne, Buloburte, Jalalaqsi	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar, Adale, Balad	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Lower Shabelle	Afgoye, Wanlaweyn, Qoriyoley, Marka	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Middle Juba	Buale, Jilib, Sakow	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Afmadow, Jamame	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Gedo	Bardhere, Luq, Beledhawa	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Bay	Baidoa, Qansahdhere, Dinsor	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Bakool	Hudur, Wajid, Elbarde	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing

Zone	Region	Towns	Livelihood	Data collection type
North SISh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisa and Berbera	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey
North SISh	Togdheer	Burco	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso and Qardho	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey
North SoSh	Mudug	Galkayo	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey
Central	Galgaduud	Dhusamareb and Abudwaq	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Hiran	Beledweyne	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Gedo	Beledhawa	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing
South	Bay	Baidoa	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing

5.10 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS BY REGION AND LIVELIHOOD ZONE

5.10.1 Livestock Herd Dynamics Gedo Region

	Livelihood Zone					
	Gedo: Southern inland Pastoral			Gedo: Dawa Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	10	2	40	8	13	70
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline[2]	66%	11%	6%	62%	11%	11%
Herd Size at the end of June '12	7	0	3	5	1	8
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa and *Deyr* '12	2.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	3.3
Livestock off-take between July – December '12: bought - (sales +slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.4	0	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.8
Herd Size at the end *Deyr* '12	8.4	0.3	2.7	6.1	1.7	8.3
Number at the end of Dec'12 as % of Baseline	84%	14%	7%	76%	13%	12%
Number at the end Dec '12 as % of June '12	127%	126%	114%	123%	121%	107%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan – June '13						
Number at the start of Jan '13	8.4	0.3	2.7	6.1	1.7	8.3
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan – June '13	0.4	0	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.5
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan – June '13: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.3	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3
Herd Size at the end of Gu '13[3]	8.5	0.3	2.9	6.2	1.8	8.4
Number at the end of June '13 as % of Baseline	85%	14%	7%	77%	14%	12%

5.10.2 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Bakool and Hiran Regions

	Livelihood Zone							
	Central Addun Pastoral		Bay/ Bakool: Bakool Agropastoral			Hiraan: Southern Inland Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	3	60	6	5	35	10	2	40
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline[2]	91%	70%	24%	7%	38%	35%	16%	42%
Herd Size at the end of June '12	2	4	1.1	0.3	10.4	4	0	17
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa and Deyr '12	0.2	15.2	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.1	5.8
Livestock off-take between July – December '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.1	10.4	0.1	0	2.4	0	0	2.5
Herd Size at the end Deyr '12	1.9	46.8	1.3	0.3	11.7	4.2	0.4	20
Number at the end of Dec'12 as % of Baseline	95%	78%	29%	8%	42%	42%	19%	50%
Number at the end Dec '12 as % of June '12	105%	111%	120%	123%	112%	121%	121%	119%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan – June '13								
Number at the start of Jan '13	1.9	46.8	1.3	0.3	11.7	4.2	0.4	20
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan – June '13	0.2	9.9	0.1	0	2.1	0.9	0.1	5.5
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan – June '13: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.1	6.9	0	0	1.7	0.1	0	1.4
Herd Size at the end of Gu '13[3]	2.0	49.5	1.4	0.4	12.1	5.0	0.5	24.2
Number at the end of June '13 as % of Baseline	98%	83%	31%	8%	43%	50%	23%	60%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Gu* 2012 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* 2012 to *Deyr* 2012/'13 to (see Livestock Sector) calculated using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.10.3 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Hiran and Juba Regions

	Livelihood Zone					
	Central: Hawd Pastoral		Hiran: Hawd Pastoral		Juba: Southeast Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	8	55	8	55	18	15
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline[2]	86%	60%	92%	31%	28%	56%
Herd Size at the end of June '12	7	33	7	17	5	8
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa and Deyr '12	1.2	11.6	0.4	5.1	2.9	4.8
Livestock off-take between July – December '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.6	8.2	0.7	1.7	0.8	2.4
Herd Size at the end Deyr '12	7.5	36.5	7.0	20.5	7.1	10.8
Number at the end of Dec'12 as % of Baseline	94%	66%	87%	37%	39%	72%
Number at the end Dec '12 as % of June '12	110%	111%	95%	120%	141%	128%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan – June '13						
Number at the start of Jan '13	7.5	36.5	7.0	20.5	7.1	10.8
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan – June '13	0.6	7.2	1.4	3.7	0.4	2.1
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan – June '13: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.6	5.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.1
Herd Size at the end of Gu '13[3]	7.5	38.4	8.0	23.3	7	1.7
Number at the end of June '13 as % of Baseline	94%	70%	101%	42%	39%	72%

5.10.4 Livestock Herd Dynamics Juba and Northwest Regions

	Livelihood Zone						
	Juba: Southern Inland Pastoral			NW: Hawd Pastoral		NW: Sool Plateau	Nugal Valley Pastoral
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Goats**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group [1]	10	2	40	8	55	55	60
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline[2]	103%	69%	57%	101%	63%	45%	38%
Herd Size at the end of June '12	10.3	1.4	23	8	35	25	23
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa and Deyr '12	1.3	0.2	11.8	0.8	10.9	7.2	6.8
Livestock off-take between July – December '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.6	0.1	5.7	0.5	8.9	2.5	7.2
Herd Size at the end Deyr '12	11	1.6	29.3	8.3	36.7	29.4	22.4
Number at the end of Dec'12 as % of Baseline	110	78	73	104%	67%	53%	37%
Number at the end Dec '12 as % of June '12	107	114	126	103%	106%	119%	98%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan – June '13							
Number at the start of Jan '13	11	1.6	29.3	8.3	36.7	29.4	22.4
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan – June '13	0.2	0	8.1	1.7	7.7	8.8	7.3
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan – June '13: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.4	0	5.9	0.6	6.4	5.9	4.5
Herd Size at the end of Gu '13[3]	10.8	1.5	31.6	9.4	38	32.3	25.3
Number at the end of June '13 as % of Baseline	108%	76%	79%	117%	69%	59%	42%

5.10.5 Livestock Herd Dynamics Northwest and Northeast Regions

	Livelihood Zone						
	West Golis Pastoral		NE: Hawd Pastoral		NE: Sool Plateau	NE: Addun Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	2	13	8	55	55	3	60
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline[2]	183%	37%	84%	63%	60%	83%	71%
Herd Size at the end of June '12	4	5	7	35	33	2	46
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa and Deyr '12	0.1	1.2	1	13.7	12.8	0.4	16.2
Livestock off-take between July – December '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.3	1.0	0.9	10.5	6	0.1	11.9
Herd Size at the end Deyr '12	3.5	5.0	6.9	37.8	39.7	1.9	46.9
Number at the end of Dec'12 as % of Baseline	168%	39%	86%	69%	72%	94%	78%
Number at the end Dec '12 as % of June '12	95%	104%	102%	109%	120%	113%	110%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan – June '13							
Number at the start of Jan '13	3.5	5.0	6.9	37.8	39.7	1.9	46.9
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan – June '13	0.4	1.0	0.9	9.5	7.9	0.3	13.3
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan – June '13: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.2	0.7	0.3	7.4	7.5	0.1	5.5
Herd Size at the end of Gu '13[3]	3.7	5.4	7.5	39.9	40.1	2.1	54.7
Number at the end of June '13 as % of Baseline	185%	41%	93%	73%	73%	105%	91%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Gu* 2012 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* 2012 to *Deyr* 2012/13 (see Livestock Sector) calculated using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.11 POST *Deyr* 2012/13 ASSESSMENT ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The tools used during the post *Deyr* 2012/13 Assessment and Analysis process are listed below.

5.11.1 Pastoral Destitute Key Informant Questionnaire
5.11.2 Pastoral Destitute Household Focus Group Questionnaire
5.11.3 Key Informant/Focus Groups Questionnaire
5.11.4 Assesment Household Focus Group Questionnaire
5.11.5 Cereal Flow Survey
5.11.6 *Deyr* 2012/13 Season Crop Assesment Summary by District
5.11.7 *Deyr* 2012/13 Season Crop Assesment Summary by Village
5.11.8 IDP Household Survey Questionnaire
5.11.9 IDP Rapid Assessment Questionnaire
5.11.10 Urban Household Survey Questionnaire
5.11.11 Urban Poor Household Questionnaire
5.11.12 Mogadishu Urban Household Questionnaire

5.11.1 Pastoral Destitute Key Informant Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU)/FEWSNET
FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT
PASTORAL DESTITUTE KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE (*Deyr* 2012/13)

Date: _____ **Interviewer's name:** _____ **Region:** _____
District: _____ **Village/Settlement** _____ **Livelihood zone:** _____
GPS Coordinates **North:** _____ **East:** _____ **Key informant/focus group/household**
(Male__ Female) interview: (circle one) **Data entry Number** _____

Interviewer's name:		Respondent's sex	Male ☐ Female ☐
Date of interview:		Average household size of destitute pastoralists in this site	
Region		Total no. of pastoral destitute HHs in the site	
District		Men headed	Women headed
Location	Settlement ☐ Shanty town ☐ Other (specify) _____		
If interviewee is in the settlement, specify the settlement name			

1	In which year was this settlement established?					
2	How many pastoral destitute people are in this settlement? Disaggregate by sex and age in % terms					
	1. Male	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-64 years	>65 years	
	2. Female	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-49years	50-64 years	65+ years
3	How many destitute pastoralists live outside this settlement, if any? (***Please give an estimate of pastoral destitute people and households***)? Disaggregate by sex					
	Total People_____ Women_____ Men _____				Total Households _____	
4	From which area did the majority of destitute currently residing here come from? *Please indicate the region and/or district and the % of pastoral households coming from these areas*					
	Region		District			
5	When was the largest influx of destitute pastoralists into this area? (***Indicate year and month, if recalled***)					
	Year		Month			
6	Where was this large influx from?	Region(s)		District(s)		
7	When was the last arrival of pastoralists (year, month) here? Please also indicate the areas where they mostly came from	7.1 Date of last arrival: Year: _____ Month: _____		7.2 Areas: Region: _____ District: _____		

8	What was the main reason for the pastoralists moving here? 1. Livestock losses due to the drought ☐ 2. Other(specify) ☐ _____			
9	What is the attitude (positive/negative/ neutral) in the host community towards these people? Please explain where the answer is "negative" ***(Include the answer in the respective column)***			
	1.Women	2.Men	3.Girls	4.Boys
	a. Positive ☐ b. Negative ☐ c. Neutral ☐ d. Reason for negative attitude	a. Positive ☐ b. Negative ☐ c. Neutral ☐ d. Reason for negative attitude	a. Positive ☐ b. Negative ☐ c. Neutral ☐ d. Reason for negative attitude	a. Positive ☐ b. Negative ☐ c. Neutral ☐ d. Reason for negative attitude
10	Do destitute pastoralists access labour opportunities? ***Please move to Q-n 12 if the answer is 'No". Otherwise, proceed to Q-n 11.***	Yes ☐	No ☐	
11	If yes, what are they? Include the labour opportunities for men, women, youth (boys and girls of 15-24 years) ***Please list maximum three main job opportunities for each gender category and move to Q-n 13.***			
	1. Women			
	2. Men			
	3. Boys (15-24yrs)			
	4. Girls (15-24yrs)			
12	If No, what are their sources of income? ***Indicate sources of income for men, women, girls and boys (within the youth bracket)***			
	1. Women			
	2. Men			
	3. Boys (15-24yrs)			
	4. Girls (15-24yrs)			
13	Since January 2011, have destitute pastoralists received any help? Please specify from who? ***Please tick the appropriate answer and move to Q-n 14 if the answer is 1 to 3, otherwise move to Q-n 15.***			
	1. UN Agencies / INGOs ☐ 2. Community ☐ 3. Other ☐ 4. None ☐			
14	If yes, what kind of help did they receive?			
15	What are the main issues affecting food security situation of pastoral destitute here? Please disaggregate the problems by sex and age (women, men, boys and girls (15-24yrs) and elderly (65+ yrs)			
	1.Men			
	2.Women			
	3.Youth(15-24yrs)			
	4.Elderly(65+ yrs)			
16	Comments			

5.11.2 Pastoral Destitute Household Focus Group Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

PASTORAL DESTITUTE HOUSEHOLD FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE *Deyr* 2012/13

Interviewer's name: _____
Date of interview: _____
Supervisor's name: _____
Date checked: _____

Region: _____
District: _____
Village: _____
Name of the farmer: _____
Household size (in numbers): _____

In colLabouration with

The Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS/USAID)

Interviewer's name	Male	Female
Date of interview:		District
Location	Settlement ☐ Shanty town ☐ Other (specify)_____	
No of respondents	Men ☐	Women ☐
settlement name		

1	What is the main reason of you being in this settlement? Please explain in more detail.	Drought ☐ Conflict ☐ Other ☐	*Explanations:*	
2	Could you give an estimate of the number of people like you in this settlement currently?	Men	Women	
3	From which region/district do majority of households like you in this settlement come from?	Region: _____ District: _____		
4	When did the majority of households like you living in this settlement abandon their livelihoods? ***Please tick the appropriate column***	2012	2011	Before 2011
5	When did the majority of these households come here?	2012	2011	Before 2011
6	Could you give an estimate of the households like you by various locations?	Destinations		Number of households
		a. In this settlement		
		b. Remained in the village		
		c. Main town within Somalia		
		d. Outside Somalia		
		e. Other (specify)		
7	Are there any cases of split families among the households like you (pastoral destitute) in this settlement? Please estimate the proportion of such households in this settlement. ***Please move to question #7.1 if the answer is "Yes", otherwise move to question #8***	Yes ☐ _____ %		No ☐
7.1	In case of family splitting please indicate where are the other family members? ***Please tick the appropriate row***	a. In this settlement	Men	Women / Children
		b. Remained in the village		
		c. Main town of Somalia		
		d. Outside Somalia		
		e. Other (specify)		
8	Please indicate herd size of the majority of households like you before destitution and currently? ***Please indicate the number of livestock by species in the relevant rows and columns***			
	Livestock Species	***Before destitution***	***Currently***	
	a. Camel			

	b. Cattle		
	c. Sheep		
	d. Goat		
	e. pack Camel		
	f. Donkey		

8.1	Please indicate the number of livestock owned by women and men before destitution and currently				
	Livestock Species	***Before destitution***		***Currently***	
		Women	men	Women	Men
	g. Camel				
	h. Cattle				
	i. Sheep				
	j. Goat				
	k. Back Camel				
	l. Donkey				

9	How did the majority of households in this location lose their livestock?	1. Died ☐ 2. Sold out ☐ 3. Slaughtered ☐
10	For how many seasons the decline in herd size has continued for the majority of households like you before turning into destitution?	a. 1-2 seasons ☐ b. 3-4 seasons ☐ c. > 4 seasons ☐

11	Please indicate other assets of the majority of women and men headed households (pastoral destitute)?				
	Other assets	***Before destitution***		***Currently***	
		Women	men	Women	Men
	1.House (semi-permanent/permanent)				
	2.Berkad				
	3. Shop				
	4. Other (specify)				

12	What are the food sources of the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute) currently? (***N.B. Use proportional piling to determine the % contribution of each source***)		
	Food Sources	***Before destitution***	***Currently***
	1. Livestock Production		
	2. Purchase		
	3. Gifts/Food Aid		
	4. Wild Food		
	5. Other (specify)		

13	What are the current main sources of income of the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute)? (*N.B. Use proportional piling to determine the % contribution of each source by gender*)				
	Income sources	***Before destitution***		***Currently***	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
	1.Livestock Sale				
	2. Livestock Product Sale				
	3. Bush Product Sale				
	4.Casual Labour				
	5.Cash Gifts				
	6.Remittance				
	7.Other (specify)				

14	Please indicate the types of employment/self-employment options available for the majority of households like you? ***Please mention not more than 3 most important employment and self-employment options***	Bysex:	1. Men	2. Women
		Employment		
		Self Employment		
15	How do the majority of households like you access water?	☐ Free-of-charge ☐ Purchase		
16	What is the distance to the major water source used?			
17	What is the current water price for a 20 liter jerrican?			
18	What is the current average level of accumulated debt of the majority of households (in US$) like you? ***Please tick the appropriate answer. Proceed with following questions if the debts are reported, otherwise move to question #20.***	a. <$50 ☐ b. $50-100 ☐ c. $100-200 ☐ d. over $200 ☐ e. no debts ☐ What percentage of this debt is in the name of men….. and of women……?		

