Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis

Post *Gu* 2015

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FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods

Technical Partners

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEWS NET · World Food Programme · JRC · unicef · SWALIM

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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.

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Federal Government of Somalia
- Disaster Management Agency (DMA)
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Range

Puntland
- Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MOAI)
- Ministry of Interior (MOI)
- Ministry of planning (MOPIC)
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MOEWT)
- Ministry of Livestock (MOL)
- Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA)

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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

Latest findings from a joint countrywide seasonal assessment by Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and partners, indicate that 855 000 people across Somalia will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through December 2015. This figure represents a 17 percent increase over the estimate for February to June 2015. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute 68 percent of the total number of people in in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), followed by rural (25 percent) and urban (7 percent) populations. Approximately 2.3 million additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through December 2015.

An estimated 214 700 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (39 700 of them severely malnourished) based on prevalence results from 39 nutrition surveys conducted from May to July 2015 by the FSNAU and partners. The number of acutely and severely malnourished children is likely to increase to 343 400 and 63 400, respectively, through the end of the year (incidence). The severely malnourished face a high risk of morbidity and death. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dhobley currently face a nutrition emergency as the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has nearly doubled (from 11 percent in *Deyr* 2014/15 to 20.7 percent in *Gu* 2015) and is accompanied by Critical levels of Crude Death Rate-CDR (>1/10 000/day). IDPs in Dollow have had further deterioration in their nutrition situation since December 2014 with an increase in Critical levels of GAM (from 21.6 percent to 26.4 percent) along with an increase in both Crude Death Rates and Under-five Death Rates.

The 2015 *Gu* season (April-June) rains started on time but ended early, in May, in most regions. Mostly as a result of early cessation of the rains in the main cropping areas of southern Somalia, overall cereal production, including off-season production expected in September, was 25 percent below the long-term average (1995-2014). In the Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone, poor rainfall contributed to low production prospects, with the 2015 *Gu-Karan* cereal harvest (October-November) estimated at only 37 percent of the five-year average for 2010-2014. In the nearby Guban Pastoral livelihood zone, drought conditions have contributed to a severe water shortage and unusual livestock deaths. In most pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones, livestock production and reproduction has continued to improve, contributing to improved food security outcomes. Further improvements are expected a result of better livestock performance in the forthcoming *Deyr* season.

El Niño is expected to bring much heavier rain than normal to central and southern Somalia from October to December, and flooding is very likely. This would have a negative impact on the food security of some riverine populations. Above average to average *Deyr* (October-December) rains are expected to lead to substantial improvement in food security conditions across most pastoral livelihood zones in central and southern Somalia. In northern pastoral areas, *Deyr* rains are expected to be below average to average, resulting in a moderate improvement in food security.

Populations in **Emergency** and **Crisis** (IPC Phases 4 and 3) need urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished between now and December 2015. Populations experiencing acute food security Stressed (IPC Phase 2) remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4).

Areas and Populations of Concern

Populations in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are priorities for food security and livelihoods support programming. They are found in large proportions (10 percent or more of total regional population) in the following regions: Banadir (42 percent), South Mudug (21 percent), Bari (21 percent), Awdal (13 percent), Lower Juba (13 percent), Woqooyi Galbeed (11 percent), and North Mudug (10 percent). Other priority groups include poor and vulnerable urban populations in the South that have been affected by trade disruption due to insurgent activities in Bulo Burto (Hiran Region) and Hudur and Wajid (Bakool Region).

Malnutrition rates are considered Critical when, GAM ≥ 15% or ≥ 10.7% of children have mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) below 12.5 cm. The following livelihood zones and population groups have Critical levels of malnutrition and are priorities for nutrition programming:

- Pastoral, Agropastoral, and Riverine populations and Dollow IDPs in Gedo Region;
- Beletweyne and Mataban Districts in Hiran Region;
- Baidoa IDPs in Bay Region;
- Dhobley IDPs in Lower Juba Region;
- Garowe IDPs in Nugaal Region;
- Galkayo IDPs in Mudug Region; and
- Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood zones of Mudug and Galgadud Regions.

In the drought-affected Guban Pastoral livelihood zone, acute food security **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) will prevail. More livestock deaths are expected until the start of *Deyr* rains in October, which bring run-off water from the adjacent highlands and Hays rains which start in December in the livelihood itself.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Current), July 2015

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural 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	305,455	112,091	193,364	0	38,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	491,869	208,476	0	41,000	1,000	0	13,000	40,000	0	0	4,000	8
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	113,000	45,000	0	1,000	0	25,000	1,000	0	0	7
Sanaag	270,367	58,909	209,321	0	46,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sool	150,277	39,484	110,613	36,000	17,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	74,000	52,000	6,000	4,000	0	50,000	2,000	0	2,000	16
Nugaal	145,341	54,981	90,244	22,000	14,000	3,000	1,000	0	4,000	1,000	0	0	4
North Mudug	217,307	69,940	105,893	10,000	11,000	1,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	10
Sub-total	2,559,025	1,130,309	1,384,809	255,000	264,000	11,000	8,000	31,000	141,000	4,000	0	6,000	7
Central													0
South Mudug	132,792	29,021	144,430	3,000	36,000	1,000	0	6,000	22,000	0	0	0	21
Galgaduud	330,057	63,870	266,087	18,000	66,000	0	0	6,000	3,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	462,849	92,891	410,517	21,000	102,000	1,000	0	12,000	25,000	0	0	0	8
South													0
Hiraan	329,811	70,333	259,478	19,000	84,000	0	7,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	3
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	119,261	395,640	28,000	116,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	2
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	159,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	16,000	37,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	29,000	56,000	3,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	3,000	3
Gedo	328,378	83,795	244,583	28,000	61,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	2,000	2
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	26,000	46,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	1
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	94,000	53,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	26,000	1,000	0	2,000	11
Sub-total	3,579,597	813,775	2,765,822	293,000	612,000	4,000	23,000	29,000	45,000	3,000	0	7,000	3
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	757,000	-	14,000	18,000	-	323,000	9,000	-	32,000	42
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,938,158	4,561,148	1,326,000	978,000	30,000	49,000	72,000	534,000	16,000	0	45,000	10

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	**65,000**	**1**	**9%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**72,000**	**1**	**10%**
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**617,000**	**8**	**-**
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	**579,000**	**8**	**81%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**716,000**	**10**	**100%**
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso,Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projected), August-December 2015

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural 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	305,455	112,091	193,364	0	48,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	13
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	491,869	208,476	0	50,000	1,000	0	35,000	40,000	0	0	4,000	11
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	113,000	45,000	0	1,000	0	25,000	1,000	0	0	7
Sanaag	270,367	58,909	209,321	0	33,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	0	0	5
Sool	150,277	39,484	110,613	36,000	17,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	74,000	32,000	6,000	4,000	20,000	50,000	2,000	0	2,000	21
Nugaal	145,341	54,981	90,244	22,000	14,000	3,000	1,000	0	4,000	1,000	0	0	4
North Mudug	217,307	69,940	105,893	10,000	11,000	1,000	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	10
Sub-total	2,559,025	1,130,309	1,384,809	255,000	250,000	11,000	8,000	109,000	141,000	4,000	0	6,000	10
Central													0
South Mudug	132,792	29,021	144,430	3,000	30,000	1,000	0	6,000	22,000	0	0	0	21
Galgaduud	330,057	63,870	266,087	18,000	50,000	0	0	8,000	3,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	462,849	92,891	410,517	21,000	80,000	1,000	0	14,000	25,000	0	0	0	8
South													0
Hiraan	329,811	70,333	259,478	19,000	61,000	0	7,000	3,000	0	2,000	0	0	4
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	119,261	395,640	37,000	91,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	5
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	141,000	0	0	23,000	0	0	0	0	3
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	16,000	43,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	31,000	94,000	3,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	3,000	3
Gedo	328,378	83,795	244,583	22,000	51,000	0	0	4,000	5,000	0	0	2,000	3
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	26,000	42,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	5
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	97,000	46,000	1,000	1,000	21,000	26,000	1,000	0	2,000	13
Sub-total	3,579,597	813,775	2,765,822	301,000	569,000	4,000	23,000	88,000	45,000	3,000	0	7,000	5
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	757,000	-	14,000	18,000	-	323,000	9,000	-	32,000	42
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,938,158	4,561,148	1,334,000	899,000	30,000	49,000	211,000	534,000	16,000	0	45,000	11

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	**65,000**	**1**	**8%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**211,000**	**3**	**25%**
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**617,000**	**8**	**-**
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	**579,000**	**8**	**68%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**855,000**	**11**	**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 3: Breakdown of Rural Population in Crisis and Emergency by Livelihoods and Region, August-December 2015

Livelihoods

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis and Emergency as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,878,400	397,000	88,000	0	88,000	42
Pastoral	2,062,012	343,000	46,000	0	46,000	22
Riverine	620,736	159,000	77,000	0	77,000	36
Grand Total	**4,561,148**	**899,000**	**211,000**	**0**	**211,000**	**100**

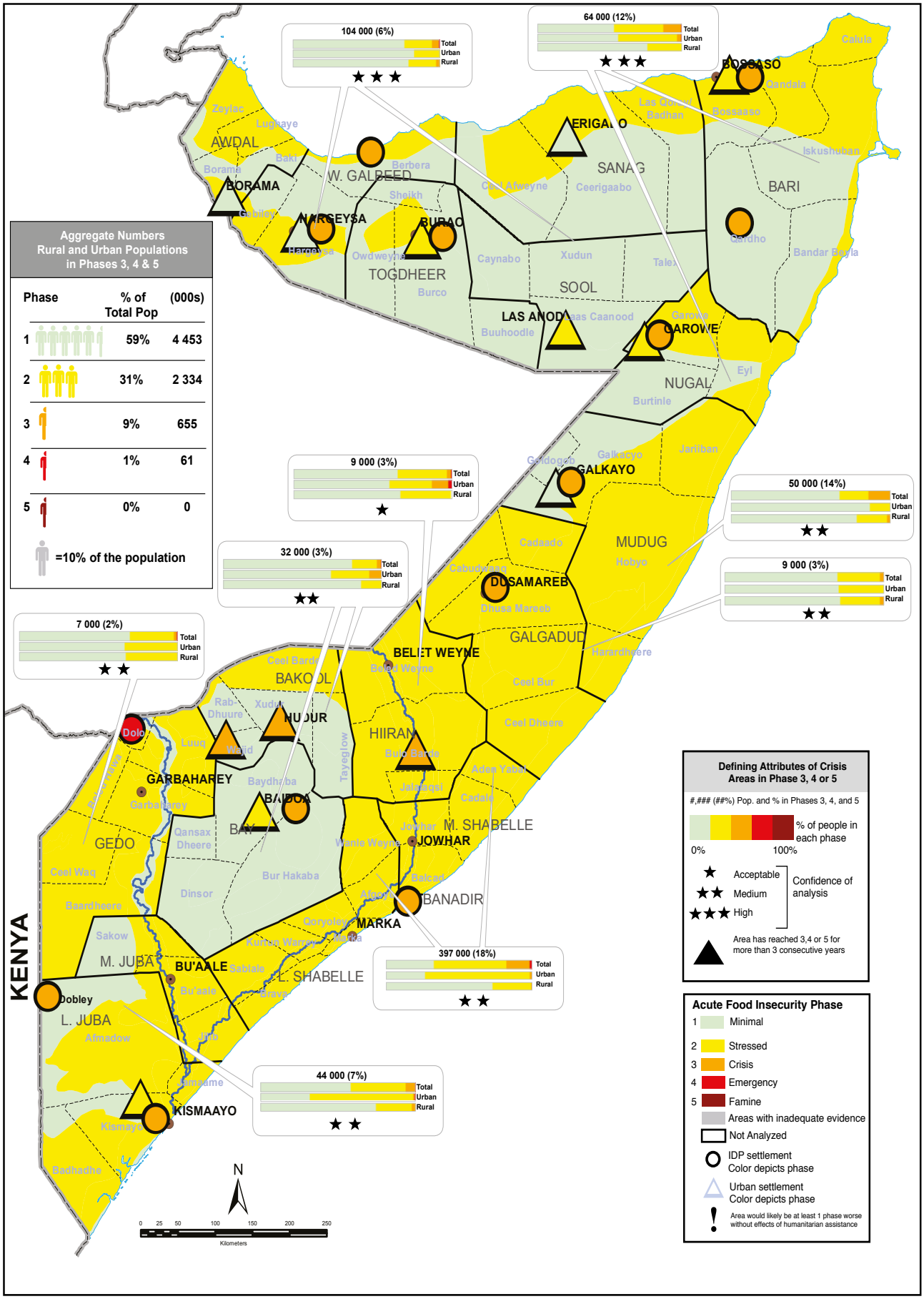
Rural

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis and Emergency as% of Total
Central	680,156	516,410	91,000	14,000	0	14,000	7
North East	512,979	278,249	46,000	20,000	0	20,000	9
South	4,480,780	2,765,822	569,000	88,000	0	88,000	42
North West	1,828,739	1,000,667	193,000	89,000	0	89,000	42
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,561,148**	**899,000**	**211,000**	**0**	**211,000**	**100**

