Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis

Post *Gu* 2016

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FSNAU

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A special acknowledgement is extended to field-based food security and nutrition analysts of FSNAU who continue to travel and work under very difficult security conditions in Somalia, to deliver information and analysis for the benefit of the Somali people. We would also like to thank the enumerators based in Somalia, who contributed significantly to data collection during the assessment. The assesment and this publicaton were financed by the generous financial contribution of dorors whose logos appear on the front cover of this report.

Technical Partners which Participated in the Post *Gu* 2016 Assessment

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), World Food Programme (WFP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Government Ministries and Institutions

- Ministry of Agriculture Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Livestock Federal Government of Somalia
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Federal Government of Somalia
- Disaster Management Agency, Federal Government of Somalia (DMA)
- National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)
- Ministry of Water Somaliland
- Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
- Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency, Puntland (HADMA)
- Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
- Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
- Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA)

Local and International NGOs

OXFAM International, World Vision, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Save the Children
African Development Solutions (ADESO), Solidarities International (SI), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Relief International (RI), Cooperazione E Sviluppo (CESVI), CARE international
Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization (READO), Action sustainability and Improvement Programme (ASIP), Shabelle Foundation
German Agro-Action

The FSNAU Team

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBS	Cereal Balance Sheet
CMB	Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessment
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HIS	Health Information Systems
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDR	Import Dependency Ratio
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IYCF	Infant and Young Children Feeding
KI	Key informant
LTA	Long Term Average
MDHs	Households Dependent on Men for Food or Income to Buy Food
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MSF	Medicins Sans Frontieres
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCCC	Per Capita Cereal Consumption
PET	Pictorial Evaluation Tools
PHL	Post Harvest Losses
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PWA	Post War Average
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SIP	Southern Inland Pastoral
SLIMS	Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System
SISh	Somaliland Shilling
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SoSh	Somali Shilling
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
ToT	Terms of Trade
U5DR	Under-five death rates
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WDHs	Households Dependent on Women for Food or Income to Buy Food
WFP	World Food Programme

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

The Post Gu seasonal food security and Nutrition asesments were conducted in June/July 2016 by FSNAU and partners, with the active partcipation of governmet institutions. Poor Gu (April to June) rainfall, locally significant floods, trade disruption, and new and continued population displacement contributed to a worsening of the food security situation in Somalia compared to six months ago. Acute malnutrition has also worsened over the same time period and remains high in many parts of the country. Although the latest forecast does not indicate a likely development of a La Niña event, forecast negative sea surface temperatures and a continued negative Indian Ocean Dipole are expected to drive below-average Deyr (October to December) rainfall. This is likely to lead to poor Deyr production and below-average pasture conditions, both of which will negatively impact food security.

Approximately 1 096 000 people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 43 000 more people will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)1 across Somalia through December 2016 according to the latest findings from a countrywide seasonal assessment. Additionally, 3.9 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through the end of the year, bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to five million. Compared to six months ago, these figures represent an increase of approximately 20 percent in the number of people in IPC Phases 3 and 4 and a five percent increase in the number of people in IPC Phase 2 since.

Acute malnutrition has worsened and remains high in many parts of Somalia. Results from 28 separate nutrition surveys conducted between June and July 2016 by FSNAU and partners among rural and internally displaced populations across Somalia indicate that an estimated 193 200 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 36 900 who are severely malnourished and face increased risk of morbidity and death. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is above the Critical threshold (15%) in 14 out of 28 rural and displaced population groups surveyed. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is Critical (4.0-5.6%) in seven out of 28 rural and displaced population groups surveyed. Estimates for all of Somalia based on extrapolation to areas not covered by the 28 surveys indicate that the overall number of acutely malnourished is likely to remain substantially high, with over 300 000 children under the age of five acutely malnourished, including more than 50 000 children likely to be severely malnourished. Results from the 28 surveys also show high levels of malnutrition among women of child bearing age (15-49 years old).

The 2016 Gu rains were poor, started late and ended early in most regions; rainfall was better in parts of the previously drought affected northwest. In southern part of Somalia, which is the major crop producing part of the country, the 2016 Gu cereal production is estimated at 65 000 tonnes. This is 49 percent below long-term average (1995-2015) and 20 percent below the five-year average for 2011-2015. Furthermore, flooding has affected riverine livelihoods and adjacent urban areas in parts of southern and central Somalia (Hiran, Juba and Jowhar District of Middle Shabelle) during the 2016 Gu season, which contributed to the deterioration of food security in these areas. However, in the northwest parts of the country, the anticipated 2016 Gu/Karan cereal production is estimated at 43 850 tonnes which is 96 percent higher than the five-year average for 2011-2015 due to above average Gu/Karan rains and increased agricultural input support. This is expected to ease the food insecurity situation in the area. However, *Karan* rains in August and September proved to be below average and Gu/Karan harvest is likely to be lower than indicated above.

Guban pastoral livelihood zone of Awdal Region in the northwest remains in acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to lingering impacts of previous droughts coupled with faster than usual depletion of pasture and water. Northern Inland pastoral livelihood zone in Bari and Nugaal Regions and southern agropastoral livelihood zone of Hiran and Lower Shabelle Regions, and parts of Juba also face acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. The cow pea belt agropastoral livelihood zone in central Somalia (Mudug and Galgadud Regions) has been classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to the near complete crop failure and poor livestock performance during the 2016 Gu season.

Some urban areas in southern Somalia continue to experience trade disruption due to insurgent activities. As a result, Huduur and Wajid in Bakool Region and Bulu Burto in Hiran Region remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Across Somalia, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain extremely vulnerable and represent a major proportion (58%) of the total number of people who face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between now and December 2016. Data for Somalia obtained from UNHCR shows an increasing trend in population displacement since mid-2015 through July 2016.

[1] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale. At the area level, it divides areas into the following phases: IPC Phase 1=Minimal; Phase 2=Stressed;

Phase 3=Crisis; Phase 4=Emergency; and Phase 5=Famine.

Below to near average rainfall is expected to prevail in most parts of Somalia during the forthcoming 2016 Deyr (October-December) season due to forecasted negative sea surface temperatures and negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), with continued adverse impact on Deyr season crop production and livestock production and reproduction during the Deyr season. This is expected to further exacerbate the adverse food security impacts of the poor 2016 Gu rainfall in many parts of the country.

Acutely malnourished children and women need to be enrolled in acute malnutrition management programmes and require urgent nutrition and health support. In areas where Critical levels of acute malnutrition persist, identifying and addressing the underlying causes deserve attention and concerted effort.

Life-saving humanitarian assistance is needed to support more than 1.1 million people who face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4). Livelihood support is needed for nearly 3.9 million people who have been classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in order to protect their livelihoods and increase their resilience against shocks. Some population groups suffer from both acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition and require a special consideration.

Areas and Populations of Concern

Populations groups classified as Crisis and Emergency are priorities for interventions aimed at addressing acute food insecurity.

A nutrition situation is considered Critical when Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 15 percent or higher. Accordingly, the following population groups have Critical rates of acute malnutrition and are considered hotspots in need of urgent nutrition and health support interventions: Guban pastoral and Berbera IDPs (Awdal and W. Galbeed Regions), Bosaaso IDPs (Bari Region), Garowe IDPs, Galkayo IDPs and Hawd pastoral livelihood zone of northeast and central Somalia along the Ethiopian border (Nugaal, Mudug and Galgadud Regions), Beletweyne Riverine (Hiran Region), Bay agro-pastoral and Baidoa IDPs (Bay Region), Bakool pastoral (Bakool Region), North Gedo pastoral, North Gedo Riverine and Dolow IDPs (Gedo Region), and Dhobley IDPs (Lower Juba Region).

The GAM prevalence among Mogadishu IDPs (14.7%) and Kismayo IDPs (14.5%) are close to the 15 percent Critical GAM threshold and these settlements also deserve attention. Critical to Very Critical maternal malnutrition (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference-MUAC less than 23 centimeters in 23.4 percent or more of women of child bearing age, (15-49 years of age) was observed among Dhusamareb IDPs, Guban pastoral, Bay agropastoral, and North Gedo Riverine livelihoods and these also deserve urgent attention.

Region of Somalia	Somalia 2014 Total Population	# of Acutely Food Insecure People (August-December 2016)		
		Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)
Awdal	673 264	137 000	70 000	12000
Woqooyi Galbeed	1 242 003	110 000	68 000	11000
Togdheer	721 363	342 000	25 000	1000
Sanaag	544 123	109 000	49 000	0
Sool	327 427	128 000	12 000	0
Bari	730 147	365 000	60 000	0
Nugaal	392 698	125 000	31000	0
Mudug	717862	201000	47000	0
Galgaduud	569 434	178 000	49000	0
Hiran	520 686	113 000	96000	0
Middle Shabelle	516 035	163 000	5000	0
Lower Shabelle	1 202 219	409 000	41000	0
Bakool	367 227	94 000	51000	0
Bay	792 182	164 000	60000	1 000
Gedo	508 403	154 000	9000	2000
Middle Juba	362 921	112 000	25000	0
Lower Juba	489 307	124 000	43000	1000
Banadir	1 650 228	833 000	355000	15 000
Grand Total	**12 327 529**	**3 861 000**	**1 096 000**	**43 000**

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Current), July 2016

Region	Somalia 2014 Total population	Somalia 2014 Urban population	Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Somalia 2014 IDP Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	IDP in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	IDP in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	IDP in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North														
Awdal	673 264	287 822	377 452	7 990	0	144 000	8 000	0	66 000	0	0	0	0	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	1 242 003	802 740	394 673	44 590	0	102 000	1 000	0	38 000	36 000	0	0	8 000	7
Togdheer	721 363	483 724	211 879	25 760	306 000	22 000	0	0	0	25 000	0	0	1 000	4
Sanaag	544 123	159 717	383 496	910	36 000	73 000	0	0	48 000	0	0	0	0	9
Sool	327 427	120 993	201 614	4 820	82 000	39 000	4 000	0	12 000	0	0	0	0	4
Bari	730 147	471 784	198 717	59 646	307 000	45 000	17 000	0	21 000	35 000	0	0	0	8
Nugaal	392 698	138 929	244 274	9 495	81 000	39 000	3 000	0	17 000	5 000	0	0	0	6
North Mudug	550 679	337 433	130 704	46 432	74 000	20 000	8 000	0	0	38 000	0	0	0	7
Sub-total	**5 181 704**	**2 803 142**	**2 142 809**	**199 643**	**886 000**	**484 000**	**41 000**	**0**	**202 000**	**139 000**	**0**	**0**	**9 000**	7
Central														0
South Mudug	167 183	44 060	134 784	24 450	8 000	27 000	12 000	0	5 000	0	0	0	0	3
Galgaduud	569 434	183 553	266 113	119 768	51 000	46 000	65 000	0	10 000	34 000	0	0	0	8
Sub-total	**736 617**	**227 613**	**400 897**	**144 218**	**59 000**	**73 000**	**77 000**	**0**	**15 000**	**34 000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	7
South														0
Hiraan	520 686	81 379	388 147	51 160	17 000	86 000	31 000	16 000	8 000	20 000	0	0	0	8
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516 035	114 348	349 727	51 960	18 000	85 000	26 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1 202 219	215 752	883 497	102 970	48 000	186 000	51 000	5 000	10 000	19 000	0	0	0	3
Bakool	367 227	61 929	281 298	24 000	13 000	86 000	12 000	10 000	9 000	9 000	0	0	0	8
Bay	792 182	93 046	659 316	39 820	6 000	127 000	17 000	0	21 000	18 000	0	0	1 000	5
Gedo	508 403	109 141	322 534	76 728	22 000	63 000	35 000	0	0	6 000	0	0	2 000	2
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362 921	56 242	279 679	27 000	26 000	56 000	20 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	0	0	0	6
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489 307	172 861	285 846	30 600	57 000	60 000	9 000	0	11 000	20 000	0	0	1 000	7
Sub-total	**4 758 980**	**904 698**	**3 450 044**	**404 238**	**207 000**	**749 000**	**201 000**	**38 000**	**66 000**	**99 000**	**0**	**0**	**4 000**	4
Banadir	**1 650 228**	**1 280 939**	**-**	**369 289**	833 000	-	0	0	-	355 000	**0**	**-**	**15 000**	22
Grand Total	**12 327 529**	**5 216 392**	**5 993 749**	**1 117 388**	**1 985 000**	**1 306 000**	**319 000**	**38 000**	**283 000**	**627 000**	**0**	**0**	**28 000**	8

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	38 000	0	4%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	283 000	2	29%
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	655 000	5	67%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	976 000	8	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

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. As breakdown of the areas population estimate for Somalia (UNFPA 2014) is not yet available at lower (district) level, the 2015 post *Gu* assesments are seperated based on the 2005 UNDP total Somalia population estimate of 7.5 million

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 2:Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projection), August-December 2016

Region	Somalia 2014 Total population	Somalia 2014 Urban population	Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Somalia 2014 IDP Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	IDP in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	IDP in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	IDP in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North														
Awdal	673 264	287 822	377 452	7 990	0	129 000	8 000	0	70 000	0	0	12 000	0	12
Woqooyi Galbeed	1 242 003	802 740	394 673	44 590	0	109 000	1 000	0	32 000	36 000	0	3 000	8 000	6
Togdheer	721 363	483 724	211 879	25 760	306 000	36 000	0	0	0	25 000	0	0	1 000	4
Sanaag	544 123	159 717	383 496	910	36 000	73 000	0	0	49 000	0	0	0	0	9
Sool	327 427	120 993	201 614	4 820	82 000	42 000	4 000	0	12 000	0	0	0	0	4
Bari	730 147	471 784	198 717	59 646	307 000	41 000	17 000	0	25 000	35 000	0	0	0	8
Nugaal	392 698	138 929	244 274	9 495	81 000	41 000	3 000	0	26 000	5 000	0	0	0	8
North Mudug	550 679	337 433	130 704	46 432	100 000	30 000	8 000	0	0	38 000	0	0	0	7
Sub-total	**5 181 704**	**2 803 142**	**2 142 809**	**199 643**	**912 000**	**501 000**	**41 000**	**0**	**214 000**	**139 000**	0	15 000	9 000	7
Central														0
South Mudug	167 183	44 060	134 784	24 450	12 000	33 000	18 000	0	9 000	0	0	0	0	5
Galgaduud	569 434	183 553	266 113	119 768	51 000	62 000	65 000	0	15 000	34 000	0	0	0	9
Sub-total	**736 617**	**227 613**	**400 897**	**144 218**	**63 000**	**95 000**	**83 000**	**0**	**24 000**	**34 000**	0	0	0	8
South														0
Hiraan	520 686	81 379	388 147	51 160	11 000	81 000	21 000	22 000	44 000	30 000	0	0	0	18
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516 035	114 348	349 727	51 960	18 000	119 000	26 000	0	5 000	0	0	0	0	1
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1 202 219	215 752	883 497	102 970	48 000	310 000	51 000	5 000	17 000	19 000	0	0	0	3
Bakool	367 227	61 929	281 298	24 000	11 000	72 000	11 000	12 000	29 000	10 000	0	0	0	14
Bay	792 182	93 046	659 316	39 820	17 000	137 000	10 000	0	42 000	18 000	0	0	1 000	8
Gedo	508 403	109 141	322 534	76 728	30 000	76 000	48 000	0	3 000	6 000	0	0	2 000	2
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362 921	56 242	279 679	27 000	26 000	66 000	20 000	7 000	11 000	7 000	0	0	0	7
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489 307	172 861	285 846	30 600	57 000	58 000	9 000	0	23 000	20 000	0	0	1 000	9
Sub-total	**4 758 980**	**904 698**	**3 450 044**	**404 238**	**218 000**	**919 000**	**196 000**	**46 000**	**174 000**	**110 000**	0	0	4 000	7
Banadir	**1 650 228**	**1 280 939**	**-**	**369 289**	833 000	-	0	0	-	355 000	0	-	15 000	22
Grand Total	**12 327 529**	**5 216 392**	**5 993 749**	**1 117 388**	**2 026 000**	**1 515 000**	**320 000**	**46 000**	**412 000**	**638 000**	0	15 000	28 000	9

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	46 000	0	4%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	427 000	3	37%
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	666 000	5	58%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	1 139 000	9	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Table 3: Distribution of the Rural and Urban Population in Crisis

Rural

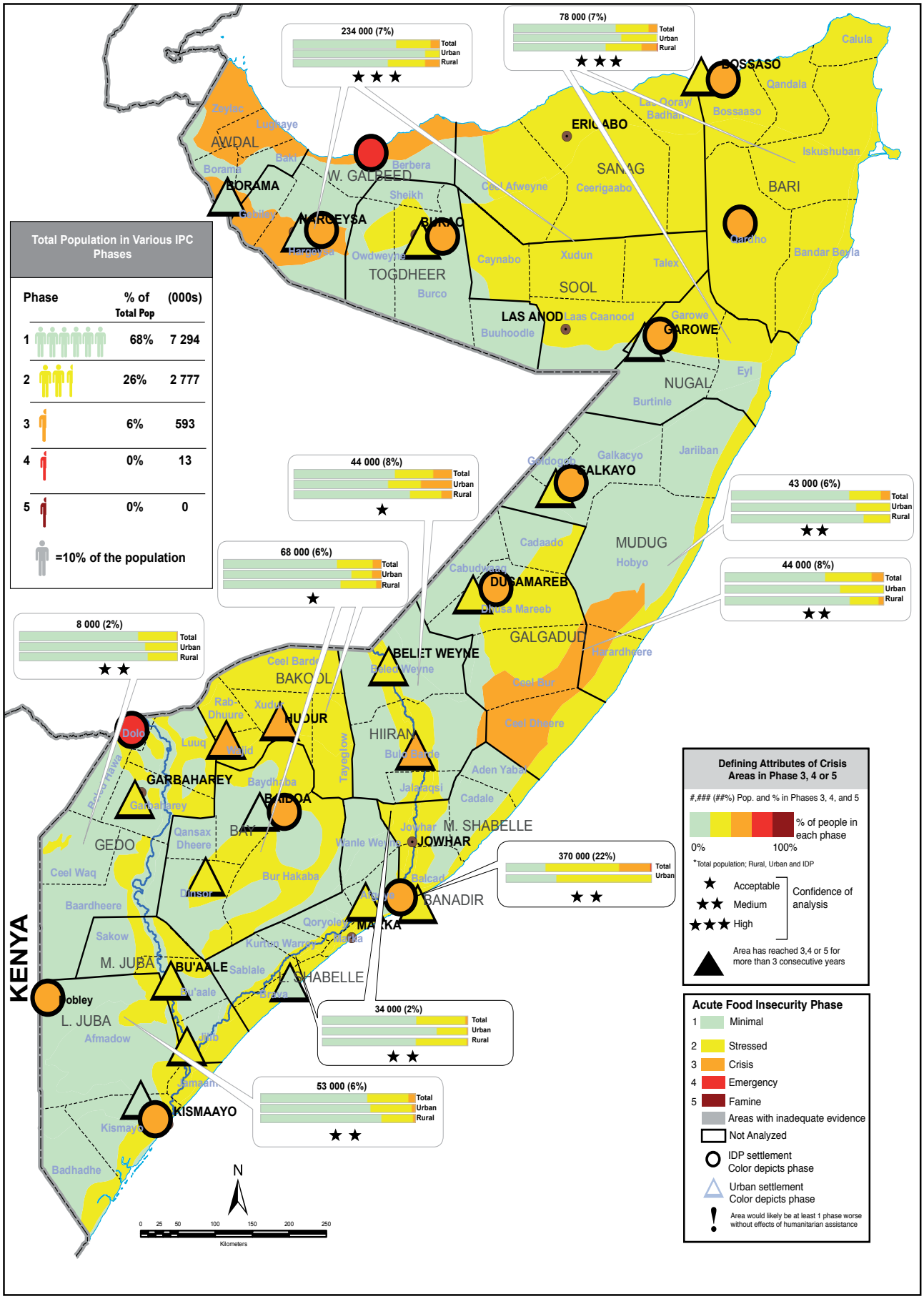
Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	2 094 606	491 000	203 000	0	203 000	48
Pastoral	3 028 648	715 000	190 000	15 000	205 000	48
Riverine	870 496	309 000	19 000	0	19 000	4
Grand Total	**5 993 749**	**1 515 000**	**412 000**	15 000	**427 000**	**100**

Urban

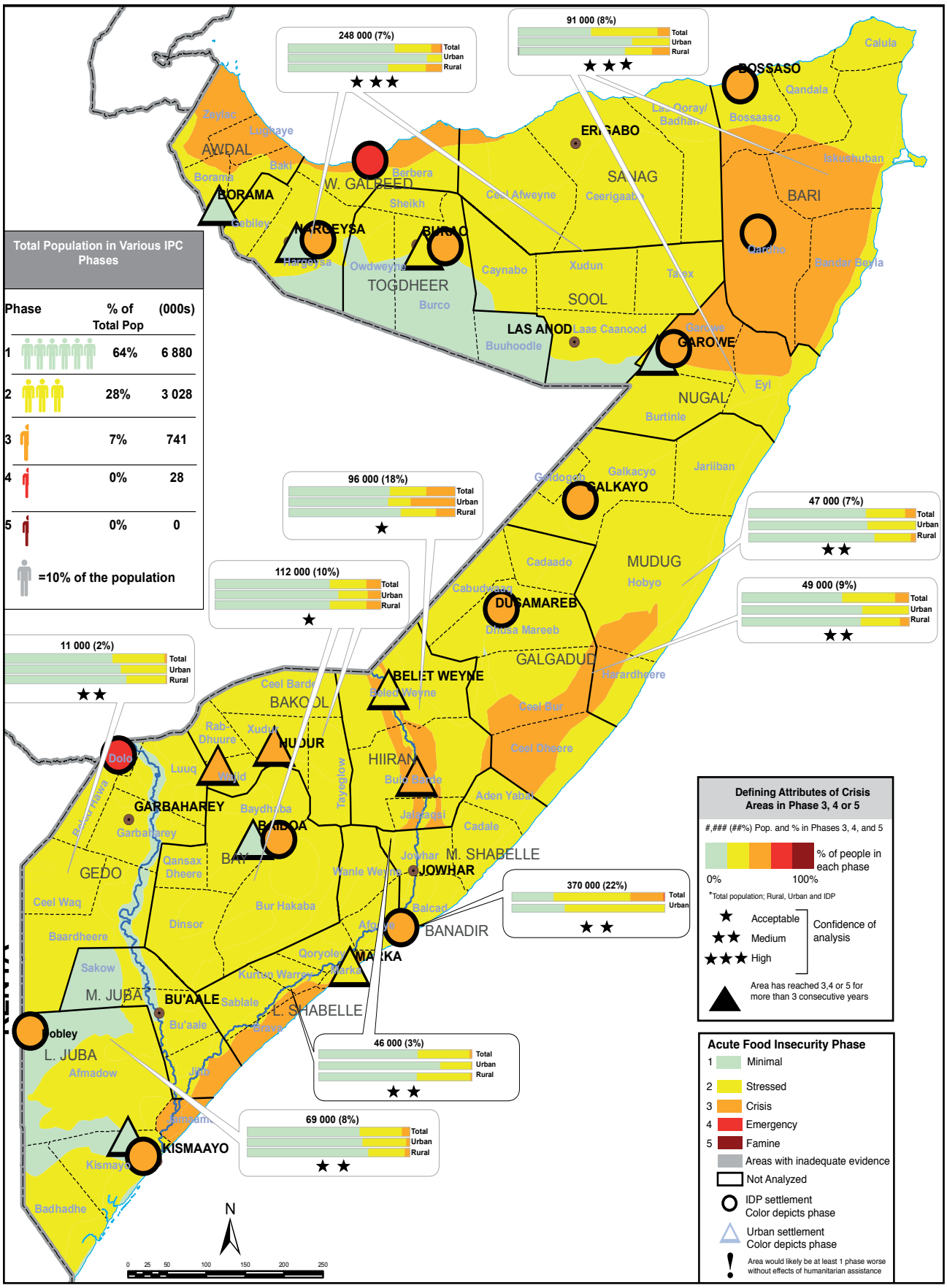
Zone	Somalia 2014 Total Population	UNFPA 2014 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	1 287 296	565 046	163 000	0	0	0	0
North East	1 122 845	610 713	388 000	0	0	0	0
South	4 758 980	904 698	218 000	46 000	0	46 000	100
North West	3 508 180	1 854 996	424 000	0	0	0	0
Banadir	1 650 228	1 280 939	833 000	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**12 327 529**	**5 216 392**	**2 026 000**	**46 000**	0	**46 000**	**100**

This Technical Series Report presents findings of the post-*Gu* 2016 season food security situation analysis for July 2016 as well as projections for the period August to December 2016. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Gu* 2016 April – June seasonal rains 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 in 13 major settlements across Somalia.

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Current) July 2016



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, August-December 2016



2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

Gu 2016 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by FSNAU food security and nutrition field analysts with the support of 340 field enumerators/ supervisors and 932 community guides; in collaboration with 111 staff from different agencies and organizations, including United Nations (UN) agencies (5), various government ministries (21), national institutions (5), local NGOs (12) and international NGOs (5). The assessment also engaged 18 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (3), WFP (5), UNOCHA (1) Food Security cluster (2), Ministry of Agriculture of Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture/FGS (1) .

In the lead up to the post-*Gu* 2016 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the first week of June 2016 for the initial indications of *Gu* 2016 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as on overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-Gu 2016 season early warning was released on 30th June 2016. FSNAU conducted regular monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 50 main markets and 51 rural markets on a monthly basis from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Gu* 2016 assessment data were supplemented and triangulated with information from secondary sources, including FSNAU monthly market price data, FSNAU/ FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, remote sensing, import/export data from three major ports of Somalia, humanitarian assistance data from the Food Security Cluster and WFP, conflict-related information from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and Protection Cluster, and IDP data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The seasonal assessment data collection in rural areas involved fieldwork, field observations and teleconferencing with key informants in areas with restricted access. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.10.

Gu 2016 *Food Security Assessment Planning*

Under the analysis of the recent established Somalia IPC Technical Working Group, the post-*Gu* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 9th, 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to plan partner participation in the rural assessments, to review assessment instruments and to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics. 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 June 13-14, 2016 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Dhobley, Dolow, Beletweyn, Baidoa and Mogadishu.

Field Access

Field access for food security assessments was good in northern regions and Banadir as well as in parts of central and southern regions of Hiran, Gedo, Shabelle and Lower Juba. The rest of the areas of south central Somalia were not directly accessible. In the areas without a direct physical field access by FSNAU, data was collected through teleconferencing with key informants and focus group discussions (FGD) remotely facilitated by FSNAU market enumerators (Map 3).

Food Security Assessments (Fieldwork and Assessment Methods)

The fieldwork for the food security assessment in rural areas was carried out during the period of July 15-25, 2016. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from 23rd May to 18th June 2016. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data in rural livelihoods through rapid assessments, which included pictorial evaluation tools (PET) for livestock and qualitative techniques such as focus group discussion (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews and field observations.

Representative joint food security and nutrition household surveys were conducted in thirteen major IDP settlements across the country, including Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Garowe, Bossaso, Qardho, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Dobley, Dolow, Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu. Food security of urban population was assessed through rapid assessment techniques using FGDs with urban poor. The data from rapid assessments was collected either directly by FSNAU field analysts or through teleconferencing with the use of FSNAU enumerators in inaccessible parts of southern regions.

A total of 2 962 IDP household food security questionnaires were completed through representative surveys using paper-based questionnaires. In these representative household surveys gender disaggregated data was also acquired from households dependent on men, women or both for food or income to buy food. This approach for gender-disaggregation allowed removing complications with gender analysis arising from disaggregation by female-headed and male-headed households, when households (culturally) said to be headed by men were, in some cases, in reality were run by women. For the analysis of representative survey data, FSNAU used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

From the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the number of data collection instruments completed included: 550 from agricultural livelihoods, 833 from pastoral livelihoods and 316 from urban livelihoods.

To learn more on the analytical approaches and methodologies used for the analysis, visit http://www.fsnau.org/analytical-approach.

Nutrition Assessments

FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 28 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 16 463 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, 10 436 number of households for retrospective (90 days) death rates. Analysis of nutritional status and retrospective death rates were conducted using the EPI Info and Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software, respectively.

The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the *Gu* 2016 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website, http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series.

Food Security Analysis

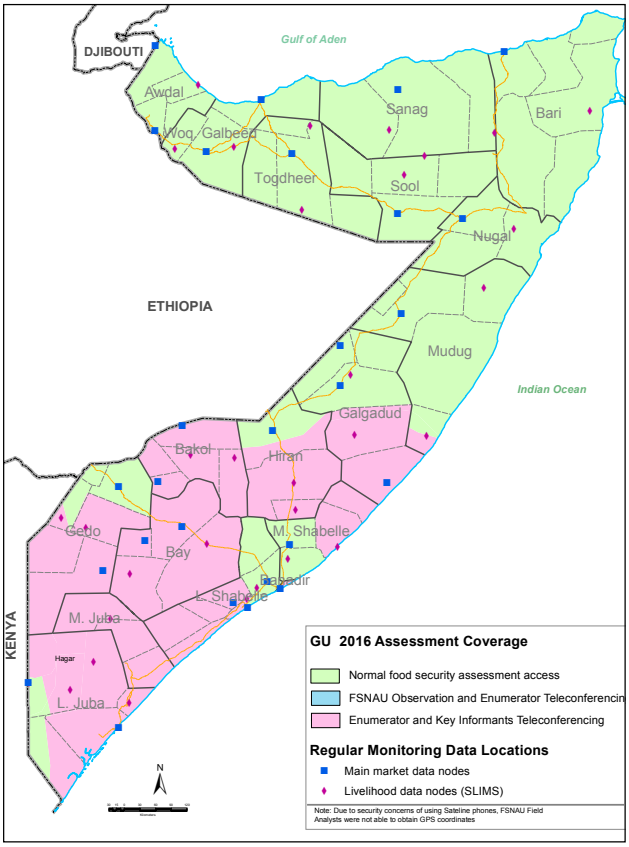
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe on 29th July to 4th - August, 2016. The nation-wide (All Team) Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa on August 6th -10th, 2016. This Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to do current (July 2016) and projected (August-December 2016) food security situation analysis, using livelihoods-based approach. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data and to analyse comprehensively all the available evidence to arrive to an area (livelihood) and household level food security classifications using IPC approach.

Vetting and Presentation of Results

The outcomes of All Team Analysis were vetted with technical partners in Nairobi. Specifically, nutrition results were vetted on August 19th and 25th, 2016 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on August 18, 2016 with the members of recently established IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) members. The post-*Gu* 2016 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on August 31st 2015 in Mogadishu. The analysis outcomes of Northwest and Northeast regions were presented to the respective governments on August 31st, 2016 in Hargeisa and Garowe, respectively. The post-*Gu* 2016 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on September 20, 2016 in Nairobi. The findings of the assesment were also communicated during press briefing held on September 20, 2016 in Nairobi and Mogadishu. This was followed by the FSNAU/FEWSNET Technical Release issued on the same day.

The post-Gu 2016 assessment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.

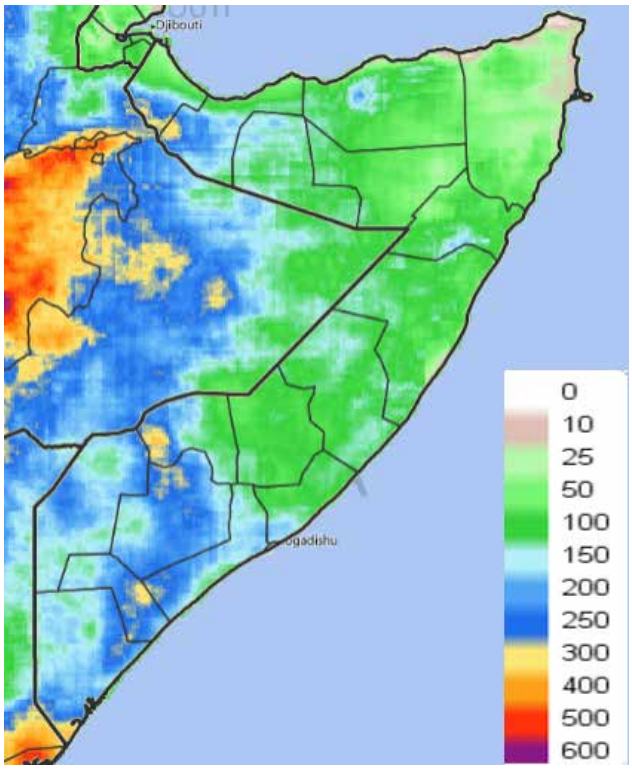
Map 3: Somalia *Gu* 2016 Assessment Field Coverage



3. SECTORS

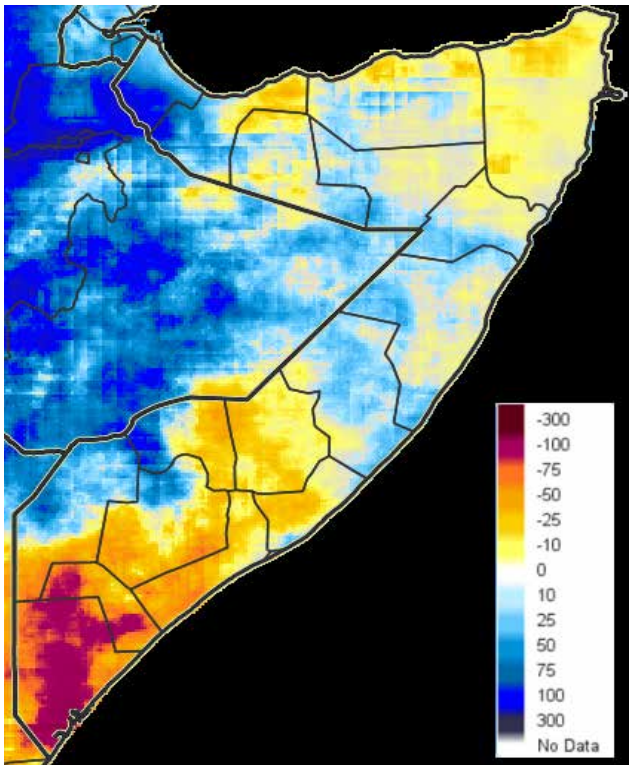
3.1 CLIMATE

Map 4 *:* RFE April-June Totals (mm)



SOURCE: NOAA/FEWSNET AND JRC

Map 5: RFE April-June 2016 Anomalies (mm)

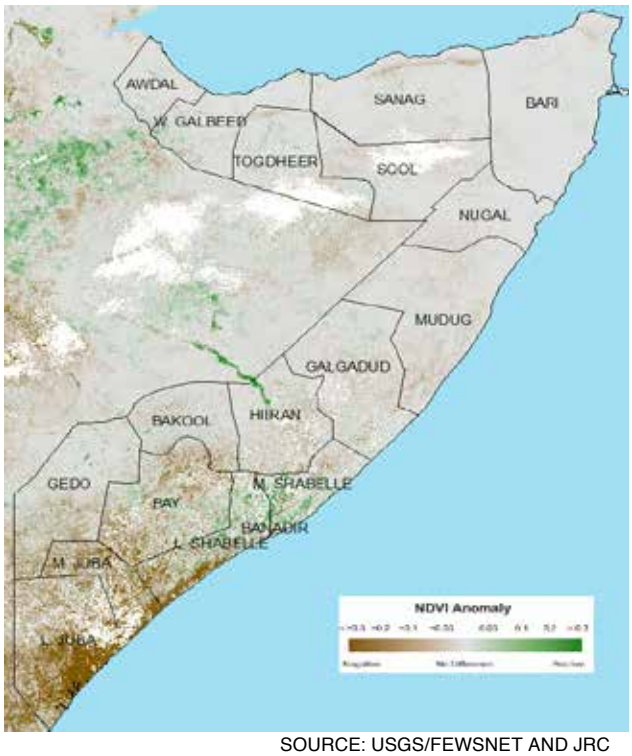


SOURCE: NOAA/FEWSNET AND JRC

The overall perfomance of the *Gu* 2016 season varied across the regions of Somalia. The rains performed poorly in terms of amounts and spatial and temporal coverage in most of southern, central and northeastern parts of the country. However, agropastoral and pastoral livelihood zones of the Northwest, particularly in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and parts of Sool and Sanaag experienced average to above average rainfall during April to June (Maps 4 and 5). *Gu* season started late, from late April, in most parts of the South, Central and Northeast with atypical distribution and intensity. However, the rainy season started on time in most parts of Northwest and parts of the South, including Bay, Gedo and Middle Shabelle Regions. Except livelihoods zones in the Northwest and few pockets in the South, including North Gedo, the rains ended much earlier (early May), while a long dry spell persisted through end of June. *Hagaa* rains, which normally precipitate between July and September, were below average in most parts of Lower and Middle Juba and Lower and Middle Shabelle Regions. River flooding occurred in May 2016 in Beledweyne of Hiran region and in parts of Jowhar district as well as localized areas of Balad in Middle Shabelle, which has submerged cropping land. In Northwest, average to above average *Karan* rains (July-August) fell in West-Golis Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zones of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions. Guban Pastoral livelihood in Northwest, which normally experiences dry conditions during *Gu* seasons, also received some rains relieving typical high temperatures that scorch the vegetation.