19	What were the main reasons for taking debts? Rank the reasons of debts according to the amount incurred, with *'1' indicating the largest amount for men's debt and for women's debt*		
		Men's Debt	Women's Debt
	1.Staple food purchase		
	2.Non-staple food purchase		
	3.Non-food items		
	4. Medical treatment		
	5.Animal Drugs		
	6.Water Purchase		
	7.Other (Specify)		
20	Are the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute) willing to return to pastoralism in the future? ***If the answer is 'NO", finish the interview. If not, proceed to the next question.***	Male Headed-Households Yes ☐ No ☐	Female Headed-Households Yes….. No…….
21	If YES, what are the constraints and opportunities for this, if any (*Name no more than 3 main factors of constrain and opportunities for each)*		
	FACTORS	Opportunities	Constraints
	Factor 1		
	Factor 2		
	Factor 3		

Issues of Concern	
Note major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions above	
Reliability	
What is the quality of the interview (circle one)?	a. Overall reliable b. Generally reliable with areas of concern c. Unreliable

5.11.3 Key Informant/Focus Groups Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS PASTORAL *Deyr* 2012/13 SEASONAL ASSESSMENT KEY INFORMANT/FOCUS GROUPS WITH GENDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Interviewer's name: _____
Date of interview: _____
Supervisor's name: _____
Date checked: _____

Region: _____
District: _____
Village: _____
Name of the farmer: _____
Household size (in numbers): _____

1. SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: RAINFALL

1.1. What is the current rainfall performance in terms of amount, frequency, distribution and duration? ***Please classify each aspect of the performance as follows: Very Poor - 1, Poor - 2, Average - 3, Good - 4, Very Good – 5.***

1. **Amount**	2. **Frequency**	3. **Distribution**	4. **Duration** *(from first to last rain)*

1.2 Please indicate whether the following events are observed in the area:

1. Limited water availability [ ] 2. Limited pasture resource [ ] 3. Intense abnormal livestock migration [ ]
4. Resource conflicts [ ] 5. Livestock death [ ] 6. Pastoral destitution [ ] 7. Other (specify) _____

2. WATER CONDITIONS

2.1 What is the main water source used by the majority of pastoralists currently in this area. Are these the normal sources of water for this time of the year? ***Please indicate in the boxes next to the water sources the following: Normal - 1; Unusual - 2; Not used - 3.***	1. Berkads [ ] 2. Borehole [ ] 3. Shallow wells [ ] 4. Muksid [ ] 5. River [ ] 6. Rain water catchment [ ] 7. Other (specify) [ ] _____	
2.2 How would you rate water availability for this season?	1. Poor [ ] 2. Average[ ] 3.Good[ ]	
2.3 Are water sources accessed by the pastoralists free-of-charge ? Tick the appropriate box. ***Move to q-n 3.1, if the answer in COLUMN A is "YES"***	**a. Current season** 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]	**b. Normal season** 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]
2.4 How much does a 20lt. jerry-can cost now in this settlement?	SoSh [.....]	SISh [.....]

3. LIVESTOCK MIGRATION

3.1 What is the pasture condition this season?	1. Poor [ ]	2. Average[ ]	3. Good [ ]
3.2 What is the characteristic of livestock migration pattern this season? *(Note: 'normal' in this sense is not resulting from unusual shortage of water and/or pasture or from insecurity)*	1. Normal [ ]	2. Abnormal [ ]	
3.3 If **'normal'**, from where to where did the livestock move? ***List main routes (no more than 4) from most common to least common starting from "1" as most common route used currently.***	1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____		
3.4 If **'abnormal'** from where to where did the livestock move? ***List main routes (no more than 4) from most common to least common starting from "1" as most common route used currently.***	1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____		
3.5 Is there any abnormal livestock migration expected in the coming *Hagaa* season?	1. Yes [ ]	2.No [ ]	
3.6 If any abnormal migration is happening or is expected, what are the reasons? Please list the reasons ranking them from major to minor, with "1" indicating a major reason?	a. Inadequate water [ ] b. Poor pasture [ ] c. Insecurity [ ] d. Other (specify) [ ]_____		
3.7 If there was ABNORMAL migration this *Gu*, did WHOLE or PART of the family out-migrate with the livestock? ***If the answer is "1" please move to q-n 3.10, otherwise continue with the next question***	1.Whole Family [ ]	2. Family Split [ ]	

3.8 If there was a family split who migrated with the animals?	1. Men only [ ] 2. Men and boys [ ] 3. Other (specify) [ ] _____		
3.9 Have any animals been left behind in the village? If yes, please indicate species as well as quality in terms of age and health of the animals left behind?	. 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]	Animals left behind	
3.10 What is the livestock migration intensity (small, medium or large) currently observed in this area? ***Indicate in each column the following codes for the level of migration intensity: Low – 1; Medium – 2; High - 3; No migration - 4***	1. Returned [ ]	2. Out-migrated [ ]	3. In-migrated [ ]

4. LIVESTOCK CONDITION AND DISEASES

4.1 What is the current livestock body condition?	1. Livestock within the area: Poor [ ] Average [ ] Good [ ]		
	2. Livestock out-migrated: Poor [ ] Average [ ] Good [ ]		
4.2 Do poor pastoralists have saleable animals?	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]		
4.3 What is the current livestock price?	1. Local quality goat [----------] (SoSh/SlSh) 2. Local quality camel [----------] (SoSh/SlSh) 3. local quality Cattle [----------] (SoSh/SlSh) 4. local quality sheep [----------] (SoSh/SlSh)		
4.4 Are local goat prices HIGHER/LOWER /SAME than same time last year (*Gu* 2011)?	1. Higher [ ]	2. Lower [ ]	3. same [ ]
4.5 Is there any outbreak of livestock diseases currently?	1.Yes [ ] 2.No [ ]		
4.6 Which livestock species are affected?	1. Camel [ ] 2. Sheep [ ] 3. Goat [ ] 4. Cattle [ ]		
4.7 Is there any livestock death observed currently? If "Yes", please specify the magnitude of livestock death.	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]		
	Magnitude: Low [ ] Medium [ ] High [ ]		

5.0 CURRENT LIVESTOCK HOLDING

	a. Camel	b. Cattle	c. Sheep/Goat
5.1 Poor wealth group			
5.2 Middle wealth group			
5.3 Better-off wealth group			
5.4 Poor wealth group livestock holding at the same time of last year (Gu 2011)			

6. OTHER LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES/COPING OPTIONS

6.1 Are pastoralists receiving social support from relatives and friends currently? If **YES,** what are the main types of social support received currently? ***Please rank the types of social support from most important to least important, starting with "1" being the most important***	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]	Types of social support a. Amah [ ] b. Remittances [ ] c. Kaalmo [ ] d. Other (specify) [ ] _____	
6.2 Which types of social support were specifically received and managed by men/ women?	Type of social support	Men	Women
	a. Amah		
	b. Remittances		
	c. Kaalmo		
	d. Other (specify by gender group)		
6.3 Have any members of poor pastoral households migrated for labour since January 2012?	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] ,if yes which sex----------		
6.4 IF YES; do they send cash to their families?	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] if yes which sex----------		
6.5 Since Jan. 2012, have any pastoral households migrated	1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] if yes which sex----------		
to main villages and/or towns due to livestock losses during drought period?			
6.6 If Yes, from which wealth group was such migration observed mostly?	1. Poor [ ]	2. Middle [ ]	3. Better-Off [ ]
6.7 What triggered the migration for any of the above-mentioned reasons ?			

FOR FIELD ANALYSTS:

PLEASE OBSERVE PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK BODY CONDITION IN THIS VILLAGE AND REPORT THE MOST COMMONLY OBSERVED PET GRADING OF RELEVANT SPECICIES:

a. **SHEEP (1-5) _____**

b. **GOAT (1-5) _____**

c. **CAMEL (1-5) _____**

d. **CATTLE(1-5)_____**

e. **Pasture 1. Red_____ 2. Yellow:_____ 3. Blue:_____**

1. **PLEASE INDICATE THE IMPORTANT ISSUES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE:**

_____

_____

2. **PLEASE INDICATE INTERVIEW QUALITY: a. Overall reliable [ ]; b. Generally reliable with areas of concern [ ] ;**
c. Unreliable [ ]

Signed: Interviewer:_____ Signed: Team Leader:_____

5.11.4 Assesment Household Focus Group Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS PASTORAL *Deyr* 2012/13 SEASONAL ASSESSMENT HOUSEHOLD FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

Interviewer's name: _____
Date of interview: _____
Supervisor's name: _____
Date checked: _____

Region: _____
District: _____
Village: _____
Strata:_____
Food Economy Zone:_____

In collaboration with
The Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS/USAID)

1.0 LIVESTOCK HOLDING

		a. Camel	b. Cattle	c. Sheep/Goat
1.1 What is the current livestock holding of the poor households and what was it six months ago? ***Please indicate the number of livestock in relevant columns***	1. Currently			
	2. Six months ago			
1.2 What is the herd composition for small ruminants in the poor households(number of sheep/goat*)?	a. Less than 2 months [_____]		c. 6-12 months [_____]	
	b. 3-6 months [_____]		d. Over one year [_____]	

****Please check that the small ruminants herd composition given in 1.2 adds up to the total holding of sheep and goat reported by the household in 1.1***

1.3 Among the animals owned currently by the poor households what is a perception of ownership by gender of household members?

Type of animal	Quantity Owned By:	
	1. Men	2.Women
a. Camel		
b. Cattle		
c. Goats		
d. Sheep		
Total		

2.0 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: CONCEPTIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Please provide the information on seasonal performance and the conception, births and deaths among camels, cattle and shoats owned by a household for indicated years and seasons? ***[Please include all livestock - out-migrated as well as those retained in the area]***

Year	Season	Seasonal performance (1-5) **	a. Camels			b. Cattle			c. Shoats		
			Conception	Births	Deaths	Conception	Births	Deaths	Conception	Births	Deaths
2012	*Gu*										
2012	*Jilaal*										
2011/12	*Deyr*										
2011	*Hagaa*										
2011	*Gu*										

Seasonal performance rank categories are defined as follows:
5 = A very good season for livestock production (e.g. due to good rains, little disease, etc)
4 = A good season or above average season for livestock production
3 = An average season in terms of livestock production
2 = A poor season for livestock production
1 = A very poor season for livestock production (e.g. due to drought, livestock disease, etc.)

Use the following categories to indicate levels of conceptions, births and deaths: high, medium, low, none

Remember that births occur:
12 months after conception in camels
9 months after conception in cattle
5 months after conception in small stock

3.0 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS

The table below outlines parameters for determining the herd dynamics. Please fill appropriately and include all livestock - out-migrated as well as those retained in the area

	Dynamics in 2011 - 2012	Livestock Type		
		a. Camels	b. Cattle	c. Sheep/goats
3.1	No. owned at the end of *Deyr* 2011 /12	20	20	50
3.2	No. adult females			
3.3	No. born *Deyr* 2011/12			
3.4	No. born *Jilaal* 2012			
3.5	No. born *Gu* 2012			
3.6	No. sold during *Jilaal* Jan-March 2012			
3.7	No. sold during *Gu* April- June 2012			
3.8	No. slaughtered during Jan – June 2012			
3.9	No. died during *Jilaal* Jan--March 2012			
3.10	No. died during *Gu* April- June 2012			
3.11	No. lost during Jan – June 2012			
3.12	No. given away during Jan – June 2012			
3.13	No. bought /received during Jan – June 2012			
3.14	No. at the end of June 2012 reported			
3.15	Number expected calving/kidding between July – Dec 2012			
3.16	Number of expected livestock off-take between July – Dec 2012: (bought + received) – (sales + slaughter + died + lost + given away)			

	Jan 2011– now	a. Camels	b. Cattle	c. Sheep/goats
3.17	***** No. owned at the end of June 2012 as reported in q-n 3.14**			
3.18	***** No. born in *Gu* 2012**			
3.19	No. lactating now (reported)			
3.20	Milk yield *Gu* 2012 (litre/day)			
		a. Camels	**b. Cattle**	**c. Shoats**
3.21	No. at the end of June 2012 (calculated) --- ***= (no. owned end Deyr 2011/12) + (births of Jilaal 2012 + Births of Gu 2012+ no. bought/received between Jan – Jun 2012) – (sales + slaughtered + died + lost + given away between Jan – June 2012)***			

Cross-checks: ***Insert the calculated figures in the first row based on the instructions provided below***

3.22	*****No. lactating now (calculated)**			
	****** No. lactating = births in***	***Deyr 2011/12+ Jilaal 2012+ Gu 2012***	***Jilaal 2012+ Gu 2012***	***Gu 2012***

Results Summary:

3.23	***** No. lactating per 100 animals**			
	***** Milk yield *Gu* 2012 (litre/day)**			

***** The questions are not asked from the respondents but filled by an enumerator.**

4.0 FOOD SOURCES

4.1 Please rank your current food sources from least important to most important (1 - Most Important, 4 - Least Important)?	1.Purchases (cereals) [ ] 2.Own production (milk, meat and ghee) [ ] 3. Food gifts/aid [ ] 4. Other (specify) [ ] _____		
4.2 What is current milk accessibility compared to normal *Gu*?	1. Low [ ]	2. Average [ ]	3. Good [ ]
4.3 What is current meat accessibility compared to normal *Gu*?	1. Low [ ]	2. Average [ ]	3. Good [ ]
4.4 What types of cereals are available at the market and where do they come from (specify the region if cereals are from within Somalia)?	**1.Cereal availability**	**2. Sources of Cereals**	
	a. Sorghum [ ]	Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported [ ]	
	b. Maize [ ]	Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported [ ]	
	c. Rice [ ]	Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported [ ]	
4.5 What is the major type of cereal that you purchase in the current season?	1. Sorghum [ ]	2. Maize [ ]	3. Rice [ ]
4.6 What is your preferred type of cereals?	1. Sorghum [ ]	2. Maize [ ]	3. Rice [ ]

4.7 What are the current cereal prices per Kg in your village/ settlement compared to the same time last year?	Cereals	1. Prices	2. Comparison of prices with same time last year		
			Higher	Lower	Same
	a. Sorghum	_____ (Sosh/SISh)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	b. Maize	_____ (Sosh/SISh)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	c. Rice	_____ (Sosh/SISh)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	d. Others	_____ (Sosh/SISh)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

5.0 INCOME SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

5.1 Please rank current income sources of poor household from most important to least important, starting from "1" as **"**Most Important". Please indicate sex of the person in the household who earned income for each relevant income source	**Income sources**	**1. Men**	**2. Women**
	a. Livestock sale		
	b. Livestock product sale(milk, skin and ghee)		
	c. Gum/Resins sales		
	d. Wood/charcoal sales		
	e. Labour/employment		
	f. Cash gifts		
	g. Remittance		
	h. Other (specify)_____		

5.2 Specify by sex in the household who decides how this income is spent.	**Income sources**	**1. Men**	**2. Women**
	a. Livestock sale (specify species)		
	b. Livestock product sale(milk, skin and ghee)		
	c. Gum/Resins sales		
	d. Wood/charcoal sales		
	e. Labour/employment		
	f. Cash gifts		
	g. Remittance		
	h. Other (specify)_____		

5.3 Is access to these income sources different in this season compared to normal *Gu?* If yes, please specify what are the main changes.	Men's Income 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] Women's Income 1. Yes 2. No	***Specify changes here:***

5.4 Please specify reasons for any change in income sources in this season, if relevant (e.g. conflicts/insecurity, changes in market conditions (supply and demand, price, trading patterns, increased competition for resources, etc.)