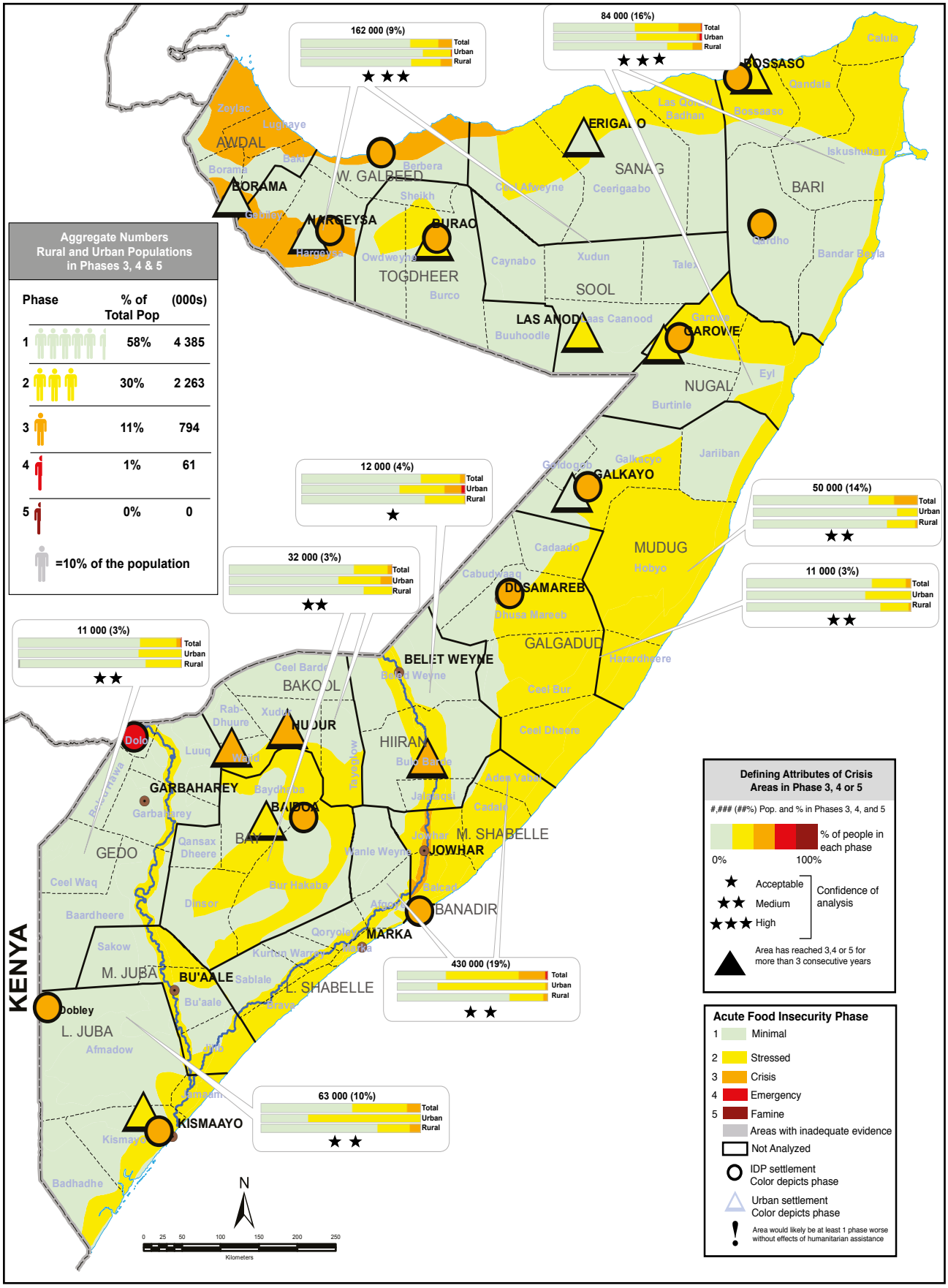
Urban

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis and Emergency as% of Total
Central	680,156	162,831	31,000	0	0	0	0
North East	512,979	234,614	96,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	12
South	3,579,597	813,775	301,000	23,000	3,000	26,000	40
North West	1,828,739	825,755	149,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	6
Banadir	901,183	901,183	757,000	18,000	9,000	27,000	42
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,938,158**	**1,334,000**	**49,000**	**16,000**	**65,000**	**100**

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Current) July 2015



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, August-December 2015



2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides findings of the post-*Gu* 2015 season food security situation analysis for July 2015 as well as projections for the period August to December 2015. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Gu* seasonal rains (April – June 2015) 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.

Gu 2015 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by FSNAU food security and nutrition field analysts with the support of 630 field enumerators/ supervisors and 1 112 community guides; in collaboration with 124 staff from different agencies and organizations, including United Nations (UN) agencies (7), various government ministries (30), national institutions (4), local NGOs (16) and international NGOs (5). The assessment also engaged 16 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (3), WFP (1), Food Security cluster (6), European Union Joint Research Centre (1) ,Ministry of Health of Somaliland (1), Ministry of Health of Puntland (2) and Ministry of Health of South-Central (2).

In the lead up to the post-*Gu* 2015 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the first week of June 2015 for the initial indications of *Gu* 2015 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as on overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Gu* 2015 season early warning was released on 26th June 2015. FSNAU also carried out regular monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 48 main markets and 51 rural markets on a monthly basis from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Gu* 2015 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 2015 *Food Security Assessment Planning*

The post-*Gu* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 4, 2015. 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 July 8-9, 2015 in Hargeisa, Garowe, 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 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) 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 10-23, 2015. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from May to June 2015. 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 representative household surveys in Togdheer, Sool, Nugal, Bari, Banadir and Kismayo; other urban areas in southern Somalia were 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 3 404 IDP household questionnaires and 3 172 urban household questionnaires were completed through representative surveys using digital pen technology and 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: 524 from agricultural livelihoods, 817 from pastoral livelihoods and 150 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 39 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 13 635 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, 13 209 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* 2015 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website, http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series.

Food Security Analysis

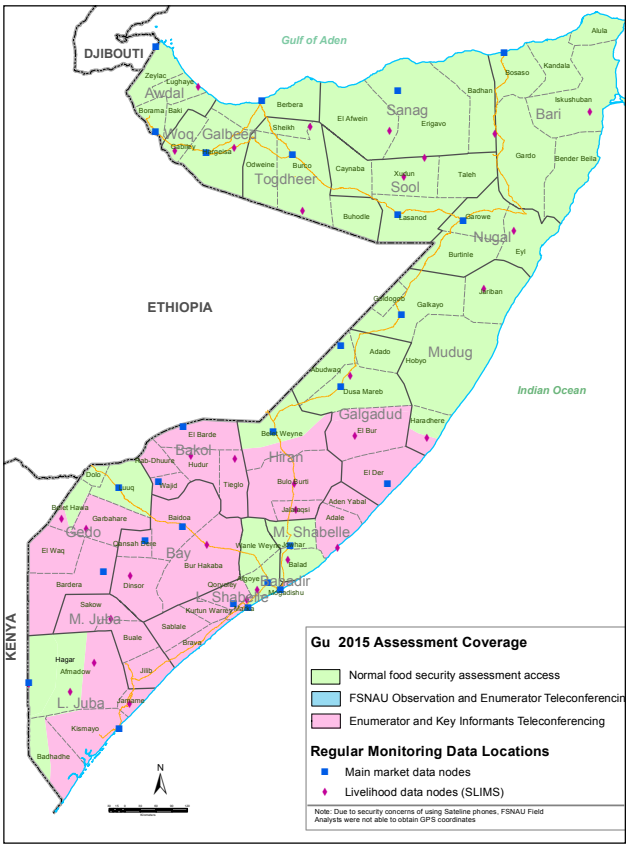
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe on July 31- August 6, 2015. The nation-wide (All Team) Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa on August 8-15, 2015. This Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to do current (July 2015) and projected (August-December 2015) 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 19, 2015 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on August 24, 2015. The post-*Gu* 2015 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on August 30, 2015 in Mogadishu. The analysis outcomes of Northwest and Northeast regions were presented to the respective governments on August 30, 2015 in Hargeisa and August 31, 2015 in Garowe. The post-*Gu* 2015 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on August 31, 2015 in Nairobi. The findings of the assesment were also communicated during press briefing held on August 31, 2015 in Nairobi and Mogadishu. This was followed by the FSNAU/FEWSNET Technical Release issued on the same day.

The post-Gu 2015 assessment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.