The satellite-derived eMODIS Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) indicates that vegetation vigour was below average from mid-July in large parts of the South-Central and North (Map 6). However, strong localized vegetation vigour is depicted in parts of Northwest

Map 6: E-MODIS NDVI July 2016

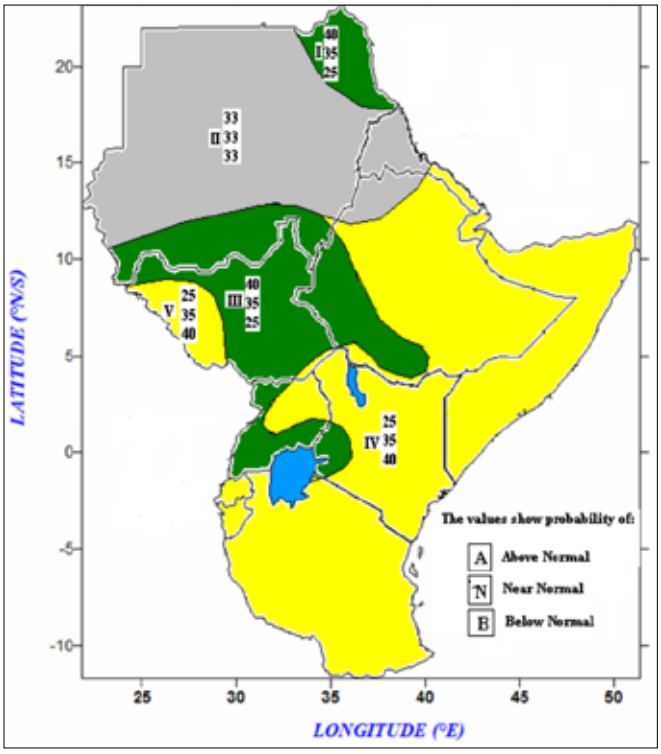


SOURCE: USGS/FEWSNET AND JRC

and localized areas of the Shabelle valley, Bay, Gedo and Central, which are mainly attributed to localized average to above average *Gu* rainfall.

According to the 44th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum(29-30 August 2016) there is an increased likelihood of below normal to near normal October to December *Deyr* rainfall in all parts of Somalia (Map 7). The risk of flooding is likely to be low in Juba and Shabelle river basins during the Deyr season since both the upper Shabelle and Juba rivers catchment in Ethiopian highlands as well as southern Somalia are forecasted to receive below normal to near normal rainfall. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) climate forecasters now favour borderline ENSO-neutral/ la Nina conditions during the October through January time period and beyond. According to this forecast, the likelihood for La Nina occurrence is less than 50 percent percent. Close monitoring of the progression of the season by following the weekly forecasts issued by NOAA and 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 will continue.

Map 7: ICPAC/GHACOF Deyr 2016 Rainfall Forecast October-December 2016

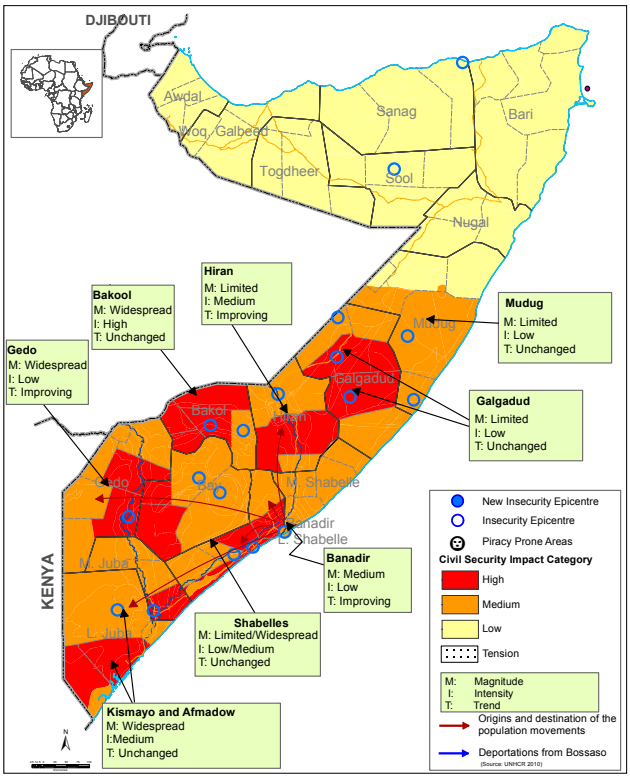


3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Between January and July 2016, most of the South-Central regions of Somalia had insecurity 'High' to 'Medium'[1] impact on food insecurity situations. The classification in the '*high impact'* areas is based on the magnitude of the prevailing conflict, notably armed confrontations between insurgents and the Federal Government of Somalia supported by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); deadly suicide attacks aimed at public places, including hotels and institutions; and targeted attacks on prominent individuals. In the 'medium impact' areas of South/ Central there are less visible incidents such as conflict frontlines (insurgents and government forces), tensions over access to water and grazing and numerous roadblocks. In the northern regions (Northwest and Northeast) insecurity incidents were categorized as 'low impact' with limited losses of human lives and/ or damage to properties.

The most visibles impact of prevailing insecurity in South-Central Somalia during the reference period included road blockades by non-state armed actors that impeded the movement of people, traders and humanitarian personnel. Based on UN-OCHA Somalia (Humanitarian Bulletin July 2016, page 4), proliferation of illegal checkpoints and extortions has also impacted road access. Humanitarian partners face severe physical access challenges in 28

Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, January-June 2016



[1]FSNAU's civil insecurity analytical framework: civil insecurity impact levels (High, Medium and Low) are determined through the analysis of conflict types, its triggers, magnitude (limited or widespread), intensity (peace, tense/fluid/insecure or no fighting, preparation for war, clan separation, mass targeting); trend of conflict (whether improving, deteriorating or no change).

districts in southern and central Somalia. Armed actors and allied militias continue to implement blockades in Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Hiran regions. Military operations have also continued to compound access challenges. Administrative impediments have also been on the rise causing delays and interruptions in aid programming.

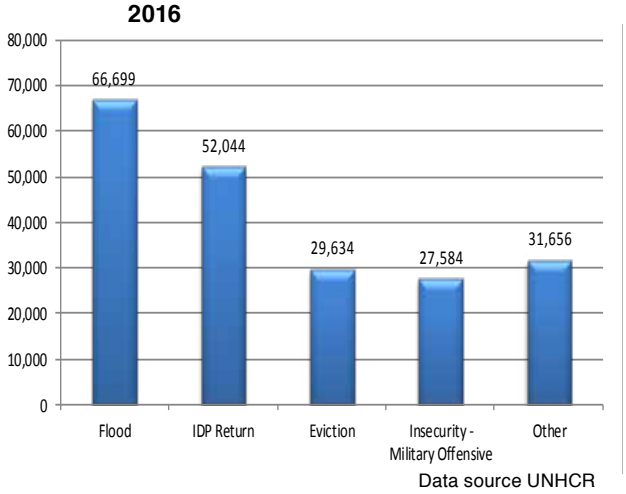
According to UNHCR, between May-July 2016 an estimated 207 617 persons were internally displaced in Somalia, 32 percent of this was due to floods (66 699), 25 percent due to IDPs return (52 044), 14 percent due to evictions (29 634), 13 percent due to insecurity caused by military offensive (27 584) [Figure 1] the remaining 15 percent (31 656) due to several other reasons, including drought, forced return, clan conflicts and political stability/improved security in places of origin of IDPs among other reasons.

Most likely scenario (August-December 2016)

- Tense political situation due to the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections-postponement of election dates have already raised uncertainty amongst political quarters.

- Continued military operations (including strategic air raid) likely in Middle Juba (Jilib, Buale and Sakow), Lower Shabelle (Sablaale and Kurtunwaarey) and other regions of Somalia where there is high military presence, comprising of Somalia armed forces (SNAF) and AMISOM. On the other hand, the insurgents are likely to continue launching assassination attacks on prominent individuals and suicide blasts on government institutions and other public places (hotels in Mogadishu and other major towns of Somalia).

Figure 1: Total Numberof People Displaced May-June 2016



Data source UNHCR

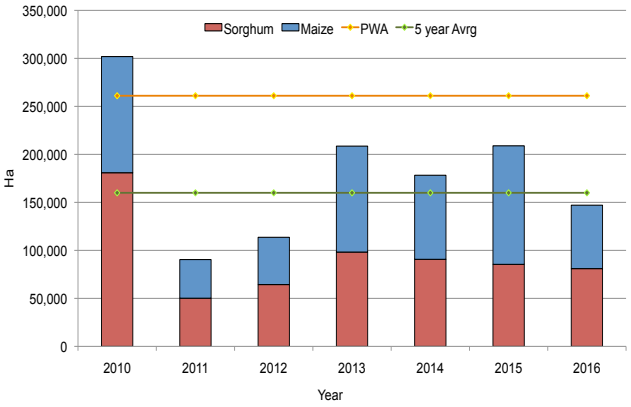
- Localized trade restrictions and market embargo will most likely be experienced in Dinsor, Qansadhere (Bay), Wajid, Tieglow (Bakool), Jalalaqsi and Buloburte (Hiran). Possibility of more conflicts (political and resource-related) in the emerging regional states Gal-Mudug states/Ahlu Sunnah[2] and Hiran/Shabelle. Localized and sporadic clan conflicts might continue to be experienced in Elbur of Galgadud, parts of Lower Shabelle, mainly Merka and Janaale areas and Defow and Buq mator of Hiran.

- All the above scenarios are potentials inducers of more population displacements, but again the effect will equally depend on the duration and severity of conflicts.

3.3 AGRICULTURE

In Somalia, harvesting of 2016 Gu season cereal crops was almost completed in August in southern parts of the country, while in Northwest regions the cereal crops are at varying stages of development. The total area planted under cereal crops in Gu 2016 (including off-season) in southern Somalia, is estimated at 249 800 hectares. Sorghum accounts for 47 percent of the total cropped area, while the rest was planted under maize. However, only 64 percent (160 000 hectares) of the planted area was harvested (Figure 2). The harvest losses are attributed to various factors, including below average Gu rains; floods; ongoing conflicts and displacements; water stress; bird attack; pest infestations and high prices of agricultural inputs.

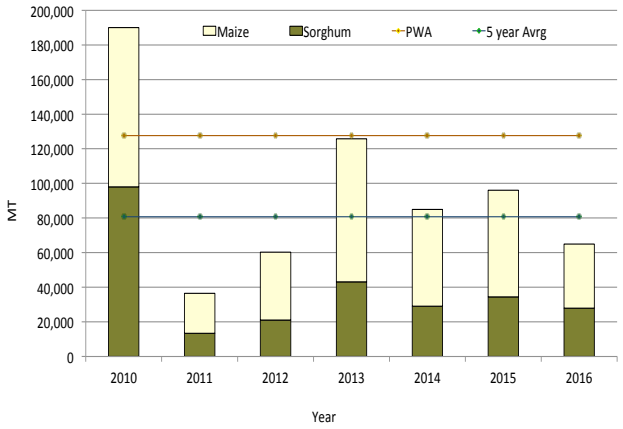
Figure 2: Trends in Area Harvested, Gu Season (2010-2016) in Southern Somalia



2 Armed moderate Islamic militia opposing to the formation of the Gal-Mudug States. It is headquartered in Dhusamareb

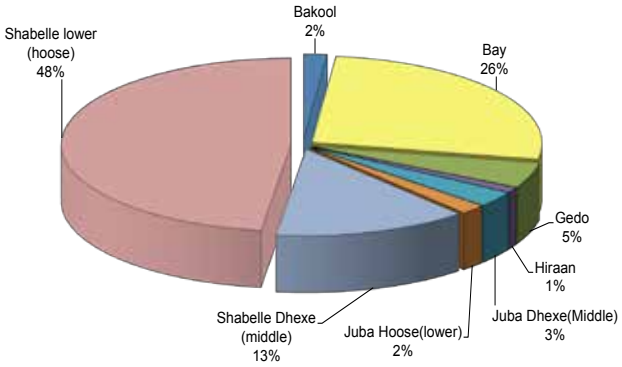
The cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 65 000 tonnes, which is 49 and 20 percent below the Gu post-war average (PWA) cereal production (1995-2015) and the five-year average, respectively (Figure 3 and Table 4). Maize harvest accounts for about 57 percent (37 000 tonnes) of the total cereal production, while sorghum contributes 43 percent (28 000 tonnes). Additionally, 1 000 tonnes of rice and moderate harvest of off-season maize (6 700 tons) and sorghum (500 tons) is expected in September-October in irrigated areas of Juba, Gedo, Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions. This will bring a total Gu plus off-season cereal harvest to 72 200 tonnes, which is still below average levels. However, significantly below average levels are reported in Hiran (21% of PWA), Lower Juba (23% of PWA) and Middle Juba (25% of PWA), where rains were erratic and ceased earlier than usual.

Figure 3: Trends in Gu Cereal Production (2010-2016) in Southern Somalia (In Tonnes)



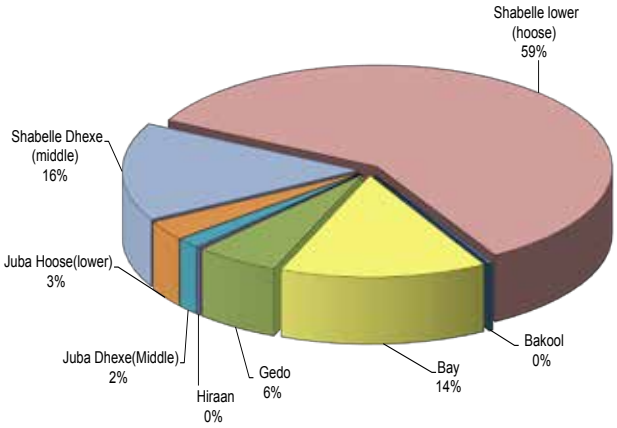
Regional variation in cereal production levels has been recorded during the FSNAU/ partner Gu 2016 seasonal assessment. As shown in Figure 4, the bulk of the Gu 2016 cereal harvest of southern Somalia comes from Lower Shabelle (48%) followed by Bay region (26%) and Middle Shabelle (13%). However, Lower Shabelle's contribution to the overall Gu cereal production of southern Somalia is considerably lower (volume wise) compared to previous Gu seasons because of poor seasonal performance and ongoing conflicts. Gu 2016, cereal harvest from this region is estimated at 31 200 tonnes, representing 55 percent of the Gu PWA and 84 percent of the five-year average (Table 4). The reduction is largely driven by declines in maize harvests in Kurtunwarey, Barawe, Merka, Qoryoley and Afgoye districts, on account of early drop of river water levels, water stress due to early rain cessasion and erratic rains, as well as insecurity that disrupted cropping activities. This shortfall had significant impact on the overall Gu cereal harvest estimates in southern Somalia. Although maize harvest decreased, still Lower Shabelle accounts for the largest proportion (59%) of the total Gu 2016 maize harvest in southern Somalia (Figure 5). A better performance is expected for late planted crops grown along riverine in the South, as recent abundant rains in the Ethiopian highlands increased river levels, enhancing water availability for irrigation.

Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production Gu 2016 (100% of total)



The cereal harvest is also lower in Bay region, estimated at 17 200 tonnes only, which represents 50 percent of the Gu PWA (1995-2015) and 88 percent of the five-year average (2011-2015). The decline in cereal harvest is attributed to poor rainfall, bird attacks and water stress in this Gu season, particularly in Sorghum High Potential Livelihoods of Qansadhere and Baydhabo.

Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Maize Production Gu 2016 (100% of total)



In Middle Shabelle, the cereal harvest is estimated at 8 900 tonnes (5 800 tonnes of maize and 3 100 tonnes of sorghum), which is well below average levels (60% of PWA and 74% of the five-year average). The decline is due to significant damage to standing crops caused by floods in riverine areas of Jowhar/ Mahadey and irregular and below-average precipitation in several areas, notably in agropastoral areas of Balcad and Adenyabal. The floods were exacerbated by weak river embankments and artificial river breakages, especially in the lower reaches of the Shabelle River during Gu rains. These areas are not expected to harvest off-season crops due to abundant water in flooded farms.

Persistent dry weather, poor Gu rainfall, floods in riverine, high cost of inputs and adverse effects of ongoing conflicts are the main factors that resulted in reduced cereal production in Hiran region. The regional Gu cereal harvest was estimated about 600 tonnes, which is 21 percent of PWA and 50 percent of five-year averages, reflecting

severe crop losses due to poor rainfall. However, additional off-season cereals (2 100 tonnes) are expected to be harvested from flooded areas in September, which will mitigate the negative impact of early crop loss. Gu cereal harvest was also poor (25% of PWA) in Lower Juba (1 100 tonnes) and below average (25% of PWA) in Middle Juba (1 900 tonnes). Two Juba regions account for about five percent of maize harvest of southern Somalia (Figure 5). The shortfalls are due to poor rainfall in Lower Juba (both riverine and agropastoral), dry spells, pest infestation and bird attacks in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba. However, the production gap is likely to be mitigated by a modest harvest from off-season maize (3 000 tonnes) and sesame expected in riverine areas by the end of September 2016; of about 70 percent will be collected from Middle Juba. Cereal crop harvest is relatively better in most high potential areas of Gedo region due to good rainfall performance in the first two months of the Gu 2016 rainy season. Nevertheless, the expected harvest is still below average (63% PWA) and at the level of the five-year average. In addition, the offseason maize (1 000 tonnes) is foreseen to be collected in riverine areas of the region in September-October this year. As before, below average rains, the ongoing conflict and lack of inputs are continuously hampering agricultural activities in Bakool. Accordingly, total cereal production is estimated at 1 100 tonnes, which is below the post-war average (57% of PWA) and the five-year average level.

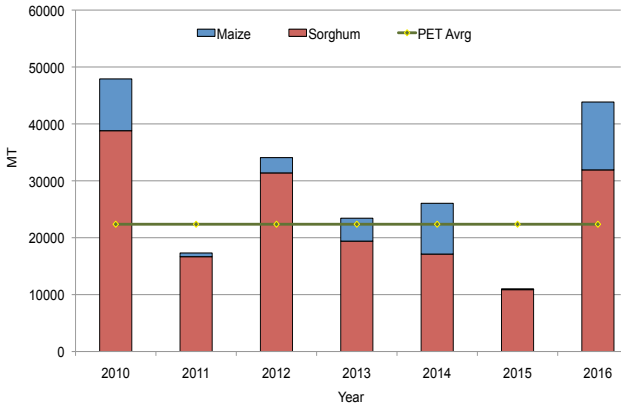
Above average rainfall has improved Gu/Karan 2016 cereal prospect in agropastoral livelihoods in the Northwest. The estimates indicate that out of 78 900 hectares planted in this season, 56 300 hectares are expected to be harvested. The largest production harvest is expected from the W.Galbeed and Awdal regions. Based on early estimates, the Gu-Karan cereal harvest in these regions is expected to amount to 43 850 tonnes, which is 196 percent of the average harvest of the past five years (2011-2015) [Table 5 and Figure 6]. The expected good cereal production in these regions is due to good *Gu/Karan* rains, high input support from local authority, Somalia diaspora and humanitarian agencies. Current estimates of the Gu-Karan harvest are based on the crop establishment in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions assessed in July 2016. However, *Karan* rains in August and September proved to be below average and Gu/Karan harvest is likely to be lower than indicated above.

In addition to cereals, significant quantities of sesame, cowpea and other crops (citrus, banana, watermelon, tomatoes and onions) were produced in agricultural areas of the country. After cereals, the crops with the largest harvest include cowpea and sesame, with the estimates of 5 000 and 5 250 tonnes, respectively (Table 6). These crops represent important sources of income for both riverine and agropastoral communities, as the cultivation provides farm labour opportunities to poor households.

Table 4: Gu 2016 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Gu 2016 Production in MT		Total	Gu 2016 as % of Gu 2015	Gu 2016 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2015)	Gu 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bakol	100	1,000	1,100	59%	57%	89%
Bay	5,300	11,900	17,200	60%	50%	88%
Gedo	2,100	900	3,000	76%	63%	99%
Hiran	100	500	600	38%	21%	50%
Middle Juba	600	1,300	1,900	34%	23%	43%
Lower Juba	1,100	0	1,100	105%	25%	55%
Middle Shabelle	5,800	3,100	8,900	90%	60%	74%
Lower Shabelle	21,900	9,300	31,200	72%	55%	84%
Total	**37,000**	**28,000**	**65,000**	**68%**	**51%**	**80%**

Figure 6: Gu/Karan Cereal Production (2010-2016) Northwest Regions (In Tonnes)



However, both cowpea and sesame production estimates are lower (cowpea 30% and sesame 43%) than in Gu 2015, mostly due to poor weather condition and falling prices of these crops, which discouraged farmers from expanding planted areas in this season. In particularly, severe weather condition in the Cowpea Belt of Central Somalia caused extensive damage to the cowpea crop.

Regional cereal flow largely follows a normal pattern in most regions of the country. For most of the southern Somalia, including Mogadishu, major supplies of sorghum are expected to come from Bay, while maize supplies are expected to come from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle to other consuming markets. Some cereals from southern Somalia are likely to reach Central and Northeast regions. Due to crop failure in the agropastoral areas of Hiran in this season, the region is expected to receive extra supplies of white sorghum and maize through cross-border trade with the bordering Somali region of Ethiopia (Qalafe and Mustahil areas) as well as from food aid.

Due to below normal harvest, cereal stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in most areas. In the major cereal producing regions of Shabelle and Bay, the cereal stocks among poor households are expected to extend for about three months (up to October 2016). The harvest shortfall will trigger an early start of the lean season and push cereal prices higher, starting from October. Cereal prices are likely to fall in most regions up to September 2016. The monthly declines were already recorded in all southern regions as from July this year as the newly harvested crops increased supplies on the markets. However, prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) have shown mixed trends between January to July 2016 period in most parts of the country. Maize prices have moderately increased in main producing regions of Lower Shabelle (25%) and Middle Shabelle (33%) in this period due to below average production and high demand for maize from neighboring regions, including Mogadishu. However, maize prices in July 2016 were still 22 and 7 percent below the levels a year earlier and 40 and 18 percent lower than five-year average (2011-2015), respectively. In Juba valley, maize prices were significantly (48%) higher than their levels in January 2016 and previous year (July 2015) and the five-year average (19%) reflecting inadequate cereal availabilities from the recent harvest.

Sorghum prices have also increased in Bay (23%), Hiran (28%) and Bakool (43%) in July 2016 compared to January 2016, mainly in response to expected below average harvests in Gu 2016 season. Similarly, the price has increased by eight percent in Bay and 38 percent in Bakool compared to the same period of last year (July 2015). The sorghum prices have shown a marginal decrease (5%) from January to July 2016 and five-year average (9%) in Gedo region, but remained relatively stable compared to levels in July 2015, mainly in response to the reduced Gu 2016 harvests in agropastoral Sorghum High Potential of Bardhere. In Northwest regions, white sorghum prices in July were higher compared to January 2016 (18%), July 2015 (9%) and their five-year average levels (20%) owing to lack of carry-over stocks and, declined imported cereals from Ethiopia

Table 5: Gu-Karan Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (North West)

Regions	Gu 2016 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2016 as % of Gu-Karan 2015	Gu-Karan 2015 as % PET average (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	3 450	7 200	10 650	561%	202%
Woqooyi Galbeed	8 400	23 600	32 000	368%	192%
Togdheer	100	1 100	1 200	319%	306%
Gu 2016 Total	11 950	31 900	43 850	399%	196%

In July 2016, the highest maize prices were recorded in Lower and Middle Juba (16 000 SoSh /kg in Bilis Qooqaani & Qalanwiley), while the highest price of sorghum was noted in Nugal (30 000 SoSh /kg in Hasbahale of Eyle) and Bari (29000 SoSh/kg in Rako of Iskushuban).

Table 6: Sesame and Cowpea Crops: Gu 2016 Harvest

Regions	Production in Tonnes	
	Cowpea	Sesame
Bakool	100	0
Bay	2 950	1 150
Gedo	50	50
Hiran	0	200
Galgaduud	0	0
Mudug	0	0
Middle Juba	450	2 300
Lower Juba	250	250
Middle Shabelle	300	450
Lower Shabelle	900	850
Total	5 000	5 250

Cereal Balance Sheet

A provisional annual cereal balance sheet (CBS) is based on available data on domestic production, 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, the cereal deficit up to the end of 2016 is estimated at tonnes of cereals. This is calculated as follows: (Step 1) the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up; (Step 2) 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 obtained in Step 2 is divided by the total population of Somalia to find an estimated per capita supply of the available cereals. The difference between the per capita supply (in this case 84,000 kg/year) and per capita consumption 135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2016 Calendar Year (January-December)

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2016 CALENDAR YEAR	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	0	2	255	256
Previous five years average production	0	2	281	283
Previous year imports	474	196	228	898
Previous five years average imports	227	208	121	555
Cereal Utilization requirements				1664
2016 Domestic Availability	**0**	**2**	**255**	**256**
2016 Production	**0**	**2**	**255**	**256**
Deyr 2015/16	0	1	131	132
Off-season Deyr 2015/16	0	0	3	3
Gu 2016	0	1	114	114
Off-season Gu 2016	0	0	7	7
Carryover Stocks	0	0	0	0
2016 Cereal Utilization	**562**	**294**	**301**	**1156**
Food use	530	256	252	1038
Exports or re-exports	24	38	0	62
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest loses	7	0	44	52
2016 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	**562**	**292**	**46**	**900**
of which has been received	150	111	0	260
commercial projected to end of 2015	412	182	2	596
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	44	44
Estimated Food Deficit (August-Dec 2016)				**607**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2016 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	43	21	20	84
Calories (units/day)	352	217	191	760
Proteins (grams/day)	10	4	5	20
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
-	[	percentage		]
Indexes				
2016 Production compared to average	0	72	91	91
2016 Anticipated Imports compared to average	247	141	38	162
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				30
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				77

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal food utilization requirements is 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 12,327,529 (UNFPA 2) 2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2013-2015). Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Statistics, and Mogadishu Port figures. Data on cereals consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain, if any. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25. Projected Gu 2016 production is calculated as the 5-year (2011-15) post-war average. The projected Gu 2016 off-season is assumed to be the same as of last year, approximately 10,000MT. All these projections will be updated as and when the actual harvest statistics will be available and 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% of production respectively 5. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated as 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 still elevated and IDR=77% which is 1 percent higher than a year ago. Notably, a caveat however should be kept in mind in interpreting IDR: 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=32% in Jan-Dec 2016 projection period.

9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2016.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Shorter than normal duration of *Gu* 2016rainy season (started late and ended early) resulted in a mixed pattern of pasture, browse and water conditions across the country. Pasture and water remained average in most Northwest regions, Bay Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle and localized areas in Central North Mudug, Gedo and Hiran regions while the rest of the country had below average to poor pasture. For instance most of Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood zone (Sanaag Bari Sool and Nugaal regions), parts of Guban Pastoral livelihood zone (Awdal Region), East Golis (Sanag and Bari regions), Hawd Pastoral (Togdheer Galgadud and Hiran regions), Addun (Mudug and Galgadud regions), Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh (Central and Shabelle regions), Southern Agropastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Hiran, Gedo and Juba regions as well as Juba Cattle Pastoral are characterized with below average to poor pasture/ browse and water due to poor and erratic Gu 2016 rains. This is expected to deteriorate further until the start of 2016/17 Deyr rains in October resulting in earlier than normal water trucking (as from August), particularly in North-Central. Regardless of the poor pasture and water in large parts of the country livestock migration is normal apart from parts of Northeast and Lower Juba regions. Specifically, abnormal migration is reported from parts of the NIP livelihood of Bari and Nugal Regions towards the Sool and Sanaag regions and from Lower Juba to Northeastern parts of Kenya (Wajir) [Map 9].

Livestock body conditions are average to near average in most of the livelihoods (Pictorial Evaluation Tool-PET scores of 3) owing to average pasture and water conditions. However,livestock body condition in areas affected by below average rainfall, particularly NIP livelihood in the North Southern Agropastoral of Hiran/, Cowpea Belt of Central and Juba Cattle Pastoral, livestock remains in below average to poor body condition with PET score of 2. Milk availability is average to below average in most of the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, except in NIP livelihood zone, Northwest Agropastoral, Coastal Deeh/ Cowpea Belt, Southern Agropastoral of Hiran and Guban Pastoral where milk availability among poor households is low.

In July 2016 livestock holdings and herd size of poor households have continued to increase across the country for camel/ cattle reaching near baseline to above baseline levels. Sheep/goat trends showed mild increase/decrease from last season January 2016, mostly to below baselinein the North-Central but near baseline in the South. In the projection period up to December 2016, poor households' holding of big ruminants mostly showed increasing/ stable trend in most livelihoods. However, decreasing trend of the sheep/goat is expected in most livelihoods in the

Map 9: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* 2016

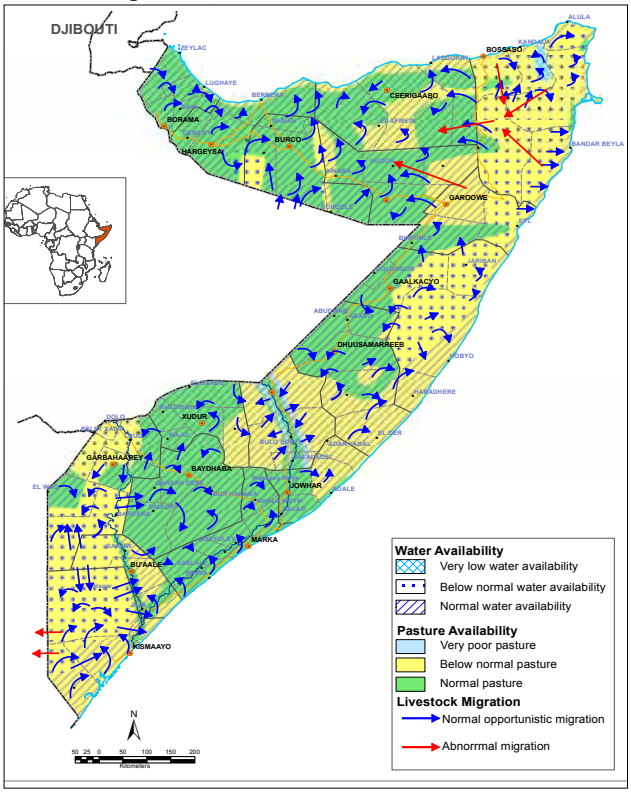


Figure 7: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SISh)

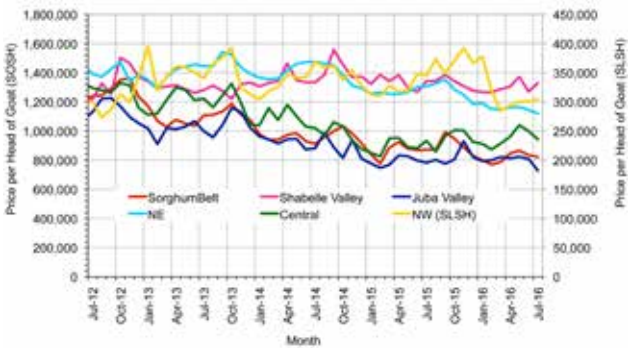
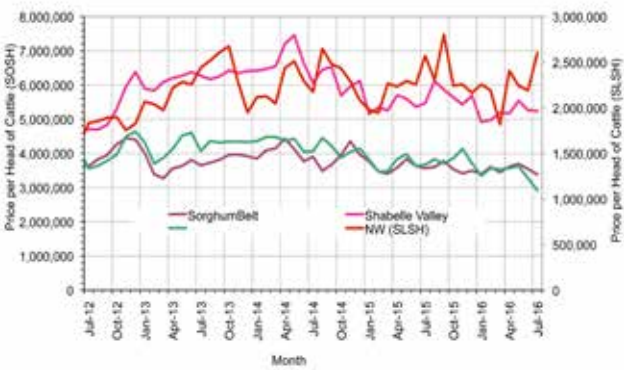


Figure 8: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Price in South and Northwest (SoSh/SISh)



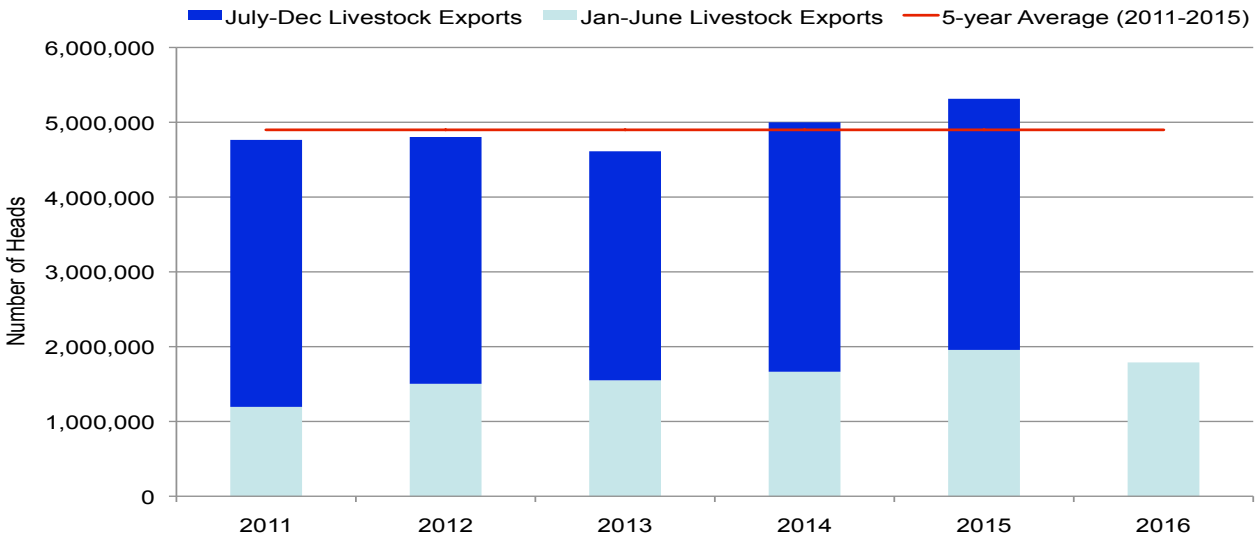
North (Guban, NIP, East Golis, Addun) Central (Cowpea Belt) and South (SAP livelihood zone of Hiran, Gedo and Juba regions) to below baseline levels (Table 9).

In July 2016, livestock prices (goat/cattle) in most regions of Somalia showed a declining trend during the previous six months, annually and compared to five-year average levels. Goat prices in the Central, Sorghum Belt and Shabelle showed mild increase (less than 5%) from the beginning of the year, but were mostly lower compared to a year ago and the July five-year average (2011 -2015). Goat prices in the other markets exhibited a declining trend for all the three comparison periods. Cattle prices showed a mild/moderate seasonal change (increase/ decrease) in most markets of southern Somalia. In the first six months of the year, cattle prices were stable in Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Gedo (3% increase), Bay (6% decline) and Middle Juba (2% decline), but declined moderately in Lower Juba (20%) and increased in Lower Shabelle (14%) [Figure 8].

Both annual and five-year average comparisons of the cattle price indicate a declining trend. However, cattle price was stable in the Northwest in July 2016 compared to July 2015, but higher (15% and 24%) compared to January 2016 and five-year average respectively due to low supplies from drought-affected areas of Northwest Agropastoral (Figures 7 and 8). Livestock prices rose seasonally in late July – August 2016 due to Hajj demand.

Based on official port statistics data in the first half of 2016 livestock exports through northern ports of Berbera and Bossaso amounted to 1 789 158 heads (camel cattle sheep and goats) which is the second highest level recorded since 2009. This figure is lower than the exports in the same period last year (January-June 2015) by nine percent. Exports peaked during the Hajj period (July – August 2016) due to seasonal increase in livestock demand from the Gulf States (livestock export (Table 8 and Figure 9).