5.5 Please indicate the estimates for combined cash and in-credit purchases of food, water as well as other non-food items and services in the last one month ***(tick appropriate currency and indicate the estimated amount spent in the relevant box***).

1. Food _____(SoSh/SlSh) 2. Water _____(SoSh/SlSh) 3. Non-food items _____(SoSh/SlSh)

6.0 DEBT

6.1 What is the average level of accumulated poor household's debt in the current season?	1. Average indebtedness of the **poor households** in this *Gu* 2012 [ ] 2. % of debt in the name of men….. in the name of women……. 2. How much do you expect to pay in **July- September** 2012 [ ] 3. How much do you expect to pay in **October- December** 2012 [ ]
6.2 Has this level of debt increased, remained the same, or decreased from this season last year?	1. Increased [ ] 2. Same [ ] 3. Decreased [ ]
6.3 Please rank the reasons for indebtedness from the highest to the lowest amount of debts starting from **"1" as the "Highest" amount of debt".**	a. Staple food purchase [ ] b. Non staple food purchase [ ] c. Livestock health service [ ] d. Human health services [ ] e. Water for livestock [ ] f. Water for human [ ] g. Water for human [ ]

FOR THE FIELD ANALYST/ENUMERATOR:

1. PLEASE INDICATE THE IMPORTANT ISSUES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE:

_____

_____

2. PLEASE RATE INTERVIEW QUALITY: a. Overall reliable [ ]; b. Generally reliable with areas of concern [ ] ; c. Unreliable [ ]

Signed: Interviewer_____ **Signed: Team Leader**_____

5.11.5 Cereal Flow Survey

THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT/ FOR SOMALIA/SOMALILAND (FSNAU/FEWSNET)

Deyr 2012/13 SEASON CEREAL FLOW SURVEY

Interviewer's name: _____
Date of interview: _____
Supervisor's name: _____
Date checked: _____

Region: _____
District: _____
Village/Town:_____
Number of Focus Group_____
Coordinates N_____ E_____

1. What is the main cereal produced in your region? *If the answer is "none", move to question 3*

a) Maize [ ] b) Red Sorghum [ ] c) White Sorghum [ ] d) None [ ]

2. What is the expected *Gu* cereal production in this season in your region *(please use the following codes to indicate the responses: poor – 1; average – 2 and good – 3; not applicable – N/A)* **?**

a) Maize ____ b) Red Sorghum ____ c) White Sorghum _____

3. What is the expected recent seasonal cereal harvest in the neighbouring regions of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya? (*tick one answer for each country***)**

		Below Average	Average	Above Average	Do not know
1. Somalia (specify region names):	Cereals:				
a.	Maize				
	Sorghum				
b.	Maize				
	Sorghum				
c.	Maize				
	Sorghum				
d.	Maize				
	Sorghum				
2. Kenya	Maize				
	Sorghum				
3. Ethiopia	Maize				
	Sorghum				

4. Please indicate the main primary and secondary sources of cereal supply in your region in the last six months (January – June 2012). *Use the following codes to indicate the importance of the source of cereals (Code: **P** – Primary; **S** – Secondary)*

Source of supply	Cereal Type				
	Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
1.Somalia (specify regions)					
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
2.Cross-border trade with Ethiopia					
3.Cross-border trade with Kenya					
4.Cross-border trade with					

Djibouti					
5.Commercial cereal import					
6.Humanitarian food support					

5. Comparing January – June 2012 with the same period last year (January – June 2011), was there any change in the amounts of cereal supply from primary and secondary sources? *Use the following codes to indicate the changes from both the primary and secondary cereal supply sources:*

1 –Significant Increase; 2 – Some Increase; 3- Relatively same amount; 4 – Some Decrease; 5 – Significant Decrease; 6 – Complete Termination

Cereal supply sources	**Change in cereal supply between Jan-Jun 2012 compared to Jan-Jun 2011**				
	Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
1.Somalia (specify regions)					
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
2.Cross-border trade with Ethiopia					
3. Cross-border trade with Kenya					
4. Cross-border trade with Djibouti					
5. Commercial Import					

6. Was there any month (s) between January – June 2012 when your region experienced a shortage of cereals on the markets compared to normal?

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ] *If the answer is "No" proceed to question 9*

7. Please indicate between January – June 2012 the month (s) with the shortage of cereal supply in your region?

Cereals	**Jan '12**	**Feb '12**	**March'12**	**April '12**	**May '12**	**June '12**	**Do not know**
a) Sorghum							
b) Maize							
c) Rice							
d) Wheat flour							
e) Wheat grain							

8. What were the major reasons leading to the shortage of cereals in your region in the indicated months between January – June 2012? *Please rank the problems in order of importance (1 being the most important)*

Major constraints	**Ranking**
a) Poor market infrastructure (lack of markets)	
b) Poor road conditions	
c) Insecurity (restricted trade movement)	
d) Low production	
e) Low supply from outside	
f) High cost of transportation	
g) Reduced ability of cereal purchases among population (low income)	
h) Increased demand	

9. Has there been any cereal outflow from the region between January – June 2012 months? (*Tick one answer. If 'Yes' please proceed to question #10. Otherwise move to question #11*)

a) Yes [ ] b) No [ ] c) Don't Know [ ]

10. Please specify main destinations (country/region) of the cereal outflow

Cereals	**Cereal Outflow**			
	Other region of Somalia (specify the region)	**Ethiopia**	**Kenya**	**Djibouti**
1. Sorghum				
2. Maize				
3. Rice				
4. Wheat Flour				
5. Wheat Grain				

11. What are the prospects of cereal supply in the next six months (July – Dec. 2012)

a) Above normal [ ] b) Normal supply [ ] c) Below normal [ ]

12. Please explain the reasons for answer in question 11

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

13. Map the trade flows in the space provided below, indicating the anticipated origins, areas of transit and destination of cereals in your region in the next 6 months? Use different colours for indicating trade flows of different types of cereals.

Reliability Assessment

What is the quality of the interview? *(circle one)*Overall reliable Generally reliable with areas of concern Unreliable	**Signed: Interviewer** **Signed: Team Leader**

5.11.6 *Deyr* 2012/13 Season Crop Assesment Summary by District

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
***Deyr* 2012/13 SEASON CROP ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**
BY DISTRICT

Date: *I___I___I20___I*

Interviewer's name: _____

Region: _____District: _____City/town: _____
Key informant: *indicate number of female/male respondents* (male_____ female_____)
Data Entry Number _____

Interviewer's name:			Region:	
Date of interview:			District:	
Supervisor's name:				
No. of respondents:	Male:		Livelihood Zone:	
	Female:			
Date checked:			Estimated no. of HHs in the district:	

1.0 RAINFALL

a) When did this *Gu* rainy season effectively begin? 1. *Date:_____/_____/2012* 2. No rains [ ]

b) If you are not sure about the exact date, please specify:

1st dekad [ ] 2nd dekad [ ] 3rd dekad [ ] Month _____

1.1 In case some unusual showers were received prior to the effective start of the *Gu* rainy season, please comment on the intensity and distribution. If there were no rains, please tick the asnwer and move to Q-n 1.3:

a. No rains [ ]

b. Intensity: _____

c. Distribution:_____

1.2 What was the spatial coverage and the intensity of *Gu* rains? (*tick where appropriate)*

1 Spatial coverage: Whole District [ ] Part of the District [ ] No rains [ ]

2 Intensity: Light: [ ] Moderate: [ ] Heavy: [ ] Very heavy: [ ]

1.3 Compared to a normal year, how do you assess the rainfall situation at this stage of the *Gu* season?

1. Poor [ ] 2. Average [ ] 3. Good [ ] 4. Very good [ ]

2.0 SEEDS

2.1 Did the farmers within the following households have enough seeds at the beginning of this *Gu* season?

Household Type	***Yes***	***No***
1. Poor		
2. Middle		
3. Better-off		

2.2 If No, which household wealth groups lacked seeds and why?

Household Type	***Why (give reasons)***
1. Poor	
2. Middle	
3. Better-off	

2.3 What was the source of the seeds for the majority of the households of different wealth groups in this *Gu* season? (*tick where appropriate)?*

Source of seeds	*Poor HH*	*Middle HH*	*Better-off*
1. From own stocks			
2. Purchase of new seeds			
3. Free distribution by humanitarian agencies			
4. Gifts			
5. Borrowing			
6. Other (specify) _____			
7. Other (specify) _____			
8. Other (specify) _____			

2.4 How does the situation of seeds this *Gu* season compare with a normal *Gu*? (*tick where appropriate)*

1. Worse [ ] 2. Same [ ] 3. Better [ ] 4. Do not know [ ]

2.5 (a) Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season?
Yes [ ] No [ ] If yes, how?

(b) If YES in (a), what was the source of fertilizers?

Source of fertilizer	*Tick*
1. Free distribution by humanitarian agencies	
2. Purchased	
3. Gift	
4. No access	
5. Other (specify) _____	
6. Other (specify) _____	

2.6 Which wealth group households experienced most difficulties in accessing fertilizers this season? (*tick where appropriate)*

1. Poor [ ] 2. Middle [ ] 3. Better-off [ ]

3. 0 PLANTING

3.1 What was the main crop planted during this *Gu* season?

1. Sorghum [ ] 2. Maize [ ] 3. Sesame [ ] 4. Cowpea [ ] 5. Other (specify):_____ _ [ ]

3.2 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the households plant the main crops in this *Gu* season?

1. Early [ ] 2. On time [ ] 3. Late [ ] 4. Never

3.3 Who carried out the following farming activities in this *Gu* season?

Activity	Women	Men
1. Land preparation		
2. Planting/sowing		
3. Weeding		
4. Irrigation		
5. Top dressing		
6. Guarding		
7. Harvesting		
8. Threshing/Husking		
9. Transportation		

3.4 Compared to a normal year, what is the estimated planted area as percentage of normal in this *Gu* season in the district:

Estimated planted area	*Please explain reason for lower or higher*
1. Lower _____%	
2. Similar _____%	
3. Higher _____%	

3.5 For each crop, estimate the average planted area per wealth group (range of ha):

Crop	Poor	Middle	Better off
1. Maize			
2. Sorghum			
3. Rice			
4. Cowpeas			
5. Sesame			
6. Other 1 (specify) _____			
7. Other 2 (specify) _____			

3.6 Estimate the planted area of each crop for the district (*Unit of Measurement - ha)*

Crop		*Total ha*
1. Maize	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
2. Sorghum	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
3. Rice	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
4. Beans	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
5. Sesame	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
6. Other (specify)	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
7. Other (specify)	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	
8. Other (specify)	Irrigated	
	Rain-fed	

3.7 Have significant number of villages re-planted? (*Please skip q-ns 3.8 and 3.9 if the answer is 'No'*)

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ].