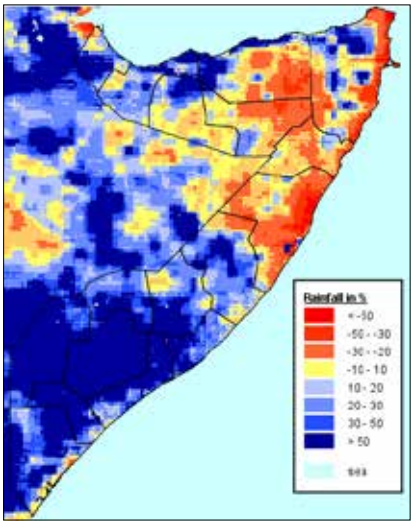
Map 3: Somalia *Gu* 2015 Assessment Field Coverage



3. SECTORS

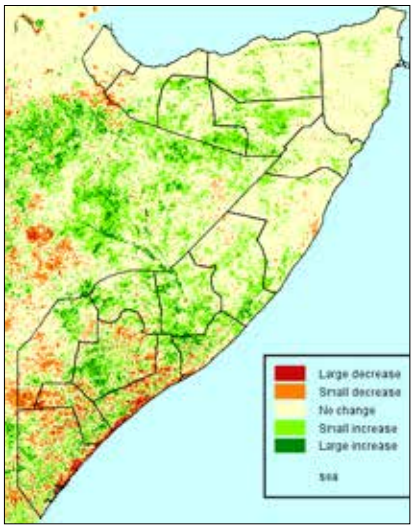
3.1 CLIMATE

Map 4: FEWS-USGS Seasonal RFE April-June Anomalies (mm)



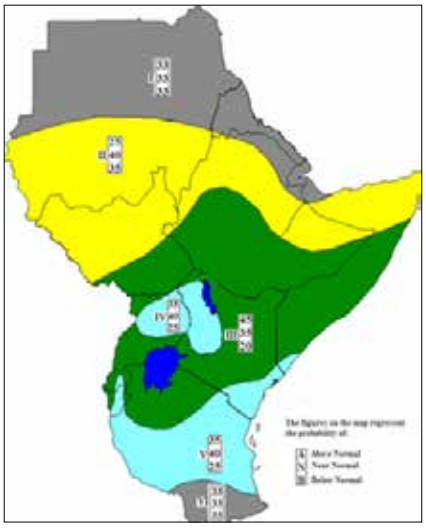
SOURCE: NOAA/FEWS-NET and JRC

Map 5: E-MODIS NDVI June 2015



SOURCE: NOAA/FEWS-NET and JRC

Map 6: ICPAC/GHACOF Forecast: October-December 2015



SOURCE: ICPAC

Overall *Gu* 2015 cumulative rainfall was largely average to above average in most parts of the country. The rains performed normally in terms of amount and spatial coverage over the southern and central Somalia and some parts in the North. However, in Northwest Agropastoral and Guban Pastoral livelihood zones of the Northwest, parts of Bari, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, and some parts of the Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) in Sanaag experienced below average rainfall during April to June. *Gu* season started early, from late March to early-April with typical distribution and intensity in most parts of the South and Central and some parts of North, including Hawd and NIP livelihood zones (Map 4).

The rains have ended early, in early May 2015, in some parts of the North and in most southern and central regions with the exception of parts of Northwest and localized areas in Bari, Juba and Bay regions where moderate showers precipitated through June 2015. Hagaa rains were below average in July in parts of Lower and Middle Juba as well as in Lower and Middle Shabelle, while moderate showers fell in August. River overflow was reported in May 2015 in parts of Jowhar district and localized areas of Balad in Middle Shabelle, which submersed significant cropping land. Below average Karan rains (July-August) fell in West-Golis Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions.

The satellite-derived eMODIS Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) indicates that vegetation vigour has improved in the month of June in most parts of the country. However, still large decrease of vegetation is still depicted in Awdal, some parts of Bari, Bay, Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions as well as in the pockets of Central, which is mainly attributed to below average Gu rainfall (Map 5).

According to the 41st Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (24 to 25thof August 2015) there is an increased likelihood of above normal to normal October to December Deyr rainfall performance in South/Central Somalia. However, northern regions (Awdal, Bari, Nugal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer and Waqoyi Galbeed) are likely to receive near normal to below normal rains during the mentioned period (Map 6). The risk of flooding is likely to be high in Juba and Shabelle river basins since both the upper Shabelle and Juba rivers catchment in Ethiopian highlands as well as southern Somalia are forecasted to receive above normal to normal rainfall. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) climate forecasters now favour a strong El Niño event during the October through January time period. The likelihood for El Niño occurrence is over 90 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.

3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

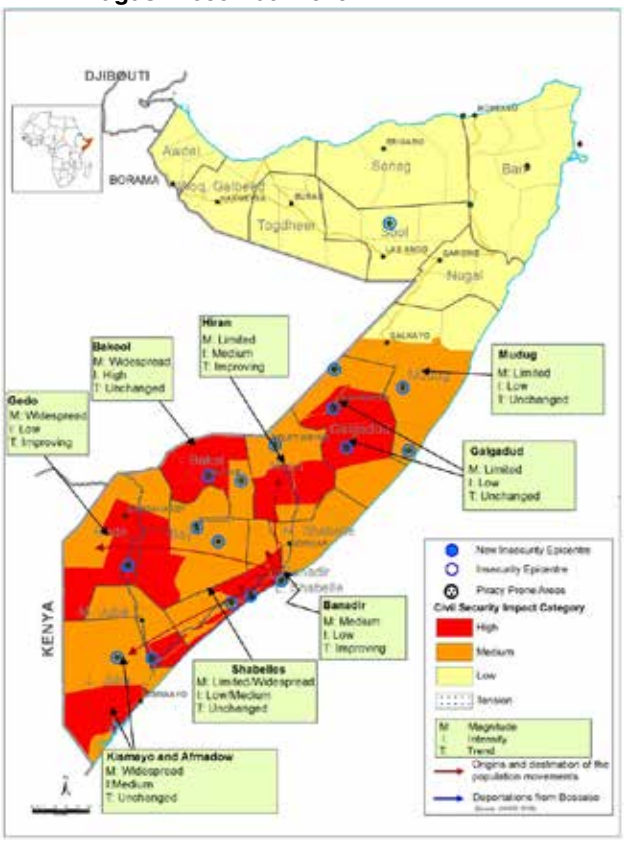
Between January and July 2015, civil insecurity in most regions of southern and central Somalia had medium to high impact on lives and livelihoods of Somali people. Insurgency attacks and clan conflicts (resource-based or revenge related) resulted in losses of human lives and properties. Violence in the "high impact" areas included targeted attack on prominent individuals, armed confrontations between insurgents and the Federal Government of Somalia supported by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and organized deadly suicide attacks. 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. Additionally, the conflict between Ahlu Sunnah (armed group in central Somalia) and Gal-Mudug state resulted in confrontations in Dusamareb and Guricel. On the other hand, sporadic inter-clan conflicts in Abudwak district (Xerale/Balambale) have diffused due to mediation efforts by elders (Map 7).

The effects of trade embargo imposed by insurgents in the areas recovered by the governments in the Southern regions of Bakool (Wajid and Hudur), Bay (Qansahdhere), Gedo (Bardhere and Burdhubo) and Hiran (Bulo-Burte) have relatively eased. Prices of essential staple commodities in these areas have stabilized due to food aid delivered to the affected areas through an organized military convoy (Bulo-Burte); improved seasonal cereal harvest; opening up of secondary supply routes (in Hudur through El-Barde) and adjustments made by local traders to bring food to the areas, including a use of donkey carts and medium size trucks. Recent military offensive (July 2015) in Bardhere of Gedo region and Qansahdhere and Dinsor in Bay and parts of Rabdure and Tieglow district in Bakool had limited impact on trade routes and livelihoods activities (Source: Protection Cluster Report_MO3-040815-7th of Ju2015).

In July 2015, the UNHCR for Somalia estimated a total of 1 106 751 IDPs, around 4 208 refugees and 9 560 registered asylum seekers in Somalia (Source: http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197). Between May and July 2015, about 46 000 Somalis were displaced internally due to various reasons, of which the major reasons included: insecurity due to military offensive (24%); other types of insecurity (40%); evictions (12%); cross border movements (7%); clan conflicts and lack of livelihoods (5% each) and various other reasons (7%) [Figure 1].

In the most likely scenario, further military offensives by the Government of Somalia supported by AMISOM forces are likely in almost all southern regions to end the siege along the major supply routes and to improve security at rural villages. On the other hand, there are possibilities for new

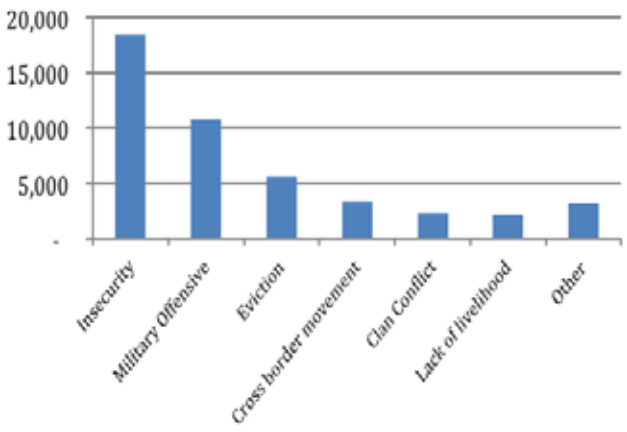
Map 7: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, August-December 2015



military advances by the Government of Somalia to current strongholds of the insurgents in Middle Juba (Sakow, Buale, Jilib), Lower Juba (Jamame) and Lower Shabelle (Sablaale).

According to UN OCHA mid-year monitoring review of the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, an estimated 658 000 Somalis or over 23 percent of the 2.8 million target beneficiaries were assisted and protected through various activities. (Source: UNOCHA, July 2015 Humanitarian Bulletin; http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/150820_Somalia%20Humanitarian%20Bulletin_August%20final.pdf).

Figure 1: Monthly Population Displacement by Main Reason for Displacement (May-July 2015)



3.3 AGRICULTURE

In southern Somalia, the total area planted under cereal crops in *Gu* 2015 (including off-season) is estimated at 267 000 hectares. Maize accounts for 62 percent of the total cropped area, while the rest was planted under sorghum. However, only 78 percent (209 000 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 and weed infestations; higher prices of agricultural inputs.

The *Gu* cereal (maize & sorghum) production in southern Somalia is estimated at 96 100 tonnes, which is 26 percent below the *Gu* post-war average (PWA) cereal production (1995-2014) and near the five-year average levels (97%) [Figure 3]. Maize accounts for about 64 percent (61 700 tonnes) of the total cereal production and sorghum contributes 36 percent (34 400 tonnes). Additionally, 1 050 tonnes of rice and 3 900 tonnes of off-season maize are expected in September-October in irrigated areas of Juba, Gedo and Middle Shabelle regions. This will bring a total cereal production of Gu plus off-season harvest to 100 000 tonnes. The regions with the lowest *Gu* harvest include Lower Juba (23% of PWA), Hiran (55% of PWA), Middle Shabelle (66% of PWA) and Middle Juba (67% of PWA).

Figure 2: Trends in Area Harvested, *Gu* Season (1995-2015) in Southern Somalia

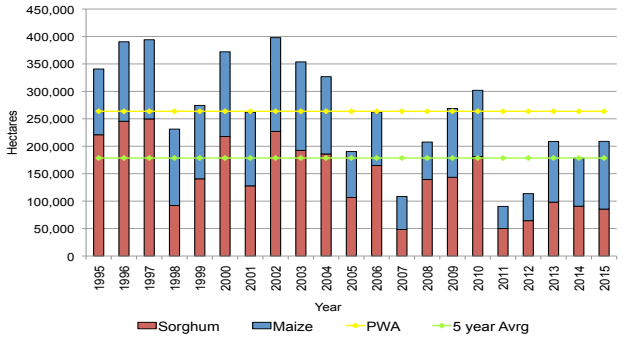
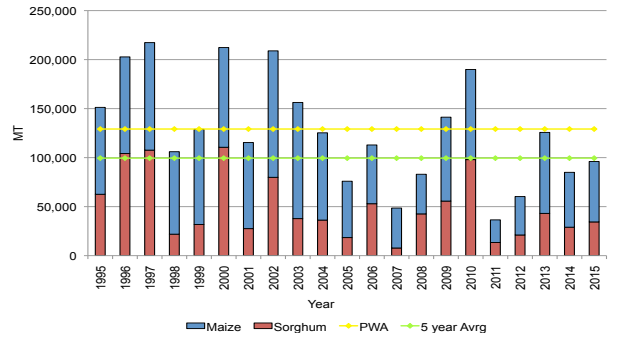


Figure 3: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2015) in Southern Regions



Regional differences in cereal production levels have been recorded during the FSNAU/ partner *Gu* 2015 seasonal assessment, as shown in Figure 4. The bulk of the *Gu* 2015 cereal harvest of southern Somalia comes from Lower Shabelle region (45%), followed by Bay (30%) and Middle Shabelle (10%) regions. However, Lower Shabelle's contribution to the overall *Gu* cereal production (45%) of southern Somalia is considerably reduced compared to previous *Gu* seasons because of poor seasonal performance and ongoing conflicts. In *Gu* 2015, cereal production from this region is estimated at 43 400 tonnes, representing 76 percent of the *Gu* PWA and 104 percent of the five-year average production of the region (Table 4). The reduction is largely driven by declines in maize harvests in Barawe, Merka and Qoryoley districts, on account of erratic rains in Southern rain-fed Agropastoral livelihood of these districts, water stress due to early rain cession and insecurity that disrupted cropping activities. This shortfall had significant impact on the overall *Gu* cereal harvest estimates in southern Somalia.