Figure 9: Livestock Exports from Bossaso and Berbera Ports (2011-2016)



Source:Port Authority

Table 8: January - June 2016 livestock export through Berbera and Bossaso ports

Exports through Berbera Port			
Month	**Sheep/ goats**	**Cattle**	**Camel**
January	173 374	15 840	13 465
February	114 757	14 375	12 578
March	160 258	6 327	11 793
April	115 166	8 522	8 547
May	57 228	6 501	1 489
June	277 278	14 711	4 826
Total	898 061	66 276	52 698

Source:Port Authority

Exports through Bossaso Port			
Month	**Sheep / goats**	**Cattle**	**Camel**
January	122 561	3 606	1 619
February	123 281	2 948	1 130
March	93 228	6 633	734
April	132 100	7 419	1 796
May	84 146	9 838	86
June	169 690	11 235	73
Total	725 006	41 679	5 438

Source:Port Authority

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

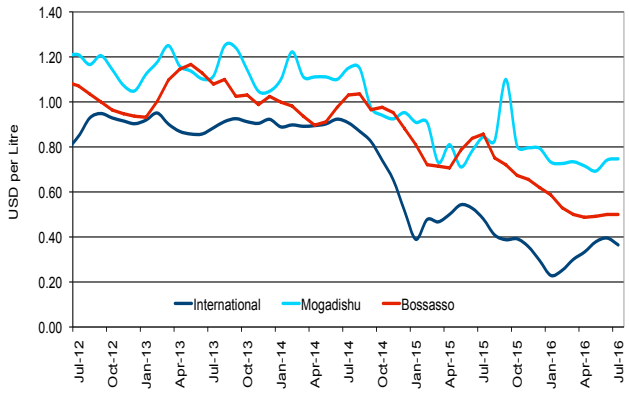
Region	Conception in Gu 2016	Calving/kidding Gu 2016	Milk production - Gu 2016	Expected calving/ kidding in July-December 2016	Projected trends in Herd Size (July –December 2016)
Northwest (NW)	Camel: Medium to low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to medium Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average to below average for all species except Guban and NW Agropastoral (poor)	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: ↑ Trend At baseline to above baseline Cattle: ↑ Trend near baseline level Sh/Goats: â Trend slightly as baseline to below baseline
Northeast (NE)	Camel: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average to below average for Had and Addun livelihoods low for all other livelihoods	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Sustained or ↑ Trend as baseline or above Sh/Goats: Mostly â trend as baseline to below baseline
Central	Camel: Medium to low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average to below average poor only for Cowpea Belt	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low to medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: ↑trend At baseline or above Cattle: ↑ trend Below baseline level Sh/Goats: â trend Near baseline to below except Cowpea Belt (well below baseline)
Hiran	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Near average to below average for all livelihoods except SAP low milk availability	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: ↑ trend at bassline Cattle: ↑ Trend near baseline level Sh/Goats: ↑ Trend as baseline or above BL levels
Shabelle	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: (↑ trend) No baseline Cattle: (↑ trend) No baseline Sh/Goats: (↑ trend) No baseline
Juba	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium to low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Below average to average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium to low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: (↑ trend) Above baseline Cattle: (↑ trend) at baseline to above baseline Sh/Goats: (↑ trend) At baseline to below Baseline
Gedo	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: (↑ trend) At baseline level or above Cattle: (↑ trend) near baseline Sh/Goats: (↑ trend) Near baseline
Bay/Bakool	Camel: Low Cattle: low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Medium to low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: (↑ trend) at baseline to slightly above levels Cattle: (↑ trend) slightly above baseline levels Sh/Goats: (↑ trend) above baseline levels

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rate Trends

In January-July 2016, the Somali Shilling has slightly depreciated in Northeast, but remained stable in South-Central parts of the country. In Galkayo and Bossaso markets, the largest trading hubs in Northeast, the shilling lost 4-10 percent and was traded at SoS 26 000/USD and SoS 24 000/USD respectively. In addition, the shilling has made a modest loss (14-17 %) against the USD since July last year in the same markets. Recent loss to the shilling in the Northeast is attributed to printing of new currency notes by Puntland authorities since late last year. The Somaliland shilling (SIS) made a substantial loss against the US dollar over the two reference periods. In Hargeisa market, for example, one dollar was exchanged at SIS 7 500 in July 2016 against SIS 6 650/USD in January, which is equivalent to a loss of 13 percent. Field reports link the depreciation of the SIS to reduced availability of export quality livestock from W.Galbeed and Awdal regions following recent droughts. This has in turn contributed to reduced availability of the dollar in the Somaliland markets.

Figure 10: Comparison of Diesel Prices: Dubai, Mogadishu and Bossaso



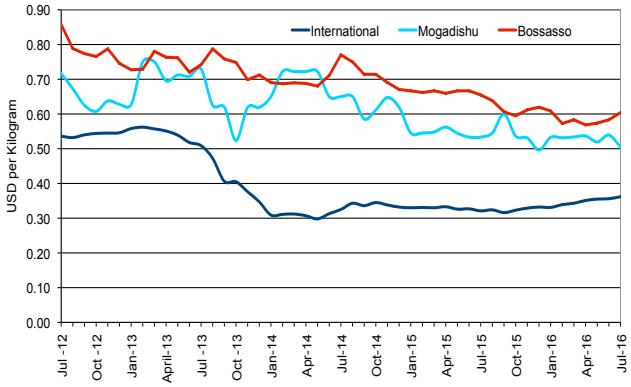
Cereal Imports and Commodity Price Trends

In January-July 2016, the average prices of most essential imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour, diesel, fuel, sugar and vegetable oil were generally stable in most main markets of Somalia as global food commodity markets are broadly stable, supported by adequate supplies (Figures 10 and 11). Crude oil prices increased since early 2016 but remained well below-average. Exception is sugar price which rose sharply in Mogadishu (17%) and Bossaso over the same period (7%). This spike is attributable to floods in parts of Brazil, the world's largest exporter of sugar. For most imported food items, the average annual price changes from July 2015 indicate overall stability or modest decline up to a maximum of 10 percent in many markets in the country. In the port markets of Mogadishu and Bossaso, prices of the above-mentioned essential food items in general followed the international price trends. Meanwhile, prospects for world cereal production in 2016/2017 seasons also remain favourable.

Some markets such as Hudur, Wajid, Bulo-Burte and Dinsor continue to be under siege and market movements are highly restricted. Traders often smuggle food items into these areas causing price inflation on basic food items.

January to July 2016 cross-border exports of sorghum and maize from Ethiopia to central and northern Somalia increased to 4 064 tonnes, representing 40 percent increase. This is due to a limited supply in Somalia and increase in supply from the October-to-January (Meher) harvest. Re-exports of rice, sugar,pasta and wheat flour from Somalia to Ethiopia and Kenya, which dominate the cross border trade between these countries, have also increased (by 9%) up to a volume of 63 885 tonnes. This is attributable to lower prices for these commodities inside Somalia and substantial demand in the neighboring border regions in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Figure 11: Comparison of Rice Prices: Bangkok FOB, Mogadishu and Bossaso

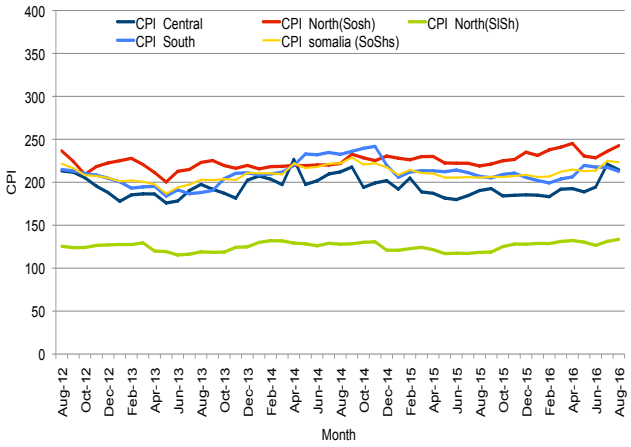


Consumer Price Index (CPI)

In January-July 2016, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban households, measured through the changes in the cost of items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), has elevated in the Central (20%) and South (8%), reflecting an overall increase in the cost of living in urban areas in most markets of the country (Figure 12). The increase in CPI reflects seasonal increase in the prices of sorghum, which makes a significant proportion of the consumer basket. In the central regions, especially Galkayo market, the CPI is affected by substantial inflation. The CPI has remained stable in the rest of the country.

Over the past one year (July 2015-July 2016), the CPI has risen significantly in Central (20%) and modestly in North and South (3-12%). A number of factors have contributed to this increase, including reduced local cereal availability due to below average Gu crop production, inflation especially in Puntland (Northeast) and high cereal prices in the Northwest due to two consecutive seasons of poor harvest.

Figure 12: Consumer Price Index (CPI)



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between May through August 2016, FSNAU conducted 28 standard nutrition assessments across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia, covering internally displaced persons (IDPs) settlements and rural populations. A total of 15 595 Children (6-59 months) were targeted from 9 837 households for both anthropometric and retrospective mortality assessment. Assessments were conducted using Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, which incorporates standard guidelines, questionnaires, and a software package to assess data quality.

Current national GAM and SAM prevalence for Somalia for Gu 2016 season was 14.3% and 2.9% respectively. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is considered Critical and exceeds the WHO trigger for emergency action (Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM ≥ 15%. 7 of the rural livelihood zones and 7 IDPs showed Critical levels of GAM. Serious levels of GAM (≥10 to <15%) were observed also in 7 of the rural livelihood zones surveyed. Highest prevalence of acute malnutrition (based on Weight for Height Z-Scores) was noted among Dolow IDPs (21.8% GAM) and Garowe IDPs (20.0% GAM). In some population groups, Critical levels of acute malnutrition (i.e. 15% or more Global Acute Malnutrition – GAM) persist despite changes in seasonal food security and livelihood outcomes and continuous humanitarian interventions. Over the past eight consecutive seasons, Critical levels of GAM were sustained among the following population groups: Garowe IDPs (Nuggal Region), Galkayo IDPs (Mudug Region), Beletweye Districts (pastoral parts of Hiran Region), North Gedo Pastoral (Gedo Region), North Gedo Riverine (Gedo Region) and Dolow IDPs (Gedo Region) [Map 10 and Figure 13].

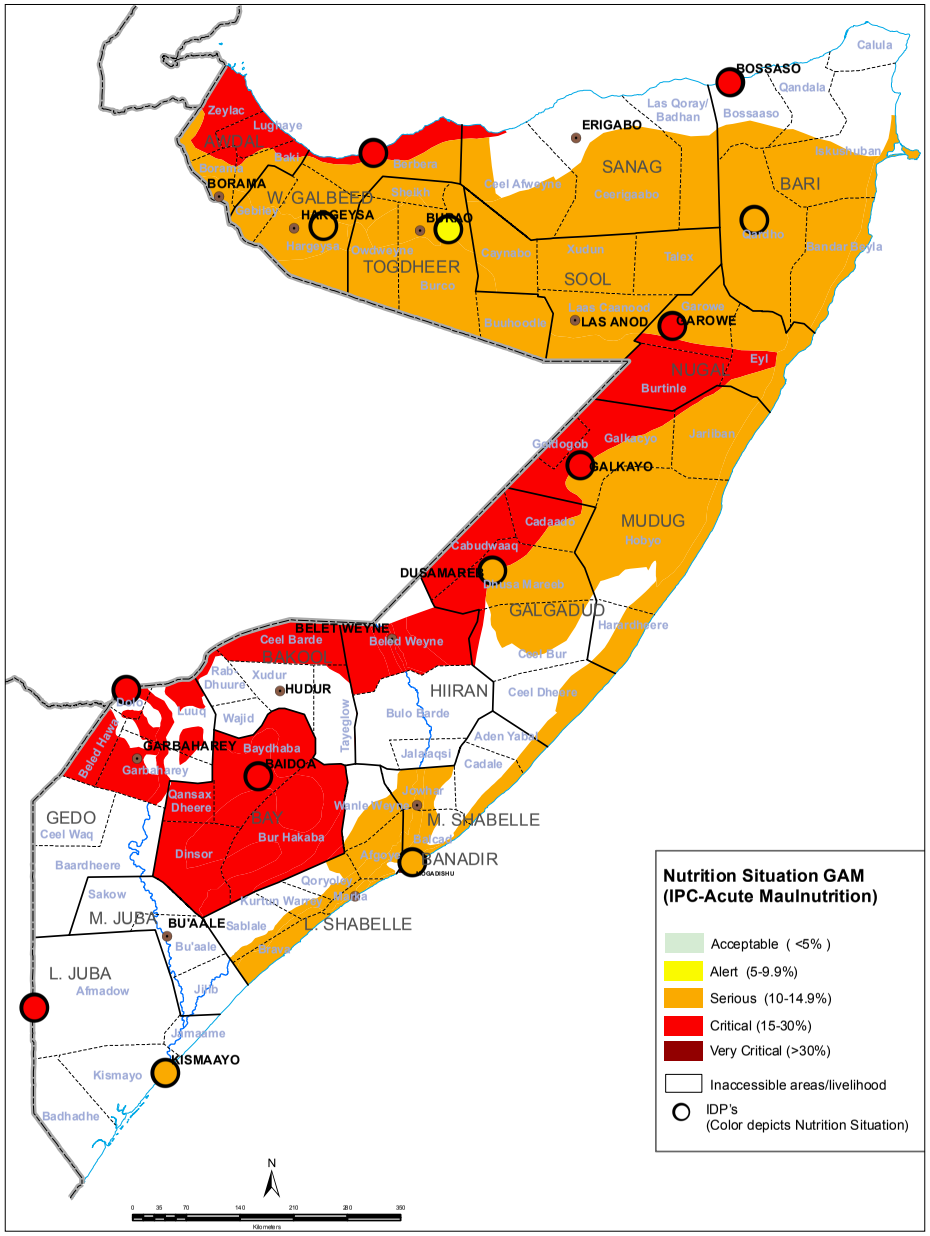
The national overall stunting prevalence in Somalia is 10.0 percent and is considered Low (<20%). However, there are major differences between different parts and population groups of the country: 15.7 percent in South and Central Somalia; 8.1 percent in the Northeast; 3.6 percent in the Northwest. Stunting, is not therefore, a public health problem in Somalia as most population groups reported Low (<20%) to Medium (20-30%) stunting prevalence with the exception of two IDP's i.e. Baidoa and Kismayo IDPs and Bay Agro Pastoral Rural livelihood zone in Southern Somalia that reported High (>30- 39%) prevalence.

The national underweight prevalence in Somalia is 13.6 percent, which is considered as Medium (10-19.9%) with substantial variation across the three zones: 16.6 percent in South and Central Somalia; 10.2 percent in the Northeast; 6.9 percent in the Northwest. The current national underweight prevalence of 13.6 percent which is an average indicator or composite of wasting and stunting prevalence highlights poor nutritional outcome and the following areas are of great concern in terms of passing the threshold of 20-29%High and >=30very high. Bay Agro-pastoral, Baidoa IDPs and Dolow IDPs and Kismayo IDPs respectively.

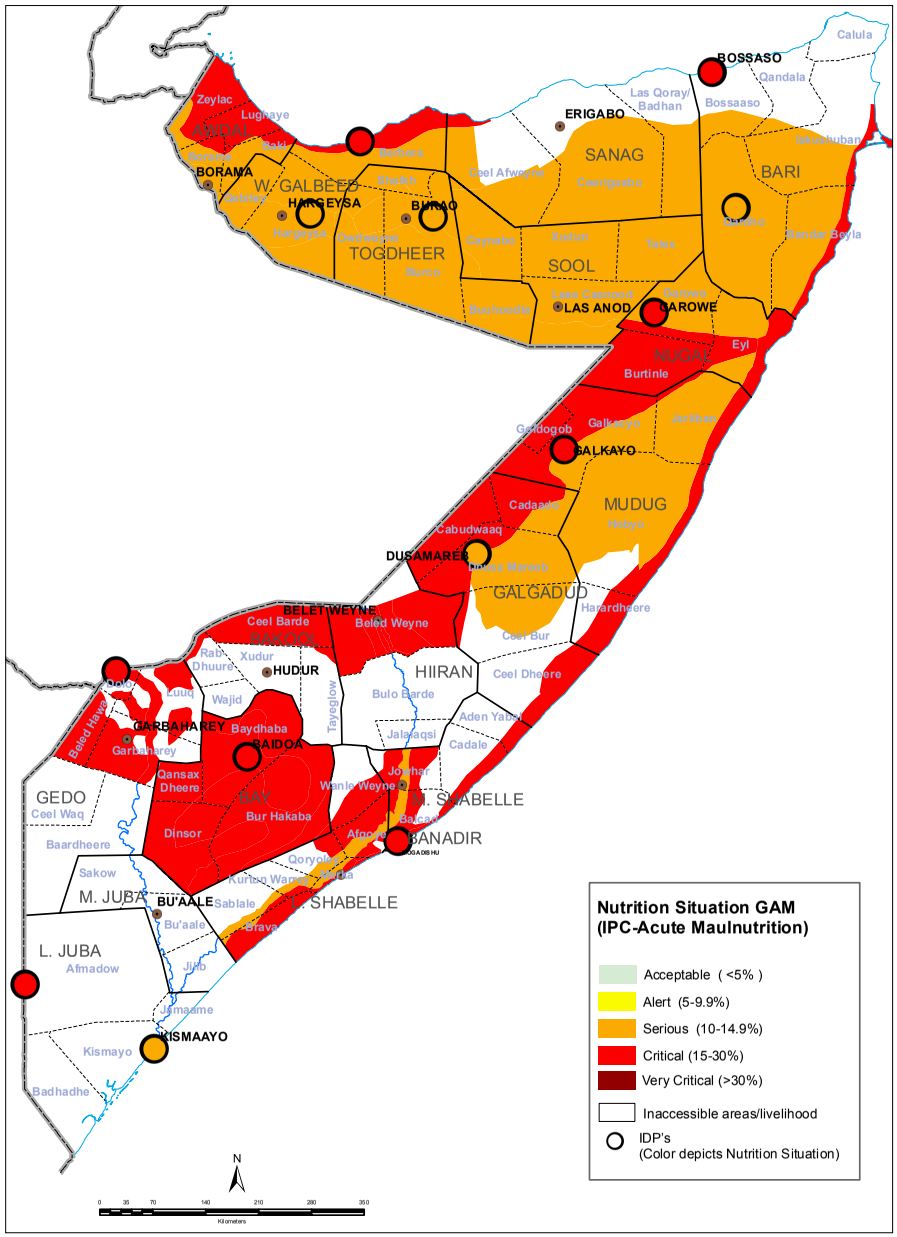
Table 10: GAM and SAM Prevelence in Somalia, Gu 2016

Livelihood Zone/Population assessed	Gu 2016	Gu 2016
Hawd Pastoral	16.3	3.7
Addun Pastoral	10.4	1.6
Coastal Deeh	13.0	1.0
Bosasso IDPs	19.8	4.3
Garowe IDPs	20.0	3.2
Galkayo IDPs	16.9	3.1
QardhoIDPs	12.6	1.9
Dhusamareb IDPs	10.1	1.9
Northern Inland Pastoral	10.5	2.0
Northwest Agropastoral	10.8	1.5
Hawd Northwest	10.0	1.5
Guban Pastoral	16.5	1.4
West Golis	10.3	1.6
Hargeisa IDPs	11.9	1.9
Burao IDPs	7.0	3.6
Berbera IDPs	19.5	0.4
Bay Agropastoral	18.1	4.1
Bakool Pastoral	19.1	5.0
North Gedo pastoral	17.2	3.2
North Gedo Riverine	16.5	2.5
Beletweyne District	15.6	4.5
Shabelle Riverine	12.5	2.2
Shabelle Agropastoral	14.5	2.4
Mogadishu IDPs	14.7	3.5
Baidoa IDPs	18.0	4.3
Dolow IDPs	21.8	4.9
Kismayu IDPs	14.5	4.4
Dobley IDPs	17.7	3.6

Map 10: Current Nutrition Situation (GAM) in Somalia, July 2016 (Based on May-July 2016 survey results)



Map 11: Projected Nutrition Situation (GAM) in Somalia, 2016 (Based on May-July 2016 survey results)



A 160 days recall period covering from 4th of February 2016 to 13th of July 2016 was used to capture probable drought and flood triggered death encounters in Somalia. A total of 156 deaths were reported retrospectively from all mortality assessments. The highest was in Southern zone with 71 deaths, followed by 70 deaths in North West zone and 15 deaths in the North East and central zone.

Out of the 28 survey population assessed, 24 showed an Acceptable levels of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR). However, only Kismayo IDP had Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) exceeding 1/10 000/day which is considered as in a Serious situation.

During the same recall period of 160 days, there was an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), Cholera and measles in most part of Southern Somalia as indicated by the Somalia Health cluster surveillance report. This was further confirmed by the higher morbidity incidences reported in the two weeks prior to the assessments. 20 out of the 28 population groups showed higher rates (morbidity >20%) of morbidity. Morbidity rate are generally lower among population groups in Northwest parts of the country where GAM prevalence are also lower relative to other parts of Somalia.

Based on GAM prevalence estimates from the 2016 *Gu food security and* nutrition assessments, an estimated 323 350 children under the age of five across Somalia were suffering from acute malnutrition at the time of the assessment. Out of this total, 57 340 were severely malnourished. Approximately 58 percent of the acutely malnourished children are found in Southern and Central Somalia, with Lower Shabelle, Banadir and Bay regions accounting for one third of the total malnourished population. Among IDPs, 54 percent of the total number of acutely malnourished IDP children comes from Mogadishu.

Projected Malnutrition prevalence (August - OCTOBER 2016)

Over the past six months, a deteriorating nutrition situation was observed in Gu 2016 in NIP, Hawd NE, NW Agro Pastoral/Togdheer Agropastoral, Bakool Pastoral and sustained critical level of GAM in Guban Pastoral. The nutrition situation is expectedto deteriorate in coastal Deeh and among agropastoral livelihood groups of Middle and Lower Shabelle Region between (August to October 2016) [Map 11].

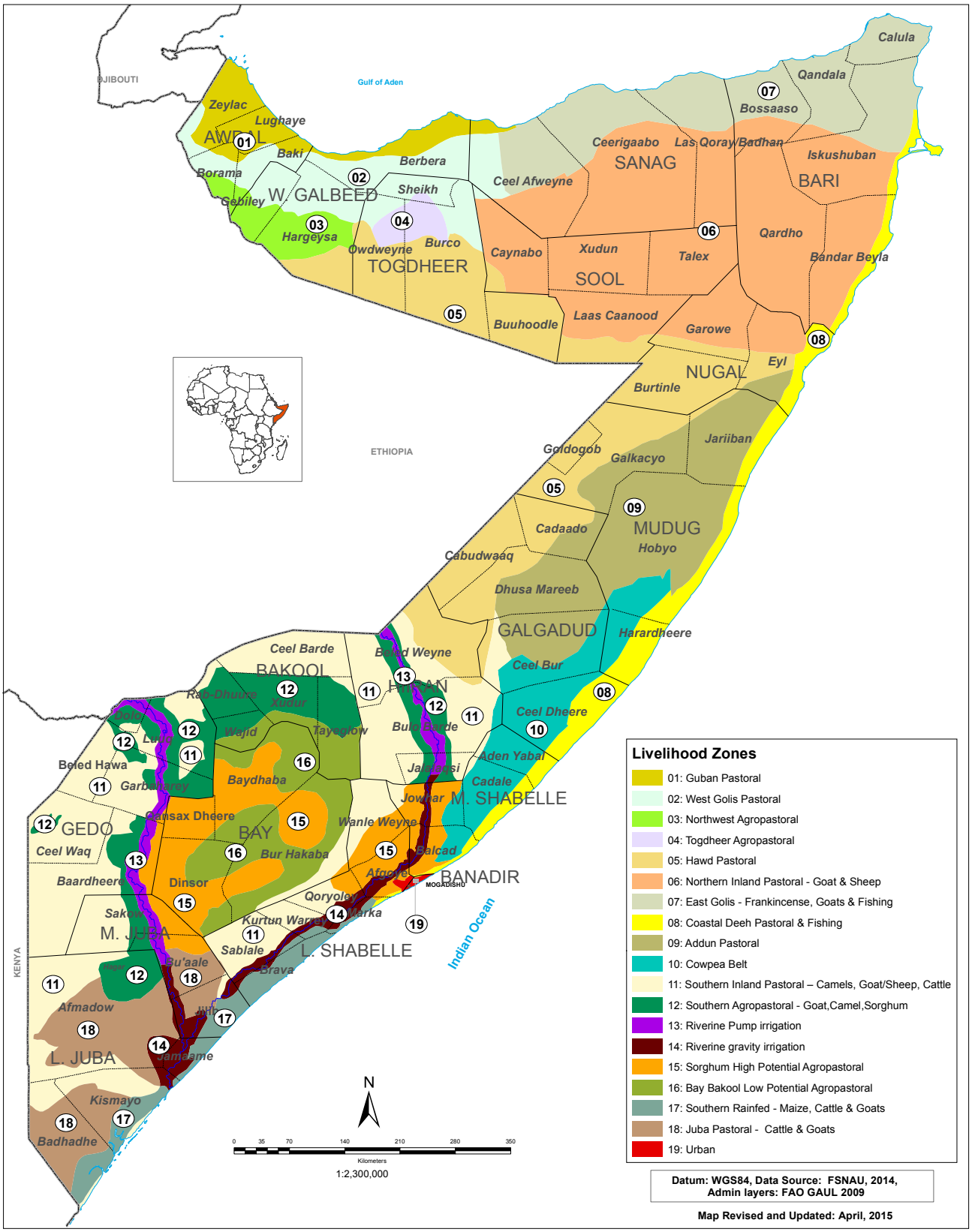
A nutrition situation is considered Critical when Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence for children under five is 15 percent or higher and when ≥23.4% women of reproductive age groups (WRA) 15-49 years Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement is below the 23.0 centimeter threshold. The following Rural livelihood zones and IDPs have Critical levels of acute malnutrition and are priorities (hotspots) for emergency health and nutrition assistance:

- Guban Pastoral and Berbera IDPs (Awdal and West Galbeed Regions)
- Bosaaso IDPs (Bari Region)
- Garowe IDPs (Nugaal Region)
- Galkayo IDPs (Mudug Region)
- Beletweyne Riverine (Hiran Region)
- Bay agro-pastoral and Baidoa IDPs (Bay Region)
- Bakool pastoral (Bakool Region)
- North Gedo Pastoral, North Gedo Riverine and Dolow IDPs (Gedo Region)
- Dhobley IDPs (Lower Juba Region)
- Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud Region)

The GAM prevalence in Mogadishu (14.7%) and Kismayo (14.5%) are close to the 15 percent Critical GAM threshold and these settlements also deserve attention.

Urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished children and is needed now till end of October. However, this is not enough for populations experiencing persistently high levels of acute malnutrition. They need additional multifaceted interventions such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement aimed at addressing the underlying causes and contributing factors. Conducting nutrition causal analysis would also be appropriate in order to unearth the underlying causes and contributing factors in order to inform improved programme/response planning.

Map 12: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

In July 2016, most of the urban population has been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity phases. Exceptionally, conflict-affected towns (siege zone) of Bakool (Hudur and Wajid) and Hiran (Buloburte) have been identified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). An estimated 38 000 urban people across Somalia were categorized in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 1 985 000 as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and the rest were Minimal (IPC Phase 1); all of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is concentrated in southern regions. In the most likely scenario, numbers in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are projected to increase by 21 percent (to an estimated 46 000 people) in August–December 2016 period across the country. The highest proportions of the total affected urban population in crisis are found in the regions that have been under-siege and trade disruption (48% in Hiran; 26% in Bakool; 15% in Middle Juba; and 11% in Lower Shabelle (Marka)).

In May 2016, FSNAU has conducted rapid assessments in urban areas of all regions Somalia. The assessment findings indicate that major food source of urban households includes market purchase, while incomes are mostly derived from casual labour, petty trade and self-employment as well as from salaried jobs in big cities. Since most of the urban population depends on market purchases to access food, they are very vulnerable to food price fluctuations. Women and households that depend on them for food or income to buy food are particularly vulnerable due to their limited income generating options and low asset holding. Assessment results also indicate high proportion (60-80%) of food expenditures in total spending of poor households. This also signifies high vulnerability of this population group to food price shocks and/or decline in household incomes (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008).

The food security situation in July 2016 was determined by various factors: cereal price (local and imported) trends which exhibited increases in January-July 2016 period and from a year ago in most parts of the country, although they were still lower compared to five-year averages in most areas. Likewise, prices of most imported food items have shown increases in most siege-affected areas since January 2016, apart from Hudur and Buloburte where they declined due to humanitarian interventions and slightly improved trade traffic. However, the prices have soared up in Marka, Dinsoor and Wajid in the past 12 months (July 2015).

The Terms of Trade (ToT) between casual labour and cereals is above five-year average levels in all regions (apart from Middle Juba - 3% decline), due to lower cereal prices (Figure 13). However, ToT has dropped significantly (33%) since the beginning of the year (January 2016) in all siege-affected areas of Bay (Dinsor), Bakool (Hudur and Wajid) and Lower Shabelle (Marka) regions due to sustained trade embargo and obstacles with the main supply routes. Compared to last year (July 2015), the ToT remained stable in Hudur and Buloburte and improved in Wajid, but deteriorated in Marka and Dinsor (Figure 14).

Cost of the minimum expenditure basket (CMB) has increased compared to six months ago and a year ago (July 2015) in most regions of the country, but still was lower than five-year average in Togdheer, Mudug and all southern regions; highest drop (19-26%) in CMB was recorded in Banadir and Shabelle regions due to declined sorghum prices (largest portion of CMB). Conversely, CMB increased from five-year average levels in most parts of North and Central regions, but remained relatively stable in Bari of Northeast regions (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Terms of Trade (Casual labour Wage to Cereals) in Urban Areas Across Somalia (in Kilograms)

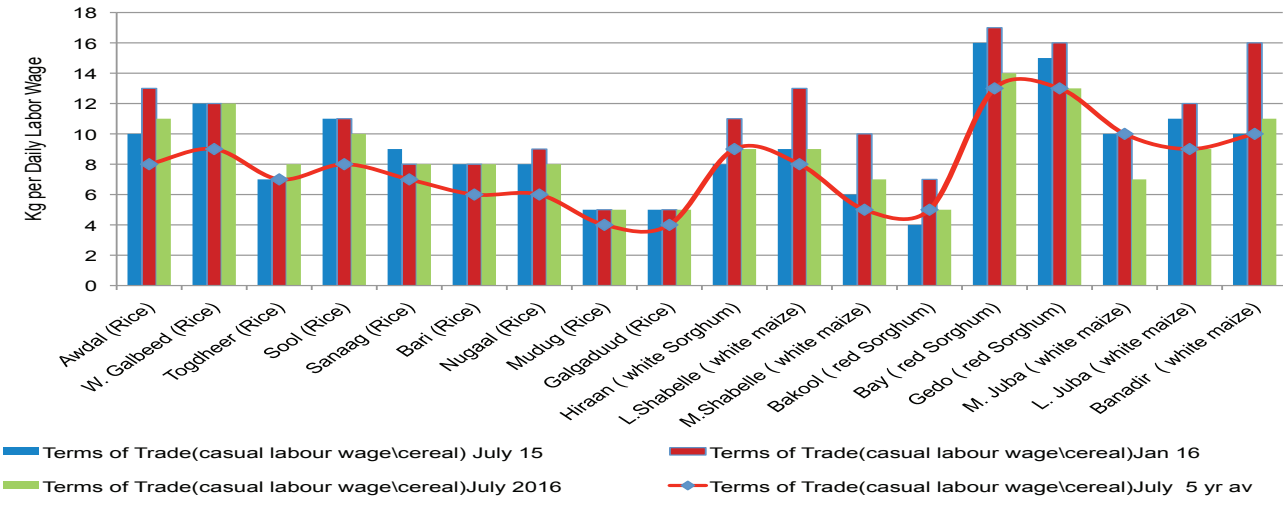
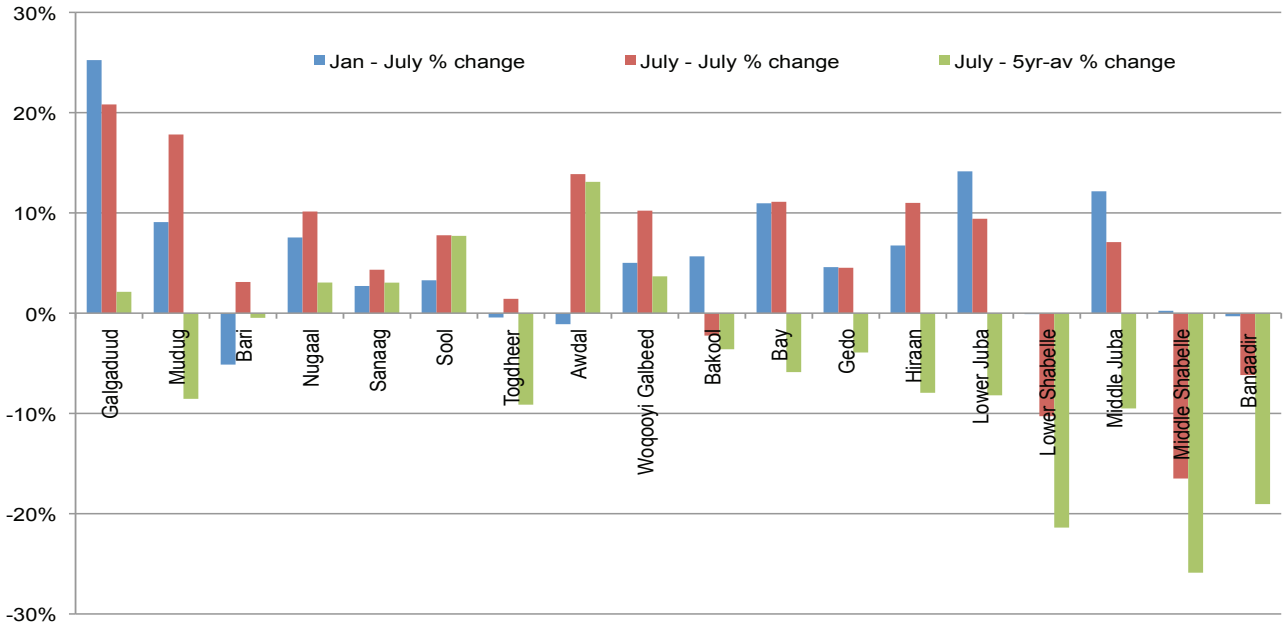


Figure 14: CMB Change (%) from January 2016, July 2015, and July 5 year average



Daily labor income remained stable and /or increased in July 2016 in most regions of Somalia, compared to the first half of this year; the highest increase in daily wage rates was recorded in Togdheer (11%) and Galgadud (7%). However, urban poor's daily earning from casual labor and petty trade declined in several towns, of which most significantly (by 14-15%) in southern regions of Middle Shabelle and Bakool. This trend is likely to affect purchasing power of both men and women whose main income sources include casual labour and petty trade respectively. However, wage rates have either improved or remained unchanged since a year ago (July 2015) in most regions of Somalia; they changed mildly (by less than 10%) from the five-year average levels in most parts of the country apart from Northwest, Galgadud, Bay and Lower Juba where daily labor wages were higher than the five-year average levels.

According to recent household surveys conducted in major IDP settlements of Somalia, in most of the surveyed IDP settlements (9 out of 13) more than 80 percent of IDP

Table 11: Projected Urban Population in Need, August - December 2016

Region	Somalia 2014 Total population	Somalia 2014 Urban population	Urban in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Urban in Emergency
North					
Awdal	673,264	287,822	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,242,003	802,740	0	0	0
Togdheer	721,363	483,724	306,000	0	0
Sanaag	544,123	159,717	36,000	0	0
Sool	327,427	120,993	82,000	0	0
Bari	730,147	471,784	307,000	0	0
Nugaal	392,698	138,929	81,000	0	0
North Mudug	550,679	337,433	100,000	0	0
Sub-total	**5,181,704**	**2,803,142**	**912,000**	**0**	**0**
Central					
South Mudug	167,183	44,060	12,000	0	0
Galgaduud	569,434	183,553	51,000	0	0
Sub-total	**736,617**	**227,613**	**63,000**	**0**	**0**
South					
Hiraan	520,686	81,379	11,000	22,000	0
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516,035	114,348	18,000	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1,202,219	215,752	48,000	5,000	0
Bakool	367,227	61,929	11,000	12,000	0
Bay	792,182	93,046	17,000	0	0
Gedo	508,403	109,141	30,000	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362,921	56,242	26,000	7,000	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489,307	172,861	57,000	0	0
Sub-total	**4,758,980**	**904,698**	**218,000**	**46,000**	**0**
Banadir	**1,650,228**	**1,280,939**	833,000	0	0
Grand Total	**12,327,529**	**5,216,392**	**2,026,000**	**46,000**	**0**

households have *Acceptable* food consumption regardless of the sex of a household income provider. Diverse diet was found among the majority of IDPs (over 90%) in all IDP settlements. These findings could be taken as proxy indicators for food consumption of urban population in the towns that host IDPs, who are more vulnerable than urban poor.