3.8 If yes, specify the reasons for re-planting: _____
_____

3.9 Please specify the proportion of land re-planted and period of replanting: _____
_____

4. 0 CROP CONDITION

4.1 What is the crop condition at this time of the *Gu* season?

Crop	Failure	Poor	Normal	Good crop	Very good
1. Maize					
2. Sorghum					
3. Rice					
4. Cowpeas					
5. Sesame					
6. Other 1 (specify)					
7. Other 2 (specify)					

5. PRODUCTION

5.1 Indicate the expected average amount of *Gu* harvest by wealth groups in terms of number of 50 kg bags.

Crop	*Poor*	*Middle*	*Better off*
1. Maize			
Reasons			
2. Sorghum			
Reasons			
3. Rice			
Reasons			
4. Cowpeas			
Reasons			
5. Sesame			
Reasons			
6. Other 1 (specify)			
Reasons			
7. Other 2 (specify)			
Reasons			

5.2 How does the estimated *Gu* cereal production compare with *Gu* cereal production in the last year (Lower – 1, Similar – 2, Higher – 3)

Crop	*Poor*	*Middle*	*Better off*
1. Maize			
2. Sorghum			
3. Rice			
4. Cowpeas			
5. Sesame			
6. Other 1 (specify)			
7. Other 2 (specify)			
8. Other 3 (specify)			

5.3 Estimate the contribution of the district to the total *Gu* cereal production of the region?

Crops	<10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%
1. Maize					
2. Sorghum					
3. Rice					
4. Other 1 (Specify)					
5. Other 2 (Specify)					

6.0 HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

6.1 Estimate the average amount of cereal stocks at a household level at this time of the year (range of 50 kg bags)

1. Poor	2. Middle	3. Better off

6.2 How long do you expect the household cereal stocks to last

	1. Poor	2. Middle	3. Better off
Number of months			

7. 0 ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

7.1 At this time of the year, how do the poor households access their staple food? Classify in decreasing order the origin of the cereals consumed (indicate only the 3 main ones with the corresponding number: 1, 2, 3)

Source of cereals consumed	Classification
a. Purchase (market)	
b. Food distribution	
c. This *Gu* harvest	
d. Last *Gu* harvest (actual and off-season)	
e. Other (specify :.....) _____	

7.2 What were the main crop production constraints in the *Gu* season?

Constraints	*Rank*	***Key:***
		1. Most Important
		2. Important
		3. Less Important
		4. Not Important

INTERVIEW QUALITY TO BE FILLED BY A FIELD ANALYST

1. Quality of the interview (circle one): A. overall reliable; B. generally reliable with areas of concern; C. unreliable

2. Comments on the interview_____

5.11.7 *Deyr* 2012/13 Season Crop Assessment Summary by Village

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
***Deyr* 2012/13 SEASON CROP ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**
BY VILLAGE

Date: *I___I___I20___I*

Interviewer's name: _____

Region: _____District: _____City/town: _____
Key informant: *indicate number of female/male respondents* (male_____ female_____)
Data Entry Number _____

Interviewer's name:			Region:		
Date of interview:			District:		
Supervisor's name:			Village:		
No. of respondents:	Male:		Livelihood Zone:		
	Female:				
Date checked:			No. of HHs in the village:		

No. of female-headed households in this village;

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 What is the proportion of population in each wealth group in this village?

	a. Poor	*b. Middle*	*c. Better off*
1. % population			
2. HH size			

1.2 What is the total number of farms in the village? _____

1.2.1 Among this, on average how many farms belong to the female-headed households?_____

1.3 What is average planted area per household, by wealth group (in hectares) in this *Gu* season:

Crop	*a. Poor*	*b. Middle*	*c. Better off*
1. Maize			
2. Sorghum			
3. Rice			
4. Cowpeas			
5. Sesame			
6. Other 1 (specify)_____			
7. Other 2 (specify)_____			

1.4 Who normally undertakes the following farming activities?

Activity	*1. Women*	*2. Men*	*3. Girls*	*4. Boys*
a. Land preparation				
b. Planting/sowing				
c. Weeding				
d. Irrigation				
e. Top dressing				
f. Guarding				
g. Harvesting				
h. Threshing/Husking				
i. Transportation				

2. RAINFALL

2.1 When did this *Gu* rainy season effectively begin? a. *Date:*_____/_____/*2012* b. No rains [ ]
If you are not sure about the exact date, please specify the dekads and the month.

1st dekad [ ] 2nd dekad [ ] 3rd dekad [ ] Month _____

2.2. Were there any unusual rains received prior to the effective start of the *Gu* rainy season? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

2.3 If YES, describe the nature of the rains using the options provided below (*tick appropriate*)
1. Poor [ ] 2. Average [ ] 3. Good [ ] 4. Very good [ ]

2.4 What was the intensity of *Gu* rains? (*tick where appropriate)*
1. No rains at all [ ] 2. Light: [ ] 3. Moderate: [ ] 4. Heavy: [ ] 5. Very heavy: [ ]

2.5 Compared to a normal year, how do you assess the rainfall situation in this *Gu* season?
1. Poor [ ] 2. Average [ ] 3. Good [ ] 4. Very good [ ]

3. SEEDS

3.1 Did the farmers within the following households have enough seeds at the beginning of this *Gu* season?

Household Type	1.**Yes**	2.**No**
a. Poor		
b. Middle		
c. Better-off		

3.2 If No, what proportion of farmers lacked seeds for planting of cereals in this *Gu* season and why?

Household Type	1. ***Proportion***	2. **Why (give reasons)**
a. Poor		
b. Middle		
c. Better-off		

3.3 In your opinion, did female-headed households experience a similar level of seed shortage in this *Gu* season?

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] If not, please explain why_____

3.4 What was the source of the seeds for the majority of the households in this *Gu* season (*disaggregate asnwer by wealth groups and female-headed households and tick where appropriate)?*

Source of seeds	*a. Poor HH MHH - FHH*	*b. Middle HH MHH -FHH*	*c. Better-off MHH - FHH*	
1. From own stocks				
2. Purchase of new seeds				
3. Free distribution by humanitarian agencies				
4. Gifts				
5. Borrowing				
6. Other (specify) _____				
7. Other (specify) _____				
8. Other (specify) _____				

3.6 What was the seed situation (quality and availabity) in this *Gu* season compared with a normal *Gu*? (*Tick where appropriate)*

	1.Worse	*2.Same*	*3.Better*	*4.Do not know*
a. Quality				
Give reasons				
b. Availability				
Give reasons				

4. FERTILIZER

4.1 a) Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

b) If YES in (a), what was the source of fertilizers?

Source of fertilizer	*Tick*
1. Free distribution	
2. Purchased	
3. Gift	
4. No access	
5. Other (specify) _____	
6. Other (specify) _____	

4.2 Which households experienced most difficulties in accessing fertilizers this season? (*tick where appropriate)*
1. Poor [ ] 2. Middle [ ] 3. Better-off [ ]

4.3 In your opinion, did female-headed households experience any exceptional difference in accessing fertilizer?

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] If yes, please explain why?_____

5. PLANTING

5.1 What were the main crops planted during this *Gu* season?
1. Sorghum [ ] 2. Maize [ ] 3. Sesame [ ] 4.Cowpea [ ] 5.Other (specify):_____ [ ]

5.2 What was the total cultivated area in the village in this *Gu* season? _____Ha

5.3 a) Did all the farmers within the village plant? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

b) If 'NO', what is the proportion of farmers that did not plant and why (explain below)? _____%
c) Were female-headed households able to plant the same percentage of their normal crop as male-headed households? If not, why not?

Reasons for not planting:
_____

_____

5.4 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the farmers plant the main crops in this *Gu* season?
1. Early [ ] 2. On time [ ] 3. Late [ ] 4. Never [ ]

5.5 How was the seed germination this season?

Crop	*1.Failure*	*2. Poor*	*3. Average*	*4. Good*	*5 Explain why*
a. Maize					
b. Sorghum					
c. Rice					
d. Others (specify)_____					
e. Others (specify)_____					
f. Others (specify)_____					

5.6 Did a significant number of farmers have to re-plant? (*If the answer is No, please skip to 5.9*) 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

5.8 Specify the proportion of land replanted from the total planted area in the village and the period of replanting:
_____% Month_____ Dekad _____

5.9 Please indicate the estimated planted area by crops and how does this compare with an average *Gu* season (***1.*** *Considerably lower 2. Lower 3. Similar 4. Higher Considerably higher). Please explain reasons for any differences in planting compared to an average Gu season*

	a. Maize	*b. Sorghum*	*c. Rice*	*d. Cowpea*	*e. Sesame*	f. Other (specify)_____	g. Other (specify)
1. Estimated planted area (ha)							
2. Compared to an average *Gu season*							
3. *Give reasons*							

6. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

6.1 What is the expected total area to be harvested in the village in this *Gu* season?_____(ha)

6.2 Indicate the expected *Gu* harvest by wealth group and type of crop grown (number of 50 kg bags).

Crop	*1.Poor*	*2.Middle*	*3.Better off*
a. Maize			
b. Sorghum			
c. Rice			
d. Cowpea			
e. Sesame			
f. Other 1(specify)			

6.3 Indicate the yield per ha of each crop this *Gu* season.

Crop	*Yield (metric tons per ha)*
a. Maize	
b. Sorghum	
c. Rice	
d. Sesame	
e. Cowpea	
f. Other (specify)	

6.4 How does the estimated *Gu* cereal production compare with the same season last year?

Crop	*1.Worse*	*2.Similar*	*3.Better*	*4.Don't Know*
a. Maize				
b. Sorghum				
c. Rice				
d. Sesame				
e. Cowpea				
f. Others (specify)				

6.5 What were the crop production constraints in this *Gu* season?

Constraints for men	*Rank*	*Constraints for women*	*Rank*	***Key:***
				1. Most Important
				2. Important
				3. Less Important
				4. Not Important

6.6 How would you rate current *Gu* crop performance?

Crop	*1.Failed*	*2.Poor*	*3.Average*	*4.Good*	*5.Very good*
a. Maize					
b. Sorghum					
c. Rice					
d. Cowpea					
e. Sesame					
f. Other					

7 HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

7.1 Do you have any stocks from the previous *Gu* season?

Crop	*1. Poor* MHHs FHHs	*2. Middle* MHHs FHHs	*3. Better off* MHHs FHHs
a. Maize			
b. Sorghum			
c. Rice			
d. Cowpeas			
e. Sesame			
f. Other			

7.2 Estimate the average cereal stocks at household level currently (number of 50 kg bags)

1. Poor MHHs FHHs	2 .Middle MHHs FHHs	3. Better off MHHs FHHs

7.3 How long do you expect these cereal stocks to last (number of months)?

1. Poor MHHs FHHs	2 .Middle MHHs FHHs	3. Better off MHHs FHHs

7.4 Could you estimate what proportion of current *Gu* crops will be utilized for various purposes indicated in the table below (number of 50 kg bags)

Crop	1. Sold	2. Seed	3. Gift	4. Stock	5. Other 1	6. Other 2
a. Maize						
b. Sorghum						
c. Rice						
d. Cowpeas						
e. Sesame						
f. Other 1						
g. Other 2						

8 ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

8.1 At this time of the year, how do the poor households access their staple food? Classify in decreasing order the origin of the cereals consumed (only the 3 main ones, indicate the corresponding number: 1, 2, 3)

Constraints	*MHHs - Rank*	*FHHs - Rank*
1. Purchase (market)		
2. Food aid		
3. *This Gu* harvest		
4. *Last Gu* harvest		
5. Other (specify :.....)		

9. POST HARVEST LOSSES

9.1 What type of storage system do you use?

1. Underground Pits [ ] 2. Drums [ ] 3. Others (Specify) .....) [ ]

9.2 How long is the grain stored after the harvest normally in your area?

1. Months:_____ 2. Years:_____

9.3 What are the common storage pest affecting your stock? (list)

Pest	*Rank*	***Key for ranking:***
1.		*1. Most Important*
2.		*2. Important*
3.		*3. Less Important*
4.		*4. Not Important*

9.4 Were there any rains during the harvest period? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

INTERVIEW QUALITY TO BE FILLED BY A FIELD ANALYST:

1. Quality of the interview (circle one): A. overall reliable; B. generally reliable with areas of concern; C. unreliable

2. Comments on the interview_____

5.11.8 IDP Household Survey Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
Deyr 2012/13 SEASON HOUSEHOLD IDP

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: */_____/_____/ 2012*
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER:

DISTRICT NAME:

HH NUMBER:

CLUSTER NUMBER:

CLUSTER NAME:

RESPONDENT'S MAIN TYPE OF HOUSING:

1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐
2. Corrugated sheets ☐
3. Wooden ☐
4. Stone ☐
5. Other (specify) _____ ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 What is the age of the household head?

To the Interviewer: *Please explain to the respondent that* ***" household head is the person within the household who has the overall responsibility, authority and decision-making over access to and control of the household resources".***

Age _____

1.2 What was your original permanent area of residence before arriving to this settlement?

To the Interviewer: *Please skip the Options 2,3 and 4, if the country of origin is* ***NOT*** *Somalia.*

1. Country _____ 2. Region _____
3. District _____ 4. Town _____

1.3 How long has your household been living in this settlement?

To the Interviewer: *Please* ***TICK*** *the appropriate option.*

1. >12 months ☐ 2. 6-12 months ☐
3. 4-5 months ☐ 4. 1-3 months ☐
5. < 1 month ☐

1.4 What are the main reason (s) for displacement if you have been living here in the last 6 months ?

To the Interviewer: *Please* ***TICK*** *the appropriate option (s); specify the answer 11, if relevant.*

1. Insecurity ☐ 2. Drought ☐ 3. Eviction ☐ 4. Flood ☐
5. Fire ☐ 6. Clan Conflict ☐ 7. IDP Return ☐ 8. Lack of Livelihood ☐
9. Forced Return ☐ 10. Relocation ☐ 11. Other (specify)_____ ☐

1.5 How many members of your household permanently live with you?

To the Interviewer: *Please indicate the number of household members in the specified age category.*

Please explain to the respondents the definition of the household: "*a group of individuals, with family or other social relations among themselves, eating from the same pot and sharing common resources*"

1. Adults of 15 years and above _____
2. Children between 5-14 years old _____
3. Under 5 children _____

1.6 What is the highest level of formal education of the household head?

To the Interviewer: *Please* ***TICK*** *the appropriate option.*

1. No formal education ☐ 2. Primary ☐ 3. Secondary ☐ 4. Tertiary ☐

1.7 How many children of primary school-going age attended school in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *If no school age children are available* ***TICK*** *option 1 and* ***SKIP*** *to Qn-2.1. Otherwise, indicate the number of children of each sex category attending the primary school, where applicable.*

1. No school age children ☐
2. Boys _____
3. Girls _____

1.8 If any of the primary school-going age children did not attend school in the last three months what is the main reason? **To the Interviewer:** *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	Reasons	Boys	Girls
	1. Sickness/handicap	☐ _____	☐ _____
	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 What saleable assets does your household possess? Please indicate no more than 7 different assets. **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the appropriate option and specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.*	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel_____ b. Cattle____ c. Sheep/goat_____ d. Poultry_____ ☐ 2. Land _____ (Ha) ☐ 3. Jewellery ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____ ☐ No assets
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?	No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*	1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

3.1 How many people in your household earned income in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the number of income earners by sex, if relevant.*	1. Men ____ 2. Women_____ 3. Boys_____ 4. Girls_____			
3.2 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months and who earned them? **To the Interviewer:** *Please indicate **NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES**. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns.* *Please **TICK** the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under **Option 10** and then proceed to question **Qn-3.5**. In case of **Options 5** and **8 are indicated as sources of income** please proceed to question **Q3.3; Otherwise, move to question Q3.4.***	**1. Men**	**2. Women**	**3. Boys**	**4. Girls**
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale				
4. Petty trade				
5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)				
6. Skilled/salary				
7. Remittance				
8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)				
9. Gifts/*zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*				
10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____				
11. Fixed asset sales (house, land)				
12. Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)				
13. Other (specify)_____				
3.3 Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month?	1. Casual labour _____ 2. Self-employment _____			
3.4 Please indicate your average total household earnings per day in the last one month. **To the Interviewer:** *please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc.*	SlSh _____ per day SoSh _____ per day			

3.5 Did your household receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If Yes, please indicate the amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided; please indicate zero"0"if no cash assistance was received*

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

SlSh _____

SoSh _____

USD _____

3.6 Did your household receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the amounts.

To the Interviewer: *If no cash gifts were received please **TICK** Option 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise, specify the amounts legibly; please use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 8,500,000, etc.*

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____SlSh/SoSh
3. Local Transfer _____ SlSh/SoSh
4. Other _____SlSh/SoSh

3.7 Did your household give away any cash or food-in-kind to support your relative/friend/other (s) in the last the one month? If yes, specify the amount below.