The *Gu* cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest is also lower in Bay region, estimated at 28 700 tonnes, which represents 84 percent of the *Gu* PWA (1995-2014) and is equivalent to the five-year average (2010-2014). The decline in cereal harvest is attributed to pest and weed infestation and water stress as well as increased cultivation of sesame in this *Gu* season. In Middle Shabelle, the cereal harvest is estimated at 9 800 tonnes (6 500 tonnes of maize and 3 300 tonnes of sorghum), which is well below average levels (66% PWA and 69% of the five-year average). The decline is due to significant damage to standing crops caused by floods in riverine areas of Jowhar (5 000 ha) and Mahadey (1 600 – 1 700 ha). The floods were exacerbated by weak river embankments and artificial river breakages, especially in the lower reaches of the Shabelle River during *Gu* rains. However, these areas are likely to receive off-season crops between September and October after recessional cultivation of maize, sesame and cash crops in flooded farms.

Dry spell due to early rain cessations, high cost of inputs and adverse effects of ongoing conflicts are the main factors resulted in reduced cereal production in Hiran region (55% of PWA; 155% of five-year average). *Gu* cereal harvest was poor (23% of PWA) in Lower Juba (1 100 tonnes) and below average (67% of PWA) in Middle Juba (5 600 tonnes). Juba regions (Lower and Middle Juba) account for about eight percent of the maize production 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 improvement from off-season maize (1 400 tonnes) and sesame harvests expected in riverine areas by the end of September 2015, of which 83 percent will be collected from Lower 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* 2015 rainy season. Nevertheless, the expected harvest is still below average (81% PWA) although higher

(13%) than the five-year average. In addition, the off-season maize (830 tonnes) is foreseen to be collected in riverine areas of the region in September-October this year. In Bakool, timely and favorable *Gu* rains provided sufficient moisture for the development of sorghum and maize crops. Accordingly, total cereal production is estimated at 1 800 tonnes, which is near average (98% PWA) and exceeds both the five-year average as well as *Gu* 2014 levels. Other factors that contributed to average crop production in Bakool include expansion of planted areas and increased engagement of IDP returnees in *Gu* cultivation.

Table 4: *Gu* 2015 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Gu 2015 Production in Tonnes			Gu 2015 as % of Gu 2014	Gu 2015 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2014)	Gu 2015 as % of five-year average (2010-2014)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	200	1 600	1 800	179%	98%	109%
Bay	8 600	20 100	28 700	134%	84%	100%
Gedo	2 000	2 000	4 000	91%	81%	113%
Hiran	400	1 300	1 700	172%	55%	155%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	3 800	1 800	5 600	135%	67%	97%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1 000	100	1 100	78%	23%	38%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	6 500	3 300	9 800	102%	66%	69%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	39 200	4 200	43 400	103%	76%	104%
***Gu* 2015 Total**	**61 700**	**34 400**	**96 100**	**113%**	**74%**	**97%**

Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Gu* 2015, Southern Somalia

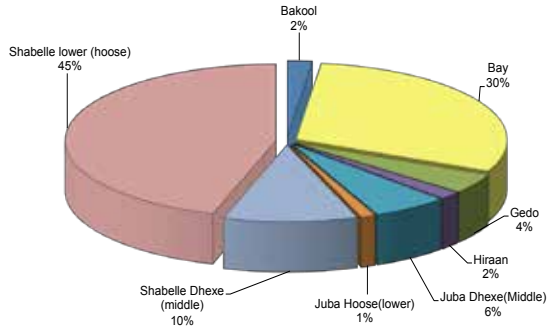
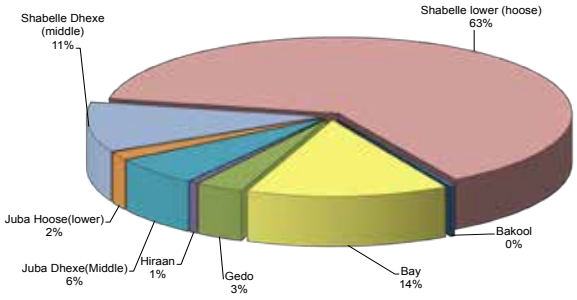


Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Maize Production Gu 2015, Southern Somalia



Below average March to May rainfall compromised crop performance for *Gu/Karan* 2015 season in agropastoral livelihoods in the Northwest. The estimates indicate that out of 52 200 hectares planted in this season only 19 300 hectares are expected to be harvested. The largest production deficits occurred in the W.Galbeed and Awdal regions. Based on early estimates, the *Gu-Karan* cereal harvest in these regions is expected to amount to 11 000 tonnes, which is 37 percent of the average harvest of the past five years (2010-2014) [Table 5 and Figure 6]. Current estimates of the *Gu-Karan* harvest are based on the crop establishment in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions assessed in July 2015. In Togdheer region, no cereal harvest was collected in the *Gu* season. Furthermore, *Karan* rains that started in early August were below average, which had an adverse impact on established sorghum (white) crops in some areas, while maize had failed due to water stress in *Gu* season. Similarly, cash crop outputs are also expected to be lower.

Figure 6: *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2015) - Northwest

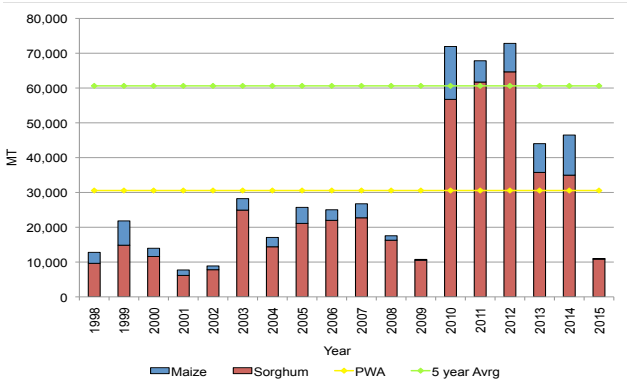


Table 5: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production

Regions	Gu/Karan 2015 Production in tonnes			Gu-Karan 2015 as % of Gu-Karan 2014	Gu-Karan 2015 as % of average (2010-2014)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	0	1 900	1 900	26%	33%
Woqooyi Galbeed	0	8 700	8 700	47%	38%
Togdheer	0	400	400	-	38%
Gu 2015 Total	**0**	**11 000**	**11 000**	**42%**	**37%**

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 sesame and cowpea, with the estimates of 13 650 and 7 000 tonnes, respectively (Table 6). These crops represent an important source of income for both riverine and agropastoral communities, as the cultivation provides farm labour opportunities to poor households. Sesame production is estimated to be higher than in *Gu* 2014, mostly due to recessional cultivation in flooded areas of Middle Shabelle and off-season expected in Lower Juba. However, the *Gu* 2015 cowpea harvest was lower than anticipated in the Cowpea Belt of Central Somalia due to pest infestation.

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 flow from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. Some cereals from southern Somalia are likely to reach Central and Northeast regions. Due to crop failure in the agropastoral areas of Northwest 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.

Table 6: *Gu* 2015 Cash Crop Production, Southern Somalia

Regions	Production in tonnes	
	Cowpea	Sesame
Bakool	200	
Bay	3 200	1 450
Gedo	100	50
Hiran		150
Galgadud	500	
Mudug	350	
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	100	5 700
Juba Hoose (Lower)	100	1 650
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	350	750
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	2 100	3 900
TOTAL	7 000	13 650

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 four months (up to November 2015). 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 2015. The monthly declines were already recorded in all southern regions as from July as the newly harvested crops increased supplies on the markets. However, prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) have shown mixed trends from January to July 2015 in most parts of the country. Maize prices have slightly increased in main producing regions of Lower Shabelle (7%) and Middle Shabelle (10%) in this period due to below average production and high demand for maize from neighboring regions, including Mogadishu. However, maize prices in July were still 10 percent below levels a year earlier and 12 percent lower than five-year average (2010-2014).

By contrast, the prices of cereals have decreased marginally (3%) since the beginning of the year in Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions. They were also lower than in the previous year (July 2014) and compared to the five-year average levels, by 12 and 19 percent respectively, mostly due to increased imports from neighboring regions. Sorghum prices have also increased in Gedo (13%) and Bay (4%) in July compared to January mainly in response to the reduced *Gu* 2015 harvests and serious disruptions in marketing and trade activities caused by the recently-intensified conflict (as from July) in these regions. Compared to the same period of last year (July 2014), the price has declined to 29 percent in Bay and 9 percent in Gedo. The sorghum prices have shown a marginal increase (2%) from January to July 2015 in Bakool region but, they were 29 and 2 percent lower than their levels in July 2014 and average, respectively. In Hiran, the price of sorghum has dipped low (32%) between January and July this year due to better harvest compared to the previous two seasons. Similarly, the prices in July were 50 and 35 percent below the previous year's level and the five-year average levels, respectively. In northern regions, cereal prices were stable since January owing to availability of imported cereals from Ethiopia, although they were higher compared to their levels in July 2014 and five-year average.

In July 2015, the highest maize prices were recorded in Hiran (14 000 SoSh /kg in Bulo Burte) and Lower Juba (12 600 SoSh/kg in Afmadow), while the highest price of sorghum was noted in Northeast (22 000 SoSh/kg in Bossaso) and Middle Shabelle (20 000 SoSh/kg in Adanyabal).

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 2015 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 kg/year) and per capita consumption 135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2015 Calendar Year

	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
		[Thousand tonnes]		
Previous year production	0	3	259	262
Previous five years average production	0	4	251	255
Previous year imports	427	109	168	704
Previous five years average imports	193	188	121	502
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2015 Domestic Availability	**0**	**1**	**364**	**366**
2015 Production	**0**	**1**	**274**	**276**
Deyr '14/15	0	0	155	155
Off-season Deyr '14/15	0	0	4	4
Gu '15	0	1	112	112
Off-season Gu '15	0	0	4	4
Carryover Stocks	0	0	90	90
2015 Cereal Utilization	**413**	**160**	**415**	**987**
Food use	389	134	346	868
Exports or re-exports	19	26	0	45
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest loses	5	0	64	69
2015 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	**413**	**159**	**50**	**622**
of which has been received	228	95	0	322
commercial projected to end of 2014	185	64	1	251
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	49	49
Estimated Food Deficit (August-Dec 2015)				**144**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2015 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	52	18	46	116
Calories (units/day)	414	181	422	1,017
Proteins (grams/day)	12	3	12	27
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
		[Percentage]		
Indexes				
2015 Production compared to average	0	27	109	108
2015 Anticipated Imports compared to average	214	84	42	124
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				45
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				61

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 7 502 654 (UNDP 2005) 2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2012-2014). 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 2015 production is calculated as the 5-year (2010-14) post-war average. The projected Gu 2015 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=61%, down from IDR=66% 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=44% in Jan-Dec 2015 projection period.