The projected increase of the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in August-December 2016 is based on several assumptions trade disruption and confrontation between the government /AMISOM troops and insurgents are likely to intensify or sustain in some urban settlements (Marka of Lower Shabelle and Beletweyne of Hiran and Bakool). Both imported and local commodities are likely to be available in most towns of Somalia. However, prices of local cereals will most likely increase in most urban markets due to below average Gu 2016 harvest, overtaxation and restricted cereal flow. Labour opportunities (on-farm activities) in the surrounding rural areas are also expected to decline in line with below average Deyr 2016 forecast, while non–farm labour (casual labour, petty trade, etc) in urban areas of northern and central regions are likely to be exposed to strict competition between local urban population and rural labour migrants. However, imported commodity prices most likely remain stable through December 2016. Additionally, cost of the MEB is likely to increase as a result of expected sorghum price increase.

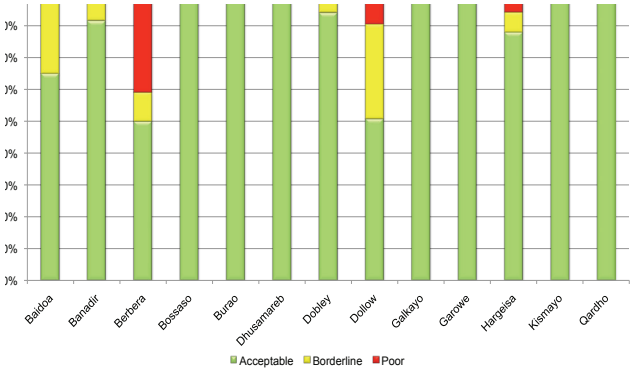
Following recent air raid in strategic insurgent military bases, in most southern regions, additional areas will likely be under siege, and this is expected to drive staple food prices upwards, resulting in declining ToT in the projection period (August - December 2016).

4.2 FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OF SOMALIA'S INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN SETTLEMENTS

In general the IDPs across Somalia represent most vulnerable population group, due to their limited access to livelihood assets and dependency mainly on one income such as casual labor and/or petty trade.

In July 2016, the food security situation in IDP settlements throughout Somalia has slightly deteriorated since post-Deyr 2015/16. The majority of IDP settlements assessed in May-June 2016 have been classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while IDP settlements in Gedo (Dolow) and W/Galbeed (Berbera) were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). As a result, the number of displaced women and men classified in Crisis (IPC Phases 3) or Emergency (IPC Phases 4) were estimated at 655 000 in July 2016 with additional 319 000 IDPs in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Notably, the number of population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) has doubled (from 15 000 to 28 000 people) compared to post-Deyr 2015/16 estimates.

Figure 15: IDP Household Food Consumption Clasification (% of July 2016)



FSNAU's IDP survey findings indicated that majority of the IDPs in all 13 surveyed settlements, regardless of the sex of a household income provider; consume more than 4 food groups. However, about 5-6 percent of IDP households, mainly those who depend on women for food or income to buy food (WDHs), in Berbera, Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow consumed less than 4 food groups. More than 80 percent of IDP households, regardless of the sex of a household income provider, in most settlements (9 out of 13) also have "acceptable" food consumption based on Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator. However, FCS of more than 30 percent of IDP households in Berbera, Dolow and Baidoa indicated "poor" to "borderline" consumption; WDHs topped the list of these households (Figure 15). According to survey results, over 80 percent of IDP households employed mild to moderate coping mechanisms for accessing food. Food accounted for over 70 percent of the total household expenditure, which is a sign of high vulnerability to potential increases in food prices and/or a reduction in household income (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Share of Expenditure on Food in Total Spending (%) among IDP Households (July 2016)

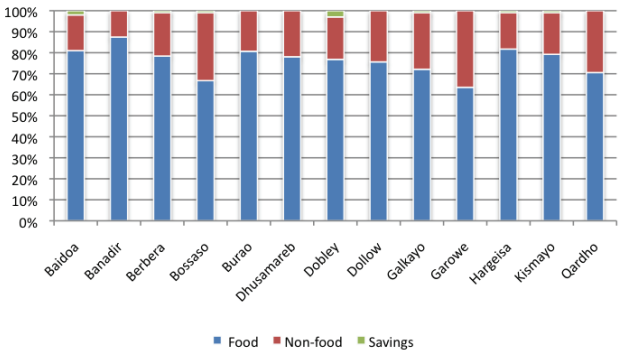
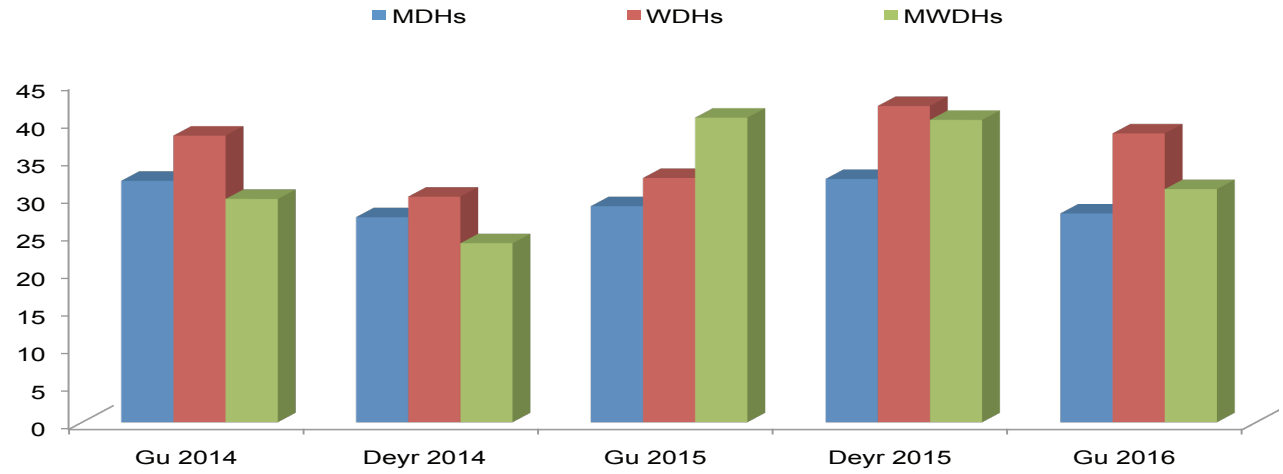


Figure 17: Trends in CSI Among IDP Households



In this season as well as the last four successive seasons WDHs exhibited a higher CSI score compared to households dependent on men for food or income to buy food (MDH). Higher CSI score indicates more frequent engagement in more severe coping mechanisms to access food (Figure 17).

Most IDP households have fewer sources of income, with casual labor and petty trade being dominant income sources. Women mainly generate income from petty trade whilst men from casual labor. Findings from the recent survey indicate that over the past 12 months preceding the survey, the highest proportions of new IDP arrivals were reported in Banadir (53%), Dhobley (22%) and Baidoa (16%). Insecurity, drought and loss of livelihood were the main causes of displacement.

Most Likely Food Security Outcomes

An estimated 666 000 IDPs across Somalia will remain in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in the period of August to December 2016. This includes 638 000 IDPs in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and an additional 28 000 IDPs in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The largest proportion of IDPs in IPC Phases 3 and 4 are concentrated in Banadir (56%) followed by Waqooyi Galbeed (7%), Mudug (6%), Bari (5%), Hiran (5%) and Galgadud (5%) regions. Humanitarian interventions are likely to continue in major IDP settlements. Price of local cereals is likely to increase in most urban markets due to below average Gu 2016 harvest, over taxation and restricted cereal flow. This will affect vulnerable IDP population who spend at least three-quarters of their income on food. The likely increase of labor in-migration from rural to urban areas may lead to declined labor opportunities for IDPs and declined casual labour wage rates. This will impact purchasing power of the IDPs based on reduced labor to cereal terms of trade. Moreover, possible expansion of military offensive and sporadic clan conflicts could cause further population displacements and put a strain on resources available to support interventions in existing IDP settlements.

Table 12: Projected IDP Population in Need, August - December 2016

Region	Somalia 2014 Total population	Somalia 2014 IDP Population	IDP in Stressed	IDP in Crisis	IDP in Emergency
North					
Awdal	673,264	7,990	8,000	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,242,003	44,590	1,000	36,000	8,000
Togdheer	721,363	25,760	0	25,000	1,000
Sanaag	544,123	910	0	0	0
Sool	327,427	4,820	4,000	0	0
Bari	730,147	59,646	17,000	35,000	0
Nugaal	392,698	9,495	3,000	5,000	0
North Mudug	550,679	46,432	8,000	38,000	0
Sub-total	**5,181,704**	**199,643**	**41,000**	**139,000**	**9,000**
Central					
South Mudug	167,183	24,450	18,000	0	0
Galgaduud	569,434	119,768	65,000	34,000	0
Sub-total	**736,617**	**144,218**	**83,000**	**34,000**	**0**
South					
Hiraan	520,686	51,160	21,000	30,000	0
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516,035	51,960	26,000	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1,202,219	102,970	51,000	19,000	0
Bakool	367,227	24,000	11,000	10,000	0
Bay	792,182	39,820	10,000	18,000	1,000
Gedo	508,403	76,728	48,000	6,000	2,000
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362,921	27,000	20,000	7,000	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489,307	30,600	9,000	20,000	1,000
Sub-total	**4,758,980**	**404,238**	**196,000**	**110,000**	**4,000**
Banadir	**1,650,228**	**369,289**	0	355,000	15,000
Grand Total	**12,327,529**	**1,117,388**	**320,000**	**638,000**	**28,000**

4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

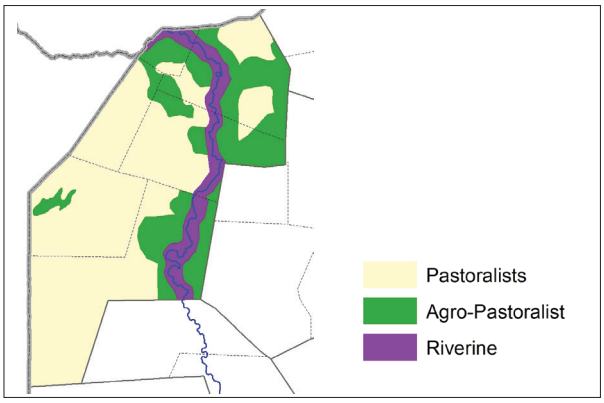
4.3.1 GEDO REGION

The food security situation in Gedo region has deteriorated in this season compared to post-Deyr 2015/16 Projection (February-June) due to lower production (crop, milk and meat). In July 2016, the Riverine Pump Irrigation, SIP and Sorghum High Potential Agro-Pastoral livelihoods of Gedo region were classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1), while Southern Agropastoral livelihood was identified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity. This indicates a deteriorated food security condition in Southern Agropastoral and sustained situation in other livelihoods since the post-Deyr 2015/2016 (February-June 2016). The total number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in July 2016 was estimated at 63 000, of which 56 percent (35 000 people) were in pastoral livelihoods of the region, while the rest were from agro-pastoral (29%) and riverine (15%) livelihoods, respectively. This reflects 110 percent increase from the estimates in the post-Deyr 2015/2016 (30 000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to deteriorate further (Stressed – IPC Phase 2) in the SIP, Sorghum High Potential and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods during August-December 2016, while the Riverine Pump Irrigation livelihood zone is projected to be in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The estimates of the population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase (by 21%) to 76 000 people. (Map 2; Tables 2 and 10). The increase in population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) mainly comes from Southern Inland Pastoral, Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral and Southern Agropastoral (Table 10).

There are three types of livelihoods in Gedo, including pastoral, agropastoral and riverine. In a normal year, 50-60 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (sorghum, maize, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 40-50 percent come from own livestock products and wild food. Income sources of poor pastoralists include sales of livestock products (milk/ghee) [60-75%] and livestock (10-20%) as well as employment (15-20%). In agricultural livelihoods (Agropastoral and riverine), poor households meet most of their food needs (50-65%) through own production (cereals and livestock products), which is supplemented (35-50%) through purchases, wild food and gifts. The agropastoralists' income sources comprise the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%), crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). However, the income of poor households in riverine livelihood comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10- 20%) and cash gifts.

The deterioration of food security situation in Sorghum High Potential livelihood is due to a combination of factors: poor rainfall performance (in terms of duration and distribution); insecurity; reduction of cereal harvest; depletion of cereal stocks; poor pasture and livestock body conditions; reduced livestock prices; declined farm labor opportunities for poor households and increased local cereal prices due to low supply and the subsequent decrease income from crop, milk and livestock product sales. These negative developments led to increased reliance on loans and social support by poor wealth groups.

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



Relative stability of the food security situation in other rural livelihood zones (Southern Agropastoral, Riverine Pump Irrigation and Southern Inland Pastoral) of the region in the post-Gu 2016 is mainly attributed to near normal to normal rainfall since the beginning of the cropping season, as well as sustained humanitarian assistance, particularly in north Gedo. The impact of these factors is reflected in improved rangeland resources, livestock body conditions and increased number of sellable animals available to poor households; near average cereal production (63% PWA) and cash crop production (tomatoes, onions, cowpea and sesame) in the riverine; expected off-season harvest in riverine areas (with a preliminary estimate of 1 000 tonnes).

The regional cereal (maize and sorghum) production is estimated at 3 000 tonnes for the Gu 2016 season, which is lower than 1995-2015 average (by 37%) but stable (by 99%) compared to the five-year average levels (2011-2015). An additional 1 000 tonnes of offseason maize harvest is expected in late September to early October 2016 in Riverine Pump Irrigation livelihood zone (Bardere, Garbaharey/Burdhubo, Dolow & Luuq districts). The cereal stocks of poor households in the riverine and agropastoral areas are estimated to last from one to two months (Southern Agropastoral – one month; Gedo Riverine -two months; Sorghum High Potential - one month). Thus, the stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in Southern Agropastoral livelihood, triggering an early start of the lean season. However, there are good prospects for seasonal agricultural activities (land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting and transporting) during Gu 2016 offseason and Deyr season farming as well as cash crop cultivations, which will provide farm labour opportunities to poor households and improve their purchasing power.

Maize farm at Dhumadhumay, Dolow, Gedo. FSNAU, July 2016

Income from self-employment, including construction work and other typical off-farm casual labor will also contribute to incomes of the very poor and poor households. However, the purchasing power is likely to be affected by expected increase in maize prices as household grain reserves depleted during lean season. Red sorghum prices in Gedo main markets indicates increased trend in July 2016 compared to levels in January 2016 (by 12%) and a year ago (by 15%), but maintained the same level of five-year average. This increase in price of sorghum is attributed to tight supply due to below average sorghum harvests as well as serious disruptions to market and trade activities caused by the conflict in Bardhere district. On the contrary, local quality goat prices have slightly decreased when compared to a year ago (10%) and the five-year average (by 11%), but remained stable in the first half of the current year. As a result, the ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) in July 2016 (69 kg/ local goat) shows declined trends in all three comparison periods: from the start of the year (by 10%), from a year ago (by 22%) and the five-year average levels (by 23%) [Figure 18]. Similarly, the ToT between daily labour wage and cereals (red sorghum) has moderately declined (13kg) in July 2016 compared to January 2016 (19%) and July 2015 (13%), mostly reflecting increases in red sorghum price and declines of daily labour wage rates owing to decreasing agricultural activities in riverine and agropastoral areas of the region. However, the ToT remained stable compared to five-year average level (2011-2015) [Figure 19].

The forecasted below average Deyr 2016/17 rains will likely sustain/or deteriorate pasture and water availability in pastoral areas, which will translate into deteriorated livestock body conditions and milk production in the region. Small ruminants' herd sizes are expected to remain unchanged during the projection period due to low kidding and calving rates of sheep/goat, while camel is expected to slightly increase. Livestock holdings (camel and sheep/ goats) among the poor households are projected at baseline levels, but cattle is expected to decrease. Humanitarian assistance planned in the region, particularly in the north of Gedo (Belet-hawa, Luq and Dolow), will contribute positively to households' food access. However, persistent insecurity and armed conflicts may affect food security situation in the southern parts of the region, particularly in Garbaharey and Bardheere districts, with restricted access of humanitarian intervention. The current ongoing conflict will likely continue and reduce poor households' access to markets, water points and may cause human displacement and restrict trade movements.

Gu 2016 assessment results show sustained prevalence of Critical levels of GAM among North Gedo Pastoral (17.2%) and riverine livelihoods (16.9%) since post Gu 2014. The current SAM rate (3.2%) show sustained Critical compared to Gu 2015, but a slightly improvement compared to Deyr15/16 in North Gedo Pastoral (4.1%), though differences are not statistically significant. The major aggravating factors of nutrition situation include limited access to health facilities, clean water, sanitation services to treat moderate malnutrition, high morbidity, low immunization coverage and poor child care. Supporting sustainable livelihoods is required.

The critical levels of acute malnutrition in Gedo region are largely expected to sustain in the coming three months due to the prevailing high morbidity rates, low access to humanitarian interventions, decline seasonal milk access in *Hagaa* lean season, declined poor households' access to markets as well as trade movements due to tense security and on-going military operations.

Figure 18: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum in Gedo Region

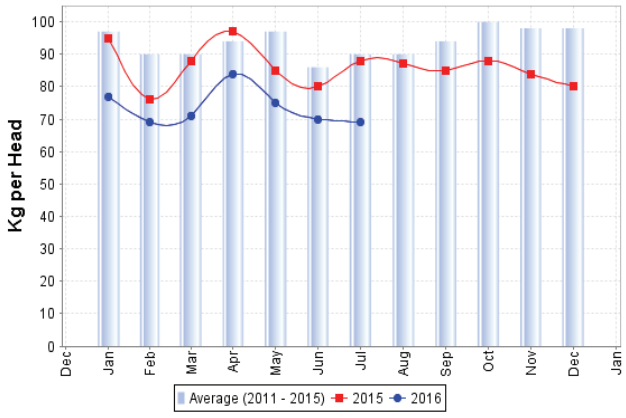


Figure 19: ToT Daily Labor Wage to Red Sorghum in Gedo Region

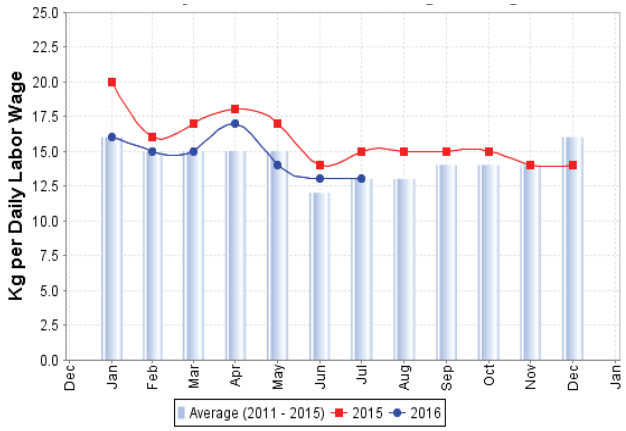


Table 13: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Southern Agro-Past	32,773	8,900	3,000	0	9
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196,148	53,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	51,038	4,900	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42,575	9,600	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**322,534**	**76,400**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

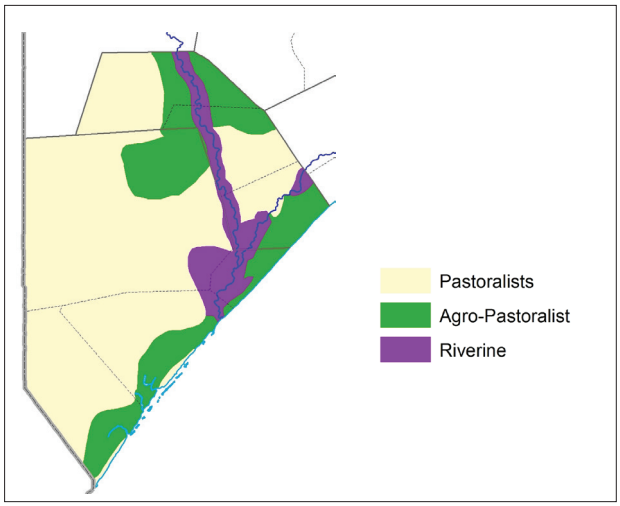
4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

In the post Gu 2016, the food security situation deteriorated in Juba regions compared to the post Deyr 2015/16 (February-June) Projection. In July 2016, the two main pastoral livelihoods of Juba regions (SIP and Juba Cattle Pastoral) and Riverine Pump Irrigation of Middle Juba have been classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1); Southern Agropastoral (marginal sorghum producers/ livestock dependent), Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral of Middle Juba (Sakow/Salagle), the Juba Riverine (gravity irrigation) of both regions and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The total acutely food insecure rural population was estimated at 134 000 (116 000 Stressed and 18 000 Crisis). This indicates an increase of 28 percent since post-Deyr 2015/16 (105 000 people). The majority of affected people concentrate in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral (Jamame/ Jilib), gravity irrigation riverine and Southern Agropastoral of Juba (marginal crop producers) [Table 11].

In the most likely scenario, all livelihoods of Juba Regions are projected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except SIP and Riverine Pump Irrigation (of Middle Juba) livelihood zones, which remain Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and two districts (Jamame of L.Juba and Jilib of M. Jubas) of Southern Rainfed Agropastoral, which deteriorated to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from Stressed (IPC 2). The overall affected rural populations in both regions (Middle and Lower Juba) is projected to increase by 16 percent (124 000 Stressed and 34 000 Crisis) compared to July 2016 estimates (116 000 Stressed and 18 000 Crisis).

During a normal season, poor households in the riverine and agro pastoral livelihoods of both regions obtain food from own production (50-60%) or through market purchases (35-45%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihood earn about 30-40 percent of their annual cash income from livestock and livestock product sales as well as from employment and self-employment (20-50%) such

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



as farm labor, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales. In the riverine areas, employment and self-employment (60%) represent the main income sources of poor households, which are supplemented by the sales of cereals and cash crops (35%), while chicken sales and gifts account for the remainder (5%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements through market purchase, while the rest (20%) comes from own livestock products. Most of their cash income is generated through livestock and livestock product sales (65-85%), followed by employment (15-25%) and cash gifts (0-10%). The food security deterioration in most of the livelihoods of Juba regions is attributable to the effects of the below average *Gu* 2016 seasonal rainfall that led to early deterioration of rangeland resources and loss of the expected Gu 2016 harvest for crop-dependent population (riverine and agropastoral livelihoods). However, much of the effects of poor rainfall were mitigated by the accumulated benefits of previous seasons, particularly in livestock-dependent livelihoods where livestock herd size increased tremendously in all pastoral as well as agropastoral areas. Therefore, livestock reproduction (calving/kidding) and production (milk) remained normal in

Gu 2016 season. Livestock body condition remained near average to average, while livestock market prices remained relatively stable. In addition, humanitarian assistance in Kismayo, Afmadow and parts of Badhaade districts has also helped to moderate the impact of poor rainfall on food security situation, particularly in Lower Juba region.

Much of the poor season's effect is visible in the crop-dependent areas of two regions where cereal production was estimated at 24 percent of Gu PWA (1995-2015) and 47 percent of the Gu five-year average (2011-2015). In particular, Gu 2016 sorghum production in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba represents 53 percent of the Gu PWA (1995-2015) and 116 percent of Gu five-year average (2011-2015). The sorghum harvest, estimated at 1 300 tonnes, was mainly collected in the Sorghum High Potential of Middle Juba region. Maize crop harvest in Middle Juba is estimated at 600 tonnes (mainly collected from Jilib, Sakow and Buale riverine), which corresponds to 11 percent of Gu PWA and 18 percent of the five-year average. However, a preliminary estimate of 2 000 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in Middle Juba in September/October 2016 will bring a combined *Gu* plus off-season cereal harvest to 44 and 76 percent of the Gu PWA and the five-year average, respectively. In Lower Juba, cereal crop production (maize) is estimated at 1 100 tonnes (200 tonnes from the riverine and 900 tonnes from Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba), which corresponds to 26 percent of the *Gu* PWA and 56 percent of the five-year average. However, a preliminary estimate of 1 000 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in Lower Juba in September/October 2016 will likely bring a combined *Gu* plus off-season cereal harvest to 40 and 71 percent of the Gu PWA and the five-year average respectively. Poor farmers' cereal stock duration is estimated at one month period in the riverine livelihood of both regions and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba region and for up to two months in the Sorghum High Potential of Middle Juba.

In July 2016, goat prices in Juba regions (all markets) declined from the five-year average (16%), same month last year (7% July 2015) and previous six months (Feb 2016 by 9%). Similarly, cattle prices in all Juba markets declined from the levels a year ago (21%), compared to five-year average (16%) and last six months (18%).

In July 2016, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in Lower Juba pastoral areas (markets in Afmadow, Dobley and Hagar) stood at 52 kg/head maize, indicating a decline of 27 percent compared to the same month last year, 31 percent compared to five-year average and 42 percent compared six months ago (February 2016). In the markets of Middle Juba (Sakow, Buale and Jilib), the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in July 2016 was equivalent to 69 kg/head maize, which also indicated declines in all three periods of comparison – 24 pecrent compared to July 2015 (91kg/head), 36 percent from February 2016 (107kg/head) and 31 percent compared to the five-year average (100kg/head).

Average Cattle Body Condition, Afmadow , Lower Juba Region, FSNAU, July 2016

In the markets of Lower Juba the ToT daily labor wage rate and white maize was equivalent to 9kgs of maize/ labour wage in July 2016, depicting a decrease from the levels in July 2015 (11kg) and in February 2016 (12kg). However, ToT labour versus maize remained stable (9kg of Maize/ wage rate) when compared to the five years average (2015-2011) [Figure 20]. In Middle Juba, the ToT in July 2016 (7kg/ wage rate) has also shown a decline from the levels the same time last year and five-year average (10kg/ wage rate) and last six months (February 12kg) [Figure 21]. The trends

Figure 20: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Maize (Lower Juba)

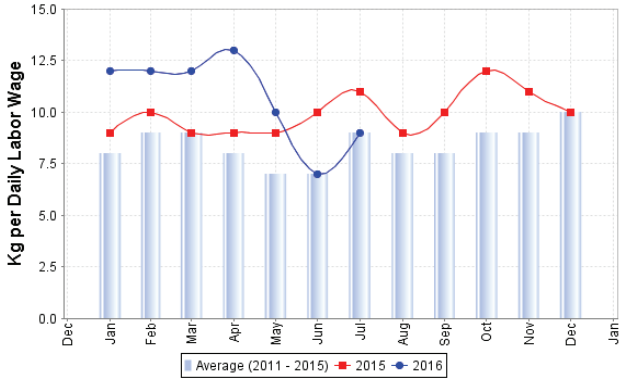
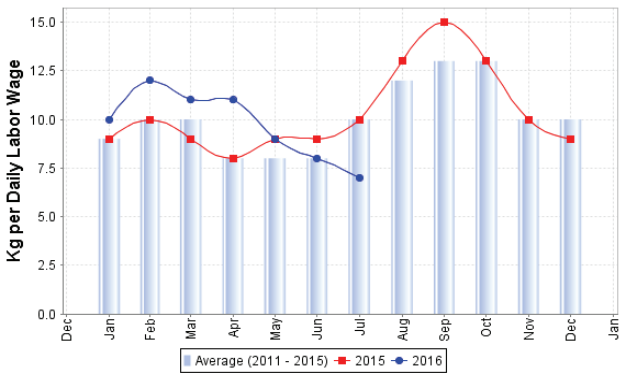


Figure 21: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Maize (Middle Juba)



in both regions are almost similar and the deterioration is attributable to increased white maize prices owing to the poor crop Gu 2016 harvest in both regions.

In the projection period, expected poor Deyr 2016/17 rainfall will negatively affect rangeland condition and crop productions, further deteriorating the food security situation of both livestock and crop-dependent. Livestock prices are likely to decline owing to possible deterioration in livestock body condition. This will translate into weakening purchasing power of pastoralists and agropastoralists. On the other hand, the forecasted poor Deyr 2016/17 season will affect farm labour activities in crop-dependent riverine areas and agropastoral areas, leading to decreased labour demand, hence wage rates and purchasing power of poor households in these livelihoods.

The situation in both regions will be aggravated by declined humanitarian activities in Lower Juba and total absence of humanitarians in Middle Juba due to restricted access in the context of insecurity. FSNAU was not able to carry-out nutritional surveys in rural livelihoods of Juba regions in Gu 2016 season due to prevailing insecurity and lack of access.

Table 14: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

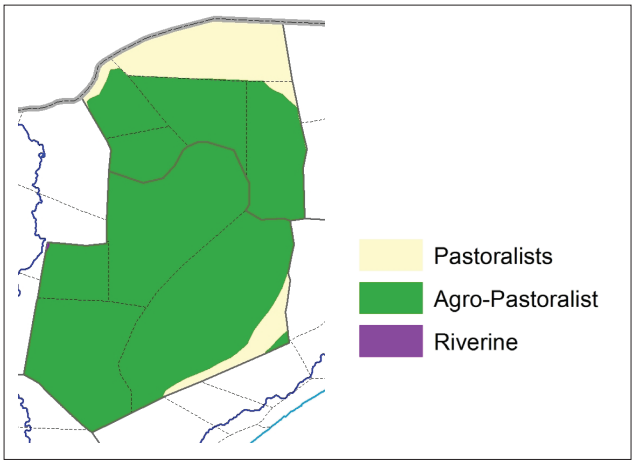
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Middle Juba					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	8,700	2,900	0	7
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	1,600	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	10,600	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	5,400	6,400	0	19
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	5,600	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	32,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	1,400	1,400	0	18
***Regional Total**	**279,679**	**65,500**	**10,700**	**0**	**4**
Lower Juba					
Southern Agro-Past	32,822	5,900	5,900	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	10,800	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	15,500	5,200	0	8
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	13,500	11,400	0	16
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	11,900	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**285,846**	**57,600**	**22,500**	**0**	**8**
GRAND TOTAL	**565,525**	**123,100**	**33,200**	**0**	**6**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL REGIONS

In July 2016, food security situation in most of the rural livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions has deteriorated since the last Deyr 2015/16. According to the current snapshot acute food insecurity analysis (July 2016), most livelihoods (agropastoral and pastoral) in both regions were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral and SIP of Bay region have been categorized as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). Thus, an estimated 213 000 rural people (Bay: 60%; Bakool: 40%) in both regions were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while additional 30 000 people in Bay/Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral (Bay: 70%; Bakool: 30%) were categorized in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The number of affected populations Stressed (IPC Phase 2) has shown a significant 48 percent increase from post-Deyr 2015/16 estimates (144 000 people).

Bay and Bakool (Sorghum Belt) Livelihood Systems



On the basis of the likely impacts of below average Deyr 2016 forecast and insecurity (trade restrictions), in the projection period (August-December 2016) pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods of Bay/Bakool regions are classified as Stressed

(IPC Phase 2). An estimated 209 000 rural people were identified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity phase in both regions, while additional 71 000 people from Bay/Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and Bakool Southern Agropastoral livelihoods were categorised in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), of which 60 percent is concentrated in Bay region (Table 12).

The rural areas of the two regions consist of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods where the main sources of food for the poor households include cereal and livestock production, followed by market purchases. Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of their annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (40–30%). 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); and additional income (25-35%) comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee, hides/skins) and crop production sales, remittances or gifts (15-25%). 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%).

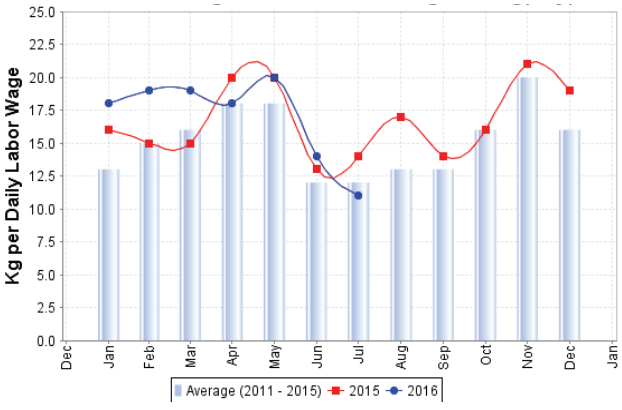
Initially moderate Gu rains improved pasture/water availability, which resulted in improved livestock body condition and production/reproduction level. However, combined factors of below average crop production, declined agriculture labour opportunities, declined daily wage rates and increased cereal prices, have constrained food security situation in most livelihoods of the two regions. As a result of overall below average Gu rains, compounded by long dry spell of about 20-25 days during critical crop development stages, the cereal production (sorghum and maize) in both regions was significantly below average. In Bay region, Gu harvest is estimated at 17 200 tons (of which 70% is sorghum and 30% is maize), which represents 50 percent of the Gu long-term average (1995-2015) and 88 percent of the five-year average (2011-2015). This is the 7th lowest cereal production in 20 years. Likewise, the below average Gu 2016 seasonal rains in most of the Bakool region have also resulted in below average cereal production, which is estimated at 1 100 tons (57% of PWA) and 89 percent of the five-year average (2011-2015).

Despite the below average cereal production in most areas, basic cereals are so far available in the markets of the two regions due to build up stocks from successive average harvests, and hoarded stocks by cereal traders. However, cereal shortfall at household level is expected for most poor households in both regions. This is owing to poor stocks from Gu 2016 harvest that could meet household consumption needs for only 1-2 months in the Bay region and for 1 month in Bakool region. Thereafter, most households will depend on market purchase and spend most of their income on food to survive in the upcoming months (October – November 2016). In addition to cereal harvest decline, production deficits for other crops including cowpea, groundnuts and sesame has been reported across the two regions.

Cereal prices have escalated up in most reference markets of Bay/Bakool regions. In Bay region sorghum price has shown a sharp increase of 65 percent between February and July 2016; it has risen moderately by 21 compared to the same month last year but declined by19 percent compared to five-year average . Similarly, the price of the same item have also increased markedly, by 35 percent and 38 percent, over the last six months and a year ago respectively in Bakool region and mildly (7%) against the five-year average. Key factors influencing price trends include poor Gu 2016 harvest, retained stocks by most middle and better-off wealth groups and high demand from the neighbouring (deficit regions) and consumption regions (North/Central).

Income from daily agriculture labor, which is one of the main income sources for the poor agropastoralists, has showed a downward trend in most comparison periods. This is ascribed to decline in agriculture activities resulting from poor crop performance in both regions. Subsequently, daily wage rates in Bay decreased by 20 percent and 10 percent compared to elapsed six months (Feb'16) and a year ago (Jul'15) respectively, though it was 12 percent higher than the five-year average. In Bakool region, labour wage rates in July 2016 have depicted a drop of 12 percent since the beginning of the current year and a marginal (2%) decline from the same month last year (July 2015), while remaining stable compared to five-year average levels (2011-2015).

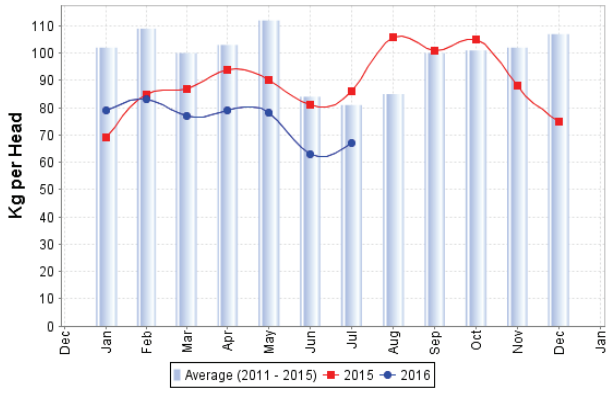
Figure 22: ToT Labor Wage (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)



ToT, which measures household purchasing power, was unfavourable in July 2016 in line with decreased daily labour wages and increased cereal prices. Specifically, the ToT between daily labour rate and red sorghum was

equivalent to 11 kg/daily wage rate in Bay (rural market data), showing a decrease in all three comparison periods: 21 percent, 42 percent and 8 percent compared to July 2015, six month ago and five-year average respectively. In Bakool region, the ToT between labour wage and sorghum was equivalent to 8kgs per daily wage, reflecting a significant fall of 27 percent and 33 percent in July 2016 since last year (July 2015) and first half of the current year (February 2016) as well as moderate 11 percent decline from five-year average. This is largely ascribed to soared cereal prices and decreased daily wage rates (Figure 22 and 23).