To the Interviewer: *If no social support was provided, please **TICK** Option 1 and proceed to the next question Q3.8. Otherwise, for Option 2 specify the cash amount given away, if relevant. Also specify the type and the amount of food donated in-kind in the table provided under Option 3, if relevant.*

1. No social support provided ☐ 2. Cash _____ SlSh/SoSh
3. Food-in-kind ☐ *Please specify what type and what quantities in table below*

Type of food	Quantity (kg/litre)
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	

3.8 Please specify how your household income /earnings were used/spent in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food (%):_____
2. Non-food (%):_____
3. Saving/Investing: (%):_____

3.9 Please indicate the amount of staple food items your household received in the last one month from the following sources

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								

3.10 Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past one week</u> your household consumed the following foods and what the source was ? (Use codes at the right hand side, write "0" for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)	<u>Codes of Main Food Sources:</u>
1. Sorghum, Maize	☐	☐	1. Purchase
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)	☐	☐	2. On credit
3. Rice	☐	☐	3. Own production
4. Pasta	☐	☐	4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)	☐	☐	5. Borrowed
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)	☐	☐	6. Received as gift
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)	☐	☐	7. Food Assistance
8. Fish (fresh or canned)	☐	☐	8. Other (Specify):_____
9. Vegetable oil	☐	☐	
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)	☐	☐	
11. Eggs	☐	☐	
12. Fermented/sour milk	☐	☐	
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk	☐	☐	
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)	☐	☐	
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)	☐	☐	
18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)	☐	☐	
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts	☐	☐	
20. Salt and Spices	☐	☐	
21. CSB	☐	☐	
22. Plumpy Doz	☐	☐	
23. Other – Specify:	☐	☐	

3.11 Does your household currently have any outstanding debt?

To the Interviewer: *If there is no outstanding debt, please **TICK** Option 1 and move to Qn 4.1; Otherwise, please write the amount in full under Option 2.*

1. No debts ☐
2. _____ (SoSh/SlSh)

3.12 If yes, please indicate **NOT MORE THAN 2** main reasons for indebtedness . **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the appropriate option*	1. Purchase of Food and Water ☐ 2. Purchase of non-food items ☐ 3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.) ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____

4. COPING STRATEGIES	
4.1. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Hardly at all (<1 times/ week) 2=Once in a while (1-2 times/ week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week) 4=All the time (Every day)
a) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (from *osolo to obo*)?	
b) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (*Beekhaamis*)?	
c) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (*Deyn)*?	
e) Borrow food on credit from another household (*Aamah*)?	
f) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g) Rely on food donations from relatives (*Qaraabo*)?	
h) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (*Kaalmo*)?	
i) Seek or rely on food aid from humanitarian agencies?	
j) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k) Beg for food (*Tuugsi/dawarsi*)?	
l) Skip entire days without eating (*Qadoodi)*?	
m) Consume spoilt or left-over foods	

5. CHALLENGES
5.1. What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and **TICK** the relevant option: 1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐
To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions
1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____

5.11.9 IDP Assessment Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA

SOUTH-CENTRAL SOMALIA
IDP FGD FOOD SECURITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – *Deyr* 2012/13

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: **/_____/_____/ 2012**
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ☐

DISTRICT/TOWN NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NUMBER: ☐

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:
1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWED:
1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

NUMBER OF FGD MEMBERS INTERVEIWED:
1. Male I_____I
2. Female I_____I

DEMOGRAPHICS

What were the original permanent areas of the majority of the IDPs in this settlement?

To the interviewer: Please skip the Options 2 and 3, if the country of origin is Not Somalia

If the country of origin is Somalia and more than one region, district and town are provided, please list all of them in the spaces provided

1. Country:_____
2. Regions: _____
_____
3. Districts/towns: _____
_____
_____

When did the majority of the IDPs arrive to this settlement?

To the interviewer: Please encircle all the appropriate options. If the answers are options 1 and 2 skip Q-n 1.3 and move to Q-n 1.4

1. >12 months ☐ 2. 6-12 months ☐ 3. 4-5 months ☐
4. 1-3 months ☐ 5. < 1 month ☐

What are the main reasons of displacement for the majority of IDPs in this settlement who arrived in the last 6 months?

To the interviewer: Please ENCIRCLE all relevant options and rank them in order of importance, 1 being the most important reason.

1. Insecurity I____I 2. Drought I____I 3. Eviction I____I 4. Flood I____I
5. Fire I____I 6. Clan Conflict I____I 7. IDP Return I____I 8. Lack of Livelihood I____I
9. Forced Return I____I 10. Relocation I____I 11. Other (specify)_____I____I

What proportion of IDP households in this settlement is headed by male and female?

To the Interviewer: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of male and female headed households

1. Male _____% 2. Female _____I%

What proportion of IDP primary school age in this settlement attended the schools in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of boys and girls in each gender category.

1. Boys _____% 2. Girls _____%

If some of the primary school-age children have not attended schools in the last three months what are the main reasons? *(no more than 3 options should be selected)*

To the Interviewer: Please **TICK** the appropriate answers for each sex category, where relevant.

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐	☐
2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐	☐
3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐	☐
4. No school service available	☐	☐
5. Not interested	☐	☐
6. Other (specify) _____	☐	☐
7. Not applicable (mostly children attended the schools)	☐	☐

2	LIVELIHOOD ASSETS	
2.1	**What proportion of IDP households in this settlement cultivated land in *the GU* 2012 season?** ***To the interviewer:*** Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of poor households with access to land. If the answer is Option # 2, **TICK** it and move to Question 2.4.	1. _____ % 2. No cultivation
2.2	**What is the land ownership type for the majority of IDPs in this settlement who cultivated land?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant option	1. Owned ☐ 2. Rented ☐ 3. Other (please specify) _____
2.3	**What are the major crops expected to be harvested by the IDP households who cultivated in this *Deyr* season, if any?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant options	1. Cereals ☐ 2. Fodder ☐ 3. Pulses ☐ 4. Vegetable/Fruits ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____ ☐ 6. None ☐
2.4	**What saleable assets do the majority of IDP households in this settlement possess? Please PROVIDE the average number for each asset** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the appropriate options and specify the number of each asset owned, where relevant. Please specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel_____ b. Cattle_____ c. Sheep/goat_____ d. Poultry_____ ☐ 2. Land _____ ☐ 3. Jewelry ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____ ☐ 5. No assets
2.5	**What are the main types of dwelling of the majority of IDP households in this settlement?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please rank the housing types in order of importance, 1 being the most important	1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐ 2. Corrugated sheets ☐ 3. Wooden ☐ 4. Stone ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____
2.6	**On average how many shelters (buuls) belong to each household? I_____I**	
2.7	**On average, how many rooms in the dwelling do majority of IDP households in this settlement have?**	No of rooms: _____
2.8	**What were the main sources of energy for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement in the last three months?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please encircle the relevant option	1. Firewood _____ 2. Charcoal_____ 3. Electricity_____ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.9	**Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	
3.1	**What were the main sources of drinking water for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement in the last three months?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please encircle the appropriate options and rank them in order of importance	1. Household connection ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4 Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/Pond (Balli) ☐ 10. Open Shallow well ☐ 11. Other (specify) _____ ☐
3.2	**If the majority of the IDPs in this settlement have no access to protected water sources (if the answer to Q3.1 is 7 - 11), what are the main reasons?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please encircle all the relevant options	1. Not Available ☐ 2. Distance too far ☐ 3. Security Concerns ☐ 4. Cannot afford ☐ 5. Long Queuing ☐ 6. Other (specify) _____
3.3	**What is the average time taken per TRIP to and from the main water source (including waiting and collecting time) for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant options *What % of this time investment is by: Men….. women…..girls….. boys*	**1.** Less than 30 minutes ☐ **2.** 30 to 60 minutes ☐ **3**. More than 1 hour ☐

3.4 **Most days (on average) how much water do the majority of the IDPs in this settlement collect?**

	Jerri can (20 litres)	Jerri can (5 litres)	Drum (200 litres)	Other container (Specify)_____	Other container (Specify)_____	**Total No. of Litres**
No. of containers						

3.5	**What type of toilets do majority of the IDPs in this settlement use?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please **TICK** all the relevant options. But do not select more than three options. If more than one option, please rank them in order of importance by providing numbers 1,2,3 with '1' being the most commonly used type	1. Pit latrine ☐ 2. Public toilet ☐ 3. Flush toilet ☐ 4. Neighbours' toilets ☐ 5. Other (specify) _____

4 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

4.1 What were the main sources of income for the majority of the IDP households in this settlement in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *Please indicate **NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES**. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns.*

*Please **TICK** the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under **Option 10 if relevant,** and then proceed to question **Qn-4.2**. In case of **Options 4, 5** and **8 are indicated as sources of income** please proceed to question **Q4.2; Otherwise, move to question **Q4.3***

	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale (farm product sale)				
4. Petty trade (buying and selling products, etc.)				
5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, etc)				
6. Skilled/salary (public/private work, construction, transportation work, etc.)				
7. Remittance (money remitted from abroad)				
8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, charcoal etc.)				
9. Gifts/*zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*				
10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____				
11. Fixed asset sales (house, land , etc.)				
12. Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)				
13. Other (specify)_____				

4.2 Can you estimate the average number of days in total that the working members worked in the last one month for each option?

To the Interviewer: *Please record the estimated number of days worked for the options provided*

Type of income source	*1. Men*	*2. Women*	*3. Boys*	*4. Girls*
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				

4.3 Did the majority of the IDP households in this settlement receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the average amounts in the currencies provided.

To the Interviewer: If cash gifts were not received please **TICK** option 1 and proceed to the Qn 4.3, Otherwise, specify the amounts in thousands ('000) for Options 2 to 5.

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____ USD
3. Remittance _____SoSh
4.. Local Transfer _____SoSh
5. Other _____SoSh

4.4 Did the majority of the IDP households in this settlement receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months*?* If yes, please indicate the average amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided*

SoSh _____

USD _____

4.5 Please estimate the amounts of food received by the majority of the households in this settlement through various other sources (food gifts, humanitarian food aid, food for work, own production, any other in the last one month)

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Veg. oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

4.6 Please specify how the majority of households in this settlement used or spent their income in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food _____%
2. Non-food _____%
3. Savings _____%

4.7 Do the majority of the households in this settlement currently have an outstanding food or cash debt? If yes, please estimate the average amount of debts

What % of this debt is in the name of men..... of women.....?

To the Interviewer: If there is no outstanding debt, please encircle Option 1 and move to Q5.1.Otherwise, please write the amount in thousands ('000) under Option 2.

1. No debts
2. _____ (Sosh)

4.8 If majority of the households have an outstanding debt, please indicate main reasons of the indebtedness by sex

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option

1. Men's Debt: List Women's Debt: List
2. Purchase of Food and Water
3. Purchase of non-food items
4. Services (transport, health, school, etc.)
5. Other (specify)_____

5 CHALLENGES

5.1 What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and **TICK** the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

5.11.10 Urban Household Survey Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: */_____/_____/ 2012*
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: ☐

DISTRICT NAME: ☐

HH NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NAME: ☐

RESPONDENT'S MAIN TYPE OF HOUSING:

1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐
2. Corrugated sheets ☐
3. Wooden ☐
4. Stone ☐
5. Other (specify) _____ ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 How long has your household been living in this town?

To the Interviewer: In case it is less than one year please indicate the number of months in **Option 2.**

1. Years _____ 2. Months_____

1.2 Please specify the residence status of your household

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option. If it is a temporary resident please indicate a purpose of stay.

1. Permanent resident ☐
2. Temporary resident (specify the purpose) _____ ☐
3. IDP ☐

1.3 Which one of these family structures does your household belong to?

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option

1. Monogamous ☐ 2. Polygamous ☐ 3. Other _____

1.4 What is the age of the household head?

To the Interviewer: *Please explain to the respondent that* ***" household head is the person within the household who has the overall responsibility, authority and decision-making over access to and control of the household resources".***

Age _____

1.5 What is the age of the individual household members?

To the Interviewer: Please indicate number of males and females in each age category. Cross check the responses with those in Q1.4 and ensure that the total number of children < 15 and adults (> 15) match.

Age groups	Male	Female
1. 0-5 years		
2. 6-14 years		
3. 15-24 years		
4. 25-49 years		
5. 50-59 years		
6. 60 years and over		

1.6 What is the highest level of formal education of the household head?

To the Interviewer: *Please* ***TICK*** *the appropriate option.*

1. No formal education ☐ 2. Primary ☐ 3. Secondary ☐ 4. Tertiary

1.7 How many children of primary school-going age attended school in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *If no school age children are available* ***TICK*** *option 1 and* ***SKIP*** *to Qn-2.1. Otherwise, indicate the number of children of each sex category attending the primary school, where applicable.*

1. No school age children ☐
2. Boys _____
3. Girls _____

1.8 If any of the primary school-going age children did not attend

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐ _____	☐ _____

school in the last three months what is the main reason? **To the Interviewer:** *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 How many of these assets does your household currently own?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero **'0'** for the assets not owned.

For cash and jewellery just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly.

1. Livestock assets

a. Camel _____
b. Cow _____
c. Sheep/goat _____
d. Donkey _____
e. Chicken _____

2. Productive tools and other assets

a. Tractor _____
b. Vehicle _____
c. Computer _____
d. Bicycles/bikes _____
e. Mobile phones _____
f. Sewing machine _____
g. Farming tools _____
h. Skilled work tools _____ (*blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine etc.*)

3. Domestic Assets

a. TV set _____
b. Fridge _____
c. Radio _____
d. Table _____
e. Chair _____
f. Bed _____
g. Other (specify)_____

4. Savings

a. Cash
b. Jewellery
c. Other (specify)_____
_____

school in the last three months what is the main reason? **To the Interviewer:** *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 How many of these assets does your household currently own?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero **'0'** for the assets not owned.

For cash and jewellery just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly.

1. Livestock assets

a. Camel _____
b. Cow _____
c. Sheep/goat _____
d. Donkey _____
e. Chicken _____

2. Productive tools and other assets

a. Tractor _____
b. Vehicle _____
c. Computer _____
d. Bicycles/bikes _____
e. Mobile phones _____
f. Sewing machine _____
g. Farming tools _____
h. Skilled work tools _____ (*blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine etc.*)

3. Domestic Assets

a. TV set _____
b. Fridge _____
c. Radio _____
d. Table _____
e. Chair _____
f. Bed _____
g. Other (specify)_____

4. Savings

a. Cash
b. Jewellery
c. Other (specify)_____
_____

	i. Donkey/Ox cart _____ j. Wheelbarrows _____ k. Other (specify) _____	
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?		No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*		1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** all the appropriate options.*		1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES	
3.1 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please indicate **NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES**.* *Please **TICK** the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under **Option 10** and then proceed to question **Qn-3.5**. In case of **Options 5** and **8 are indicated as sources of income** please proceed to question **Q3.3; Otherwise, move to question Q3.4.***	
Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)	☐
Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)	☐
Farming/crop sale	☐
Petty trade	☐
Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)	☐
Skilled/salary	☐
Remittance	☐
Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)	☐
Gifts/*zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*	☐
Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐	Other_____
Fixed asset sales (house, land)	☐
Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)	☐
Other (specify)_____	☐

	i. Donkey/Ox cart _____ j. Wheelbarrows _____ k. Other (specify) _____	
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?		No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*		1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** all the appropriate options.*		1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES	
3.1 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months? **To the Interviewer:** *Please indicate **NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES**.* *Please **TICK** the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under **Option 10** and then proceed to question **Qn-3.5**. In case of **Options 5** and **8 are indicated as sources of income** please proceed to question **Q3.3; Otherwise, move to question Q3.4.***	
Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)	☐
Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)	☐
Farming/crop sale	☐
Petty trade	☐
Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)	☐
Skilled/salary	☐
Remittance	☐
Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)	☐
Gifts/*zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*	☐
Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐	Other_____
Fixed asset sales (house, land)	☐
Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)	☐
Other (specify)_____	☐

3.2 What was the source of income of the following household members in the last three months?

To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.