9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2015.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

As a result of near average to average *Gu* 2015 seasonal rains pasture, browse and water conditions improved in most agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of the country. Pasture is below average in parts of Hawd/East Golis in Togdheer, NIP of Sanag and Bari, upper Coastal Deeh of Bari, parts of Hawd/Addun in Central and parts of Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Juba and Gedo regions, where *Gu* 2015 rains were below average. However, in most of Northwest Agropastoral and Guban Pastoral livelihoods (Awdal region) pasture/browse is poor as a result of poor *Gu* 2015 rains and failure of unimodal *Hays* rains (December 2014–February 2015) respectively. Early depletion of pasture with earlier than normal water trucking as from August 2015 is expected in most of the above-mentioned rain-deficit areas apart from *Guban* and upper Coastal Deeh, which have permanent water sources (shallow wells and boreholes). Normal seasonal migration patterns have been reported in most of the country from late May to early June 2015, while abnormal livestock migration occurred from Guban and Northwest Agropastoral to Hawd of Hargeisa and from NIP of Northeast to neighboring Hawd livelihoods of Burtinle district (Map 8).

During the FSNAU/ partner rural assessment (July 2015), livestock body conditions were average in most livelihoods, corresponding to Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) score of 3 on 1 to 5 scale ("5" denotes the best body condition and "1" worst body condition), owing to average pasture and water conditions. However, livestock body condition in rain-deficit areas remain poor to very poor with PET score 2-1. During the *Gu* season, kidding/lambing of small ruminants was medium across the country, while conception among all livestock species across the country was also medium. However, calving rates of camel and cattle were low although expected to increase to medium level in July-December 2015. Milk availability is mostly average to near average in most pastoral and agropastoral areas, except in East Golis and Coastal *Deeh* (Bari region), Guban Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral where milk availability and access are poor due to low reproduction in *Gu* 2015 and poor pasture.

Livestock holdings and herd sizes among poor households have generally increased across all species (camel, cattle and sheep/goat). Camel holding is either near baseline or above baseline levels across the country. Similarly, sheep and goat holding is near baseline to above baseline, except in Cowpea Belt (Central), Guban Pastoral, Northwest Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh and East Golis of Bari where livestock holding is below baseline. In most of the southern and central regions cattle holding is below baseline except in Juba, Shabelle and Bay/Bakool regions, where it is above baseline and in the Northwest Agropastoral - at baseline levels. (Table 8).

Map 8: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* 2015

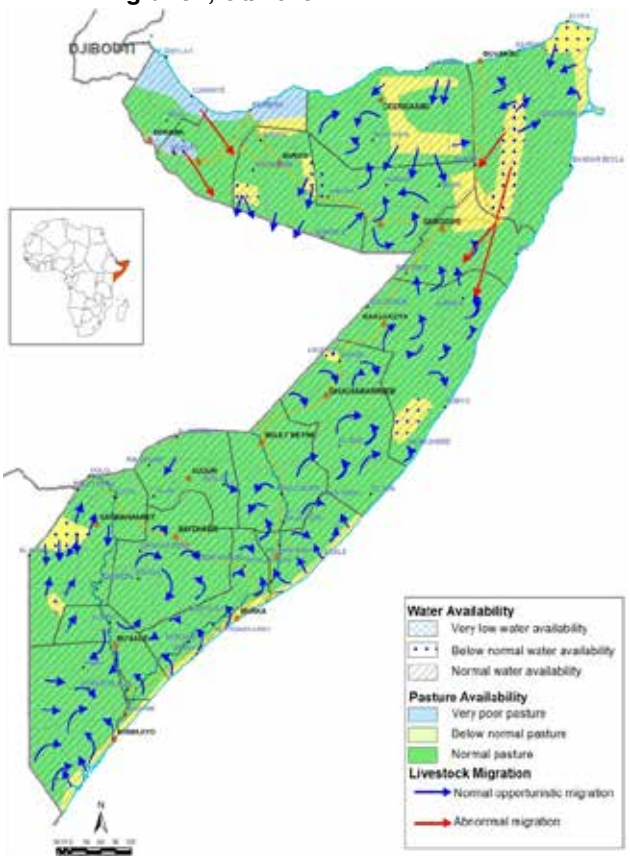


Figure 7: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SISh)

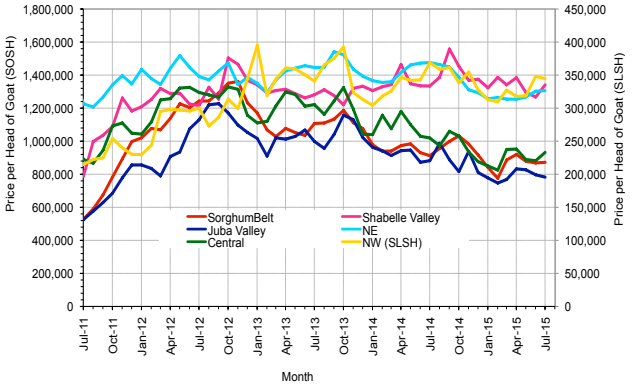
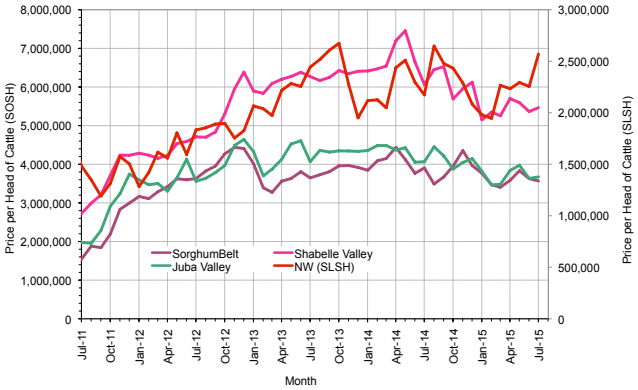


Figure 8: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Price in South and Northwest (SoSh/SISh)



In July 2015, livestock prices (goat/cattle) showed an increase during the previous six months in most regions of Somalia, but generally declined annually. Goat prices in the North and Central showed an increased trend from the beginning of the year, but were mostly lower compared to a year ago and the July five-year average (2010 -2014). Goat price trend was similar in Juba and Sorghum Belt regions, but stable in Shabelle regions over a six months as well as one year period, while it was higher compared to the five-year average levels (Figure 7). Cattle prices showed a mild seasonal decline (4%) in the markets of Juba and Sorghum Belt regions, but increased mildly in Shabelle (by 6%) and significantly (30%) in the Northwest due to low supply from drought-affected areas of Northwest Agropastoral (Figures 8). Livestock prices are expected to rise in August – September 2015 due to *Hajj* demand.

Based on official port statistics data, in the first half of 2015, livestock exports through northern ports of Berbera and Bossaso amounted to 1 956 517 heads (camel, cattle, sheep and goats), which is the highest level recorded since 2009 (Figure 9). This exceeds the exports in the same period last year (January-June 2014) by eighteen percent. Exports are going to peak during the Hajj period (September-October) due to seasonal increase in livestock demand from the Gulf States.

Figure 9: Livestock Exports from Bossaso and Berbera Ports

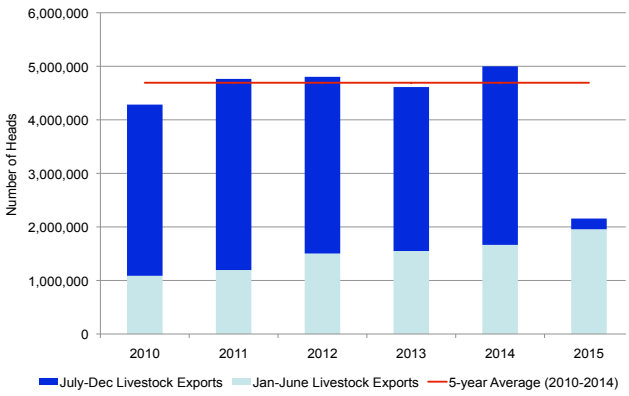


Table 8: Trend in Livestock holding, Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes

Region	Conception in Gu 20115	Calving/kidding Gu 2015	Milk production - Gu 2015	Expected calving/ kidding in July-December 2015	Projected trends in Herd Size (July – December 2015)
Northwest	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Near average to average for all species, except Guban and NW Agropastoral (poor)	Camel: Low/ Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: At baseline to above baseline Cattle: At baseline level Sh/Goats: At baseline to above baseline, except Guban, Agropastoral and East Golis
Northeast	Camel: Low Sh/Goats: Medium; Low in Calula	Camel: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species, Except East Golis and Coastal Deeh of Calula (poor)	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium, but Low in Calula	Camel: At baseline to above baseline Sh/Goats: At baseline or near baseline, below baseline in East Golis and Coastal Deeh
Central	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Below average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: At baseline (sustained) Cattle: Below baseline level (sSustained) Sh/Goats: Near to below baseline, except Cowpea Belt (below baseline)
Hiran	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Near average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above baseline (increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline level with increasing trend) Sh/Goats: At baseline (increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: No baseline (increasing trend) Cattle: No baseline (increasing trend) Sh/Goats: No baseline (increasing trend)
Juba	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above baseline (increasing trend) Cattle: increasing trend at baseline to above baseline Sh/Goats: At baseline to above Baseline
Gedo	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: At baseline level (increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline (slightly) Sh/Goats: Near baseline (increasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Near baseline to slightly above baseline levels (increasing trend) Cattle: At baseline (increasing trend) Sh/Goats: Near baseline to baseline levels

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

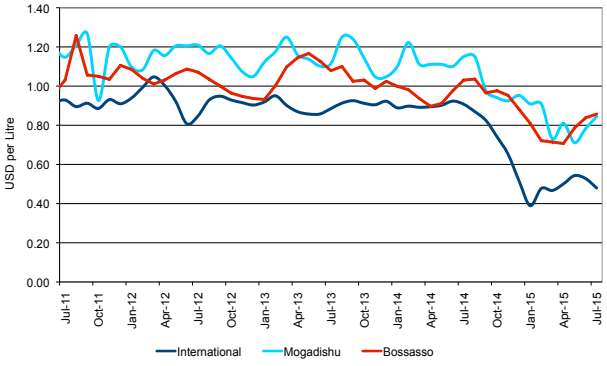
Exchange Rate Trends

Both the Somali shilling and the Somaliland shilling were generally stable in most parts of the country in January-July 2015. In Bakaara and Hargeisa markets, the country's largest trading centers, the exchange rates between local currencies and the United States dollars (USD) were unchanged at SoSh 22 500/USD and SlSh 7 175/USD respectively. However, both shillings have lost value (6-13%) against the USD since July last year. This is mainly due to reduced supply of dollar resulting from restricted operation of money transfer companies in recent months, the effect of the USD gaining strength in world markets over the past year as well as effects of ZAAD mobile money transfer and banking, which reduced dollar supply in the Somaliland zone. The trend was stable in August for both currencies.

Cereal Imports and Commodity Price Trends

In January-July 2015, 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. This was due to favorable prices in the international source markets and improved port operations in the country ensuring increased trade. However, in rural markets away from main road routes seasonal *Gu* rains (April-June) curtailed commodity movement leading to typical mild to moderate increases in food prices. The average annual price changes from July 2014 indicate overall stability or modest decline (up to 10%) in many markets of the country. Prices of these essential food items at the Mogadishu and Bossaso port markets by and large follow their international prices trends (Figure 10). However, in Bossaso price of these items are more than double of their global prices. Meanwhile, prospects for world cereal production in 2015 remain favorable despite recent adverse weather conditions in some regions and continuing concerns over El Niño. Consequently, local price of imported food items are likely to be stable or decline slightly through the remainder of 2015.