Figure 23: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)



Although *Gu* 2016 rainfall performance was below average, the received rains were sufficient to replenish pasture/ water, which led to improved livestock body conditions (PET Score 3), as well as production / reproduction levels. Milk availability in most livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions is average following medium calving/kidding rates for all species. Livestock herd size trends in all livelihoods were showing rise, reaching baseline or slightly above baseline levels. This is owing to successive favorable rainfall performances in the preceding seasons in most livelihoods of the two regions. In Bay, local goat price has increased by 14 percent compared to February 2016, but declined marginally (2%) from a year ago and fell by 12 percent from five-year average. In Bakool region (El-barde market), goat price indicated a slight decline (7%) in the past six months (February 2016), increase (6%) since July 2015 and moderate decrease (27%) from five-year average. Nonetheless, purchasing power of the pastoral livelihood (SIP) in Bakool region has shown favorable trends in all three comparison periods, reflecting an increase of 14 percent (72kgs/goat sorghum) from the beginning of the current year (65kgs/goat sorghum) and a substantial increase of 67 percent (43kgs/goat sorghum) and 76 percent (41kgs/goat sorghum) compared to previous year (July 2015) and five-year average levels respectively.

Gu 2016 nutrition assessment conducted in Bay Agropastoral shows a GAM and SAM prevalence of 18.1 and 4.1 percent respectively, indicating ***Critical***. Compared to Gu 2015 the GAM prevalence (14%) shows a deterioration in nutrition situation, but sustained compared to Deyr 2015. The SAM prevalence in Gu 2016 (4.1) shows Critical level when compared to Serious levels noted in Gu 2015 (2.8), hence a deterioration. In Bay Agropastoral livelihood, sustained critical levels of nutrition situation is mainly attributed to limited humanitarian intervention, poor health services, water and sanitation facilities and recurrent acute watery diarrhea and measles outbreaks. In Bakool Pastoral, during Post Gu 2016 assessment, **Critical** levels of GAM and SAM prevalence of 19.1 and 5.0 percent respectively were recorded. This represents a deterioration compared to Gu 2015, when nutrition situation was in Alert phase.

Table 15: Bay and Bakool Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Southern Agro-Past	120,724	32,800	10,900	0	9
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102,273	17,900	17,900	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58,301	21,000	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**281,298**	**71,700**	**28,800**	**0**	**10**
Bay					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402,034	90,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16,024	4,300	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241,258	42,200	42,200	0	17
***Regional Total**	**659,316**	**137,000**	**42,200**	**0**	**6**
GRAND TOTAL	**940,614**	**208,700**	**71,000**	**0**	**8**

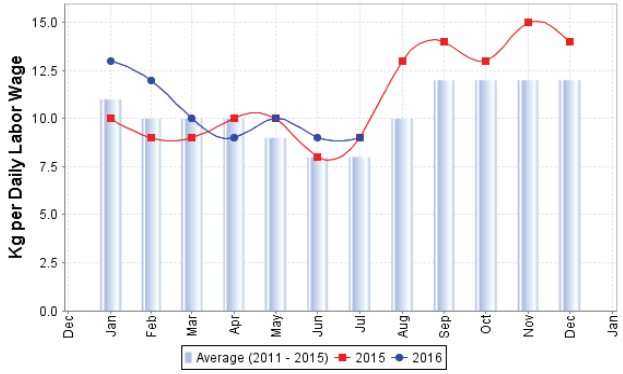
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE REGIONS

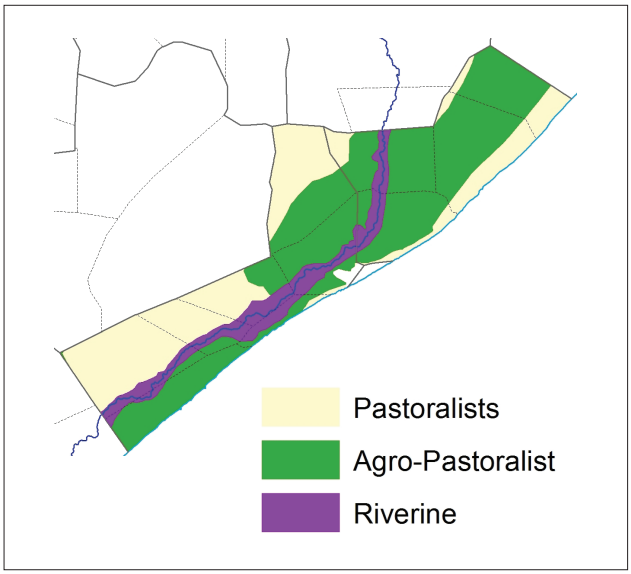
In July 2016, the acute food insecurity situation in rural livelihoods of Shabelle regions (Lower and Middle) has worsened since post-Deyr 2015/16 (February – June 2016). In July 2016, the livelihood zones of Coastal Deeh, Riverine, Sorghum High Potential in Middle Shabelle and Southern Rainfed Maize Agropastoral in Lower Shabelle were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while Cowpea Belt, SIP and Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral in Lower Shabelle were categorized as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). As a result, 281 000 rural people in both regions (70% from Lower Shabelle and 30% from Middle Shabelle) were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3), showing a significant 37 percent increase from post-*Deyr* 2015/16 (205 000) estimates. Of the total affected population, 271 000 people were categorized in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and 10 000 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity phases. In the projection period (August – December 2016), an estimated 429 000 rural population (72% from Lower Shabelle and 28% from Middle Shabelle) are likely to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which is a 58 percent increase from July 2016 estimates; additional 22 000 people (77% from Lower Shabelle and 23% from Middle Shabelle) are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) [Table 13].

The poor households in both the riverine and agro pastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%) for food, which is supplemented with food purchase (10-20%), while the rest comes from own livestock production. The poor agro pastorals earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labor) and self-employment (collection of bush products), while they derive 15-20 percent from the sale of livestock products. The poor riverine households earn over half of their annual income from crop sales, while the rest comes from seasonal casual labor. The poor pastoralists in both regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase, which is supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their annual income is derived from livestock, livestock products and bush product sales.

Figure 24: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Maize/Kg (Lower Shabelle)



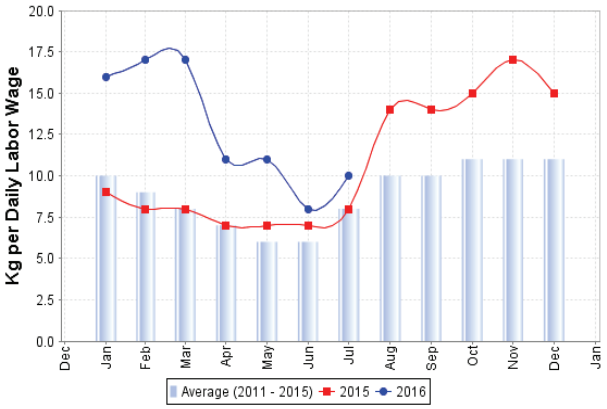
Shabelle Livelihood Systems



The food security situation has deteriorated in the post- Gu 2016 in both regions. The four most affected livelihoods include: Coastal Deeh, Riverine of both regions, and Southern Rain fed Agropastoral in Lower Shabelle, as well as Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral of Middle Shabelle. This is primarily due to below average crop production across the two regions; flood damages in Middle Shabelle riverine and irrigation competition; and increased cultivation of vegetables, particularly in Lower Shabelle region. As a result, the Gu cereal (maize and sorghum) production in the Shabelle regions indicated substantial decline from the normal. Current Gu 2016 cereal production in Middle Shabelle, was estimated at 8 900 tons, which is 60 percent of the Gu PWA cereal production (1995-2015) and 74 percent of the five-year average levels. Maize accounts for about 5 800tons (65%) of the total production, which mainly comes from the riverine areas of the region, while sorghum contributes 3 100 tons (35%). Similarly, cereal production in Lower Shabelle region is estimated at 31 200 tons (maize - 70%; sorghum - 30%), which is 45 percent and 16 percent below the PWA and the five-year average, respectively. The worst affected districts were Marka (41% PWA),Kurtunwarey (40% PWA), and Barawa (35% PWA). However, off-season maize harvest is expected in September/October 2016 from the riverine areas of Lower Shabelle region, in particular Qorioley (550 tonnes) and Kurtunwarey (550 tonnes) districts. Hence combined Gu plus off-season cereal harvest is expected to be equivalent to 56 percent and 82 percent of the Gu PWA and the five-year average respectively. Household stock duration is estimated to last 1 to 1.5 months in the riverine of Middle and Lower Shabelle regions respectively. On the other hand, most of the poor agropastoralists will have stocks of sorghum up to 2-3 months except poor households in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Shabelle region who will be totally market-dependent for

cereal purchases throughout the projection period. Other crops that are grown in both regions including sesame, cowpea and various others (onion, groundnut, tomatoes, etc) were also affected by poor Gu rains. Consequently, Gu 2016 cowpea and sesame production was estimated at 1 200 tons (Lower Shabelle - 75%; Middle Shabelle – 25%) and 1300 tons (Lower Shabelle - 65%; Middle Shabelle – 35%), which are also much below normal.

Figure 25: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)



The purchasing power as measured through ToT between daily labour wage or goat and cereals has indicated contrasting trends between Shabelle regions. In Middle Shabelle, the daily farm labor wage rate (rural market-Walamoy) and white maize ToT was equivalent to 4kgs/ wage rate in July 2016, exhibiting downward trend since February 2016 (7kgs/ wage rate) and same month last year (5kgs/ wage rate), but stable compared to five-year average. The decline was due to increased maize price in the market and reduced farm labor rates (Figure 25).

Conversely, in Lower Shabelle riverine markets the ToT has increased in July 2016 (12kgs/daily wage rate) compared to corresponding periods of comparison, showing a substantial increase of 50 percent compared to July 2015 and five-year averages and mild increase of 9 percent from the past six months (February 2016) [Figure 25]. This is attributable to declined cereal price on the markets and favorable agricultural daily labor rates in most areas.

For the pastoral livelihoods, ToT between local quality goat and white maize in Middle Shabelle (139 kg/head maize) has declined by 31 percent from the start of the year 2016 (201kgs/head maize). However, it has shown annual increase of 23 percent and 34 percent increase from five-year average levels due to to cereal price increase in the reference markets. The ToT in Lower Shabelle has also shown similar trends in the corresponding periods of comparisons. The ToT between local quality goat and maize has dropped by 18 percent (from 192kgs/head maize to 157kgs/head maize) between February 2016 and July 2016. However, it has increased marginally (3%) compared to a year ago (153kgs/goat maize in July 2015), but moderately (19%) compared to five-year average levels (132kg/goat maize).

In the projection period (August-December 2016) , the increased numbers of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from current (July 2016) situation is due to several factors: expected below average Deyr 2016 rainfall forecast, which is likely to have a negative impact on agriculture labor opportunities; below average production, coupled with stiff dependency on food purchase; and likely local cereal price increase, which will lead to declined purchasing power of poor households. The intensified air raids targeting insurgents' military bases in two regions, continued clan conflicts, particularly in Lower Shabelle region, as well as over taxation and restrictions on cereal flow and humanitarian access, will have a compounding impact on food security situation in Shabelle regions the coming months.

The Gu 2016 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicated sustained Serious GAM prevalence for both the Shabelle Agropastoral (14.5%) and Shabelle Riverine (12.5%). The SAM prevalence indicates Alert phase for both Shabelle Agropastoral (2.4%) and Shabelle Riverine (2.2%). These results indicate sustained nutrition situation in these livelihoods since Deyr 2015/16, which could be attributed to poor public health facilities and morbidity related cases of measles and AWD.

Table 16: Shabelle Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Middle Shabelle					
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	13,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	33,900	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	16,100	5,400	0	8
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	54,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	1,200	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**349,727**	**119,300**	**5,400**	**0**	**2**
Lower Shabelle					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	2,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	17,300	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	230,500	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	46,000	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	14,300	17,100	0	19
***Regional Total**	**883,497**	**310,400**	**17,100**	**0**	**2**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,233,224**	**429,700**	**22,500**	**0**	**2**

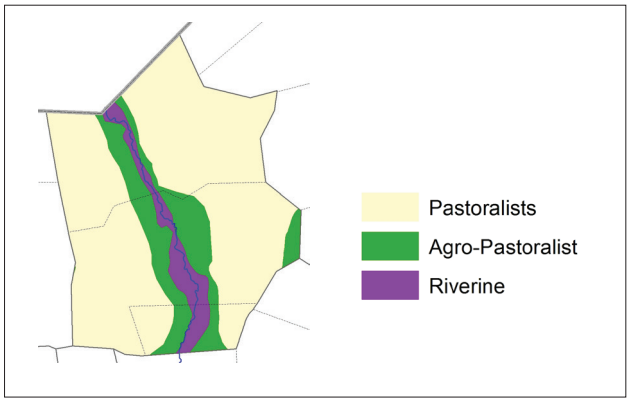
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

The food security situation has deteriorated in most rural livelihoods of Hiran region in this Gu 2016 season. In July 2016, the acute food insecurity area classification for pastoral livelihoods (Hawd and Southern Inland) of Hiran region remained Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and riverine and agropastoral livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In July 2016, 8 000 people were identified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3), mainly from riverine, while 86 000 people were identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which is six percent lower compared to the estimations in the post-Deyr 2015/16 [Table 17]. In the most likely scenario, pastoral livelihoods of Hawd and SIP will deteriorate from Minimal (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2); the Hiran Agropastoral livelihood zone will deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 1); and riverine will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period of August-December 2016. Accordingly, the estimates of population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) will slightly decrease (by 6%) to 81 000 people from 86 000 in July 2016. However, an additional 35 000 people, mainly from agropastoral areas are projected to fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3), with a total estimate of 43 000 people in this phase (8 000 in July 2016) due to anticipated below average October – December 2016 Deyr rains.

The region consists of pastoral (Hawd and SIP), agropastoral (Southern Agropastoral) and riverine (pump irrigation) livelihoods. Main food sources for the riverine communities include own production (65% of their consumption), followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production (43%) as food sources. For agro pastoralists, the main food source includes purchase (60%) and own production (40%). Poor riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment, while poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales.

Hiran Livelihood Systems



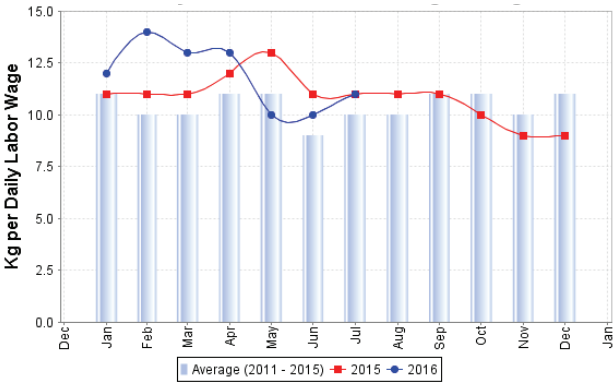
The deterioration of the rural food security situation in the post-Gu 2016 season is largely attributed to the impact of the below average Gu rainfall in most parts of Hiran region (in terms of frequency, amount and coverage). Additional negative impacts include destructive river floods that have devastated riverine livelihoods and decreased agriculture labor opportunities (preparation, planting, weeding, bird scaring and harvesting); depleting rangeland conditions; deteriorating livestock conditions (PET score 3-2) livestock production and reproduction. Nevertheless, livestock holding of poor households in agropastoral livelihood is either close to baseline levels or somewhat higher due to six consecutive relatively favorable rainy seasons, whole in pastoral areas the projected herd size of poor households is expected to increase to baseline or above baseline levels by December 2016. The pressing factors include poor livestock body condition, low milk production and declining livestock prices, which prompted decline in ToT since the beginning of 2016, compared to last year and the five-year average levels signaling difficulties in food access from own production and purchase. However, camel herders (Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral) are in a better position due to better livestock production and reproduction with better

migration options. As a result of poor Gu rains and severe floods in the riverine areas, Gu cereal harvest was very poor in Hiran region. Overall, cereal crop production (sorghum and maize) in the region, including riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, is estimated at 600 tonnes, which is well below average, representing 21 percent of the Gu PWA (1995-2015), 50 percent of the Gu five-year average (2011-2015) and 38 percent compared to Gu 2015. In addition, in riverine livelihood zones of Hiran that have received river floods as a result of heavy rains in the upper catchment of the Shabelle river in the Ethiopian Highlands, an estimated off season crop harvest of 2 100 tonnes is expected in September 2016. Thus, poor households in riverine livelihoods of Hiran region will have 1-2 months of cereal stocks as from October 2016, while poor households in agropastoral will not have cereal stocks until the next seasonal harvest and will be market-dependent. In Beletweyn reference market, the ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum has significantly deteriorated since a year ago (from 85 to 75kg/head) and from the levels of five-year average (from 97 to 75 kg/head) due to decrease in local quality goat price (16%) [Figure 28]. Similarly, the ToT between goat and red sorghum has lost value over a year ago (from171 to 108 kg/head), and is also lower compared to five-year average (from 134 to 108 kg/head) due to decrease in goat price (16%) and increase in red sorghum price (33%). Likewise, the ToT between daily labor wage and red sorghum has also declined annually (from 21 kg to 15 kg/daily wage rate), but gained one unit against July five-year average (from 14 to 15 kg/daily wage rate) due to increase of wage rates and stable/declined red sorghum price. In July 2016, the ToT between daily labor wage and white sorghum was stable (11 kg of cereals/daily labor wage) compared to a year ago, higher that five-year average levels (10 kg to 11 kg/daily wage rate), but one unit lower (from 12 to 11kg/daily wage rate) than in January 2016 (Figure 26).

Poor Cattle body condition, SAP, Beletweyn, Hiran region, FSNAU, July 2016

In the projection period (August-December 2016), food security situation in most livelihoods of the region is likely to deteriorate further as a result of below average cereal availability in the region due to below normal local harvest and reduced cereal supplies from southern regions as well as projections of below average Deyr 2016 rainfall. The ToT is likely to decrease as soon as cereals from the recent Gu harvests and supply from Ethiopia and other neighboring regions become scarce.

Figure 26: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Sorghum (Beletweyne)



The projected below normal Deyr rains, are expected to reduce farm labour opportunities affecting wage rates in the agropastoral areas, which subsequently will lead to weaker ToT between labor wage and cereals. In addition, goat prices are likely to decrease due to negative impact of the early depletion of pasture/water, which will subsequently result in below normal livestock body conditions and lower livestock price thereby affecting purchasing power of pastoral and agropastoral population. Rangeland resources (pasture and water conditions) are expected to improve with the start of the Deyr rains and promote livestock body condition and own production (milk and meat) in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase up to December 2016 due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in Gu 2016 and medium cattle and camel conception in Deyr 2015.

Post Gu 2016 nutrition assessment conducted in Beletweyne district recorded high acute malnutrition rate with a GAM of 15.6 and SAM of 4.5. This indicates sustained *Critical* levels of acute malnutrition since Deyr 2015 and Gu 2016 with GAM rate of 19 and 16.8 respectively. The sustained *Critical* nutrition situation is mainly linked to limited humanitarian assistance; poor hygiene and sanitation; low health services, repeated or recurrent floods, which have destroyed crops and food stores; recurrent communicable diseases outbreak, like acute watery diarrhea, measles, malaria and pneumonia.

Figure 27: ToT Local Quality Goat to White Sorghum (Beletweyne)

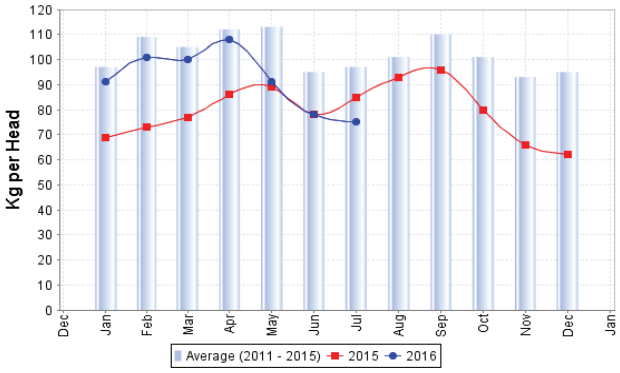


Table 17: Hiran Region, Projected Rural opulation in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hawd Pastoral	36,393	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	195,053	35,300	35,300	0	18
Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	7,900	8,500	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	29,700	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**388,147**	**81,100**	**43,800**	**0**	**11**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

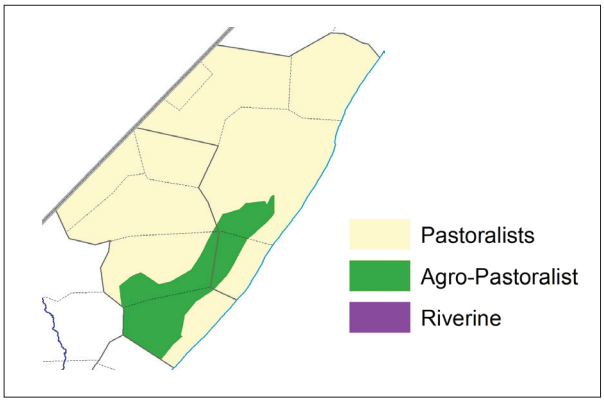
4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS (SOUTH MUDUG AND GALGADUD)

The food security situation in most livelihoods remained stable in pastoral areas in the post-*Gu* 2016 since the post-*Deyr* 2015/16 due to increased own production (milk and meat). However, food security situation has deteriorated in Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood as a result of poor harvest of cowpea crops (main source of food/income of the livelihood) in Gu 2016 season due to poor rainfall. In July 2016, Coastal Deeh and Addun (of Galgaduud) livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); Hawd livelihood and Addun (of Mudug) was classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1), while Cowpea Belt Agropastoral was identified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The estimated number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 73 000 people, which is eight percent lower compared to the post-Deyr 2015/16 estimates (79 000 people). In contrast, the estimates of rural population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in July 2016 (15 000 people) indicates two-fold increase since the post-Deyr 2015/16 (6 000 people). This increase mainly comes from the Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood.

In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain the same in most livelihoods in August-December2016; exception is Hawd Pastoral livelihood, which was upgraded to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Consequently, population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase by 30 percent. Similarly, the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is projected to increase significantly by 60 percent (Tables 15). The increase of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) mainly comes from Cowpea Belt Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihoods.

In a normal year, pastoral livelihoods in Central regions acquire a significant proportion (60-70%) of their food through market purchases, while in agropastoral livelihoods poor households purchase 30 to 35 percent of their food. In the pastoral livelihoods, 66 percent of income is derived from livestock sales; 24 percent form livestock product sales

Central Region Livelihood Systems



and 10 percent from loan and gifts. In agropastoral areas, main income sources are derived from livestock/livestock products sales (50%) followed by self-employment (30%) such as charcoal burning and collection bush products. There are minor income sources, which include crop sales and labour, which contribute 10 percent to the overall income as well as gifts (10%).

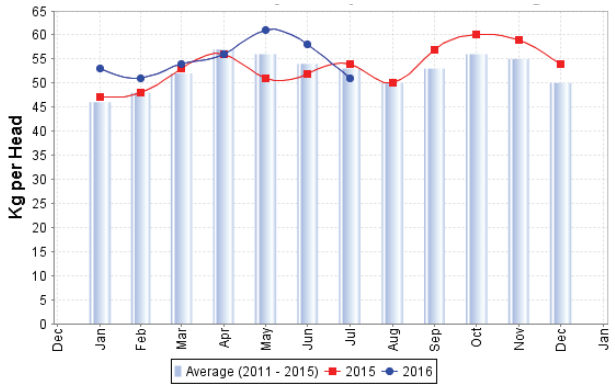
The stable food security situation in most livelihoods of Central is attributed to increased availability of own production (milk and meat). Pasture and water availability is average in most livelihoods, but below average in rain-deficit parts of Cowpea Belt, Coastal Deeh and Addun where pasture shortage is expected during the *Xagaa* dry season as from September 2016. Livestock migration pattern was normal, occurring predominantly within the same livelihoods.

In most livelihoods of the region, livestock herd size indicates an increasing trend in July-December 2016. In Hawd Pastoral livelihood, camel holding of poor households is above baseline levels and sheep/goat is near baseline. In Addun livelihood, both camel and sheep/goat are near

baseline, while in Coastal *Deeh* cattle holding is below baseline and sheep/goat holding is above baseline levels. Contrarily, in Cowpea Belt livelihood, all animal species will remain below baseline levels through December 2016. This season, most areas in Cowpea Belt livelihood received poor rainfall, which resulted in a total failure of cowpea crops. As a result, poor agropastoral households have no cereal stocks from own production and rely on market purchases.

In main markets of pastoral livelihoods in Hawd and Addun (Dhusamareb, Abudwak and Galkayo), the ToT between local quality goat and rice maintained in July 2016 (56kg/head) when compared a year ago, but increased marginally (by 4%) when compared to five-year average (2011-2015), owing to declined rice price (by 14%) in the same period of comparison. Similarly, the ToT is marginally higher (by 2%) compared to the levels in the previous six-months (55kg/head). Conversely, in the Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh, in July 2016 the ToT between local quality goat and rice (43kg/goat) indicates decreased trend from all three periods of comparison - preceding six months (12%), 12 months (17%) and five-year average (20%) respectively, mainly due to decline of goat price and mild increase of rice price (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Average ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice for Central Regions



In Cowpea Belt Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh main markets (Elder and Haradhere districts), the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum indicates decreased trend from two periods of comparison: decreased by 15 percent from six-months (79kg/head); and by 24 percent from the five-year average (88kg/head) but increased by 22 percent annually (from 55kg to 67kg/head). The decrease in ToT is mainly attributed to increased red sorghum price. Similarly, increased red sorghum price also affected the ToT in Hawd and Addun, which fell from the levels in all three periods of comparison: by 24 percent in six-months period (from 91 to 69kg/head); 31 percent (from 100 to 69kg/head) annually and 15 percent from the five-year average (from 81 to 69kg/head).

In the projection period (August-December 2016), forecasted below average *Deyr* 2016 rains are likely to impact negatively the rangeland resources (pasture and water) and livestock conditions in most livelihoods. Milk production is likely to decline in all livelihoods due to deteriorated pasture and water conditions during the *Hagaa* dry season. This will result in decreased milk availability for consumption and sales. Livestock prices are likely to increase during *Hajj* period (September 2016), which will positively impact the purchasing power of poor households. There are planned humanitarian interventions (improved food access and safety net as well as livelihood protection) in the region although access is limited in Hawd and Addun livelihoods and restricted in Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh livelihoods due to high levels of insecurity.

Poor Pasture Condition, Addun, Hobyo. FSNAU July 2016

This season, nutrition survey was conducted only in Hawd and Addun Pastoral livelihoods. Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral and Cowpea-Belt were not accessible due to insecurity. The nutrition situation of Hawd and Addun indicates deteriorated trend from *Deyr* 2015 season. Hawd livelihood has deteriorated to *Critical* in *Gu* 2016 from Serious in *Deyr* 2015. Similarly, Addun livelihood has deteriorated to *Serious* in *Gu* 2016 from Alert in *Deyr 20*15. The deteriorated nutrition situation in these livelihoods is mostly attributed to high morbidity; Hawd (24.6%); Addun (35.4%), low immunization and Vitamin-A, measles outbreak and poor access to safe water.

Table 18: Central Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral	66,425	18,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24,184	7,300	2,400	0	10
Hawd Pastoral	19,861	4,500	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	24,314	3,200	6,600	0	27
***Regional Total**	**134,784**	**33,300**	**9,000**	**0**	**7**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral	116,182	31,900	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49,197	6,500	13,400	0	27
Hawd Pastoral	76,077	17,100	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18,346	5,500	1,800	0	10
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6,312	1,100	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**266,113**	**62,100**	**15,200**	**0**	**6**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**400,897**	**95,400**	**24,200**	**0**	**6**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

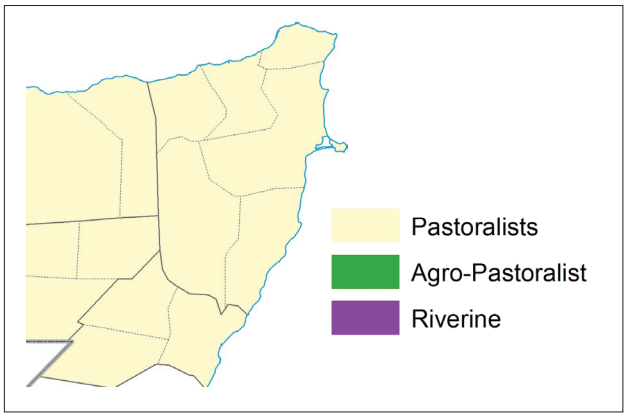
4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

In the post-*Gu* 2016, the food security situation remained stable in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions when compared to post-*Deyr* 2015/16 with the exception of NIP and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, which have deteriorated. In July 2016, most livelihoods of the region were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except the Hawd and Addun, which were identified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) was estimated at 102 000, indicating a decrease of 3 percent from the estimates in the post-Deyr 2015/16 (105 000 people). The number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) was estimated at 38 000, showing a significant increase from the post-Deyr 2015/16 (25 000 people). The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) comes mainly from NIP livelihood, owing to poor rainfall performance which has affected households' own production.

In the projection period (August-December 2016), the area classification remains the same in most livelihoods with the exception of NIP, which is downgraded to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Addun Pastoral which is downgraded to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase (by 10%) from July 2016 to 112 000 people. Similarly, populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are projected to increase significantly by 34 percent to 51 000 people. The increase of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) comes from deteriorated food security situation in NIP (Table 16).

Under normal circumstances, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent is derived

Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income of poor households include livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income is derived through employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of a poor household's income.

The stable food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions is attributed to milk availability for consumption (medium kidding and low to medium calving rates in *Gu* 2016) and favourable purchasing power (although with decreasing trend) as well as humanitarian interventions during the first half of the year 2016. Exceptions are most parts of NIP livelihood where food security situation has deteriorated owing to poor *Gu* 2016 rainfall performance, which affected rangeland resources, livestock condition and milk availability for consumption. During *Gu* 2016 season, pastoral migration was normal

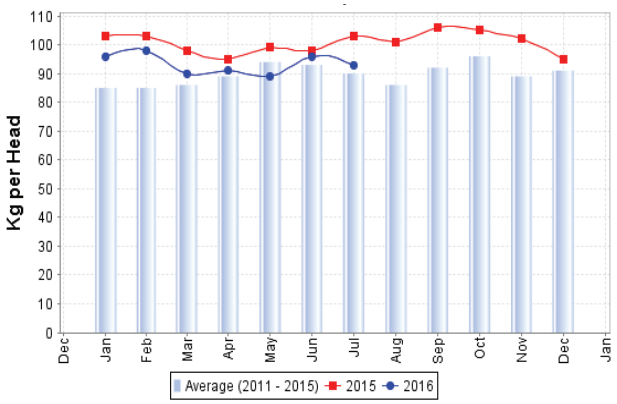
within the same livelihoods, except NIP livelihood which experienced abnormal pastoral outmigration to NIP of Sanaag and Sool regions in Northwest, in search of better pasture and water. Due to poor rainfall performance in most parts of the NIP livelihood zone acute water shortages occurred earlier than normal, which prompted early water trucking and high water prices as from July 2016. Price of water in rural markets of Bari region has increased by 22 and 11 percent from annual and the five-year average levels respectively. Similarly, the price has also increased by 23 and 22 from annual and the five-year average respectively in rural areas of Nugal region. Increased expenditure on water exerts burden on households' budgets and eventually leads to increased debt levels. In East Golis livelihood, incomes from frankincense sales as well as related labour activities of poor households, which is their main source of income, have declined due to reduced export demand caused by the Yemen conflict. In Addun and Coastal *Deeh* and East Golis livelihoods seasonal accumulated debt levels of poor wealth group has increased in July 2016 compared to December 2015, which is attributed to food loans taken during *Jilaal* season. In NIP livelihood, the seasonal debt level is relatively high (USD 325) owing to increased expenditure on outmigration and water costs, while in Hawd the debt level has slightly (5%) decreased (USD190 to 181) from last Deyr 2015/16 season due to stable food access (food and income sources).

Camel Calves. Hawd, Nugaal Region ,FSNAU July 2016

In July 2016, in the main markets of Northeast, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice was equivalent to 67kg/head, indicating an annual decrease of 18 percent (82kg/head) and a marginal (4%) from the five year average (70kg/head). The decrease in ToT is a result of decreased goat price (14%) from a year ago and 18 percent from five-year average and increased rice price (5%) from annual. However, the rice price decreased by 17 percent from five-year average levels (Figure 29).

Likely below average *Deyr* 2016 rains as per the forecast will affect pasture and water conditions in most livelihoods, impacting negatively on livestock body conditions and milk production for consumption and sales. During *Deyr* 2016 rainy season medium kidding of small ruminants and low to medium calving of camel is expected in most livelihoods, which will lead to increase in livestock herd size. Camel and sheep/goat holding among poor households is expected to be similar or above baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods with the exception of NIP livelihood where holding of small ruminants among poor households will remain below baseline levels due to low conception in Gu 2016 and high offtake expected during the *Hagaa* dry season. The food security situation in Coastal *Deeh* is projected to improve, owing to increased fish trading opportunities to parts of Yemen, which has been liberated from the rebels and also supplies to Northwest regions which were ongoing since *Deyr* 2015. Livestock prices are expected to increase during *Hajj* period (September 2016), which will lead to improved purchasing power of pastoral households. There is planned humanitarian assistance for improved food access as well livelihood protection in the Northeast regions with normal access in most livelihoods, except in East Golis where poor road infrastructure makes transport movement difficult.

Figure 29: ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)



The nutrition situation in Gu 2016 indicates deteriorated or sustained trends in different pastoral livelihood zones when compared to the situation in *Deyr* 2015 season. In particular, nutrition situation in NIP and Addun livelihoods have deteriorated to *Serious* from Alert in Deyr 2015; Hawd livelihood has deteriorated to *Critical* from Serious level In *Deyr* 2015; in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone the nutrition situation sustained Serious from *Deyr* 2015. The deterioration of nutrition situation in NIP and Addun is attributed to low milk availability for consumption, while the deterioration of Hawd to Critical is related to morbidity.

Table 19: Northeast Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bari					
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	64,471	4,800	14,400	0	22
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127,098	32,900	11,000	0	9
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,148	2,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**198,717**	**40,500**	**25,400**	**0**	**13**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral	12,149	2,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,239	8,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	95,380	21,500	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	116,506	8,700	26,200	0	22
***Regional Total**	**244,274**	**40,700**	**26,200**	**0**	**11**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral	55,754	11,200	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9,210	3,700	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	65,740	14,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**130,704**	**29,700**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**573,695**	**110,900**	**51,600**	**0**	**9**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

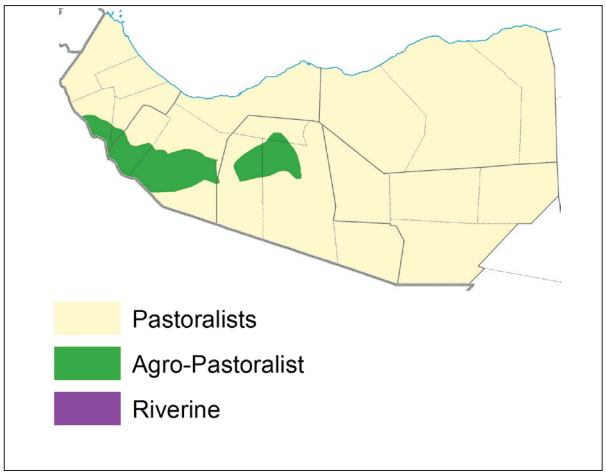
4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

The food security situation has slightly improved in most livelihoods of the Northwest regions since Deyr 2015/16, owing to favorable rainfall performance, which improved households' own production. In July 2016, NIP, East Golis, West Golis and Togdheer Agropastoral livelihood zones were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while Northwest Agropastoral and Guban Pastoral were identified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The Hawd and West Golis Pastoral were classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) [Map xx, tables xx]. Compared to the post Deyr 2015/16, the estimated number of rural population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) increased by 11 percent (380 000 people), while the total population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) has marginally decreased by one percent (164 000 people) from post-Deyr 2015/16. The decrease of population in food security crisis occurred mainly in the Northwest Agropastoral livelihood in Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions.

In the most likely scenario, the area classification of most livelihoods remains unchanged from July 2016 with the exception of Northwest Agropastoral, which is downgraded to Stressed (IPC phase 2) from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and West Golis, which is upgraded to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) from Minimal (IPC Phase 1). In terms of population in different food insecurity phases, the estimates of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are projected to increase by two percent from July 2016 to 389 000 people, while the populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) decrease by one percent (163 000 people) [Table 17].