Men	Women	Boys	Girls

3.3. Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month(if relevant) against the outlined source of income?

Type of income source	*1. Men*	*2. Women*	*3. Boys*	*4. Girls*
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				
d. Skilled/salary				

3.4. Please indicate your average total household earnings per day in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc.*

SlSh _____ per day

SoSh _____ per day

3.5 Did your household receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If Yes, please indicate the amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided; please indicate zero"0"if no cash assistance was received*

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

SlSh _____

SoSh _____

USD _____

3.6 Did your household receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the amounts.

To the Interviewer: *If no cash gifts were received please **TICK** Option 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise, specify the amounts legibly; please use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 8,500,000, etc.*

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____SlSh/SoSh
3. Local Transfer _____ SlSh/SoSh
4. Other _____SlSh/SoSh

3.7 Did your household give away any cash or food-in-kind to support your relative/friend/other (s) in the last the one month? If yes, specify the amount below.

1. No social support provided ☐ 2. Cash _____ SlSh/SoSh

2. Food-in-kind ☐ *Please specify, what type and what quantities in table below*

3.8 Please specify how your household income /earnings were used/spent in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food	2. Non-food	3. Saving/Investing:
(%):_____	(%):_____	(%):_____

3.9 Please indicate the amount of staple food items your household received in the last one month from the following sources

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								

3.10 **Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past one week</u> your household consumed the following foods and what the source was ?** (Use codes at the right hand side, write "0" for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)	<u>Codes of Main Food Sources:</u>
1. Sorghum, Maize	☐	☐	1. Purchase
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)	☐	☐	2. On credit
3. Rice	☐	☐	3. Own production
4. Pasta	☐	☐	4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)	☐	☐	5. Borrowed
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)	☐	☐	6. Received as gift
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)	☐	☐	7. Food Assistance
8. Fish (fresh or canned)	☐	☐	8. Other (Specify):_____
9. Vegetable oil	☐	☐	
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)	☐	☐	
11. Eggs	☐	☐	
12. Fermented/sour milk	☐	☐	
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk	☐	☐	
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)	☐	☐	
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)	☐	☐	

18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)	☐	☐	
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts	☐	☐	
20. Salt and Spices	☐	☐	
21. CSB	☐	☐	
22. Plumpy Doz	☐	☐	
23. Other – Specify:	☐	☐	

3.11 **Does your household currently have any outstanding debt?**

To the Interviewer: *If there is no outstanding debt, please* ***TICK*** *Option 1 and move to Qn 4.1; Otherwise, please write the amount in full under Option 2.*

1. No debts ☐
2. _____ (SoSh/SlSh)
3. Sex of the debt holder **Male** ☐ Female ☐

3.12 If yes, please indicate **NOT MORE THAN 2** main reasons for indebtedness .

To the Interviewer: *Please* ***TICK*** *the appropriate option*

1. Purchase of Food and Water ☐
2. Purchase of non-food items ☐
3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.) ☐
4. Other (specify)_____

4 COPING STRATEGIES

4.1. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:

0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Hardly at all (<1 times/ week)
2=Once in a while (1-2 times/ week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week)
4=All the time (Every day)

a) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (from *osolo to obo*)?	
b) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (*Beekhaamis*)?	
c) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (*Deyn)*?	
e) Borrow food on credit from another household (*Aamah*)?	
f) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g) Rely on food donations from relatives (*Qaraabo*)?	
h) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (*Kaalmo*)?	
i) Seek or rely on food aid from humanitarian agencies?	
j) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k) Beg for food (*Tuugsi/dawarsi*)?	
l) Skip entire days without eating (*Qadoodi)*?	
m) Consume spoilt or left-over foods	

5. CHALLENGES

5.1. What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and **TICK** the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1._____
2._____
3._____

5.11.11 Urban FGD South Central Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: */_____/_____/ 2012*
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ☐

DISTRICT/TOWN NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NUMBER: ☐

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWED:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

NUMBER OF FGD MEMBERS INTERVEIWED:

1. Male I_____I
2. Female I_____I

1	**DEMOGRAPHICS**	
1.1	**What is the common family structure among the households like yours like yours?**	1. Monogamous ☐ 2. Polygamous ☐ 3. Other (specify)_____
1.2	**What is the average household size among households like yours like yours?**	_____
1.3	**What is the proportion of male and female headed households like yours?**	1. Male headed _____% 2. Female headed _____%
1.4	**What proportion of households like yours is headed by male and female?** ***To the Interviewer***: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of male and female headed	1. Male _____% 2. Female _____I%
1.5	**What proportion of primary school age for the majority of households attended schools in the last three months?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of boys and girls in each gender category.	1. Boys _____% 2. Girls _____%
1.6	**If some of the primary school-age children have not attended schools in the last three months what are the main reasons?** *(no more than 3 options should be selected)* ***To the Interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the appropriate answers for each sex category, where relevant.	

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐	☐
2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐	☐
3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐	☐
4. No school service available	☐	☐
5. Not interested	☐	☐
6. Other (specify) _____	☐	☐
7. Not applicable (mostly children attended the schools)	☐	☐

2	**LIVELIHOOD ASSETS**	
2.1	**What proportion of households like yours cultivated land in *the GU* 2012 season?** ***To the interviewer***: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of poor households with access to land. If the answer is Option # 2, **TICK** it and move to Question 2.4.	1. _____ % 2. No cultivation
2.2	**What is the land ownership type for the majority of households like yours who cultivated land?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant option	1. Owned ☐ 2. Rented ☐ 3. Other (please specify) _____

2.3	**What are the major crops expected to be harvested by the Households like yours who cultivated in this *Deyr* season, if any?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant options	1. Cereals ☐ 2. Fodder ☐ 3. Pulses ☐ 4. Vegetable/Fruits ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____☐ 6. None ☐
2.4	**What saleable assets do the majority of households like yours possess? Please PROVIDE the average number for each asset** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the appropriate options and specify the number of each asset owned, where relevant. Please specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel_____ b. Cattle_____ c. Sheep/goat_____ d. Poultry_____ ☐ 2. Land _____ ☐ 3. Jewelry ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____ ☐ 5. No assets
2.5	**What are the main types of dwelling of the majority of households like yours ?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please rank the housing types in order of importance, 1 being the most important	1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul* ☐ 2. Corrugated sheets ☐ 3. Wooden ☐ 4. Stone ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____
2.6	**On average, how many rooms in the dwelling do majority of households like yours have?**	No of rooms: _____
2.7	**What were the main sources of energy for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please encircle the relevant option	1. Firewood _____ 2. Charcoal_____ 3. Electricity_____ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.8	**Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months?** **To the Interviewer:** *Please **TICK** all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3	**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**	
3.1	**What were the main sources of drinking water for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please encircle the appropriate options and rank them in order of importance	1. Household connection ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4 Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/Pond (Balli) ☐ 10. Open Shallow well ☐ 11. Other (specify) _____ ☐
3.2	**If the majority of the Households like yours have no access to protected water sources (if the answer to Q3.1 is 7 - 11), what are the main reasons?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please encircle all the relevant options	1. Not Available ☐ 2. Distance too far ☐ 3. Security Concerns ☐ 4. Cannot afford ☐ 5. Long Queuing ☐ 6. Other (specify) _____
3.3	**What is the average time taken per TRIP to and from the main water source (including waiting and collecting time) for the majority of the households like yours ?** ***To the interviewer:*** Please **TICK** the relevant options	**1.** Less than 30 minutes ☐ **2.** 30 to 60 minutes ☐ **3.** More than 1 hour ☐

3.4 **Most days (on average) how much water do the majority of the Households like yours collect?**

	Jerri can (20 litres)	Jerri can (5 litres)	Drum (200 litres)	Other container (Specify)_____	Other container (Specify)_____	**Total No. of Litres**
No. of containers						

3.5	**What type of toilets do majority of the Households like yours use?** ***To the Interviewer:*** Please **TICK** all the relevant options. But do not select more than three options. If more than one option, please rank them in order of importance by providing numbers 1,2,3 with '1' being the most commonly used type	1. Pit latrine ☐ 2. Public toilet ☐ 3. Flush toilet ☐ 4. Neighbours' toilets ☐ 5. Other (specify) _____

4	**LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES**
4.1	**What were the main sources of income for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months?** **To the Interviewer:** *Please indicate **NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES**. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns.* *Please **TICK** the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under **Option 10 if relevant,** and then proceed to question **Qn-4.2**. In case of **Options 4, 5** and **8 are indicated as sources of income** please proceed to question **Q4.2;** Otherwise, move to question **Q4.3***

	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale (farm product sale)				
4. Petty trade (buying and selling products, etc.)				

5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, etc)					
6. Skilled/salary (public/private work, construction, transportation work, etc.)					
7. Remittance (money remitted from abroad)					
8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, charcoal etc.)					
9. Gifts/*zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*					
10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____					
11. Fixed asset sales (house, land , etc.)					
12. Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)					
13. Other (specify)_____					

4.2 **Can you estimate the average number of days in total that the working members of the household in the last one month for each option?**

To the Interviewer: *Please record the estimated number of days worked for the options provided*

Type of income source	*1. Men*	*2. Women*	*3. Boys*	*4. Girls*
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				

4.3 **Did the majority of the households like yours receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month?** If yes, please specify the average amounts in the currencies provided.

To the Interviewer: If cash gifts were not received please **TICK** option 1 and proceed to the Qn 4.3, Otherwise, specify the amounts in thousands ('000) for Options 2 to 5.

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____ USD
3. Remittance _____SoSh
4.. Local Transfer _____SoSh
5. Other _____SoSh

4.4 **Did the majority of the households like yours receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months***?* If yes, please indicate the average amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided*

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

SoSh _____

USD _____

4.5 **Please estimate the amounts of food received by the majority of the households like yours** through various other sources (food gifts, humanitarian food aid, food for work, own production, any other in the last one month)

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Veg. oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

4.6 **Please specify how the majority of households like yours used or spent their income in the last one month.**

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food _____%
2. Non-food _____%
3. Savings _____%

4.7 **Do the majority of the households like yours currently have an outstanding food or cash debt?** If yes, please estimate the average amount of debts

To the Interviewer: If there is no outstanding debt, please encircle Option 1 and move to Q5.1.Otherwise, please write the amount in thousands ('000) under Option 2.

1. No debts
2. _____ (Sosh)

4.8 **If majority of the households like yours have an outstanding debt, please indicate main reasons of the indebtedness**

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option

1. Purchase of Food and Water
2. Purchase of non-food items
3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.)
4. Other (specify)_____

5 CHALLENGES

5.1 **What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and **TICK** the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

5.11 .12 Mogadishu Household Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: ***I_____I_____I 2012*** DATE / MONTH **INTERVIEWER'S NAME:** _____ **QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER:** ☐ **HH NUMBER:** ☐ **DISTRICT NAME:** ☐ **CLUSTER NUMBER:** ☐ **CLUSTER NAME:** ☐	**RESPONDENT'S TYPE OF HOUSING:** 1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐ 2. Corrugated Sheets ☐ 3. Wooden ☐ 4. Stone ☐ 5. Other (specify) _____ ☐ **THE INTERVIEW SITE:** 1. Town ☐ 2. IDP Settlement ☐ **SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:** 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐ **SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:** 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS	
1.1 How long has your household been living in this town? ***To the Interviewer:*** *In case the residency is less than one year please record zero '0' under "years" and specify the number of months.* *Please move to the next question if the interview is conducted in IDP settlement. Otherwise proceed to question 2.1*	1. Years _____ 2. Months_____
1.2 How long has your household been living in this settlement? ***To the Interviewer:*** In case it is less than one year, please record zero '0' under "years" and specify the number of months.	1. Years _____ 2. Months_____
1.3 What was your original permanent area of residence before arriving to this town? ***To the Interviewer:*** *Please skip the Options 2, 3 and 4, if the respondent's country of origin is Not Somalia.*	1. Country _____ 2. Region _____ 3. District _____ 4. Town _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS & STRATEGIES

2.1. What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *Please INDICATE the main income sources (NO MORE THAN THREE SOURCES) from the list below. ASK the respondent to RANK the income sources in order of importance (major contribution to the overall income) on a scale of 1 to 3, with 1 being the most important. In case* ***Options 4, 5, 6*** *and* ***8*** *are selected,* ***also fill in question Q2.3****; Otherwise move to question 2.2.*

1.	Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey) I_____I				
2.	Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.) I_____I				
3.	Farming/crop sale I_____I				
4.	Petty trade I_____I				
5.	Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, *etc.*) I_____I				
6.	Skilled/salary I_____I				
7.	Remittance I_____I				
8.	Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.) I_____I				
9.	Gifts/zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.) I_____I				
10.	Humanitarian assistance (cash) I_____I				
11.	Humanitarian assistance (food) I_____I				
12.	Humanitarian assistance (non-food items) I_____I				
13.	Fixed asset sales (house, land, etc.) I_____I	*Please specify*	a. Asset 1_____	b. Asset 2_____	c. Asset 3 _____
14.	Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc) I_____I				
15.	Other I_____I	*Please specify*	a. Other 1_____	b. Other 2_____	c. Other 3 _____

2.2. What was the source of income of the following household members in the last three months?

To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.

1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls

2.3. Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month (if relevant) against the outlined sources of income?

To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.