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

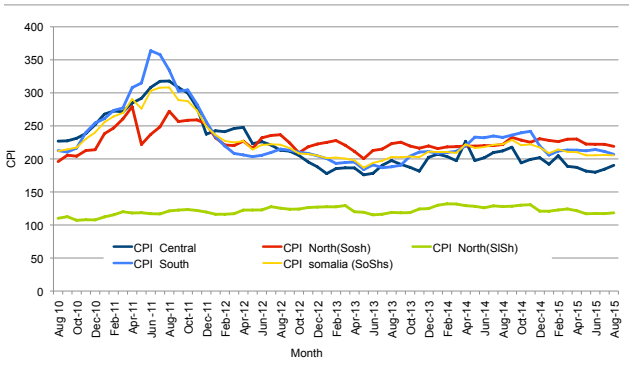


Somalia cross border trade with Kenya and Ethiopia has slowed down since the beginning of this year. From January to July 2015 cross border exports of sorghum and maize from Ethiopia to Central and Northern Somalia reduced by nine percent (2 899 tonnes) due to below average Belg production in Ethiopia. Similarly, re-exports of rice, sugar and wheat flour from Somalia to Kenya, which dominate the cross border trade had drastically reduced (28%) due to security operations along the Somalia/Kenya border.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI, measured through the changes in the cost of items included in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), indicates declines in most urban markets in Somalia over January-July 2015 (Figure 11). This reflects seasonal declines in the prices of sorghum, which make a significant proportion of the consumer basket, resulting from current *Gu* production. However, the CPI has declined annually in most regions, contributing to modest deflation in the cost of living (9-12%). This is due to the overall decline in prices of food commodities in the basket following relatively ample supply of cereals resulting from 2-3 consecutive seasons of average local cereal production and decreasing prices of imported items in the international source markets.

Figure 11: Consumer Price Index (CPI)



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between May through July 2015, FSNAU conducted 39 nutrition surveys across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia, covering displaced (13), urban (6) and rural populations (20). The overall goal of this assessment is to establish the extent and the severity of acute malnutrition and determine the contributing factors of malnutrition among different livelihoods in Somalia in, which will be informative to all stakeholders to provide interventions that are effective.

The 2015 *Gu* nutrition survey results indicate a median GAM rate of 13.6 percent and a median SAM rate of 2.3 percent for children under the age of five in Somalia. No change in prevalence of GAM was noted for 22 out of 39 livelihoods surveyed while 18 out of 39 livelihoods showed no change in SAM since Deyr 2014/15. Improvement in nutrition situation was noted in 5 livelihoods: Bay Agro-pastorals, Hawd (Northeast and Central), Bakool Pastoral, Sool Urban and Bossaso IDPs.

The prevalence of acute malnutrition which exceeds the UN trigger for emergency nutrition action (i.e. GAM ≥ 15 %.) was seen only in South Central region in 9 livelihoods- North Gedo (Pastoral & Riverine), South Gedo (Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine), Mataban District and Beletweyne district as well as Coastal Deeh and Cowpea Belt.

Out of 13 IDP settlements surveyed during 2015 *Gu*, five of them showed Critical levels of GAM (≥15 %): Dhobley IDPs (Lower Juba), Baidoa IDPs (Bay), Dolow IDPs (Gedo), Garowe (Nugaal) and Galkayo (Mudug). It is of concern that acute malnutrition levels in three of these IDP settlements (Dolow, Garowe and Galkayo) are sustained at Critical levels over the past two years. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dhobley currently face a nutrition emergency as reflected in Critical levels of GAM and SAM which are accompanied by Critical levels of Crude Death Rate (CDR). The nutrition situation among Dollow IDPs has also deteriorated since December 2014 with an increase in Critical levels of GAM, a near doubling of CDR as well as increases in U5DR and morbidity levels.

Critical levels of GAM prevalence (≥15%) were recorded in two out of six urban areas surveyed during 2015 *Gu* (18.4% in Bari and 15.7% in Nugal) while Serious GAM prevalence (10-14.9%) was noted among Mogadishu urban (10.5%) and Alert (5-9.9) in Sool urban and Kismayo urban.

Out of 15 livelihoods with Critical GAM/MUAC, 12 show sustained Critical levels of acute malnutrition.

FSNAU conducted nutrition survey using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for measuring acute malnutrition in six difficult to access areas. The results for five out of six indicates Critical[1] levels of acute malnutrition (≥10.7 % children with MUAC <12.5 cms) was observed among all livelihoods: Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine in South Gedo. Critical levels of severe acute malnutrition (≥2.5% of children with MUAC<11.5 cms) was observed in South Gedo Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agro pastoral while Very Critical levels severe acute malnutrition (>4% of children with MUAC<11.5 cms) were recorded in Coastal Deeh of central.

Critical levels (10.7-16.7%) of GAM-MUAC <12.5 cms or SAM-MUAC <11.5 cms in 2.5-4% of children < 5 yrs. were observed only in the Central and Southern Somalia (Map 9).

Higher prevalence of GAM and SAM was observed among boys (6-23 months and 24-59 months) compared to girls in all livelihoods (pastoral, agro pastoral, riverine, IDPs) with the exception of urban where girls 6-23 months of age have a higher rate of GAM and a similar rate of SAM compared to boys of the same age cohort.

Gu results of a 90-day recall mortality survey show acceptable CDR and U5DR in all the livelihoods surveyed in North West and North East region. Serious levels of CDR were recorded only in South Central region among livelihoods of Shebelle Agro pastoral (0.56), Mogadishu urban (0.54) and IDP (0.63), Dolow IDP (0.9) and Dhusamareb IDP (0.64). Dhobley IDP was the only exception with Critical CDR of 1.18/10 000/day with Serious Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) of 1.15/10 000/day.

Critical levels of U5DR (2.5-3.9) were not seen in any of the livelihoods surveyed**.** Alert (≤1/10 000/day to Serious levels of U5DR (1-1.9)/10 000/day) were also recorded only in the South Central region. It was noted that U5DR is higher (Serious) in areas with high prevalence of Maternal malnutrition: Shabelle Agro pastoral and Beletweyne District or in livelihoods where high prevalence of Morbidity is recorded (Dhobley IDP, Mogadishu IDP and Baidoa IDP).

It is estimated that acute malnutrition contributes to increased morbidity and Gu 2015 results reflect this through a significant positive association between prevalence of GAM and prevalence of morbidity (r = 0.4, p =0.02). This suggests that sustained high levels of acute malnutrition seen in Somalia despite apparently good food

1 Critical as per FSNAU thresholds for MUAC

security are because the health and care environments are compromised. Median Morbidity rates during Gu 2015 assessment varied from a low of 12.8 percent in North West region to high of 33.4 percent in North East and 29 percent in South Central region

The overall Stunting rate in Somalia is 12 percent and is considered low (<20%). However, there are major differences between zones: 15 percent in South and Central; 10.8 percent in Northeast; 4.1 percent in Northwest; and 15.8 percent among IDPs.

The overall Underweight rate in Somalia is 13.4 percent and is considered medium (10-19.9%), with substantial variation across the country at sub national level: 16.7 percent in South & Central; 15.1 percent in Northeast; 2.6 percent in Northwest; and 18.8 percent among IDPs.

Coverage for children aged 6-59 months who receive vitamin A (based solely on recall in the last 6 months) should be > 95 percent as per Sphere standards[2] . Gu 2015 results show the median coverage for Somalia as 66.5 percent. Regional differences were noted in the proportion of children aged 6-59 months who had received vitamin A - 48.4 percent in SC, 74.5 percent in NE and 60 percent in NW.

Gu 2015 data indicate prevalence of Very Critical levels (≥31.5 %) of maternal malnutrition among Dhusamareb IDPs and Critical levels (23.4 -31.4%) among Dhobley IDP, Qardho IDP and Hawd of Central. It is of concern that very Critical levels of maternal malnutrition among Dhusamareb IDPs and Critical levels among Dhobley IDPs and Hawd ofCentral are sustained since Deyr 2013/14.

2015 *Gu* assessment results indicate that currently 214 650 children under the age of five in Somalia are suffering from acute malnutrition and of these, 39 650 (18.5%) are severely malnourished. As more children become malnourished through the end of the year, the number of acutely and severely children are expected to increase, respectively, to 343 440 and 63 440 (based on incidence).

Current Hot spots

With Critical rates of acute malnutrition (GAM prevalence is 15 percent or higher or if 10.7 percent or more of children have Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below the 12.5 centimeter threshold) the following livelihood zones and population groups are priorities (hotspots) for nutrition programming:

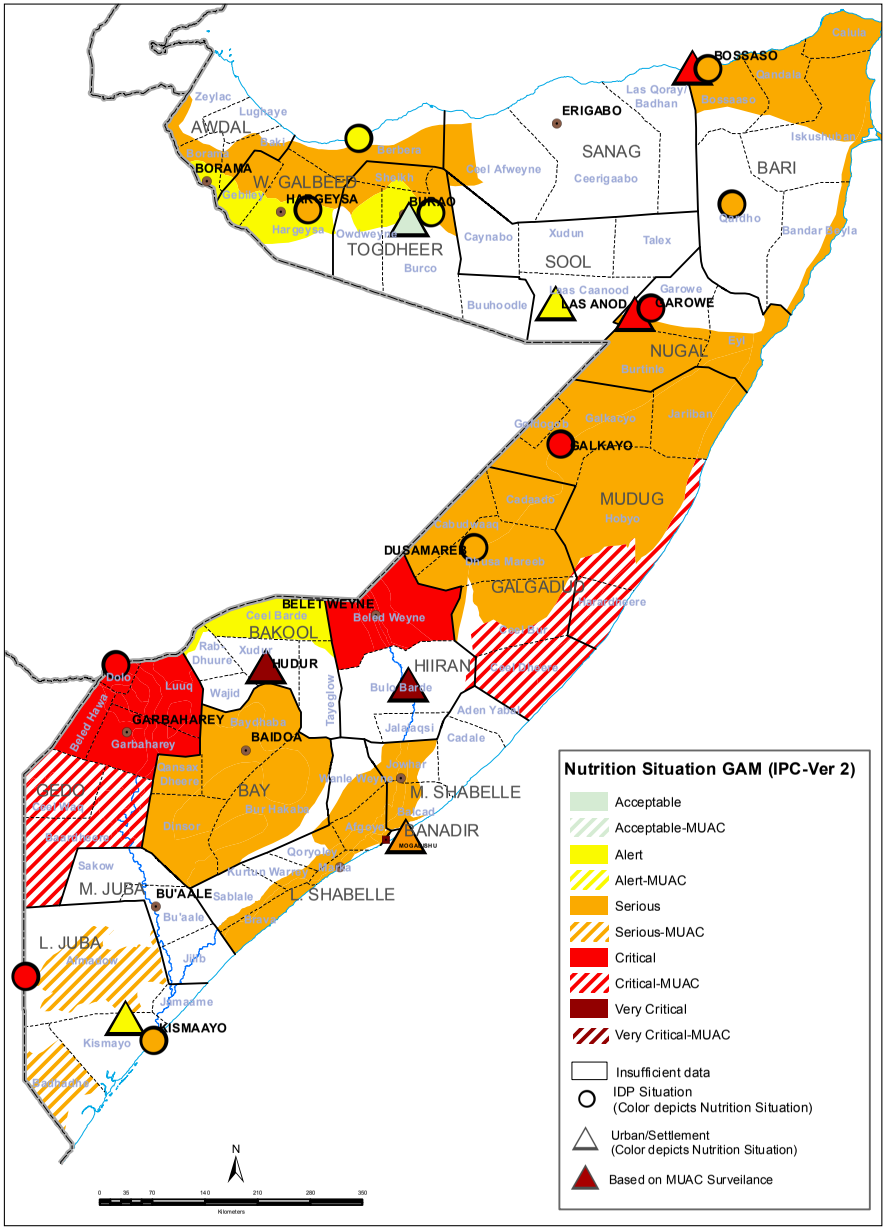
- Gedo Region: Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine populations and Dollow IDPs
- Hiran Region: Beletweyne and Mataban Districts
- Bay Region: Baidoa IDPs
- Lower Juba Region: Dhobley IDPs
- Nugaal Region: Garowe IDPs, Nugal Urban
- Mudug Region: Galkayo IDPs
- Galmudug State: Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agro pastoral livelihood zones
- Bari region: Urban Bari