Northwest regions comprise pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. 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 comprises livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee available from

Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



own production. Additionally, livestock sales are the highest source of income (50-65%) for 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 agro-pastoralists (86%); income is derived from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), crop sales (4%), as well as fodder and grass sales (7%).

In July 2016, the improved food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions is attributed to milk availability for consumption owing to medium sheep/goat and medium to low camel calving in *Gu* 2016, as well relatively favourable ToT between local quality goat and imported cereal (rice) [one bag/head of goat]

The ToT between local quality goat and rice decreased by 17 percent in July 2016 (57kg/head) compared to July

2015, owing to decreased (12%) goat price due to increased supply on the markets in order to pay off accumulated seasonal debts. However, the ToT still remains favourable to poor households. The ToT has also decreased by 10 percent from the five-year average (63kg/head), owing to decreased market price of local quality goat (by 3%) in the same period of comparison (Figure 30). In Hawd and NIP, the accumulated debt levels of poor households indicated

Good Body condition, Hawd, Burao, FSNAU, July 2016

increase since last season, owing to increased water purchase during the prolonged *Jilaal* dry season. Similarly, in Northwest Agropastoral the debt level has increased from last season due to increased access to food on loan and trucked water purchase. This has increased the household expenditure on water costs. In agropastoral livelihoods, the cereal crop production to be harvested between November and December 2016 is estimated at 43 850 tonnes, which is equivalent to 196 percent of the five-year average *Gu-Karan* production (2011-2015) estimates, a second highest production in five years (based on PET crop assessment). The above average cereal crop production estimate is mainly attributed to good Gu 2016 rainfall performance as well as forecasted average Karan rains, which are going to result in higher crop yields. In addition, the area under cultivation has also increased because of more support in tillage operations by the government, FAO and Somali diaspora. Togdheer Agropastoral received near average rainfall combined with flash flood from West Golis, which improved crop and grass fodder production in parts of Odweyne and Burco districts. As a result, poor households have access to labour and self-employment opportunities to satisfy their food requirement. However, *Karan* rains in August and September proved to be below average and Gu/Karan harvest is likely to be lower than indicated above.

White sorghum price showed an increase in July 2016 (by 18%) when compared to previous six-months, a year ago (by 9%) and five-year average as well (by 20%), owing to reduced cereal supply from poor harvest in *Deyr* 2015. Consequently, the ToT between the daily labour wage and white sorghum decreased from six-months (by 19%) but remained stable annually. This decrease in ToT is attributed to increased white sorghum price in the same period of comparison.

The food security situation is likely to deteriorate in the period of August –December 2016 in most pastoral livelihoods given the forecast of below average Deyr rains. Forecasted below average *Deyr* 2016 rainfall is likely to result in below average pasture and water conditions in most pastoral livelihoods and, consequently, affect livestock body condition and livestock production (milk). Conversely, the food security situation of Northwest Agropastoral is projected to improve, because of average to above average cereal production expected in October-November 2016. However, maize crop establishment (*Deyro*) in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood is expected to be below average, owing to forecasted below average Deyr rains. In the projection period, rain deficit parts of Hawd and NIP are likely to face water shortage in September 2016 and pastoralists are likely to engage in water trucking. This will likely increase household expenditure on water cost. The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming *Deyr* 2016 season due to medium conception rates of sheep/goat in *Gu* 2016 and medium to low camel conception level in *Deyr* 2015. In most pastoral livelihoods camel and sheep/goat holdings among the poor households are either at or above baseline levels with the exception of Guban, West Golis and NIP (Sanaag region), which are below baseline.

In *Gu* 2016 season, nutrition surveys were conducted in all pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods with exception of East Golis Pastoral (due to insecurity). The integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates mixed trend since *Deyr* 2015. Guban Pastoral sustained *Critical* in *Gu* 2016 and West Golis Pastoral sustained *Serious in Gu 2016 from Deyr 2015*, while Northwest Agropastoral, Togdheer Agropastoral, NIP and Hawd pastoral has deteriorated *Serious* in this Gu 2016 from *Alert* in *Deyr* 2015. The deterioration of nutrition situation is mainly related to diseases and health, while the Sustained critical nutrition situation in Guban pastoral livelihood is related to low milk availability for consumption, owing to the impact previous drought (low kidding and calving).

Figure 30: ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice (Northwest Region)

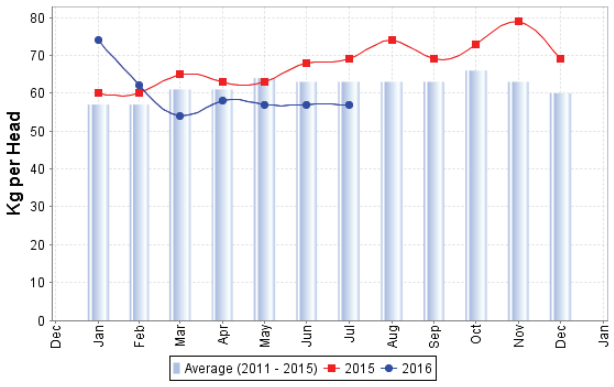


Table 20: Northwest Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	77,648	31,100	11,600	0	15
West Golis Pastoral	138,876	31,200	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	160,928	66,400	58,300	12,100	44
***Regional Total**	**377,452**	**128,700**	**69,900**	**12,100**	**22**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
West Golis Pastoral	139,505	31,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	40,579	16,700	14,700	3,000	44
Hawd Pastoral	100,453	15,100	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	114,136	45,700	17,100	0	15
***Regional Total**	**394,673**	**108,900**	**31,800**	**3,000**	**9**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	45,379	10,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	149,448	22,400	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17,052	3,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**211,879**	**36,400**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128,652	33,300	11,100	0	9
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	240,063	36,000	36,000	0	15
West Golis Pastoral	11,086	2,500	0	0	0
Guban	3,695	1,500	1,400	300	46
***Regional Total**	**383,496**	**73,300**	**48,500**	**300**	**13**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	40,928	6,100	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	159,543	35,900	12,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	1,143	300	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**201,614**	**42,300**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,569,114**	**389,600**	**162,200**	**15,400**	**11**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.9 *Gu* 2016 Gender differences in acute food security in rural livelihoods

Women in Somalia bear an unequal brunt of the decades of poverty, protracted conflict, and natural hazards that continue to afflict the country. Somalia ranks fourth lowest position globally on the Gender Inequality Index (GII), with a 0.776 value out of 1 (complete inequality). Women suffer severe exclusion and inequality in all dimensions of the index—health, employment and labor market participation1.

Additionally, the adversities of the recent decades have had a profound impact on the gender roles and relations in Somalia. Men have fallen victims to the conflict and have died, been wounded or migrated in order to escape the political or economic hardships. Women have been left to carry the burden of the productive work, as well as caring for the very young, the very old, and the disabled. Nevertheless, for some women, the impact of the war has resulted in some new economic opportunities. Across the Somali livelihood zones, an increasing number of women are active in the formal and non-formal sectors and are finding new ways to diversify their livelihoods.

Somalia FAO and partners are continuously collecting and analyzing gender information in order to guide policy making and inform targeted response. Data collection and analysis is done based on the three-tiered categorization of households looking at household income provider as indicated below:

1. Household dependent on a woman or women for food or income to buy food (WDHs)
2. Household dependent on a man or men for food or income to buy food (MDHs)
3. Househ old dependent on both women and men for food or income to buy food(MWDHs)

The Gu 2016 analysis results reveal that WDHs in rural livelihoods are mainly limited to petty trade as an income source, whilst men enjoy income from casual labor (farm and construction).

A total of 3234 MDHs, 398WDHs and 221 MWDHs were surveyed and interviewed at rural areas in the 2016 Gu seasonal assessments. The survey findings indicate that more than 60 percent of households in most of the surveyed livelihood zones (12 out of 15), regardless of the household income provider, had 'acceptable' food consumption based on FCS indicator. However, highest percentages of households with 'poor' food consumption were found in West Golis (23%), NIP (35%) and Guban Pastoral (52%) livelihood zones. WDHs topped the list of the households with poor consumption in NIP and West Golis. Conversely, MDHs represent the majority of households with poor consumption in Guban Pastoral (Figure 32). Additionally, the survey results reveal that majority of households (more than 90%) had a diverse diet (i.e. consumed more than four food groups) irrespective of the sex of a household income provider in all the surveyed livelihood zones.

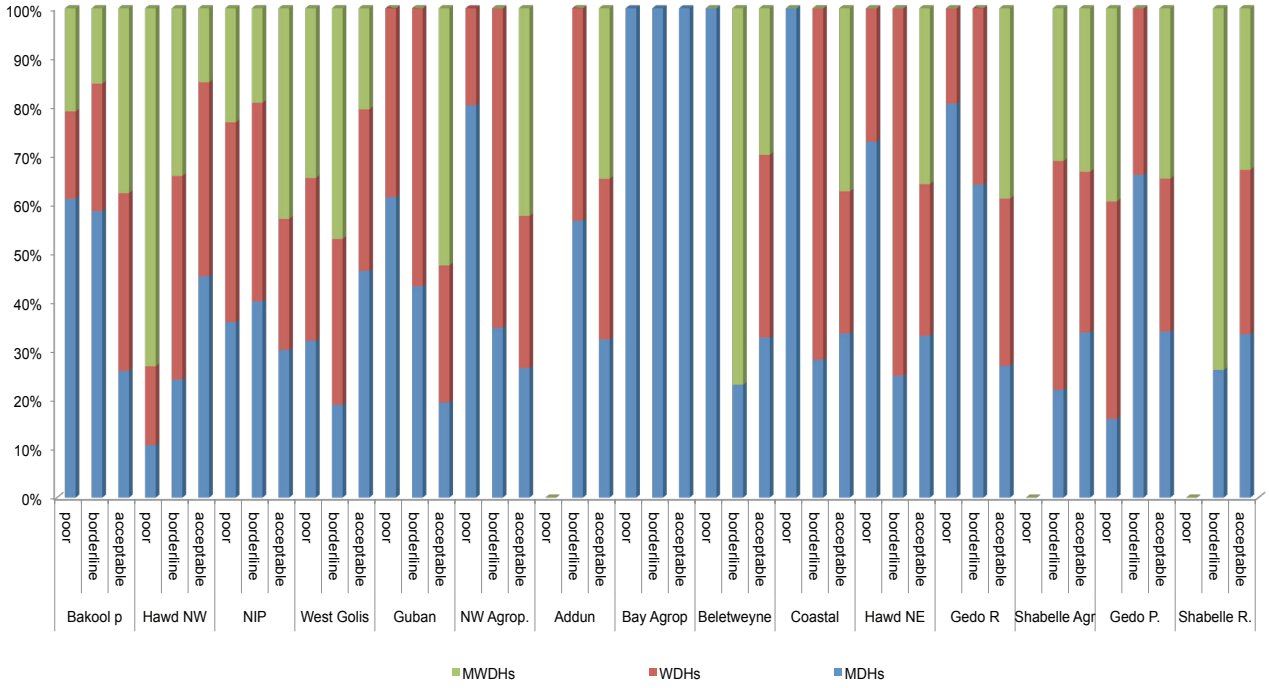
[1] Somali Human Development Report, Empowering Youth for Peace and Development, UNDP, 2012

The exception is Guban Pastoral where about 11 percent of households consumed less than 4 food groups; WDHs dominated the households with poor dietary diversity in Guban Pastoral. In regard to the hunger situation, majority of the households (over 80%) in most of the surveyed livelihood zones registered little or no hunger situation in the rural areas. This was irrespective of the sex of the household income provider. However, 25-55 percent of households in West Golis, Gedo Riverine and Guban Pastoral reported severe to moderate hunger situation, majority of which included WDHs.

The CSI indicator revealed that generally WDHs had higher values on coping strategy index compared to other household categories, suggesting more extensive use of more severe strategies by this group of households.

The above results suggest that women and households dependent on them for food or income to buy food continue to exhibit higher vulnerability to food insecurity in rural livelihoods. This highlights the need for prioritizing this group for humanitarian interventions in Somalia.

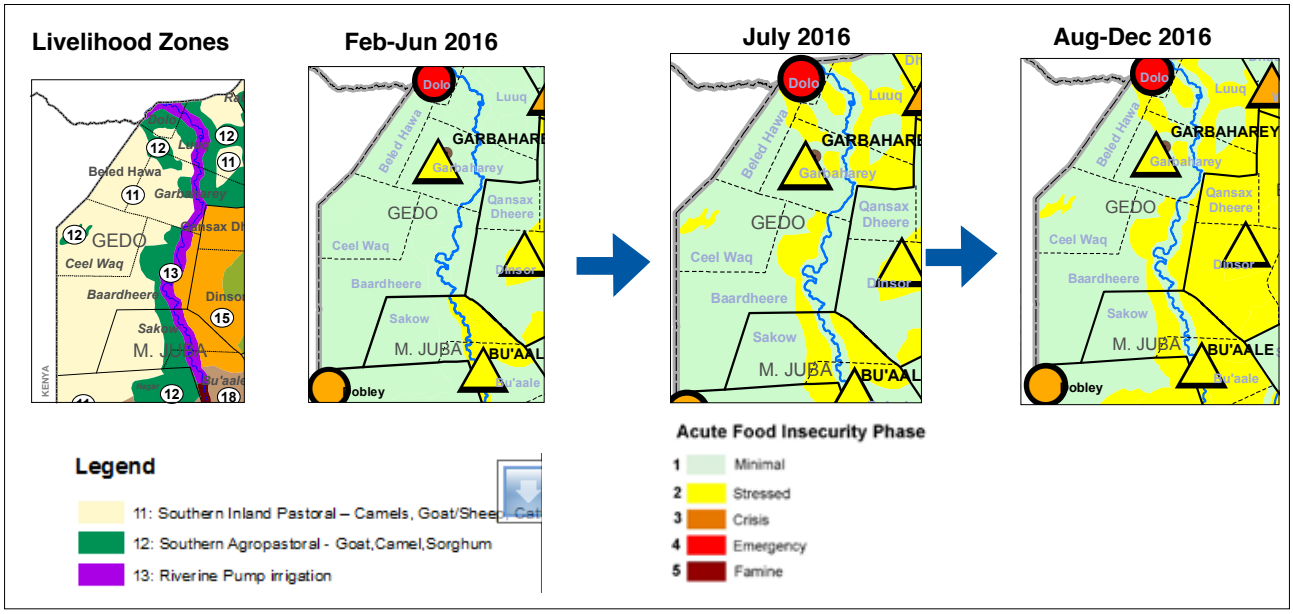
Figure 31:Household Food Consumption Classification



5. APPENDICES

5.1 Progression of Integrated Phase Classification from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016 by Region

5.1.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



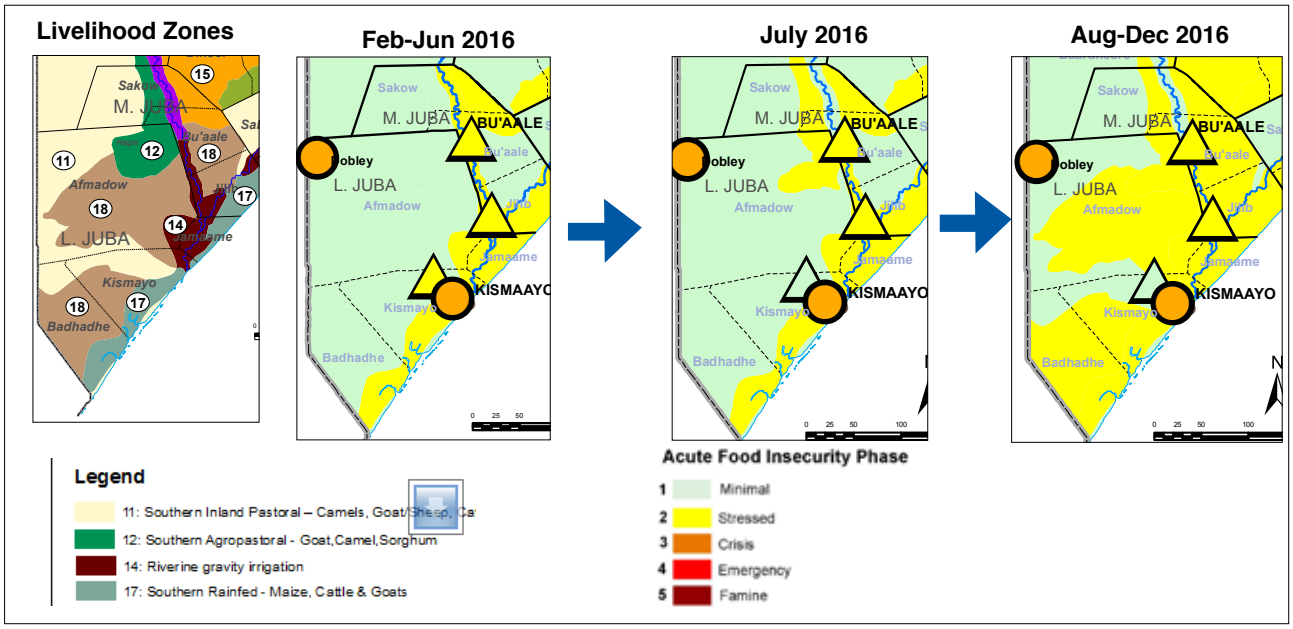
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	129 015	0	0	600	0
	Belet Xaawo	43 636	0	0	500	0
	Ceel Waaq	36 930	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	25 908	0	0	400	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	49 530	0	0	700	0
	Luuq	37 515	0	0	800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**322 534**	**0**	**0**	**3 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**3 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Southern Agro-Past	32 773	0	0	3 000	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel , Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196 148	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	51 038	0	0	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42 575	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**322 534**	**0**	**0**	**3 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**3 000**	

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			
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
Gedo	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	75%P	25%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	25%P	50%P	50%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.2 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



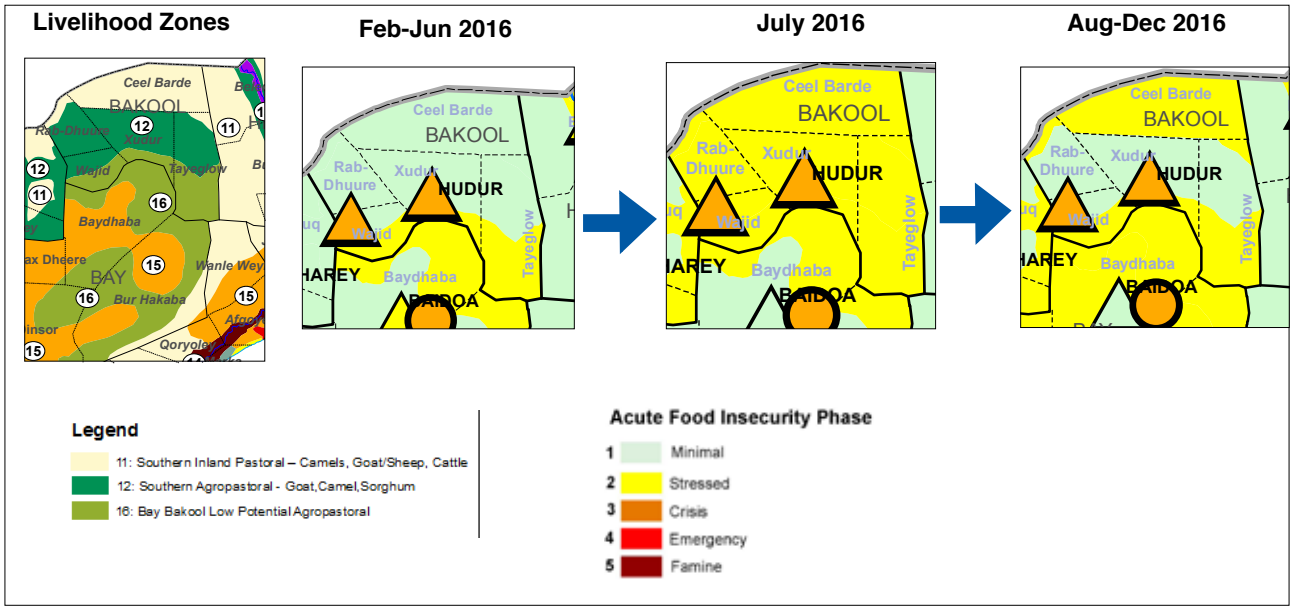
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	79 511	0	0	1 600	0
	Jilib	146 058	0	0	6 400	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54 110	0	0	2 700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279 679**	**0**	**0**	**11 000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	124 702	0	0	8 000	0
	Badhaadhe	44 095	0	0	2 000	0
	Jamaame	80 756	0	0	11 200	0
	Kismaayo	36 293	0	0	1 400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285 846**	**0**	**0**	**23 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**565 525**	**0**	**0**	**34 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**34 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38 869	0	0	2 900	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	17 088	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47 156	0	0	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34 587	0	0	6 400	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30 938	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103 352	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	7 690	0	0	1 400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**279 679**	**0**	**0**	**11 000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Past	32 822	0	0	5900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60 222	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66 418	0	0	5 200	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73 329	0	0	11 400	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53 055	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**285 846**	**0**	**0**	**23 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**565 525**	**0**	**0**	**34 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**34 000**	

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					
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed -Maize	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed -Maize	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed -Maize
Juba	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	50%P	75%P	100%P MJuba; 75%P Ljuba	50%P	75%P	50%P Jamame & Jilib;75%P Others	0%	0%	25%P Ljuba	50%P	25%P	50%P Jamame & Jilib;25%P Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	0%	25%P	75%P MJuba; 100%P Ljuba	50%P	75%P	100%P Jamame;75%P Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.3 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bakool Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016 by Region



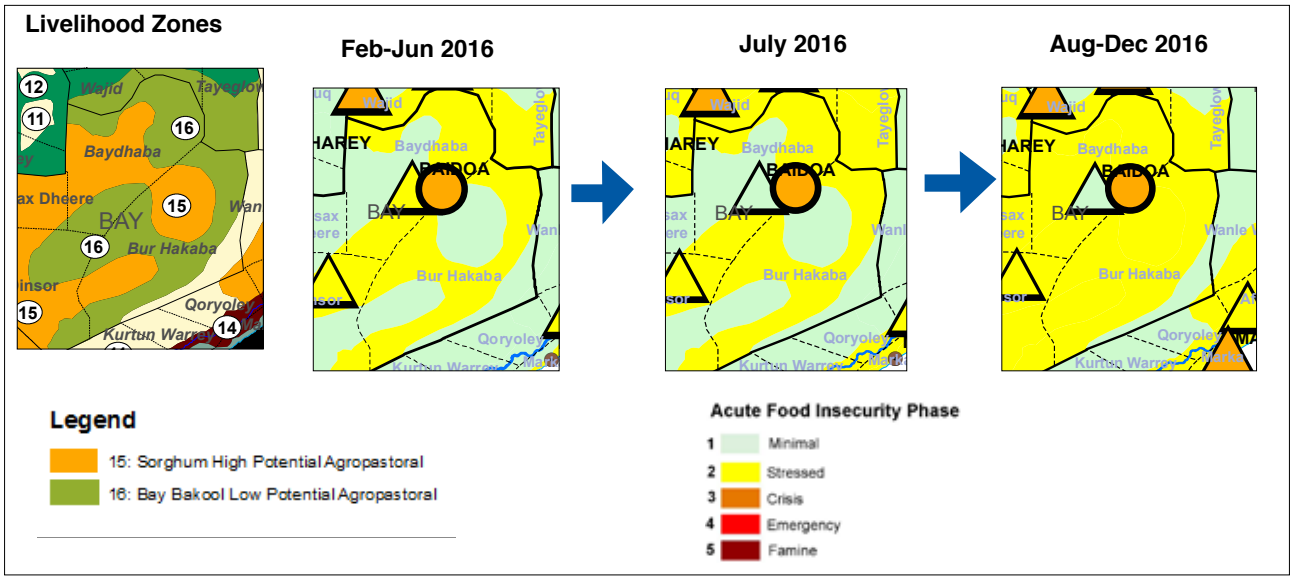
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	51 503	0	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	48 577	0	0	6 200	0
	Waajid/Rab Dhuure	97 108	0	0	11 500	0
	Xudur	84 110	0	0	11 200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**281 298**	**0**	**0**	**29 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**29 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Southern Agro-Past	120 724	0	0	10 900	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102 273	0	0	17 900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel , Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58 301	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**281 298**	**0**	**0**	**29 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**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		
			Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral
Bakool	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	50%P	75%P	0%	50%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 2015 to Post *Gu* 2016



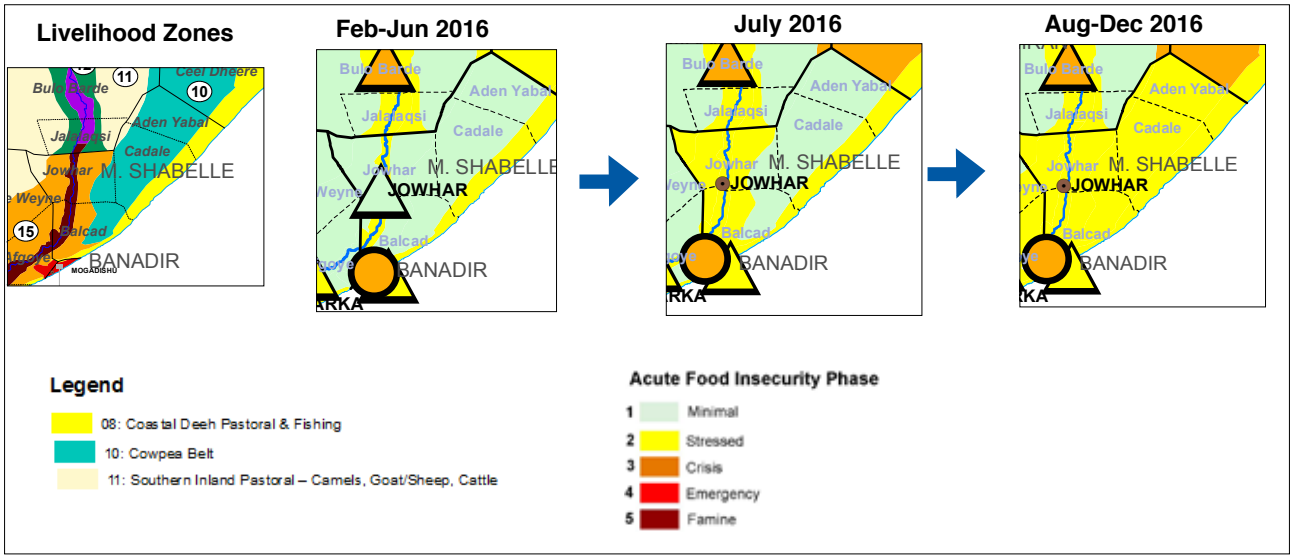
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	258 433	0	0	13 600	0
	Buur Hakaba	160 236	0	0	12 600	0
	Diinsoor	147 910	0	0	10 400	0
	Qansax Dheere	92 737	0	0	5 700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**659 316**	**0**	**0**	**42 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**42 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402 034	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16 024	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241 258	0	0	42 200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**659 316**	**0**	**0**	**42 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**42 000**	

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		
			Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
Bay	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	50%P	75%P	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.5 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



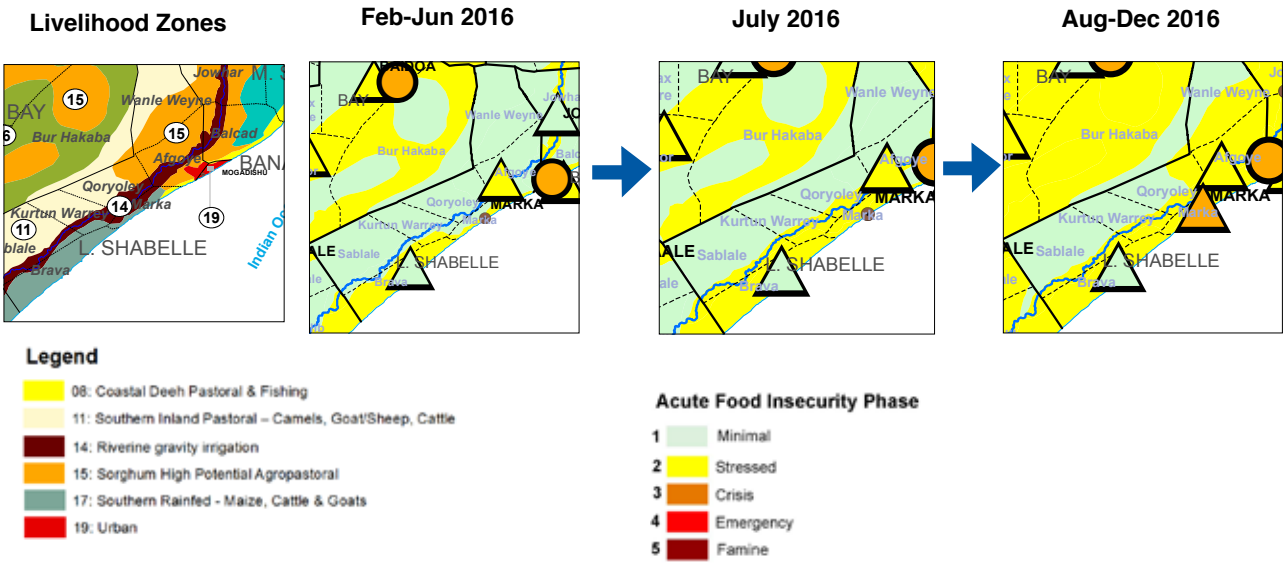
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	30 598	0	0	0	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	164 746	0	0	2 600	0
	Cadale	64 746	0	0	0	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	89 637	0	0	2 800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**349 727**	**0**	**0**	**5 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**5 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67 618	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84 812	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68 804	0	0	5 400	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123 897	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4 596	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**349 727**	**0**	**0**	**5 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**5 000**	

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				
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
M.Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P;25%M	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	25%P	75%P	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



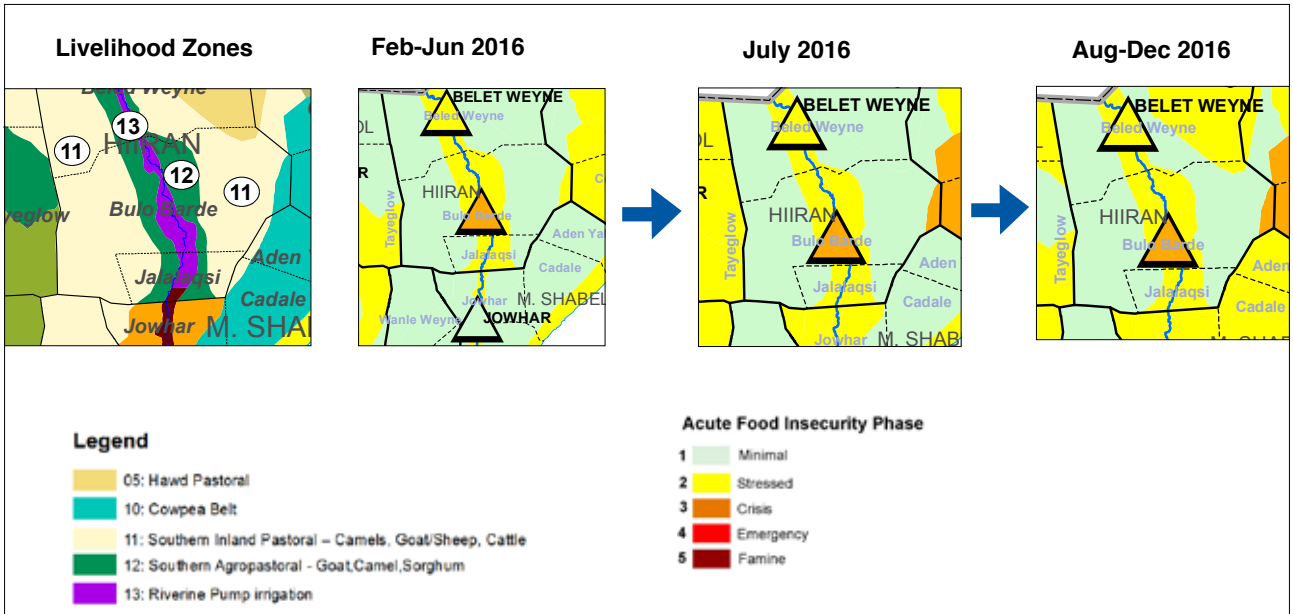
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	152 241	0	0	0	0
	Baraawe	48 136	4 700	0	8 000	0
	Kurtunwaarey	252 212	3 700	0	6 400	0
	Marka	119 144	1 500	0	2 600	0
	Qoryooley	239 106	0	0	0	0
	Sablaale	16 039	100	0	100	0
	Wanla Weyn	56 619	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**883 497**	**10 000**	**0**	**17 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**10 000**		**17 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5 847	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel ,Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63 969	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516 924	0	0	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204 382	0	0	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92 375	9 900	0	17 100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**883 497**	**10 000**	**0**	**17 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**10 000**		**17 000**	

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				
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral
L. Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	100%P;25%M	75%P	50%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	25%P	50%P	25%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



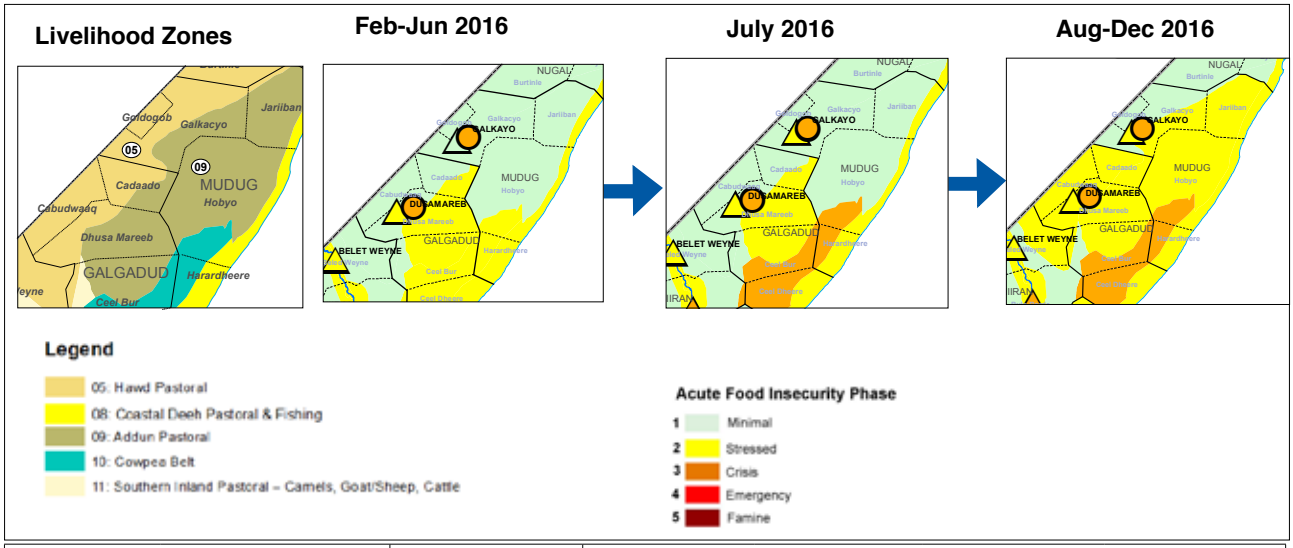
Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Weyne/Matabaan	170 930	0	0	20 900	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	102 714	0	0	12 700	0
	Jalalaqsi	114 503	0	0	10 200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**388 147**	**0**	**0**	**44 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**44 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Hawd Pastoral	36 393	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	195 053	0	0	35 300	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	46 871	0	0	8 500	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel , Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109 830	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**388 147**	**0**	**0**	**44 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**44 000**	

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			
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation
Hiran	Aug - Dec 2016 (Gu-16 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	75%P	75%P	50%P	50%P	0%	0%	50%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	25%P	50%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