Type of income source	*1. Men*	*2. Women*	*3. Boys*	*4. Girls*
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				
d. Skilled/salary				

2.4. Please indicate your total cash income from all your income sources in the last one month.

To the interviewer: *Please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. If any of the income from the sources are obtained in a currency other than SoSh, please convert it into SoSh and add it to the total income*

SoSh _____

2.5. Please specify how your household income/earnings were spent in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food	2. Non-food	3. Saving/Investing:
(%):_____	(%):_____	(%):_____

2.6. How many of each of the assets listed below does your household currently possess?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero **'0'** for the assets not owned. For cash and jewellery in the category 4 (Saving), just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly

1. Livestock assets	**2. Productive tools and other assets**	**3. Domestic Assets**	**4. Savings**
a. Camel I_____I	a. Tractor I_____I	a. TV set I_____I	a. No cash saving I_____I
b. Cow I_____I	b. Vehicle I_____I	b. Fridge I_____I	b. Cash
c. Sheep/goat I_____I	c. Computer I_____I	c. Radio I_____I	c. Jewellery
d. Donkey I_____I	d. Bicycles/bikes I_____I	d. Table I_____I	d. Other (specify)
e. Chicken I_____I	e. Mobile phones I_____I	e. Chair I_____I	_____
	f. Sewing machine I_____I	f. Bed I_____I	
	g. Farming tools I_____I	g. Other (specify)_____	
	h. Skilled work tools I_____I (*Blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine etc.*)		
	i. Donkey/Ox cart I_____I		
	j. Wheelbarrows I_____I		
	k. Other I_____I *Specify* _____		

2.7. Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past one week</u> your household has eaten the following foods and what was the source? (Use codes at the right hand side, write or for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)	**<u>Codes of Main Food Sources:</u>**
1. Sorghum, Maize	|__|	|__|	1. Purchase
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)	|__|	|__|	2. On credit
3. Rice	|__|	|__|	3. Own production
4. Pasta	|__|	|__|	4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)	|__|	|__|	5. Borrowed
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)	|__|	|__|	6. Received as gift
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)	|__|	|__|	7. Food Assistance
8. Fish (fresh or canned)	|__|	|__|	8. Other (Specify):_____
9. Vegetable oil	|__|	|__|	
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)	|__|	|__|	
11. Eggs	|__|	|__|	
12. Fermented/sour milk	|__|	|__|	
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	|__|	|__|	
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	|__|	|__|	
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk	|__|	|__|	
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)	|__|	|__|	
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)	|__|	|__|	
18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)	|__|	|__|	
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts	|__|	|__|	
20. Salt and Spices	|__|	|__|	
21. CSB	|__|	|__|	
22. Plumpy Doz	|__|	|__|	
23. Other – Specify:	|__|	|__|	

2.8. Please indicate the amount of staple food items received in the last one month from the following sources:

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

2.9. What is the household's main source of drinking water? ***To the Interviewer:*** Please TICK the appropriate options (NO MORE THAN TWO OPTIONS).	1. Household connection (piped water) ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/ Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4. Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/pond (*balli*) ☐ 10. Open shallow well ☐ 11. Other ☐ *Please specify* .....

2.10. In most days, how much water (on average) did your household consumed in the last one month?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the amounts for the water units used by the household in the table below

	1. Jerrican (20 liters)	2. Jerrican (5 litres)	3. Drum (200 litres)	4. Other container (*specify type & volume*):_____	5. Total No. of Litres
No. of containers					

2.11. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Hardly at all (<1 times/ week) 2=Once in a while (1-2 times/ week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week) 4=All the time (Every day)
a) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (from osob to obo)?	
b) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (Beekhaamis)?	
c) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (Deyn)?	
e) Borrow food on credit from another household (Amaah)?	
f) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g) Rely on food donations from relatives (Qaraabo)?	
h) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (Kaalmo)?	
i) Seek or rely on food assistance from humanitarian agencies?	
j) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k) Beg for food (Tuugsi/dawarsi)?	
l) Skip entire days without eating (Qadoodi)?	
m) Consume spoilt or left-over foods	

3. CHALLENGES

3.1. What were your household's main challenges to accessing food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and **TICK** the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1._____
2._____
3._____

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

ANALYSIS AREA: _____ **DATE OF ANALYSIS:**_____ **VALID FOR: [ ] CURRENT** _____ **[ ]PROJECTED** _____
(which area) (from when to when) (from when to when)

Section A: Area and HH Analysis Group Definitions

STEP 1: Area Description, HH Analysis Group Definitions, and Map

Brief Area and Livelihood Description		
Estimated # of People in Area (specify source of pop. data)	Current	Projected (with assumed in and out migration)
Chronic Food Insecurity Level for the area (if available)		

HH Analysis Group (HAG) Definitions

- Identify groups of relatively homogenous households with regard to their food security situation (consider contributing factors and likely outcomes). These HH Analysis Groups will be analysed independently for their respective Phase Classifications.
- The number of groups will depend upon analytical needs, data availability and desired level of precision

Label of HAG	Brief Description of Each HAG [Specify Source(s):]	# of people in HAG	% of pop in HAG
A			
B			
C			
D (...)			

Map and Seasonal Calendar of Analysis Area

(insert image of map identifying spatial extent of analysis area and seasonal calendar indicating major seasons and annual events)

STEP 2: Evidence Repository

Document Code · To link to template in Step 3 · Order is not important	**Reference** ● Multiple pieces of evidence in Step 3 can link to a single source. Source	Date	**Raw Evidence** ● When possible, insert raw evidence (e.g. graph, image, table, quote).
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
…			

Section D: Evidence Documentation and Analysis

STEP 3: Key Evidence and Conclusions for Contributing Factors and Outcomes

- Document key evidence statement. For each key evidence statement: (i) Indicate Document Code (DC) to link to the Evidence Repository Template; and (ii) Specify reliability score for each evidence statement: 1=somewhat reliable, 2= reliable, 3=very reliable.
- For example: *Market prices increased 200% as compared to same time last year (DC=1, R=2)*
- Write summary element conclusion statements and note difference between and within HAGs and gender differences as relevant.
- For outcome elements, when possible determine the indicative Phase for Area or HAGs.

Contributing Factor Elements	CURRENT	PROJECTED
Hazards and Vulnerability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Availability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Access	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Utilization including Water	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Stability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*

Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Worksheet continued

Outcome Elements	CURRENT					PROJECTED				
	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**
Food Consumption	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**
Livelihood Change	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
					AREA:					**AREA:**
Nutritional Status	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
					AREA:					**AREA:**
Mortality	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				

Section B: Classification Conclusions and Justification

STEP 4: HH Analysis Group (HAG) Classification Conclusions – Classify each HH Analysis Group and estimate number and percentage of people in various IPC Phases based on convergence of evidence (from STEP 3). If a single HH Analysis Group is determined to have 2 or more distinct Phases of Household Groups, then indicate partial percentages and numbers.

Label of HAG	Current Situation			Projected Situation		
	Phase	# of People and % of total pop	Summary Justification	Phase	# of People and % of total pop	Summary Justification
A						
B						
C						
D (…)						

STEP 5: Phase Classification Conclusions. – Combine different HH Analysis Groups with the same Phase. If analysis is Area-based only, complete for only the one applicable Phase, and for "estimated # of people and %" use the cumulative number of people in the Area Phase plus people in worse Phases.

Phase	Current Situation [Confidence Level for Overall Analysis:]			Projected Situation [Confidence Level for Overall Analysis:]		
	Estimated pop or range	% of total pop or range	Justification (key evidence and rationale of directly measured or inferred outcomes: food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status, and mortality)	Estimated pop or range	% of total pop or range	Justification (evidence and rationale of directly measured or inferred outcomes: food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status, and mortality)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

STEP 6: Humanitarian Assistance Impact (e.g. humanitarian/disaster relief). **–** Write a brief statement generally describing the type, timing and coverage of assistance to the extent possible. Assess effects of assistance on Phase classification.

Period	What are the main humanitarian assistance programmes?	Without these programmes would the Area Phase likely be worse than classified?
Current		Yes/No
Projected		Yes/No

STEP 7: Risk Factors to Monitor (List key risk factors to monitor and the monitoring period in brackets)

1. _____ (____) 2. _____ (____) 3. _____ (____) 4. _____ (_____)

Section C: Causes Complete one for Area (reflecting the worst affected households) or for each HH Analysis Group in Phase 3 or higher			
STEP 8: Limiting Factors Matrix	**Specify if for Current or Projected:** _____	**HH Analysis Group:** _____	
	• Based on guiding question, indicate the degree to which Availability, Access or Utilization is a limiting factor to people being food secure in the short term • Shade/Colour that cell accordingly and write a brief evidence justification on the cause and effects inside of the cell • Note gender issues and differences where relevant		
	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present?* *(Consider national and local production, imports, markets, and natural source; and note in the justification as relevant)*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food?* *(Consider aspects of physical, financial, and social access, and note in the justification as relevant).*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to?* *(Consider aspects of preferences, preparation, storage, and water; and note in the justification as relevant).*
Extreme Limiting Factor	No *(write brief justification)*	No *(write brief justification)*	No *(write brief justification)*
Major Limiting Factor	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*
Minor Limiting Factor	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*
Not a Limiting Factor	Yes *(write brief justification)*	Yes *(write brief justification)*	Yes *(write brief justification)*

Glossary

Abnormal migration: unusual movement of pastoralists with their herd over vast areas towards other regions or neighbouring countries, from their respective environs of settlement in search of water and forage. This usually happens when there is a shortage of seasonal rains or rainfall failure.

Agropastoral: people who derive their living from both crop production and livestock rearing.

Balli/War: a seasonal rainwater catchment system, which is an unlined dug-out (dam), usually 2-3 m deep;. This is important for meeting water demands during dry periods or where there is no permanent water source.

Berkad: underground water reservoir, lined or un-lined, excavated to store surface runoff; commonly found in the northern and central regions.

Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS): the aggregate picture of the cereal supply (production, imports, food aid) and utilization (feed, food, processing and other utilization); it includes also the available information on seed rates, waste coefficients, stock changes, per capita dietary energy, fat and protein supplies from cereals as well as the estimated deficit or surplus of cereals. CBS is usually compiled twice a year (February and August) after the end of *Deyr* and *Gu* seasons.

Chronic food insecurity: a long-term or persistent inability to meet minimum food requirements.

Civil insecurity: exposure of the civilians to, and lack of protection from, the effects of a war between or among political factions or regions within the same country.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. FSNAU computes an urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) on a quarterly basis to measure the effects of price inflation on the urban livelihoods' ability to afford the basic of cost of living. The average percentage change in the current minimum expenditure basket (MEB) costs is calculated in reference to the March 2007 MEB cost. Laspeyres Weighted Price Index methodology is applied in the computation.

Coping strategies: the activities that households engage in to access food and cash income when their normal livelihood strategies are undermined by a shock or hazard. These activities may include, and are not limited to, increased livestock sales or collection of wild foods, sending household members to work in town, reducing quality of food consumed, etc. Actual coping strategies are generally categorised into a) insurance strategies; b) crisis strategies and c) distress strategies.

Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB): the average monthly costing of the minimum market (expenditure) basket.

Desheks: natural depressions in low lying areas that receive water from river floods or flash floods in the event of torrential rains in the surrounding as well as the Ethiopian highlands. They are mostly found in the Juba regions. River or flash floods provide opportunities for off-season flood recessional food (mainly cereals) and cash crop production, when flood water recedes.

Deyr: a short rainy season, normally occurring from mid-October to mid-December in most parts of Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions. It is a secondary agricultural season, contributing about 30 percent to annual cereal production.

Domestic Cereal Deficit: the negative balance between domestic total cereal production (*Gu/Deyr*/off-season production) plus net imports and domestic cereal utilization.

Export quality goat: a male goat of good quality (2-3 years with size relative to the region of origin) exported to external markets.

Famine: while there are various definitions of famine, many food security analysis agencies, including FSNAU and FEWS NET, use the definition reflected in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) version 1.1. According to the IPC, evidence of three specific outcomes is required for a famine to be declared: (1) at least 20% of households face extreme food shortages with limited ability to cope; (2) the prevalence of global acute malnutrition must exceed 30 percent and (3) crude death rates must exceed 2 deaths per 10,000 people per day.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): is a group discussion of approximately 6-12 persons sharing at least one characteristic and *Gu*ided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. Its purpose is to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas of a group that represent the community.

Food access: access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Food availability: the availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid).

Food security: exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs, and food preferences for an active and healthy life *(Source: World Food Summit, 1996)*.

Gender: Refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities and identities for women and men and how these are valued in society. They are culture-specific and they change over time. Gender identities define how women and men are expected to think and act and these behaviors are learned in the family, schools, religious teaching and the media. We may grow up as girls and boys, but we are taught to be women and men with appropriate behaviour, values attitudes, roles and activities pertaining to each sex.

Gender Analysis: This is a tool for examining the difference between the roles that women and men play; the different level of power they hold; their differing needs, constraints and opportunities; and the impact of these differences on their lives. Evidence based gender analysis is required to inform policy reforms, design gender equality programmes, strategies and

actions.

Gender-based violence: Refers to any act of violence that results in, or is likely to Violence result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, boys and men on the basis of gender.

Gender Indicator: An indicator is a measurement of change over time. It is also a signal of a change. The change may be measured in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. A gender indicator is that which is sex-disaggregated, specific, logical, realistic, relevant, valid and sensitive.

Gender Parity: Gender parity means a 50:50 ratio of male and females in access to political, social and economic resources/ participation in both private and public domain. For example, in analyzing gender parity in education, a comparison of female learners' level of access to education with that of male learners' access at each school phase.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): Is a measure of disparity between boys' and girls' school attendance. If the GPI is 1, the country is at gender parity. A GPI above 1 indicates disparity in favour of girls and a GPI below 1 disparity in favour of boys

Gender perspective: A gender perspective approach may take several forms varying from those focussing primarily on the **individual** as the means to bringing about change, to those taking a wider scope and attempting to transform the **society** and **culture** in which women are living.

Gu: the main rainy season normally occurring from mid-April to June across Somalia. It is the major rainy season, contributing 70 percent of the annual cereal production of Somalia.

Hagaa: a minor dry season occurring from July to September across Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions.

Hajj: the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, during the month of *Dhu al-Hijja* (the last month of Islamic year), at least once in a lifetime, as an obligatory religious duty for every Muslim, male or female that are able-bodied and can financially afford it. It is the Fifth Pillar of Islam and a demonstration of the solidarity of the Muslim people, and their submission to Allah. On the 3rd day of *Hajj* (or the 10th day of *Dhu al-Hijja*), the pilgrims sacrifice animals (sheep or goat per person or one camel or cattle per 7 people) after casting stones at *Jumrah-tul-Aqba* (one of three small hills for throwing the stones*)*. In 2010, *Hajj* period was in November.

Household: A group of people, each with different abilities and needs, who live together most of the time and contribute to a common household economy, and share the food and other income from this.

IDP (Internally Displaced People): persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border *(United Nations report, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement)*

Indicator: a specific variable, or combination of variables, that gives insight into a particular aspect of the situation.

Inflation: an overall rise in the prices of goods and services in an economy. There is an inverse relationship between the prices of goods and services and the value of money in an economy: other things being equal, as prices rise over time, a given amount of money will be able to purchase a fewer and fewer goods and services. Computationally, inflation is referred to as the percent change in the CPI.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC): is a set of protocols (tools and procedures) to classify the severity of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge for decision support. The IPC consolidates wide-ranging evidence on food-insecure people to provide core answers to the following questions: How severe is the situation? Where are areas that are food insecure? How many people are food insecure? Who are the food-insecure people in terms of socio-economic characteristics? Why are the people food insecure?