Projected Nutrition Situation

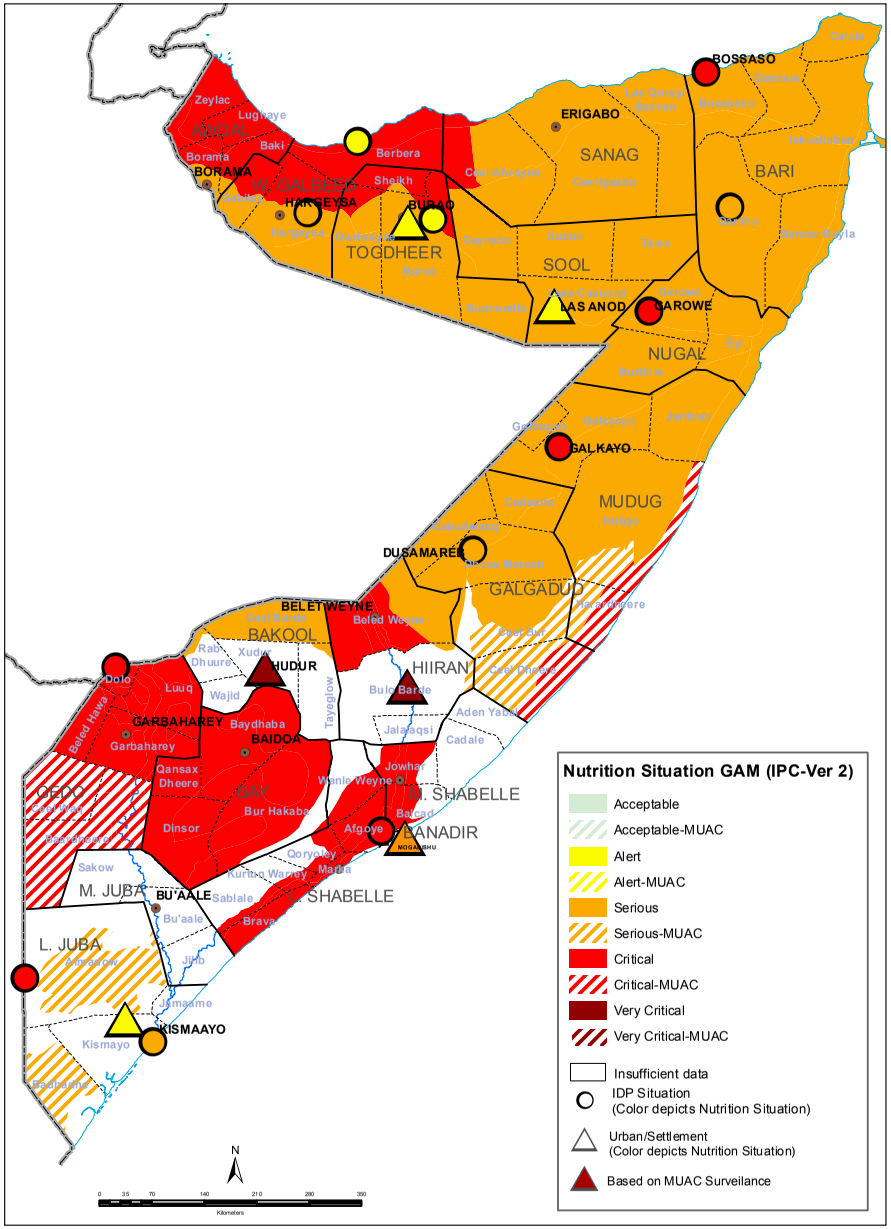
The nutrition situation in the drought affected areas of Northwest agro pastoral and Gubal Pastoral livelihoods is expected to deteriorate from Serious to Critical levels of acute malnutrition (GAM > 15%) as the drought condition is expected to worsen until Deyr rains are fully established in October. Deterioration of the current nutrition situation is also expected among Bossaso IDPs in the Northeast and in Bay Agro-pastoral and in Middle and Lower Shebelle livelihoods in the South (Map 10) .

2 The Sphere Project. Minimum Standards in Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid. In: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response.2004

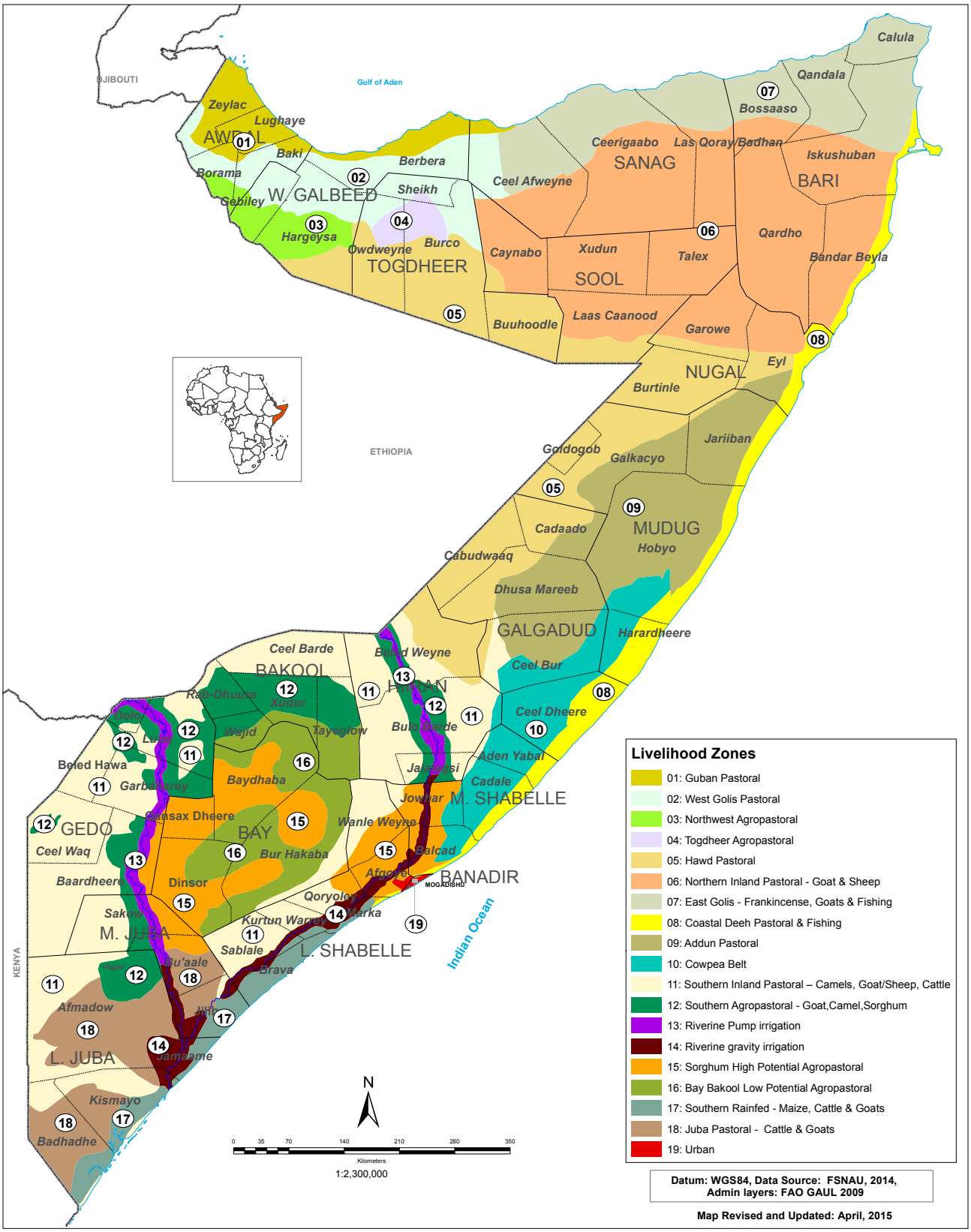
Map 9: Current Nutrition Situation, July 2015



Map 10: Projected Nutrition Situation, August-October 2015



Map 11: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Overview

In July 2015, about 65 000 urban people of the country were classified in Crises (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), indicating a significant decrease (22.6%) from the post-Deyr 2014 (84 000) estimates. Of the total affected population, 49 000 people were identified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 16 000 were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Additionally, 1 326 000 urban people across the country were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which indicates a 33.6 percent increase from the post-Deyr 2014/15 (992 000); the majority of these people (79%) is concentrated in South/Central regions. Urban areas in parts of Bakool (Hudur and Wajid) and Hiran (Buloburte) are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to continued disruptions in trade and economic activities resulting from the siege imposed by insurgents since 2014. Food insecurity in urban areas of the northern regions of Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag) was categorized as Minimal (IPC Phase 1), while the rest of the regions were identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

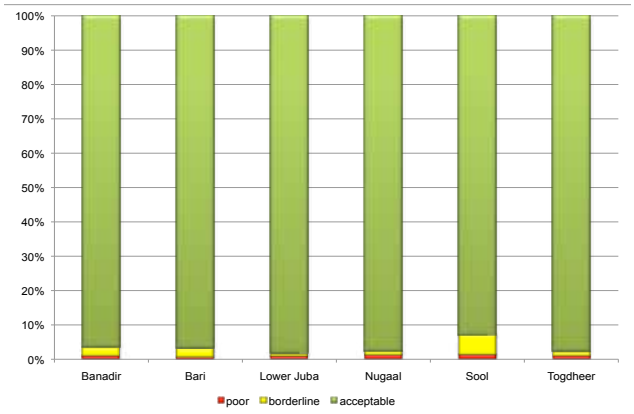
In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged between August and December 2015 projection period. An estimated 1 334 000 of urban residents are projected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), 49 000 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 16 000 will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity phases. Most of the urban populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are concentrated in the South.

Declines in cereal prices, stable or increased labor wages, stable or improved casual daily labour to cereals terms of trade (ToT), declined cost of the MEB (CMB) and escorted humanitarian assistance in siege-affected areas were among the major factors that contributed to reduced numbers of urban people in food security crisis.

Cereal prices have declined in most regions compared to a year ago and are also lower than five-year average levels. In siege-affected towns of Bakool region (Hudur, Wajid) the cereal prices have also shown declines from the beginning of the year as well as annually due to improved access to food owing to improved local cereal production and escorted humanitarian assistance. However, cereal prices increased in Bulo-Burte (Hiran) since the beginning of the year due to continued trade restrictions and continued siege of all food supply routes; the prices are stable compared to a year ago. However, imported food prices have increased both in Wajid and Bulo-Burte while exhibiting minor declines in Hudur due to availability of secondary supply routes to the town through El-Barde district.