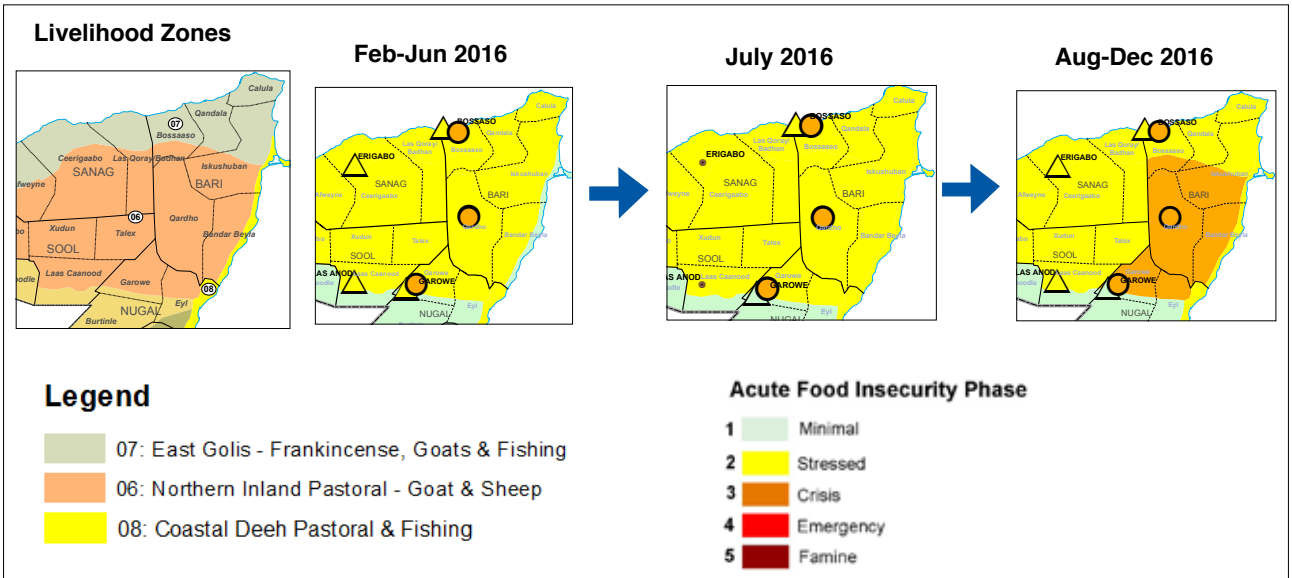
		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	43 463	0	0	0	0
	Cadaado	52 489	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Buur	43 692	1 000	0	3 800	0
	Ceel Dheer	53 561	2 500	0	11 400	0
	Dhuusamarreeb	72 908	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**266 113**	**4 000**	**0**	**15 000**	**0**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	0	0	0	0
	Hobyo	89 599	1 300	0	7 000	0
	Xarardheere	9 074	500	0	2 000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**134 784**	**2 000**	**0**	**9 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**400 897**	**6 000**	**0**	**24 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**6 000**		**24 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Total Affected Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	116 182	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49 197	3 500	0	13 400	0
	Hawd Pastoral	76 077	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18 346	0	0	1 800	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6 312	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**266 113**	**4 000**	**0**	**15 000**	**0**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	66 425	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24 184	0	0	2 400	0
	Hawd Pastoral	19 861	0	0	0	0
	Cowpea Belt	24 314	1 800	0	6 600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**134 784**	**2 000**	**0**	**9 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**400 897**	**6 000**	**0**	**24 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**6 000**		**24 000**	

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				
			Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral
Galgadud	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural Population	75%P	75%P	25%M	50%P	75%P	0%	0%	100%P	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P	50%P	75%P	25%P	75%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	75%P	75%P	25%M		75%P	0%	0%	100%P		25%P	0%	0%	0%		0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	50%P	50%P	75%P		75%P	0%	0%	25%P		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%

5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to *Gu* 2016



Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	11 121	700	0	2 100	0
	Bossaso	25 735	4 100	0	2 800	0
	Caluula	39 777	6 900	0	3 400	0
	Iskushuban	54 799	8 000	0	7 700	0
	Qandala	45 319	7 400	0	4 500	0
	Qardho	21 966	3 300	0	4 900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**198 717**	**30 000**	**0**	**25 000**	**0**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	0	0	0	0
	Galdogob	37 821	0	0	0	0
	Jariiban	56 772	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**130 704**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal	Burtinle	33 770	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	72 878	1 800	0	5 500	0
	Garoowe/Dan Gorayo	137 626	6 900	0	20 700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**244 274**	**9 000**	**0**	**26 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**573 695**	**39 000**	**0**	**51 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**39 000**		**51 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	64 471	8 300	0	14 400	0
	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127 098	21 900	0	11 000	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7 148	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**198 717**	**30 000**	**0**	**25 000**	**0**
North Mudug	Addun pastoral	55 754	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9 210	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	65 740	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**130 704**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral	12 149	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20 239	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	95 380	0	0	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	116 506	8 700	0	26 100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**244 274**	**9 000**	**0**	**26 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**573 695**	**39 000**	**0**	**51 000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**39 000**		**51 000**	

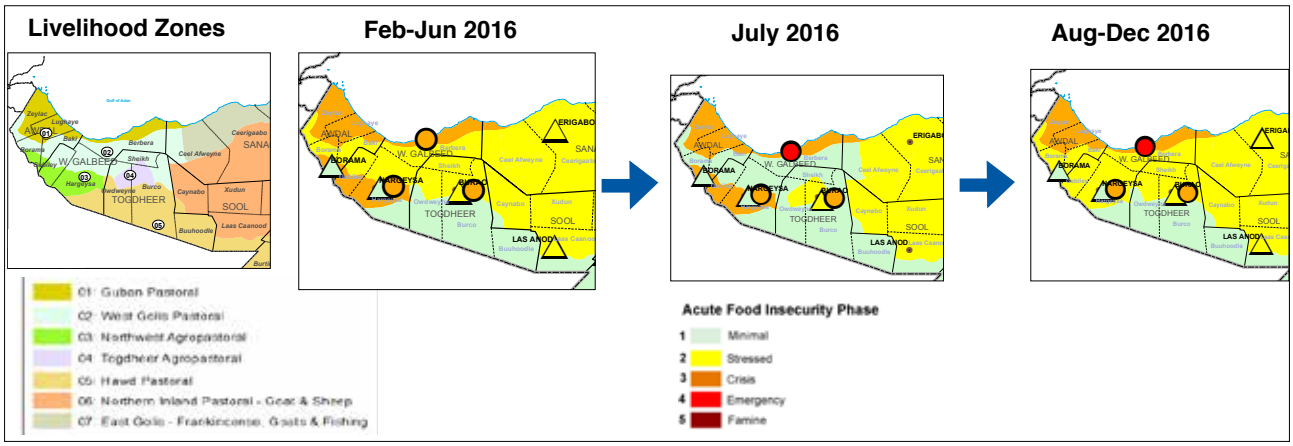
5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016 (Continued)

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				
			Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing
Bari	Aug-Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural Population	25%P	75%P			100%P	75%P	25%P			0%	0%	0%			0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P Qardho & Iskushuban;75%P Others	50%P			50%P	50%P Qardho & Iskushuban;25%P Others	50%P			0%	0%	0%			0%
N.Mudug	Aug-Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo 100% Goldogob 100% Jariban			75%P	50%P	100%P			0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo 100% Goldogob 100% Jariban			25%P	25%P	50%P			0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%
Nugaal	Aug-Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural Population	25%P		75%P	50%P	100%P	75%P		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	75%P		25%P	25%P	50%P	25%P		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%

WEALTH: P=Poor; M=Median; B=Better-off

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016



Affected Regions and Districts		Somalia 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	92 642	6 900	0	3 800	300
	Borama	127 504	28 500	0	11 900	500
	Lughaye	86 552	18 400	0	29 700	6 100
	Zeylac	70 754	15 300	0	24 600	5 100
	SUB-TOTAL	**377 452**	**69 000**	**0**	**70 000**	**12 000**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	101 447	9 100	0	14 700	3 000
	Gebiley	69 997	24 800	0	8 700	0
	Hargeysa	223 229	23 700	0	8 400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**394 673**	**58 000**	**0**	**32 000**	**3000**
Togdheer	Burco	58 584	0	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	33 768	0	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	78 560	0	0	0	0
	Sheikh	40 967	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**211 879**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	73 907	7 400	0	8 800	300
	Ceerigaabo	119 389	19 300	0	14 100	0
	Laasqoray/Badhan	190 200	29 600	0	25 600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**383 496**	**56 000**	**0**	**49 000**	**0**
Sool	Caynabo	38 108	2 600	0	2 600	0
	Laas Caanood	76 520	2 900	0	2 900	0
	Taleex	59 950	4 500	0	4 500	0
	Xudun	27 036	2 000	0	2 000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**201 614**	**12 000**	**0**	**12 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**1 569 114**	**195 000**	**0**	**163 000**	**15 000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**195 000**		**178 000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection		Post Gu 2016 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Northwest Agro-pastoral	77 648	33 000	0	11 600	0
	West Golis Pastoral	138 876	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	160 928	36 200	0	58 300	12 100
	SUB-TOTAL	**377 452**	**69 000**	**0**	**70 000**	**12 000**
Woqooyi Galbeed	West Golis Pastoral	139 505	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	40 579	9 100	0	14 700	3 000
	Hawd Pastoral	100 453	0	0	0	0
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	114 136	48 500	0	17 100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**394 673**	**58 000**	**0**	**32 000**	**3 000**
Togdheer	West Golis Pastoral	45 379	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	149 448	0	0	0	0
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17 052	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**211 879**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128 652	22 200	0	11 100	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	240 063	33 200	0	36 000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	11 086	0	0	0	0
	Guban	3 695	800	0	1 400	300
	SUB-TOTAL	**383 496**	**56 000**	**0**	**49 000**	**0**
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	40 928	0	0	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	159 543	12 000	0	12 000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	1 143	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**201 614**	**12 000**	**0**	**12 000**	**0**
GRAND-TOTAL		**1 569 114**	**195 000**	**0**	**163 000**	**15 000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**195 000**		**178 000**	

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* 2015/16 to Post *Gu* 2016 (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						
			Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral
Awdal	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural			75%P		75%M	50%P;50%M				0%		75%P;25%M	50%P				0%		25%P	0%	
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural			75%P		25%P;25%M	75%M				0%		75%P	100%P;25%M				0%		0%	0%	
W. Galbeed	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P	75%M	50%P;50%M				0%	0%	75%P;25%M	50%P				0%	0%	25%P	0%	
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P	25%P;25%M	75%M				0%	0%	75%P	100%P;25%M				0%	0%	0%	0%	
Toghdeer	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P			75%P			0%	0%			0%			0%	0%			0%
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P			100%P			0%	0%			0%			0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural	50%P	75%P	75%P		75%M			50%P	25%P	0%		75%P;25%M			0%	0%	0%		25%P		
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural	50%P(Ceerigabo & Lasqoray);75%P Others	50%P	75%P		25%P;25%M			50%P(Ceerigabo & Lasqoray);25%P Others	50%P	0%		75%P			0%	0%	0%		0%		
Sool	Aug -Dec 2016 (Gu 2016 Projection)	Rural	75%P		75%P	50%P				25%P		0%	0%				0%		0%	0%			
	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural	75%P		75%P	50%P				25%P		0%	0%				0%		0%	0%			

WEALTH: P=Poor; M=Median; B=Better-off

5.2 Post *Gu* 2016 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Aug-Dec 2016)

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2016

District	Somalia 2014 Total Population	Somalia 2014 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal						
Baki	96,885	92,642	24,100	3,800	300	4
Borama	398,609	127,504	41,000	11,900	500	10
Lughaye	100,819	86,552	34,800	29,700	6,100	41
Zeylac	76,951	70,754	28,700	24,600	5,100	42
Sub-total	**673,264**	**377,452**	**129,000**	**70,000**	**12,000**	**22**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	176,008	101,447	30,400	14,700	3,000	17
Gebiley	106,914	69,997	26,000	8,700	0	12
Hargeysa	959,081	223,229	52,500	8,400	0	4
Sub-total	**1,242,003**	**394,673**	**109,000**	**32,000**	**3,000**	**9**
Togdheer						
Burco	460,354	58,584	9,300	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	83,747	33,768	5,100	0	0	0
Owdweyne	101,358	78,560	12,800	0	0	0
Sheikh	75,904	40,967	9,200	0	0	0
Sub-total	**721,363**	**211,879**	**36,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Ceel Afweyn	99,950	73,907	15,300	8,800	300	12
Ceerigaabo	205,318	119,389	24,500	14,100	0	12
Laasqoray/Badhan	238,855	190,200	33,600	25,600	0	13
Sub-total	**544,123**	**383,496**	**73,000**	**49,000**	**0**	**13**
Sool						
Caynabo	59,080	38,108	8,400	2,600	0	7
Laas Caanood	156,438	76,520	14,300	2,900	0	4
Taleex	73,529	59,950	13,500	4,500	0	8
Xudun	38,380	27,036	6,100	2,000	0	7
Sub-total	**327,427**	**201,614**	**42,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	15,481	11,121	1,400	2,100	0	19
Bossaso	469,566	25,735	6,000	2,800	0	11
Caluula	48,986	39,777	10,300	3,400	0	9
Iskushuban	58,415	54,799	10,400	7,700	0	14
Qandala	52,111	45,319	10,900	4,500	0	10
Qardho	85,588	21,966	1,600	4,900	0	22
Sub-total	**730,147**	**198,717**	**41,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**13**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	64,963	33,770	7,600	0	0	0
Eyl	81,033	72,878	16,000	5,500	0	8
Garoowe	246,702	137,626	17,100	20,700	0	15
Sub-total	**392,698**	**244,274**	**41,000**	**26,000**	**0**	**11**
North Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	171,436	36,111	8,000	0	0	0
Galdogob	79,595	37,821	8,500	0	0	0
Jariiban	81,890	56,772	13,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**332,921**	**130,704**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	171,436	36,111	9,000	0	0	0

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2016 (continued)

District	Somalia 2014 Total Population[1]	Somalia 2014 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	101,959	43,463	9,800	0	0	0
Cadaado	129,588	52,489	13,100	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	83,610	43,692	9,800	3,800	0	9
Ceel Dheer	109,870	53,561	10,200	11,400	0	21
Dhuusamarreeb	144,407	72,908	19,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**569,434**	**266,113**	**62,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**6**
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne	235,214	170,930	34,000	20,900	0	12
Bulo Burto	138,283	102,714	21,300	12,700	0	12
Jalalaqsi	147,189	114,503	25,800	10,200	0	9
Sub-total	**520,686**	**388,147**	**81,000**	**44,000**	**0**	**11**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	37,781	30,598	9,400	0	0	0
Balcad	212,261	164,746	59,500	2,600	0	2
Cadale	86,896	64,746	20,500	0	0	0
Jowhar	179,097	89,637	30,000	2,800	0	3
Sub-total	**516,035**	**349,727**	**119,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**1**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	238,655	152,241	41,800	0	0	0
Baraawe	74,072	48,136	8,900	8,000	0	17
Kurtunwaarey	262,315	252,212	97,800	6,400	0	3
Marka	198,301	119,144	48,000	2,600	0	2
Qoryooley	292,394	239,106	93,800	0	0	0
Sablaale	23,447	16,039	6,900	100	0	1
Wanla Weyn	113,035	56,619	13,200	0	0	0
Sub-total	**1,202,219**	**883,497**	**310,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**2**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	59,129	51,503	18,500	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	73,675	48,577	11,100	6,200	0	13
Waajid	125,521	97,108	23,200	11,500	0	12
Xudur	108,902	84,110	18,800	11,200	0	13
Sub-total	**367,227**	**281,298**	**72,000**	**29,000**	**0**	**10**
Bay						
Baydhaba	315,679	258,433	54,300	13,600	0	5
Buur Hakaba	197,198	160,236	33,200	12,600	0	8
Diinsoor	174,932	147,910	30,300	10,400	0	7
Qansax Dheere	104,373	92,737	19,200	5,700	0	6
Sub-total	**792,182**	**659,316**	**137,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**6**
Gedo						
Baardheere	177,384	129,015	27,800	600	0	0
Belet Xaawo	83,116	43,636	11,800	500	0	1
Ceel Waaq	60,046	36,930	10,000	0	0	0
Doolow	41,245	25,908	6,500	400	0	2
Garbahaarey	76,952	49,530	11,200	700	0	1
Luuq	69,660	37,515	9,100	800	0	2
Sub-total	**508,403**	**322,534**	**76,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	108,986	79,511	21,300	1,600	0	2
Jilib	174,819	146,058	35,100	6,400	0	4
Saakow/Salagle	79,116	54,110	9,100	2,700	0	5
Sub-total	**362,921**	**279,679**	**66,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**4**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	172,485	124,702	25,100	8,000	0	6
Badhaadhe	56,178	44,095	9,700	2,000	0	5
Jamaame	97,911	80,756	15,300	11,200	0	14
Kismaayo	162,733	36,293	7,600	1,400	0	4
Sub-total	**489,307**	**285,846**	**58,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**8**
Banadir	**1,650,228**	**-**	-	**-**	-	-
Grand Total	**12,281,207**	**5,993,749**	**1,515,000**	**412,000**	**15,000**	**7**

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2016

District	Somalia 2014 Total Population	Somalia 2014 Urban Population	Urban in Stressed [2]	Urban in Crisis [2]	Urban in Emergency [2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	96,885	4,243	0	0	0	0
Borama	398,609	271,045	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	100,819	6,407	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	76,951	6,127	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**673,264**	**287,822**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	176,008	73,971	0	0	0	0
Gebiley	106,914	36,917	0	0	0	0
Hargeysa	959,081	691,852	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**1,242,003**	**802,740**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer						
Burco	460,354	376,010	225,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	83,747	49,979	37,500	0	0	0
Owdweyne	101,358	22,798	17,100	0	0	0
Sheikh	75,904	34,937	26,200	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**721,363**	**483,724**	**306,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Badhan	163,888	31,974	7,200	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	99,950	26,043	5,900	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	205,318	85,119	19,200	0	0	0
Laasqoray	74,967	16,581	3,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**544,123**	**159,717**	**36,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sool						
Caynabo	59,080	19,572	13,200	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	156,438	76,498	51,600	0	0	0
Taleex	73,529	13,579	9,200	0	0	0
Xudun	38,380	11,344	7,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**327,427**	**120,993**	**82,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	15,481	4,360	2,800	0	0	0
Bossaso	469,566	394,831	256,600	0	0	0
Caluula	48,986	9,209	6,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	58,415	3,616	2,400	0	0	0
Qandala	52,111	6,792	4,400	0	0	0
Qardho	85,588	52,976	34,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**730,147**	**471,784**	**307,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	64,963	31,193	21,100	0	0	0
Eyl	81,033	8,155	5,500	0	0	0
Garoowe	246,702	99,581	54,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**392,698**	**138,929**	**81,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	389,194	270,651	82,500	0	0	0
Galdogob	79,595	41,754	11,000	0	0	0
Hobyo	115,222	13,943	3,700	0	0	0
Jariiban	81,890	25,028	6,600	0	0	0
Xarardheere	51,961	30,117	7,900	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**717,862**	**381,493**	**112,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	101,959	46,328	12,200	0	0	0
Cadaado	129,588	50,099	13,200	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	83,610	12,628	3,300	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	109,870	38,399	10,100	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	144,407	36,099	12,200	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**569,434**	**183,553**	**51,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2016 (continued)

District	Somalia 2014 Total Population	Somalia 2014 Urban Population	Urban in Stressed [2]	Urban in Crisis [2]	Urban in Emergency [2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne	235,214	31,874	6,400	6,400	0	20
Bulo Burto	138,283	25,949	0	10,400	0	40
Jalalaqsi	147,189	23,556	4,700	4,700	0	20
Sub-Total	**520,686**	**81,379**	**11,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**27**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	37,781	7,183	1,300	0	0	0
Balcad	212,261	25,295	3,800	0	0	0
Cadale	86,896	18,780	3,300	0	0	0
Jowhar	179,097	63,090	9,500	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**516,035**	**114,348**	**18,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	238,655	61,604	13,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	74,072	12,296	2,200	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	262,315	8,613	1,500	0	0	0
Marka	198,301	42,057	14,200	4,700	0	11
Qoryooley	292,394	42,398	7,400	0	0	0
Sablaale	23,447	6,658	1,200	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	113,035	42,126	7,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**1,202,219**	**215,752**	**48,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**2**
Banadir						
Banadir	1,650,228	1,280,939	832,600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**1,650,228**	**1,280,939**	**833,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	59,129	4,626	1,400	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	73,675	17,898	5,400	0	0	0
Waajid	125,521	19,413	1,900	5,800	0	30
Xudur	108,902	19,992	2,000	6,000	0	30
Sub-Total	**367,227**	**61,929**	**11,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**19**
Bay						
Baydhaba	315,679	36,576	6,400	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	197,198	25,192	1,900	0	0	0
Diinsoor	174,932	23,692	7,100	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	104,373	7,586	1,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**792,182**	**93,046**	**17,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	177,384	30,369	6,100	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	83,116	26,920	8,100	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	60,046	10,106	3,000	0	0	0
Doolow	41,245	7,559	2,300	0	0	0
Garbahaarey	76,952	18,422	5,500	0	0	0
Luuq	69,660	15,765	4,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**508,403**	**109,141**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	108,986	17,475	8,300	2,200	0	13
Jilib	174,819	20,761	9,900	2,600	0	13
Saakow/Salagle	79,116	18,006	7,700	1,800	0	10
Sub-Total	**362,921**	**56,242**	**26,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**12**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	172,485	34,783	16,500	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	56,178	11,483	5,500	0	0	0
Jamaame	97,911	10,155	4,800	0	0	0
Kismaayo	162,733	116,440	30,600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**489,307**	**172,861**	**57,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**12,327,529**	**5,216,392**	**2,026,000**	**46,000**	**0**	**1**

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones (2014)[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
Northwest Agro-pastoral	77,648	31,100	11,600	0	15
West Golis Pastoral	138,876	31,200	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	160,928	66,400	58,300	12,100	44
Sub-total	**377,452**	**129,000**	**70,000**	**12,000**	**22**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
West Golis Pastoral	139,505	31,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	40,579	16,700	14,700	3,000	44
Hawd Pastoral	100,453	15,100	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	114,136	45,700	17,100	0	15
Sub-total	**394,673**	**109,000**	**32,000**	**3,000**	**9**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	45,379	10,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	149,448	22,400	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17,052	3,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**211,879**	**36,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128,652	33,300	11,100	0	9
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	240,063	36,000	36,000	0	15
West Golis Pastoral	11,086	2,500	0	0	0
Guban	3,695	1,500	1,400	300	46
Sub-total	**383,496**	**73,000**	**49,000**	**0**	**13**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	40,928	6,100	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	159,543	35,900	12,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	1,143	300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**201,614**	**42,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**6**
Bari					
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	64,471	4,800	14,400	0	22
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127,098	32,900	11,000	0	9
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,148	2,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**198,717**	**41,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**13**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral	12,149	2,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,239	8,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	95,380	21,500	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	116,506	8,700	26,200	0	22
Sub-total	**244,274**	**41,000**	**26,000**	**0**	**11**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral	55,754	11,200	**0**	**0**	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9,210	3,700	**0**	**0**	0
Hawd Pastoral	65,740	14,800	**0**	**0**	0
Sub-total	**130,704**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral	66,425	18,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24,184	7,300	2,400	0	10
Hawd Pastoral	19,861	4,500	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	24,314	3,200	6,600	0	27
Sub-total	**134,784**	**33,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**7**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2016 (continued)

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones[1] (2014)	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral	116,182	31,900	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49,197	6,500	13,400	0	27
Hawd Pastoral	76,077	17,100	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18,346	5,500	1,800	0	10
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6,312	1,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**266,113**	**62,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**6**
Hiraan					
Hawd Pastoral	36,393	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	195,053	35,300	35,300	0	18
Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	7,900	8,500	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	29,700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**388,147**	**81,000**	**44,000**	**0**	**11**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	13,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	33,900	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	16,100	5,400	0	8
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	54,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	1,200	0	0	0
Sub-total	**349,727**	**119,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**1**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	2,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	17,300	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	230,500	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	46,000	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	14,300	17,100	0	19
Sub-total	**883,497**	**310,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**2**
Bakool					
Southern Agro-Past	120,724	32,800	10,900	0	9
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102,273	17,900	17,900	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58,301	21,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**281,298**	**72,000**	**29,000**	**0**	**10**
Bay					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402,034	90,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16,024	4,300	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241,258	42,200	42,200	0	
Sub-total	**659,316**	**137,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**6**
Gedo					
Southern Agro-Past	32,773	8,900	3,000	0	9
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196,148	53,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	51,038	4,900	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42,575	9,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**322,534**	**76,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	8,700	2,900	0	7
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	1,600	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	10,600	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	5,400	6,400	0	19
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	5,600	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	32,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	1,400	1,400	0	18
Sub-total	**279,679**	**66,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**4**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Southern Agro-Past	32,822	5,900	5,900	0	18
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	10,800	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	15,500	5,200	0	8
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	13,500	11,400	0	16
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	11,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	**285,846**	**58,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**8**
Grand Total	**5,993,749**	**1,515,000**	**412,000**	**15,000**	**7**

5.3 Factors that Determined the August-December 2016 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)		Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Score			Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Score		Food Availability			Main Food Source		
	Gu 2015	*Deyr 2015-16*	Deyr 2011/12	Gu 2012	*Baseline CSI*	*Gu* 2015	*Deyr2015-16*	*Gu* 2015	Deyr 2015-16	Gu 2016	*Gu* 2015	Deyr 2015-16	Gu 2016
Awdal	N/A	N/A	15.06	13.4	15.06	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
W.Galbeed	N/A	N/A	7.72	10.53	7.72	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Togdheer	Poor- 1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	N/A	9.95	15.93	9.95	15.86		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Sanaag	N/A	N/A	21.11	43.16	21.11	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Sool	Poor- 1% Borderline-6% Acceptable-93%	N/A	12.78	31.92	12.78	11.04		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bari	Poor- 1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	Poor- 0% Borderline-3% Acceptable-97%	12.31	13.78	12.31	30.43	19.89	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Nugaal	Poor- 0% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Poor- 1% Borderline-2% Acceptable-97%	10.19	11.39	10.19	13.18	3.15	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Mudug	N/A	N/A	12.35	17.34	12.35	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Banadir	Poor- 1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	Poor- 0% Borderline-0% Acceptable-100%	NA	35.49	35.49	14.23	11.38	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Galgaduud	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Hiiraan (Bulo Burto)	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Hiiraan (Rest)	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
M Shabelle	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
L Shabelle	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
M Juba	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
L Juba	Poor- 1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Poor- 1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	NA	NA	37.24	23.03	32.88	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Gedo	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bay	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bakool (Wajid)	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bakool (Hudur)	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bakool (Rest)	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	NA	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase

* due to improving security, increased port movement and opening of trade and investment opportunities

5.3 Factors that Determined the August - December 2016 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia (Continued)

Region	Share of Food Expenditure (%)			Share of Food Cost in the CMB			Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize or Imported rice)				Dec -15 MEB as % of:			Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security		
	***Gu* 2015** (Representative surveys in Togdheer, Sool, Bari, Nugal, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups in the rest)	***Deyr* 2015-16** (Representative surveys in Bari, Nugal, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups in the rest)	***Gu 2016*** rapid assessments among poor wealth groups	**Jul-15**	**Dec-15**	**Jul-16**	**5-Year Average (Dec)**	**Jul-12**	**Jul-15**	**Dec-15**	**5-Year Average (July)**	**Jul-15**	**Jan-16**	**Jul-15**	**Dec-15**	**Jul-16**
Awdal	N/A	N/A	75%	76%	79%	78%	7		10	12	113%	114%	99%	Low	Low	Low
W.Galbeed	N/A	N/A	68%	74%	74%	76%	7		12	12	104%	110%	105%	Low	Low	Low
Togdheer	77%	N/A	72%	83%	83%	81%	7		7	7	91%	101%	100%	Low	Low	Low
Sanaag	N/A	N/A	81%	70%	73%	73%	6		9	7	103%	104%	103%	Low	Low	Low
Sool	79%	N/A	-	77%	80%	78%	6		11	11	108%	108%	103%	Low	Low	Low
Bari	61%	58%	65%	87%	87%	87%	5		8	8	100%	103%	95%	Low	Low	Low
Nugaal	62%	59%	65%	86%	87%	90%	6		8	9	103%	110%	108%	Low	Low	Low
Mudug	N/A	N/A	76%	69%	72%	76%	4		5	5	91%	118%	109%	Medium	Medium	Low/Medium
Banadir	80%	76%	74%	67%	62%	62%	12		10	14	81%	94%	100%	Medium	Medium	Medium
Galgaduud	N/A	N/A	78%	75%	75%	77%	3		5	5	102%	121%	125%	High/ Medium	High	High
Hiiraan (Bulo Burto)	79%	74%	74%	69%	69%	72%			5	7	92%	111%	107%	High	High/Medium	High/Medium
Hiiraan (Rest)	79%	74%	74%	69%	69%	72%	10		8	9	92%	111%	107%	Medium	Medium	Medium
M Shabelle	82%	73%	73%	75%	69%	71%	6		6	10	74%	84%	100%	Medium	Medium	Medium
L Shabelle	71%	78%	76%	66%	67%	67%	10		9	14	79%	90%	100%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	Medium/ High
M Juba	89%	75%	80%	71%	69%	74%	11		10	9	90%	107%	112%	Medium	Medium	Medium/ High
L Juba	84%	81%	69%	66%	66%	68%	9		11	10	92%	109%	114%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	Medium/ High
Gedo	70%	67%	64%	71%	71%	72%	15		15	14	96%	105%	105%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	Medium/ High
Bay	74%	72%	74%	63%	65%	67%	13		16	16	94%	111%	111%	Medium/ High	Medium	Medium/ High
Bakool (Wajid)	72%	73%	76%	77%	74%	74%			2	8	96%	98%	106%	High	High	High
Bakool (Hudur)	72%	73%	76%	77%	74%	74%	4		6	8	96%	98%	106%	High	High	High
Bakool (Rest)	72%	73%	76%	77%	74%	74%	7		3	4	96%	98%	106%	High/ Medium	High/ Medium	High/ Medium

5.3 Factors that Determined the August - December 2016 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia (Continued)

Nutrition Situation Classification				Acute Food Insecurity Situation						Urban Rationale *Gu 2016* projection (% of population in IPC Phases)		
Gu 2014	*Deyr* 2014/15	*Gu* 2015	Deyr 2015-16	Rural: July 2016			Urban: July 2016		Urban: Aug - Dec 2016	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Alert	No data	No data	No data	Crisis	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal		Minimal			
Alert	No data	No data	No data	Crisis	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal		Minimal			
Alert	No data	Acceptable	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	63%		
Alert	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	23%		
Serious	Serious	Alert	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	68%		
Critical	Serious	Critical	Critical	Stressed			Stressed		Stressed	65%		
Serious	No data	Critical	Serious	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	59%		
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Minimal	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	30%		
Serious	Serious	Serious	Alert				Stressed		Stressed	65%		
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	27%		
Critical	No data	No data	No data	Stressed			Crisis		Crisis		39%	
Critical	No data	No data	No data	Stressed			Stressed		Stressed	20%	19%	
Serious	No data	No data	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Minimal		Minimal			
Critical	No data	No data	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Minimal	22%	
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	46%	12%	
Serious	Serious	Alert	Alert	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	39%		
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed		Minimal	Stressed		Stressed	27%		
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal		Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Minimal	18%	
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed			Crisis		Crisis		31%	
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed			Crisis		Crisis		30%	
No data	No data	No data	No data	Stressed			Stressed		Stressed	25%		

5.4 Factors that Determined the August-december 2016 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) Gu 2015	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) Deyr 2015 - 16	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) Gu 2016	Mean CSI: Deyr 2014/15	Mean CSI: Gu 2015	Mean CSI: Deyr 2015 - 2016	Mean CSI: Gu 2016	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Gu 2015	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Deyr 2015 - 16	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Gu 2016	Average Number of Productive and other Assets: Gu 2015	Average Number of Productive and other Assets: Deyr 2015-16	Average Number of Productive and other Assets: Gu 2016	Main Sources of Food (Milk/or Cereals): Gu 2015	Main Sources of Food (Milk/or Cereals): Deyr 2015-16
Baidoa	8.0%	5.0%	5%	14.3	46.63	25.8	41.8	Poor-12% Borderline-21% Acceptable-67%	Poor-12% Borderline-33% Acceptable-55%	Poor-7% Borderline-28% Acceptable-65%	2	2	2	Market purchase, Own production	Market purchase, Own production
Banadir	3.0%	0.0%	1%	40.8	39.93	37.0	48.6	Poor-7% Borderline-14% Acceptable-79%	Poor-0% Borderline-5% Acceptable-95%	Poor-4% Borderline-15% Acceptable-82%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing
Berbera	3.0%	6.0%	5%	37.8	23.28	22.3	18.0	Poor-6% Borderline-25% Acceptable-69%	Poor-8% Borderline-6% Acceptable-86%	Poor-41% Borderline-9% Acceptable-50%	1	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase
Bossaso	1.0%	0.0%	1%	20.8	16.42	26.1	13.8	Poor-2% Borderline-16% Acceptable-82%	Poor-1% Borderline-18% Acceptable-81%	Poor-0% Borderline-3% Acceptable-97%	1	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase
Burao	3.0%	0.0%	0%	20.9	13.31	19.0	13.7	Poor-0% Borderline-4% Acceptable-96%	Poor-1% Borderline-0% Acceptable-99%	Poor-2% Borderline-0% Acceptable-98%	2	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase, Own production
Dhusamareb	3.0%	1.0%	1%	24.5	19.71	20.5	14.6	Poor-7% Borderline-22% Acceptable-71%	Poor-3% Borderline-17% Acceptable-80%	Poor-1% Borderline-6% Acceptable-93%	1	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase, Own production
Dobley	6.0%	3.0%	3%	15.2	20.62	15.2	20.1	Poor- 5% Borderline-16% Acceptable-79%	Poor-4% Borderline-5% Acceptable-91%	Poor-4% Borderline-12% Acceptable-84%	2	2	2	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase, Borrowing
Dolow	8.0%	16.0%	6%	38.5	10.27	35.4	24.5	Poor-24% Borderline-28% Acceptable-48%	Poor-46% Borderline-23% Acceptable-31%	Poor-19% Borderline-30% Acceptable-51%	3	2	3	Market purchase, Food aid	Market purchase, Community gifts and Donations
Galkacyo	0.0%	0.0%	0%	29.4	21.36	21.0	19.1	Poor-1% Borderline-7% Acceptable-92%	Poor-1% Borderline-15% Acceptable-84%	Poor-1% Borderline-5% Acceptable-94%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase
Garowe	2.0%	0.0%	1%	10.9	9.82	9.7	5.3	Poor-1% Borderline-0% Acceptable-99%	Poor-0% Borderline-3% Acceptable-97%	Poor-1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase
Hargeisa	2.0%	4.0%	4%	31.3	14.87	20.7	12.3	Poor-6% Borderline-28% Acceptable-66%	Poor-8% Borderline-8% Acceptable-84%	Poor-16% Borderline-6% Acceptable-78%	1	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase
Kismayo	2.0%	4.0%	6%	22.8	32.88	43.8	24.9	Poor-11% Borderline-10% Acceptable-79%	Poor-11% Borderline-9% Acceptable-80%	Poor-2% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase
Qardho	10.0%	1.0%	0%	43.4	25.08	22.1	15.3	Poor-4% Borderline-25% Acceptable-71%	Poor-7% Borderline-41% Acceptable-52%	Poor-1% Borderline-7% Acceptable-92%	1	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing

5.4 Factors that Determined the August-December 2016 IPC in IDP Settlements (Continued)

Settlement	Main Sources of Food (Milk/ or Cereals): Gu 2016	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Gu 2015	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Deyr 2015-16	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Gu 2016	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Gu 2015	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Deyr 2015-16	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Gu 2016	% of HHs with access to safe water: Gu 2015	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr 2015-16	% of HHs with access to safe water: Gu 2016	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu 2015	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr 2015-16	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu 2016	Mortality (CDR): Gu 2015	Mortality (CDR): Deyr 2015-16	Mortality (CDR): Gu 2016	Urban IPC Area Phase Classifications: (July 2016)	IDP IPC Phase: July 2016)	IDP IPC Phase: (Projected: Aug-Dec 2016)
Baidoa	Market purchase, Own production	63.5%	65%	67%	74.0%	78.0%	81.0%	44.9%	69.7%	64%	Critical	Serious	18.0%	Serious	Acceptable	0.25%	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Banadir	Market purchase	67.1%	62%	62%	84.6%	87.0%	87.0%	100.0%	99.7%	74%	Serious	Serious	14.7%	Serious	Acceptable	0.33%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	Market purchase	74.2%	74%	76%	82.4%	78.0%	79.0%	91.7%	100.0%	100%	Alert	Alert	19.5%	Alert	Acceptable	0.47%	Minimal	Emergency	Emergency
Bossaso	Market purchase	87.3%	87%	87%	76.1%	76.0%	67.0%	41.2%	37.5%	27%	Serious	Critical	19.8%	Alert	Acceptable	0.21%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Burao	Market purchase	82.6%	83%	81%	79.0%	78.0%	81.0%	98.0%	100.0%	97%	Alert	Alert	7.0%	Alert	Acceptable	0.05%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamareb	Market purchase, Own production	75.3%	75%	77%	75.3%	81.0%	78.0%	93.5%	100.0%	100%	Serious	Serious	10.1%	Serious	Acceptable	0.08%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dobley	Market purchase, Borrowing	70.5%	66%	68%	79.7%	83.0%	78.0%	97.3%	100.0%	100%	Critical	Serious	17.7%	Critical	Alert	0.60%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dolow	Market purchase, Food aid	70.5%	71%	72%	76.3%	77.0%	76.0%	93.6%	99.6%	100%	Critical	Critical	21.8%	Serious	Acceptable	0.42%	Stressed	Emergency	Emergency
Galkacyo	Market purchase	68.7%	72%	76%	80.3%	75.0%	73.0%	99.4%	99.0%	100%	Critical	Critical	16.9%	Acceptable	Acceptable	0.08%	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Garowe	Market purchase	85.9%	87%	90%	59.9%	73.0%	63.0%	99.3%	99.6%	88%	Critical	Critical	20.0%	Alert	Acceptable	0.40%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Hargeisa	Market purchase	74.2%	74%	76%	79.8%	82.0%	82.0%	99.2%	99.6%	100%	Serious	Serious	11.9%	Alert	Acceptable	0.25%	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Kismayo	Market purchase, Own production	66.5%	66%	68%	80.7%	81.0%	79.0%	62.1%	49.8%	68%	Serious	Alert	14.5%	Alert	Acceptable	0.49%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Qardho	Market purchase, Food aid	87.3%	87%	87%	72.3%	70.0%	71.0%	88.5%	78.1%	99%	Serious	Serious	12.6%	Alert	Acceptable	0.35%	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis

5.5 IDP Survey Data Collection Points

Zone	Region	Towns	livelihood	Data collection Procedure
North SlSh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisha, Berbera	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SlSh	Togdheer	Burao	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso, Qardo	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh/Central	Mudug	Galkayo	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
Central	Galgaduud	Dusamareb	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Bay	Baidoa	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Gedo	Dolow	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Dobley	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Banadir	Mogadishu	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey

5.6 Factors that Determined the IPC phase classification in the projection Aug-Dec 2016 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

5.6.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland pastoral livelihood zone		Riverine Pump irrigation livelihood zone		Southern Agropastoral /Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral livelihood zones	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2016	Average to poor (PET 3 to 2)		Average to poor (PET 3 to 2)			Average to poor (PET 3 to 2)
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2016	average		average			Below average
Gu cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* crop PWA (1995 - 2015)	NA			Below average (63% PWA)		Below average (63% PWA)
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		2 months			1 months
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2016, July 2015- July 2016 and July 5yr average (2011 - 2015)	NA		Maintained 5-yr average	Decreased from January 2016 and July 2015	Maintained 5-yr average	Decreased from January 2016 and July 2015
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2016, July 2015 – July 2016 and July 5yr average (2011 - 2015)		Decreased compared to all three comparison periods		Decreased compared to all three comparison periods		Decreased compared to all three comparison periods
Indicators	**Southern Inland pastoral livelihood zone**		**Riverine Pump irrigation livelihood zone**		**Southern Agropastoral /Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral livelihood zones**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- July '16 and levels compared to Baseline	At baseline level except cattle		At baseline level except cattle		At baseline level except cattle	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till *Dec* '16 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend		NA		Increasing trend	
Trend of debt level from last Gu' (July.'15)	Decreased		Decreased			Increasing↑ trend
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Feb- July '16)		↑3% (SoSh 2 480 244)		↑3% (SoSh 2 480 244)		↑3% (SoSh 2 480 244)
Nutrition status (Jul '16 and change from Dec'15)		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical
Mortality (Jul '16)		North Gedo CDR=0.21		CDR=0.26		NA
Deyr 2016/17 seasonal rains projection	Near to below normal		Near to below normal		Near to below normal	
Other income opportunities expected	Sustained income from livestock sales and livestock products		Cash crop production and off season production average			decreased income from livestock sales and livestock products

5.6 Factors that Determined the IPC phase classification in the projection Aug-Dec 2016 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland pastoral livelihood zone		Riverine Pump irrigation livelihood zone		Southern Agropastoral /Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral livelihood zones	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'16)	Substantial in the North Gedo		High Dolow & Luq	Low access other districts (Bardhere & Burdhubo/Garbaharey		Low access

5.6.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pastoral		Juba Gravity Irrigation (Riverine)		JUBA-Sorghum High Potential, SAP Southern Rainfed maize	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Minimal (IPC Phase 1): Adequate to meet food consumption requirement IPC phase 1		Minimal (IPC Phase 1): Adequate to meet food consumption requirement IPC phase 1			Stressed (IPC Phase 2): Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Stressed (IPC Phase 2): Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement
Livestock condition (PET Score) July 2016	PET 3-4			PET 2-3		NA		PET 2-3
Milk production average	Average			Below-Average	N/A		Average	
GU 2016 cereal crop production level as % of GU 2016 PWA (1995-2015)	NA		N/A		Projected Gu plus off season harvest 41% of PWA 65% of Gu 5years average	Actual Gu 2016 11% of PWA & 18% of Gu 5 years average	S.HP AP 116% of GU 5years average	S.HP AP:53% of PWA Southern rain fed agropastoral:26% of PWA 56% of gu 5years average SAP: Crop failure
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Deyr*	NA		NA		One Months		Sorghum High potential:2 months	Southern rain fed agro pastoral: One months
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Change July 2016 to July'15, five years average (2011- 2015)		NA		NA		8kg in Jyly'16:67% of July'15, 73% of 5-years average↓	**SAP:** stable of 5-years av **South Rained maize: stable of 5-years av**	↓**Sorgh HP**: 7 kg July'16 70% of July'15, 64% of 5-years average **SAP:** 6kg July'16 75% of July'15, **South Rainfed maize**: 12kg 80% of July'15↓
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July 2016	Increasing;		Increasing		N/A	N/A	Increasing	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2016 and levels compared to baseline	Increasing			Decrease but at Baseline	N/A	N/A		Decrease but near baseline for all agropastorals
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr*, i.e. December 2015 to June 2016)	Stable			Increasing slightly		increasing		increasing
CMB change (% change from Jan to				Lower Juba:July'16		Lower Juba:July'16		Lower Juba:July'16 2,394,585 SoSh 14%
July 2016)				2,394,585 SoSh 14% increase Middle Juba: July'16 2,302,500 SoSh; 12%increase)		2,394,585 SoSh 14% increase Middle Juba: July'16 2,302,500 SoSh; 12%increase		increase Middle Juba: July'16 2,302,500 SoSh; 12%increase
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from December 2013)	Not available		Not available		Not available		Not available	
Mortality (July 2014)	N/A		N/A	--	N/A	--	N/A	--
Deyr 2016-17 seasonal rains projection		Below average		Below average		Below average		Below average
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug-Dec 16)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	**Minimal (IPC Phase 1) Bay:**Adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Stressed (IPC Phase 2) Bakool:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Minimal (IPC Phase 1)** Adequate to meet food consumption requirement, without a typical coping strategies.			**Stressed (IPC Phase 2) Bay/ Bakool:** Minimally adequate(2100 kcal/ppd) and unstable food consumption requirements		**Stressed (IPC Phase 2)** Minimally adequate(2100 kcal/ppd) and unstable food consumption requirements
Livestock condition (PET score) Dec'2015	PET (3-4)		PET score(3)		PET score 3)		PET score (:3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2016	Average		Average		Average		Average	
*Gu' 20*16 cereal crop production level as % of *GU* PWA (1995-2015)	NA			50% of PWA in Bay		50% of PWA in Bay & 57% of PWA Bakool		57% of PWA in Bakool
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu'	NA			1-2months		I month		0
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Change Feb'16-Jul'16, Jul'15-	NA			42% ,21% and 8% lower than 6months, a		42% ,21% and 8% lower than 6months, a year ago and		33% ,27% and 11% lower than 6months, a year ago and

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Jul16 and Jul' 5yr average (2011-2016)				year ago and 5-yrs average		5-yrs average		5-yrs average
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Feb'- July 2016, July 2015 – July 2016 and Jul''16- 5yr average (2011-2015)	↑ From Feb'16; Jul'16 and Five year average.			↓ From Jul'15; Dec'14 and Five-year averages		↓ From Jul'15; Dec'14 and Five-year averages		↓ From Jul'15; Dec'14 and Five-year averages
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Feb'- Dec 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing at BL		↑Increasing Above BL		↑Increasing Above BL	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till August 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing Above BL		↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing Above BL		↑ increasing Above BL	
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Deyr'15- Gu' 2016)	↓2% ($83-81).		↓ 8% ($59-54)		stable($ 133)		↓ 12% ($82-72)	
CMB change (% change from Feb to July 2016)		↑5% (from 2 205 975 to 2 324 938 sosh)		↑17% (from1 680 700 to 1 965 500		**For Bay:** ↑17% (from1 680		↑5% (from 2 205 975 to 2 324 938 sosh)

5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
				sosh))		700 to 1 965 500 sosh) **For Bakool : ↑5%** (from 2 205 975 to 2 324 938 sosh)		
Nutrition status (from Feb'16 to Jul''16)		Deteriorated from serious to Critical		Sustained		***Bay -– Sustained Critical; Bakool -*** *Insufficient Data to make nutrition Phase classification;*		No Data Available
Mortality (July 2014)		CDR= 0.42(0.19)		CDR = 0.42(0.19-0.93)		CDR = 0.42(0.19-0.93)		CDR= 0.42(0.19)
Deyr 16/17 seasonal rains projection		Below average		Below average		Below average		Below average
Other income opportunities expected	NA			Other crop production: below average			NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb - Dec 2016)	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food	However, very limited or lack of access is	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in
Indicators	**Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
	access, safety net and livelihood protection	both regions	access, safety net and livelihood protection	reported in both regions	access, safety net and livelihood protection	both regions	food access, safety net and livelihood protection	both regions

5.6.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Factors that determined the IPC phase classification in August- December 2016

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Shabelle Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral Livelihood Zone		Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Minimal (IPC Phase 1) Adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Minimal (IPC Phase 1) **Lshab:** Adequate to meet food consumption requirement.	Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Mshab**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement.	Minimal (IPC Phase 1) **Cowpea Belt:** Adequate to meet food consumption requirements.	Stressed (IPC Phase 2) **Coastal Deeh:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement.		Stressed (IPC Phase 2) Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement.
Livestock condition (PET score) Dec'2015	PET (3-4)		PET score(3)		PET score(3)		PET score (:3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2016	Average		Average		Average		Average	
*Gu' 20*16 cereal crop production level as % of *GU* PWA (1995-2015)	NA			**LShab**:55% of PWA **Mshab**:60% PWA		Complete crop failure in Cowpea belt.		**LShab:**55% of PWA **Mshab**:60 % PWA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu'	NA			2-3months		0 month(Purchase)		
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Change Feb'16-Jul'16, Jul'15- Jul16 and Jul' 5yr average (2011-2016)	NA		**Mshab** 25%↑ on a year ago and 5 year average **Lshab**:25%↑ on 5 year average	**Mshab**: 41%%↓ from Feb'16, **Lshab**:23% lower than 6 months ago		42%, 21% and 8% lower than 6months, a year ago and 5-yrs average	**Mshab:** 5yrs stable. **Lshab**: 9%,50% above all comparison periods respectively	**Mshab:** 43% , 20% lower than 6 months and a year ago

5.6.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Change Feb'16-Jul'16, Jul'15- Jul16 and Jul' 5yr average (2011-2016)	NA		**Mshab** 25%↑ on a year ago and 5 year average **Lshab**:25%↑ on 5 year average	**Mshab**: 41%%↓ from Feb'16, **Lshab**:23% lower than 6 months ago		42%, 21% and 8% lower than 6months, a year ago and 5-yrs average	**Mshab:** 5yrs stable. **Lshab**: 9%,50% above all comparison periods respectively	**Mshab:** 43% , 20% lower than 6 months and a year ago
Indicators	**Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Shabelle Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones**		**Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
	From Jul'16 and Five year average		average		year average			
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Feb'- Dec 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing at BL		Lshab: ↑Increasing	↓Bl for coastal Deeh	↑Increasing Above BL	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till August 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing Above BL		↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing Above BL	Mshab: ↓ Bline for coastal Deeh Lshab:	↑ increasing Above BL	
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Deyr'15- Gu' 2016)								
CMB change (% change from Feb to July 2016)		**Mshab:**↑10% (from 1 611 935 to 1 779 020 sosh) **Lshab:** ↑5% (from 1 689 077 to 1 781 288 sosh)		**Mshab:**↑10% (from 1 611 935 to 1 779 020 sosh) **Lshab:** ↑5% (from 1 689 077 to 1 781 288 sosh)		**Mshab:**↑10% (from 1 611 935 to 1779020 sosh) **Lshab:** ↑5% (from 1 689 077 to 1 781 288 sosh)		**Mshab:**↑10% (from 1 611 935 to 1 779 020 sosh) **Lshab:** ↑5% (from 1 689 077 to 1 781 288 sosh)
Nutrition status (from Feb'16 to Jul''16)	No sufficient data			Sustained serious	No recent data			Shabelle riverine :Sustained serious. But southern Rainfed maize AP: No sufficient data
Mortality (July 2014)				CDR: 0.32(0.18-0.58)	No data			CDR:0. 0.34(0.20-0.57)
Deyr 16/17 seasonal rains projection		Below average		Below average		Below average		Below average
Other income opportunities expected	NA			Other crop production: below average			NA	

Indicators	**Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Shabelle Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral Livelihood Zone**		**Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones**		**Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Projected humanitarian support (Feb - Dec 2016)	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions

5.6.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	**Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods**		**Hawd pastoral livelihoods**		**Riverine pump irrigatio**		**Southern Agropastoral**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement			Highly inadequate to meet food consumption
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2015	PET 3		PET 3		PET 3			PET : 2
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	average to near average at HH level and for sale		average to near average at HH level and for sale		Average to near average at HH level			Below average at HH level and for sale
GU 2016 cereal crop production level as % of *GU* PWA (1995-2015)	NA		NA			9%(100MT)		30% (500MT)
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal *GU*	NA		NA		0- 1 months			(0 -1) months
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July,15 - July16, Febry – July 2016 and 5yr average (2011-2015)	-		NA		↑ 29% and 50% compared a year ago and July five-year average	July 16↓33% than January 2016 – from 13 kg to 9 kg		↓33% (9-6kg) compared to July'15-July'16 and ↓25% in 5yrs average and ↓54% in July to Jan.16 *(Halgen SILMS*

5.6.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine pump irrigatio		Southern Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July 15 –July'16, Febru 2016 – July 2016 and 5yr average (2011-2015)		↓12% compared to July'15 –July'16 ↓18% in last six months (Febr'16) and ↓23% in 5yrs averages (Belet- weyn market)		↓**12**% compared to July'15 – July'16 ↓18% in last six months (Febr'16) and ↓23% in 5yrs averages (Belet- weyn market)		`	But ↑21% than last year July 2015*(Halgen SILMS)*	↓ 24% and 16% compared to January and July five years average *(Halgen SILMS)*
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan - June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing above BL		increasing at baseline level		NA		Increasing trend Above BL	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing above BL		Inceasing trend above baseline level		NA		Increasing trend Above BL	
Trend of debt level since last *GU* (Jan. 2016)	↔16%($43 - 50)		↓36% **(** $110-70)			↑30% (US$100 - 130)	↓21%($ 153- -126)	
CMB change (% change from Jan to July 2016)		↑**7**% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑**7**% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑**7**% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑**7**% (2 130,000 SoSh)
Nutrition status July 2016 and change from July 2015)	**Critical ↔**			**Critical ↔**		**Critical ↔**		**Critical ↔**
Mortality (July 2016)	**NA**		**CDR= 0.32**			**CDR= 0.42**		**NA**
Deyr 2016seasonal rains projection		Below Normal		Below Normal		Below Normal		Below Normal
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		Bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (August-Dec 2016)	Planned humanitarian	Extremely limited acess	Planned humanitarian		Planned humanitarian	Extremely limited acess	Planned humanitarian	Extremely limited acess
Indicators	**Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods**		**Hawd pastoral livelihoods**		**Riverine pump irrigatio**		**Southern Agropastoral**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
	intervention		intervention		intervention		intervention	

5.6.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Addun Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Cowpea Belt		Coastal Deeh	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement			Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirement	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	PET 3		PET 3		PET 3		PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2016	Average		Average		Below Average		Average	
GU 2016 cereal crop production level as % of *GU* PWA (1995-2015)	N/A		N/A			Crop failure	N/A	
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal *GU*	N/A		N/A			Lack of cereal stocks	N/A	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals (red sorghum): change July'15 –July'16, Jan-July16 – July 2016 and 5yr average (2011-2015)	Increased from Five year average	Decreased for Six-months and annual	Increased from Five year average	Decrease d for Six-months and annual	Increased from Five year average	Decreased for Six-months and annual	Increased from Five year average	Decreased for Six-months and annual
ToT local quality goat to Rice: change July 15 –July'16, Jan-Jul'16 and 5yr July average (2011-2015)		Decrease from all three periods of comparison		Decrease from all three periods of comparis on		Decrease from all three periods of comparison		Decrease from all three periods of comparison
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan -June 2016	Increased trend		Increasing trend		Increased trend	Below baseline	Increasing trend	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2016 and levels	Near baseline		Near baseline		Below Baseline		Above baseline	

5.6.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Addun Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Cowpea Belt		Coastal Deeh	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
compared to Baseline								
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* 2015	Derceased trend		Decreased trens			Increased trend	Decreased trend	
CMB change (% change from Feb to July 2016)		↑19% (3 016 771 SoSh)		↑19% (3 016 771 SoSh)		↑19% (3 016 771 SoSh)		↑19% (3 016 771 SoSh)
Nutrition status July 2016 and change from *Deyr*'15		***Serious*** *detriorated from Alert*		**Critical** deteriorated from *Serious*		***Critical*** deteriorated from *Alert*		**Critical** Sustained
Mortality (July 2016)	CDR= 0.13		CDR= 0.35		**CDR= 0.07**		**CDR= 0.97**	
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Below averagel		Below averagel		Below average		Below average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income form livestock during Hajj period		Increased income form livestock during Hajj period		Income from honey sales		Increased income form livestock during Hajj period	
Projected humanitarian support (August-December 2016)	There is planned humanitarian intervetions (Food access and safety net)	With limited access	There is planned humanitarian intervetions (Food access	With limited access	There is planned humanitarian intervetions (Food access and safety net)	With very limted access	There is planned humanitarian intervetions (Food access and safety	With very limited access

5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

	Pastoral Livelihood Zones Hawd, Addun, Northern Inland Pastorals, East Golis and Coastal *Deeh Pastorals*	
Indicators	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	**Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in Hawd:** Adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in NIP:** Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirement **Stressed (IPC Phase 2): Rest of the Livelihood Zones**: Borderline Adequate to meet food consumption requirement
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2016	PET Score 3-4 for Hawd and Addun	Most animals in northern Inland Pastoral zone, East Golis and Coastal Deeh are mixed with below average to average (2-3)
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average for most livelihoods in Nugal and North Mudug	Poor in all Bari livelihood zones
Cereal crop production level as % of *GU* PWA (1995-2015)	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Deyr*	NA	NA
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Rice change July 2015 –July 2016, Jan 2016-June 2016 and 5yr average (2011-2015)	Higher 33% than 5-year average	Decreased by 11% from past months and last year
ToT local quality goat to cereals: Rice change July 2015 –July 2016, Jan 2016-July 2016 and 5yr average (2011-2015)		Decreased trend from Six-month, annual and Five year average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Hawd, Addun, East Golis and Coastal livelihoods are either near or above baseline	Below baseline For NIP
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend for most livelihood zones	Below Baseline –Decreasing trend for NIP Livelihood
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* 2016	Decreased trend for Hawd and NIP	:Increased trend for Addun, EastGolis and Coastal Deeh
CMB change (% change from Jan to July 2016)		4 068 406 So.Sh in July 2016; ↑1%

5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Nutrition status July 2016 and trend from Jan 2016		Addun: Serious deteriorated from Alert Hawd: Critical deteriorated from Serious NIP: Serious deteriorated from Alert Coastal Deeh; Sustained Serious
Mortality (July 2016)	Addun CDR: 0.11 Coastal Deeh CDR: 0.15 NIP CDR: 0.15	Hawd CDR:0.32:
Deyr 2016 seasonal rains projection		Below average rainfall
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock during Hajj period	Reduced income from frankincense (Maydi) in East Golis and fishing in Coastal Deeh
		because of negative impact of Yemen conflict.
Projected humanitarian support (July-December 2016)	Planned humanitarian intervention for implementation	

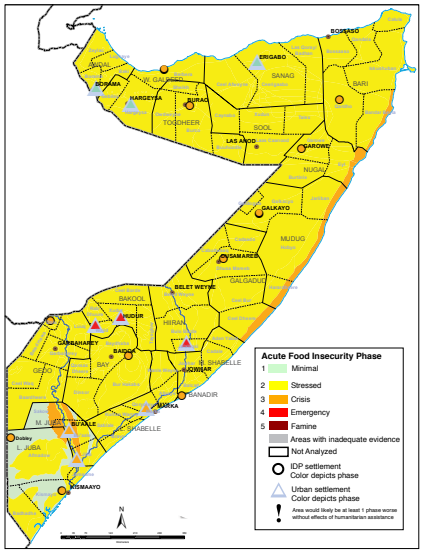
5.6.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	**NW-Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, NIP, WestGolis,Guban and EastGolis**		**Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	• Hawd: Adequate to meet food consumption requirement; • NIP, East and West Golis: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption:	Guban: Inadequate to meet food consumption requirement	Togdheer AP: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement NWAP: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2016	Average (PET Score:3)	--	Average (PET Score:3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2016	Average in Hawd, WestGolis and EastGolis	Poor in Guban and NIP of Sanaag:	Average in Togdheer AP	Low in NWAP
Gu /*Karan* cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* crop PET (2011-2015)	NA		Above average: 196% of PET (2011-2015)	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: White sorghum change January-July 2016, July 2015 – July 2016 and July 5yr average (2011-2015)	NA			Decreased from all three periods of comparison
ToT local quality goat to cereals: Rice change -Jan 2016, July 2016 – July 2015-July2016 and July 5yr average (2011-2015)		Decreased from all three periods of comparison		Decreased from all three periods of comparison
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-June2016 and levels compared to Baseline		Decreased trend below baseline in all livelihoods--		Decreased trend below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Hawd: sustained and EastGolis above baseline	increased trend below baseline (Guban.NIP and WestGolis)		Increased trend Below baseline
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA	--	2 months for Togdheer AP; Increased cereal stocks for NWAP as from Oct16	Lack of stocks for NWAP until October 2016
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (December 2015)	Decreased trend in WestGolis	Increased trend in other pastoral livelihoods		Increased trend in all livelihoods
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from July 2015 to Dec 2015)		↑1% (991,573(SlSh); ↑3% (4,805,988:So.Sh)	;	↑1% (991,573(SlSh) (SlSh)
Nutrition status (July2016and change from December 2015)		Guban ↔ **Critical**, WestGolis ↔: ***Serious***, Hawd, NIP **Serious** ↓from Alert		***Serious***↓ from *Alert*
Mortality (July 2016)	WestGolis: CDR=:0.21 Guban: CDR 1.43	--	NWAP: CDR= **0.52** Togdheer AP:CDR: **0.52**	--
Indicators	**NW-Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, NIP, WestGolis,Guban and EastGolis**		**Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones**	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
	Hawd:0.0 NIP : **CDR:** 0.15			
*Deyr*2016 seasonal rains projection	Below average	--	Below average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period	Decreased income from frankincense in East Golis	Increased income from farm labour during crop harvest Between November and December 2016	
Projected humanitarian support (August – December 2016)	There is planned humanitarian interventions (Food access and safety net) with normal access	--	There is planned humanitarian interventions (Food access and safety net)with normal access	

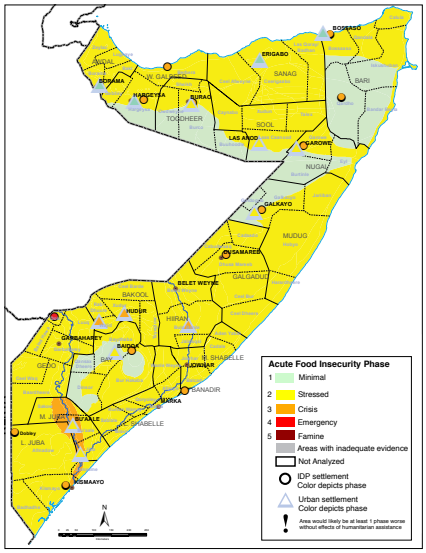
5.7 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

5.7.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs (Combined)

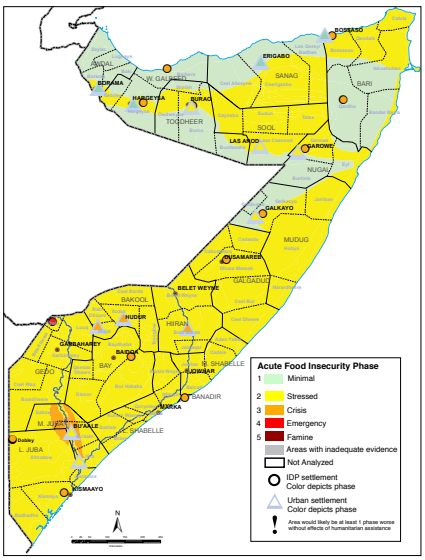
Post *Gu* 2014 (Aug-Dec 2014)



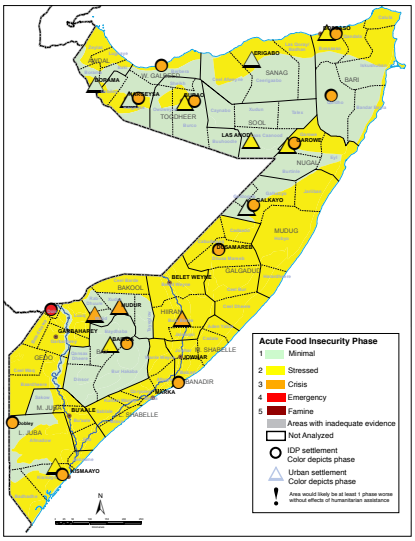
Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Jan 2015)



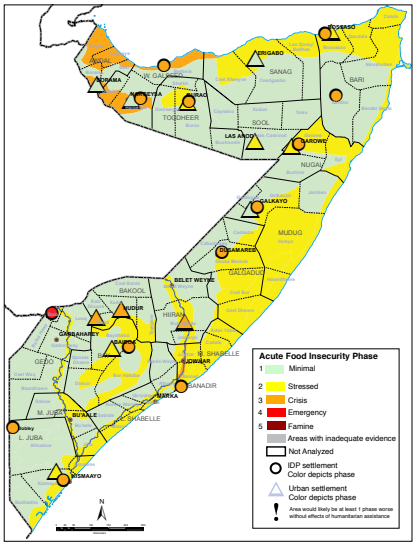
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Feb-Jun 2015)



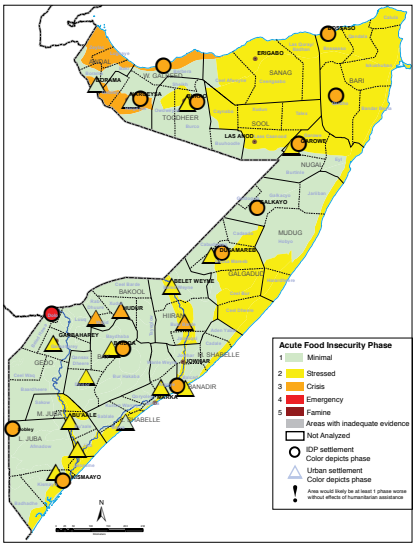
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2015 (July 2015)



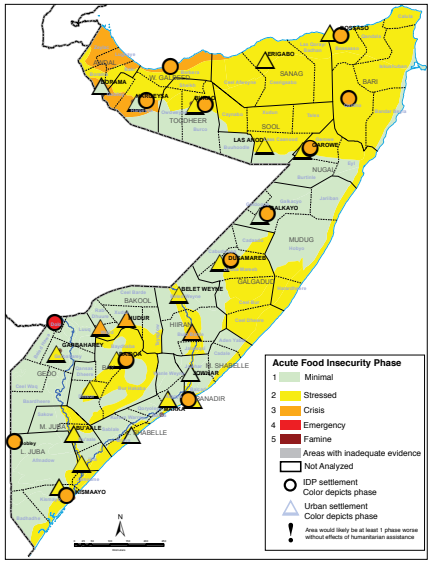
Post *Gu* 2015 (Aug-Dec 2015)



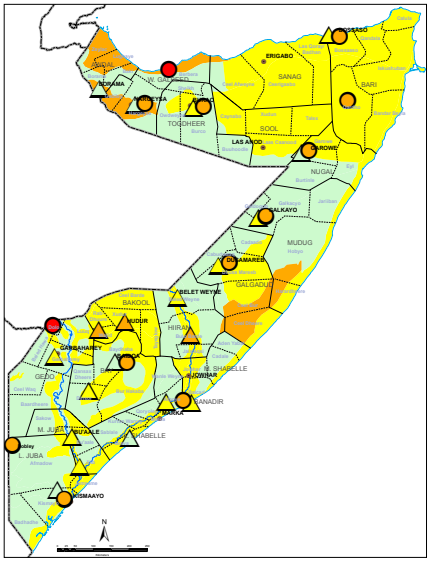
Post *Deyr* 2015/16 (Jan 2016)



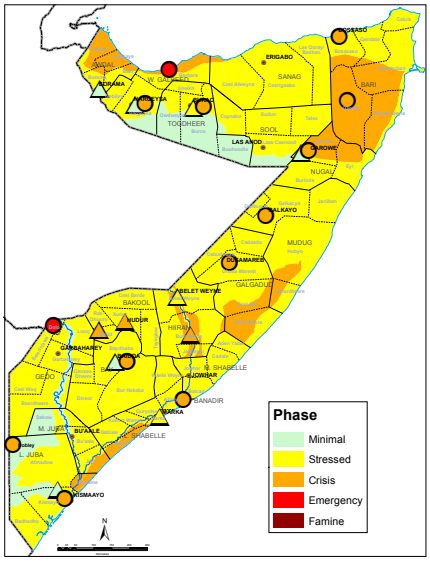
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2015/16 (Feb-Jun 2016)



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2016 (July 2016)



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2016 (Aug-Dec 2016)



5.8 Background of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The IPC was first developed in 2004 by the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), which was renamed as FSNAU in 2009. 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 further development and use of the IPC. This partnership included the following agencies: FAO, WFP, USAID-funded FEWS NET, Oxfam GB, CARE, SCF-UK/US, and the JRC 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 October 2012, a revised IPC Version 2.0 was released, which introduced 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).

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 *Gui*de 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 *Gui*delines 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 21: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

Phase Name and Description		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 22: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification

		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-T erm 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

5.9 Post *Gu* 2016 Assessment, Analysis and Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	Jul. 13-14, 2016	Training & Planning with Partners: · Galkaayo (Central Teams) · Garowe (Northeast Teams), · Mogadishu for southern teams (Shabelle Teams) · Baidoa (Bay Team) · Dhobley (Juba Team) · Dolow (Gedo Team) · Beletweyn (Hiran Team) · Hargeysa (Northwest Teams) · Finalization of Regional Travel Itineraries
Fieldwork	Jul. 15-25, 2016	· Fieldwork within rural areas of each region · Fieldwork in IDP settlements
Regional Analysis Meetings · Hargeisa (for Northwest and Southern Regions) · Garowe (Central, Hiran, Northeast)	July- 8 August 4 2016	· Compilation of the assesment data & analysis · Submission of Deliverables: o IPC Analysis worksheet & IPC Map o Preparation of regional/ sector powerpoint presentations o Draft Technical Series Report
All Team Analysis workshop	6- 11 August 2016	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Aug. 19 and 25, 2016	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Aug. 18, 2016	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Garowe Mogadishu	Aug. 31, 2016 Aug. 31, 2016 Aug. 31, 2016	Presentations to the Government
Post-*Gu* 2016 presentation of findings in	Sept. 20, 2016	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	Sept. 20, 2016	FSNAU Technical Release
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Oct 24, 2016	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Oct 19, 2016	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2016 Assessment and/or Analysis

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.

Number of people who participated in Food Security Field Work and Regional Analysis Workshop

World Food Programme (WFP)-4

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)-1

Technical Partners-3(FEWSNET)

Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGO) -20

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO)-12

Government Institutions and Focal Points -44

Locally Recruited Enumerators-28

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-25

Total Participants Food Security Field Work and Regional Analysis Workshop -137

Region	UN	Technical Partners	INGOs	LNGOs	Government Ministries and Institutions	Locally Recruited Enumerators
Hiran	1		2	1		2
Bay		1	1	4	1	2
Bakool			1	3	1	3
Gedo	1		1			2
Central	1				2	1
L Shabelle					4	6
M Shabelle					5	4
L Juba			1	1		4
M Juba			1	1		4
North East	1	1	6		4	
North West	1	1	7	2	4	
Total	**5**	**3**	**20**	**12**	**44**	**28**

Partners who participated in the All Team Workshop

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)-1

African Development Solutions (ADESO)-2

Fewsnet Ethiopia-1

World Food Programme (WFP)-5

Government Institutions and Focal Points-11

ACTED-2

Somali Red Crescent Society-1

WASDA-1

Save the children-1

World vision-1

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-24

Total All Team Workshop Participants-50

Total Food Security Field work, Regional Analysis and All Team Workshop Participants-187

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2016 Assessment and/or Analysis continued

UN Organizations

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

Technical Partners

1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

Government Ministries and Institutions

1. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
2. Ministry of Interior Puntland(MOI)
3. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
4. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
5. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
6. Ministry of Water Somaliland
7. Ministry of Livestock Federal Government of Somalia
8. Ministry of Agriculture Federal Government of Somalia
9. Ministry of Planning Federal Government of Somalia
10. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)
11. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)
12. Disaster Management Agency(DMA)

Government Focal Points

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Puntland(MOAI)
2. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resources (PSAWEN)
3. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
4. Ministry of Interior Puntland(MOI)
5. Ministry of Livestock Puntland(MOL)
6. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration Puntland(MOPIC)
7. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
8. Ministry of Fisheries/Marine Resources Somaliland
9. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
10. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
11. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
12. Ministry of Health Somaliland
13. Ministry of Enjoyment and Rural Development Somaliland
14. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
15. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Somaliland

National Institutions Focal Points

1. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)
2. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2016 Assessment and/or Analysis continued

International NGOs

1. OXFAM International
2. World Vision
3. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
4. Save the Children
5. African Development Solutions(ADESO)
6. Solidarities International(SI)
7. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development(ACTED)
8. Relief International(RI)
9. Cooperazione E Sviluppo(CESVI)
10. CARE international

Local NGOs

1. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization(HAVOYOCO)
2. Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization(READO)
3. Action sustainability and Improvement Programme(ASIP)
4. Shabelle Foundation
5. German Agro-Action

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-11

Number of Agencies-6

Agency	Number of People
Technical Partners(FEWSNET)	2
INGO	1
Ministry of Agriculture/ FGS	2
Ministry of Agriculture/Somaliland	2
WFP	1
UNOCHA	1
Food Cluster	2
Total	11

Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-13

Number of Agencies-9

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	3
INGO	6
Technical Partners(FEWSNET)	1
UNCEF	1
WFP	1
Ministry of Health/FGS	1
Total	13

5.11 Post Gu 2016 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*

GU 2016 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	**881**	**850**	R=3
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**1287**	**1172**	R=3
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, Adado, parts of Hara -dhere Dhusamareb, South Galka'ayo and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**539**	**506**	R=3
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	Partially access (Belet -weyn and Mataban districts)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access Beleweyn and Matabaan districts	**89**	**87**	R=2
M. Shabelle	Partially access (Jowhar/Mahday and Balad Districts)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access for Jowhar and Balad districts	**134**	**106**	R=2
L. Shabelle	Partially access (Wanla- weyn and Afgie districts)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of Wanla-weyn, and Afgoye	**194**	**161**	R=2
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**375**	**348**	R=1
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**100**	**100**	R=1
Gedo	Partially access (Rural villages of the north Gedo)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**392**	**380**	R=1
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**127**	**83**	R=1
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**437**	**405**	R=1
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	**616**	**597**	R=3

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.

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