The IPC has four functions: (1) Building Technical Consensus; (2) Classifying Severity and Causes; (3) Communicating for Action; and (4) Quality Assurance. Each function includes protocols to guide the work of food security analysts.

By systematizing these core aspects of food security analysis, the IPC contributes to developing standards and building capacity for food security professionals. The IPC approach is designed to be applicable in any context irrespective of the type of food insecurity, hazard, socio-economic, livelihood, institutional or data context. The IPC is developed around field realities and enables this plethora of diversity to be brought together in a systematic manner for decision-makers.

IPC Version 2 uses the socio-spatial and temporal units of analysis:

- For socio-spatial, the minimum unit of analysis is the whole population in a given area, meaning a single IPC Phase is assigned to the whole population in a given area based on criteria of severity and prevalence of food insecurity. Whenever possible (depending on data availability, time and capacity) the IPC practitioners can also classify various Household Groups into different Phases.
- For temporal, the IPC now allows the option to classify food insecurity for two time periods: a current snapshot, and a future projection. The future projection is based on the most likely scenario for any time period in the future (as short as a week or as long as a year). This distinction clarifies the early warning function of the IPC.

Jilaal*:* a long dry season from mid-December to mid-April March across Somalia.

Karan: an important short rainy season, normally occurring from the end of July to September in Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed regions and western parts of Togdheer. In the Northwest, there is mainly one cycle of cereal production annually (planted in late April) and it is harvested in November and early December. *Karan* rains usually start at the seedling stage of the *Gu* crops; the seasonal crop production depends on its performance.

Key informant: an individual with a particular knowledge or expertise of the area or livelihood; this could be a community leader, market trader, etc.

Livelihood assets: capitals that people draw upon to make a living. They are categorized into the following five groups: human, social, natural, physical, financial, and political capitals

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, health and ability to work, literacy levels
- **Social capital:** social resources, including informal networks, membership of formalized groups and relationships of trust that facilitate co-operation and economic opportunities
- **Natural capital:** natural resources such as land, soil, water, forests and fisheries
- **Physical capital:** basic infrastructure, such as roads, water and sanitation, schools, and producer goods, including tools, livestock and equipment
- **Financial capital:** financial resources including savings, credit, and income from employment, trade and remittances

Livelihood baseline: quantified analysis of sources of food and income and of expenditure for households in each wealth group over a defined reference period.

Livelihood strategies: the ways in which households and individuals utilize and combine their assets to obtain food, income and other goods and services.

Livelihood zone: geographical areas within which people share broadly the same patterns of access to food and income, and have the same access to markets. They also have similar responses to shocks. In Somalia, these zones broadly include: agricultural (riverine), agropastoral, pastoral and urban.

Livelihood: comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Local quality goat: A male or female goat sold at local markets for domestic use.

Long Term Average (LTA) : the normal observation over a period of time. The long term average estimates for Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is calculated from data from 1999 up to the recent year, whereas Rainfall Estimates (RFE) are derived from interpolated rain-gauge data for the period 1920-1980.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): is a basket of both basic food (2,100 kilocalories/ person/day basic energy requirement) and non food items, based on general patterns of consumption of poor households' in urban areas, necessary for maintaining a minimum standard of living. It is designed to sustain a household of 6-7 members in a period of one month. MEB in Somalia was developed applying a standard methodology outlined in the World Bank's (WB) *Poverty Manual.*

Multi-stage cluster sampling: a kind of complex sample design in which two or more levels of units are embedded one in the other. For example: geographic areas (primary units), villages (secondary units), households (tertiary units). At each stage, a sample of the corresponding units is selected. At first, a sample of primary units is selected, then, in each of those selected, a sample of secondary units is selected, and so on. All ultimate units (individuals, for instance) selected at the last step of this procedure are then surveyed.

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): is an index used to measure the amount and vigor of vegetation on the land surface. Generally values range from -1.0 to 1.0, with negative values indicating clouds and water, positive values close to zero indicating bare soil, and higher positive values of NDVI ranging from sparse vegetation (0.1 - 0.5) to dense green vegetation (0.6 and above).

Nutrition security: a situation in which all individuals and households are food secure, have good access to preventive and curative health care, and undertake healthy and sustainable care practices.

Pastoralists: a person whose primary occupation is the raising of livestock and who derives more than half of his/her income from livestock and livestock products. This may have a mobile aspect - moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water.

Petty trade: a trade that is conducted on a small scale, a sale of small, inexpensive items.

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): is a sampling technique for use in surveys in which the probability of selecting a sampling unit (e.g., village, zone, district etc.,) is proportional to the size of its population. It gives a probability (random representative) sample. It is most useful when the sampling units vary considerably in size because it assures that those in larger sites have the same probability of getting into the sample as those in smaller sites, and vice verse.

Purchasing power: is a measurement of the relative value of money in terms of the quality and quantity of goods and services it can buy.

Post-War Average (PWA) of crop production: longitudinal agricultural data that spans back to 1995 in the South and 1999 in the Northwest after the end the civil war (1991). It is used as a benchmark against which current crop production estimates in FSNAUs' analysis process are measured.

Productive work: Refers to the work that produces goods and services for exchange in the market place for income. Historically, men predominate this type of work although there are many women who also work in the production sector. This kind of work has a higher status and is given value.

Koranic schools: also referred to as the *madrasah* (an Islamic theological seminary and law school attached to a mosque) where Islamic teaching, including memorization of the *Quran* (a religious text of Islam, also sometimes transliterated as *Kuran, Koran, Qur'ān, Coran* or *al-Qur'ān*) is conducted. These schools are responsible for the religious education of the Muslim children according to Islamic law and do not provide secular education.

Rainfall estimates (RFE): these are estimates used to measure the amount of precipitation. They work by converting radiation measurements to precipitation information.

Rapid assessment: undertaken following an initial assessment in a sudden crisis, or as a component of a reassessment. It is based on a combination of secondary and primary data.

Reference market: key markets that influence the performance of other markets directly tied to food insecure and vulnerable populations, and also provides good information and orientation for food security analysis.

Reference period/year: a period of time used to help explain or project into the future the performance and likely food security outcomes of the current period. For example, previous drought years provide an illustration of the potential progression and outcome of a current drought year.

Reproductive work: Refers to the work associated with childbearing, nurture, food preparation, care for the sick, socialization of the young. In the sexual division of labor, reproductive work is regarded to be, by and large, the sole responsibility of women and is largely unpaid and undervalued.

Seasonal assessment: the rapid appraisal and standard surveys of the food security and nutrition situation of the rural and urban livelihoods in Somalia at the end of each *Gu* long rainy seasons (April-June); and *Deyr* short rainy seasons (Oct- Dec).

Self-employment: is working for one's self instead of an employer and drawing income from a trade or business, operated personally, for instance, petty trade such as selling of individually collected bush products in the market to obtain income.

Sex: Refers to biological attributes of women and men. It is natural, determined by birth, and, therefore, generally unchanging and universal.

Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD): involves disaggregation of information by age and sex (female and male, girls and boys); while gender disaggregation involves disaggregation of information by women and men, as well as girls and boys. In addition, information that is sex disaggregated is mainly quantitative; while gender disaggregated information is qualitative in nature.

Shocks: an event (flood, drought, conflict, etc.) that results in diminished food or income access.

Situation analysis: analysis of the current food security and nutrition status of the population and its risks to lives and livelihoods.

Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS): the markets delineated by FSNAU and FEWSNET in the rural areas/ rural towns.

Terms of Trade (ToT): the rate at which one unit of a commodity (indicator) can be exchanged for a unit of another commodity and is typically expressed as price ratio or relative prices of commodities. ToT indicator is used to measure household purchasing power, the incentives to market and sale, which ultimately determines food access. The main indicators monitored include cereal to cereal, labour to cereals (sorghum, maize, rice) for poor households, local goat to cereals (for middle households) and camel/cattle to cereals for better-off wealth groups to helps gauge the relative purchasing power or food security situation of different wealth groups and livelihood systems (pastoral, agropastoral and riverine).

To be gendered: This means to address/create or to bring out issues that affect women, girls, boys and men for attention or otherwise.

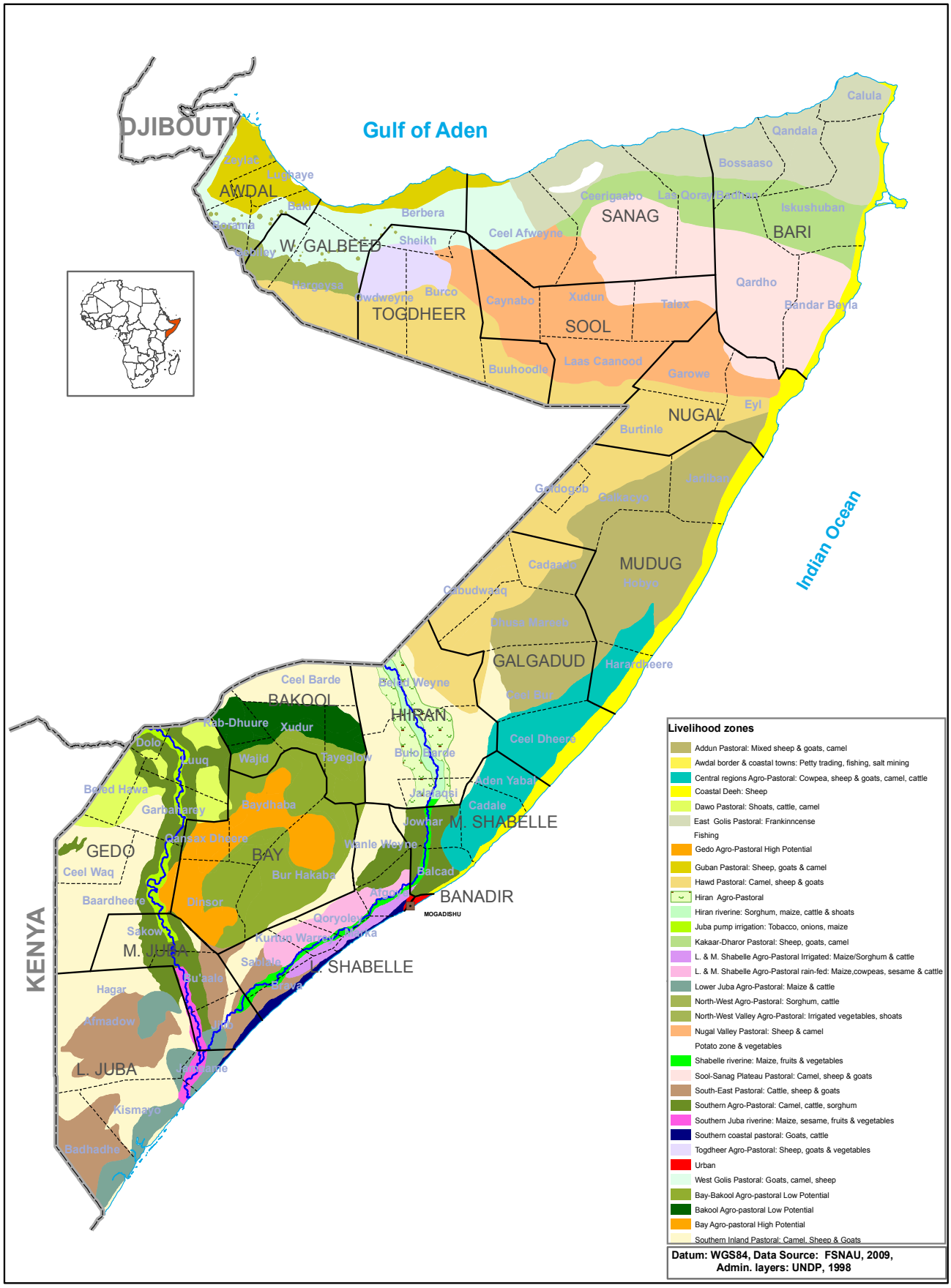
Triple Roles: The term refer to the fact that women tend to work longer and more fragmented days than men as they are usually involved in three different gender roles - reproductive, productive and community work.

Vulnerability: is defined in relation to an event/hazard or shock capable of triggering an outcome, as opposed to an outcome itself.

Wealth groups: a group of households within the same community that share similar capacities to exploit the different food and income options within a particular livelihood zone. In Somalia they are categorised as follows: poor, middle and better-off.

Zakat: it is the Third Pillar of Islam and often compared to the system of tithing and alms. It serves principally as the welfare contribution based on accumulated wealth (giving of one's possessions/surplus wealth to the poor and deprived Muslims. It is obligatory for all who are able to do so and is essential to have it distributed fairly. It is given annually or seasonally in the form of own production (crop/livestock), and cash (savings, trade, etc.). Additional alms are optional.

Map 15: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



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Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia http://www.fsnau.org

P.O. Box 1230 Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya Email: fsauinfo@fsnau.org tel: 254-20-4000000 fax:254-20-4000555 FSNAU is managed by FAO

The Information Management Process

Gathering & processing

- FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website www.fsnau.org, provides a web-based user interface for data query, data import and export facilities from and into MS Excel, graphing, spreadsheet management and edit functions.
- Nutrition data is processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), EPInfo/ENA and STATA software for meta-analysis.
- FSNAU developed the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a set of protocols for consolidating and summarizing situational analysis. The mapping tool provides a common classification system for food security that draws from the strengths of existing classification systems and integrates them with supporting tools for analysis and communication of food insecurity.

Validation of Analysis

- Quality control of nutrition data is done using the automated plausibility checks function in ENA software. The parameters tested include; missing/flagged data, age distribution, kurtosis, digit preference, skewness and overall sex ratio.
- Quality control of food security data is done through exploratory and trend analysis of the different variables including checks for completeness/missing data, market price consistency, seasonal and pattern trends, ground truthing and triangulation of data with staff and other partner agencies, and secondary data such as satelitte imagery, international market prices, FSNAU baseline data, etc.
- Before the launch of the biannual seasonal assessment results (Gu and Deyr), two separate day-long vetting meetings are held comprising of major technical organizations and agencies in Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition clusters. The team critically reviews the analysis presented by FSNAU and challenges the overall analysis where necessary. This is an opportunity to share the detailed analysis, which is often not possible during shorter presentations or in the briefs.

Products and Dissemination

- A broad range of FSNAU information products include, monthly, quarterly and biannual reports on food and livelihood insecurity, markets, climate and nutrition, which are distributed both in print and digital formats including PowerPoint presentations and downloadable file available on the FSNAU site.
- Feedback meetings with key audiences enable us to evaluate the effectiveness of our information products. We constantly refine our information to make sure it is easily understandable to our different audiences.
- FSNAU has also developed a three year integrated communication strategy to ensure that its information products are made available in ways appropriate to different audiences including, donors, aid and development agencies, the media, Somalia authorities and the general public.

United Nations Somalia, Ngecha Road Campus
Box 1230, Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-(0)20-4000000/500, Cell: +254-(0)722202146 / (0)733-616881
Fax: +254-20-4000555
Email: info@fsnau.org
Website: www.fsnau.org