The data on food consumption among urban households was collected through representative urban surveys in six regions, including Sool, Bari, Togdheer, Nugal region, Banadir and Kismayo-town (Lower Juba). Food consumption measured through food consumption score (FCS) indicated 'acceptable' among the majority of the surveyed urban households (93-100%). These results are similar regardless of the sex of a household income provider in all the assessed areas, which are disaggregated into following groups: households dependent on men for food or income (MDH); households dependent on women for food or income (WDH); and households dependent on both men and women for food or income (MWDH). However, a higher percentage of households dependent on women income providers in Banadir, Bari and Sool fall within the categories with poor food consumption (Figure 11).

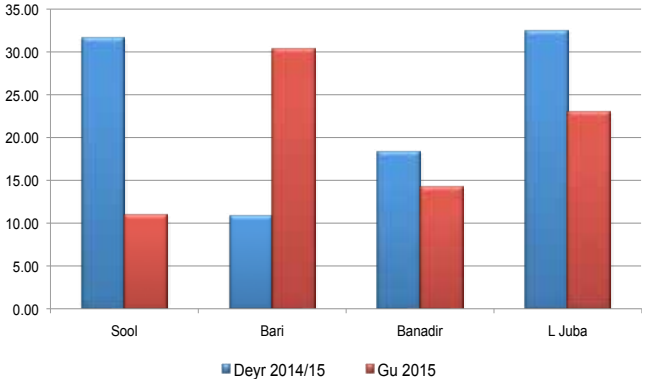
Figure 12: Urban Household Food Consumption Classification Based on FCS (% of households, July 2015)



The dietary diversity score (DDS), which is another measure of the food consumption, indicated that most households regardless of the sex of an income provider consumed more than four food groups, i.e. they had reasonably diverse diet. Less than five percent of urban households reported consumption of fewer than four food groups across the surveyed regions. WDHs topped the list of these households.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) has shown a downward trend in Sool, Banadir and Lower Juba since the previous assessment (*Deyr* 2014/15), which is indicative of improved consumption (Figure 12). However, increased CSI trend from six-months ago is seen in Bari-region, which is indicative of deteriorated food consumption or more frequent use of various coping mechanisms to access food. WDHs compared to MDHs exhibited higher CSI score, particularly in Banadir, Bari and Kismayo, which is suggestive of worse food consumption compared to MDHs in these locations.

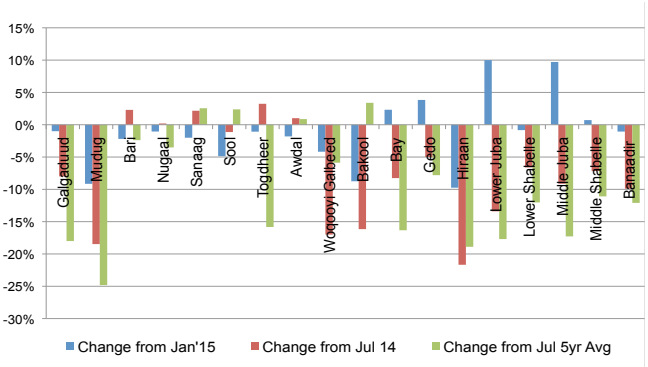
Figure 13: Coping Strategy Index, Among Household (Deyr 2014/15 and Gu 2015)



In July 2015, the ToT between casual labour wage rates and cereals, as a measure of purchasing power of the urban poor, shows stable/ increased rates in urban areas of most southern regions during the first half of the year 2015. The ToT is also higher compared to a year ago and five-year average levels in most regions. Similarly, the ToT trend in most of the urban markets of northern and central regions indicates stable/increased rates from all three comparison periods. In July 2015, the lowest ToT (wage labor wage to red sorghum) was recorded in siege-affected Wajid town of Bakool region (2kgs/ daily labour rate), while the highest ToT was in Bay, Kismayo and Gedo regions. The ToT increases were mostly driven by declines in cereal prices and increased/ stable causal daily labour wages, particularly in the South. A favourable ToT of daily labour to cereals is suggestive of an improved purchasing power of MDHs whose main source of income is casual labor.

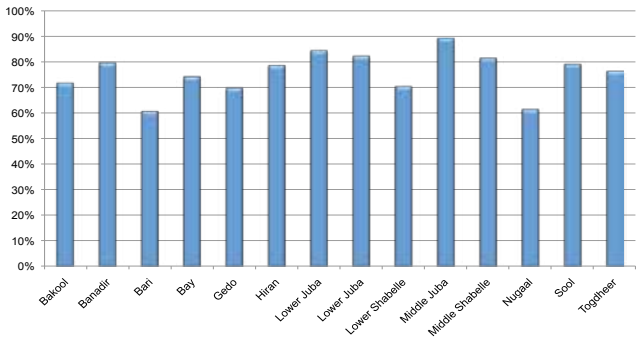
The Minmum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost decreased and /or remained relatively stable in July in most regions since the beginning of the year, except increasing in Jubas (up to 10%) and Gedo (up to 4%) regions. This increase in Juba regions is ascribed to an increase in red sorghum price (17%) in the main markets. Similarly, the CMB also shown mild to moderate annual declines in all southern regions while it has also declined compared to the July five-year average except in Bakool region, where it increased marginally (3%).

Figure 14 : CMB Change (%) from July 2015, January



The urban poor in the assessed areas show continued high spending of their income on food, regardless of the sex of a household income provider. Most of their expenditures are accounted by food, which often exceeds 60 percent, indicating their vulnerability to food price shocks. In this indicator the highest levels of over 80 percent were reported in Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle. In Bakool and Hiran regions the proportion of food expenditure was relatively higher (at 72%) as per the December 2014 assessment results, which can be attributed to trade disruption and commodity supply, while remain unchanged in Hiran region (Figure 14).

Figure 17: Share of Expenditure on Food in Total Spending among Urban Households (% July 2015)



Gu 2015 nutrition survey results indicated *Critical* nutrition situation in Bari region. In the rest of the assessed urban areas nutrition situation mostly varied from *Alert* to *Serious* apart from Togdheer region where it was *Acceptable* .

Most likely scenario (August-December 2015)

In the most likely scenario, the population and areas in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will remain unchanged in the projection period from August to December 2015, while the number of urban people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase slightly to 1 334 000.

Urban poor are expected to benefit indirectly from improved food availability through humanitarian assistance in the main IDP locations. Additionally, the urban poor in the South are expected to take advantage of *Deyr* season farm labour opportunities in nearby rural areas, particularly in agropastoral livelihoods zones. However, in areas affected by trade restrictions in Bakool (Wajid, Hudur) and Hiran (Bulo Burte) both locally produced and imported commodities will be less available while trade restrictions remain in place, hence food prices are likely to remain high. The CMB is likely to decline through September but will increase from October onwards, following seasonal pattern of cereal prices and projected El-Nino effects. Competition for labour among the urban poor and IDPs in the main towns is likely to remain tight, particularly in the South where security conditions remain volatile and may cause additional displacements in the projection period. Insecurity will remain a major risk factor to food access of urban households, particularly in the Central and Southern Somalia as the conflict may disturb economic activities, trade and market access. Sustained conflict along with violent disruptions of urban life will continue to increase the costs and risks associated with trade and other market activities.

4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN SETTLEMENTS

Overview

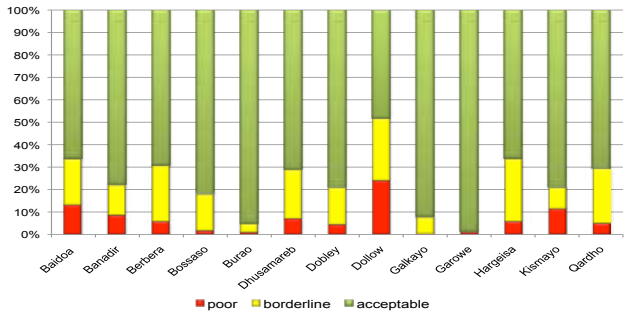
The IDPs in all *major* settlements across Somalia continue to experience acute food insecurity. In July 2015, most of the surveyed IDP settlements were classified in Crises (IPC Phase 3) apart from Dolo IDPs, which was identified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). An estimated 579 000 IDPs throughout the country are in acute food security crisis, of which 92 percent are in Crisis (IPC Phases 3) and the rest is in Emergency (IPC Phases 4). An additional 30 000 IDPs are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In the most likely scenario, the IPC classification and the number of affected population is expected to remain the same in the projection period of August-December 2015. The IDPs account for 68 percent of the total population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia during this period.

The UNHCR estimates 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia (July 2015), out of which an estimated 617 000 people live in the assessed thirteen major IDP settlements (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Mogadishu, Dobley, Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa). The FSNAU IDP surveys indicated a high proportion of recent IDP arrivals (within the past twelve months from the date of the survey) in Banadir (37%), Kismayo (31%) and Dobley (25%). The newly arrived IDPs in Banadir were mostly from Lower Shabelle region (57%), followed by Bay (13%) and Banadir region (12%). Kismayo and Dobley settlements received new IDPs mostly from Lower Juba. The leading causes of displacements (more than two thirds of the cases) in the past 12 months in Banadir as well as Kismayo included insecurity, drought and evictions; insecurity, drought and loss of livelihoods were reported among the leading causes of displacement (88% of cases) in Dobley.

Food consumption

The food consumption score analysis indicates that about 25 percent of IDP households in Dolow have poor food consumption, while more than 20 percent of IDP households have poor to borderline consumption in most of the assessed IDP settlements (7 out of 13) [Figure 15].

Figure 16: IDP Household Food Consumption Based on FCS (% of household classification July 2015)



WHDs dominate in the category of households with poor food consumption score, particularly at Kismayo and Dolow settlements. HDDS analysis indicates that more than 90 percent of the IDP households (regardless of the sex of a household income provider) in most settlements have consumed four or more of the 12 food groups. However, in Kismayo settlement 28.6 percent WDHs versus 8.1 percent MDHs consumed less than 4 food groups. CSI shows deterioration (i.e. increase) from the baseline in Baidoa, Banadir, Berbera, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Qardho and Hargeisa. CSI is higher than in the previous season in: Baidoa, Banadir, Dusamareb, Dobley, Galkayo, Garowe, Bossaso and Kismayo.

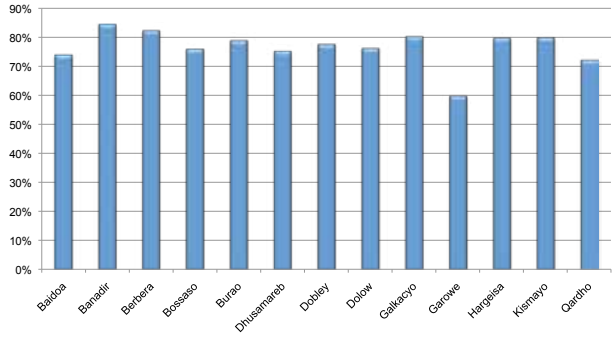
Assets and Strategies

IDPs have limited asset diversity (about 0-4 assets) and fewer sources of income, the dominant being casual labor, which is a key income source for men. Women and households dependent on them for food or income to buy food top the list of households with limited or no asset holding (particularly in Kismayo) and fewer income sources, with petty trade being the main income. The survey findings indicate that over 60 percent of the households in assessed IDP settlements has one main income source, with the exception of Baidoa (1-3 sources); Burao (1-2 sources); Dolow (1-3 sources) and Banadir (1-3 sources). The main sources of income include casual labour wage, followed by petty trade, self-employment, and some skilled labour. For WDHs main income sources include petty trade, whilst MDHs generate income mainly from casual labour, self-employment and skilled labor.

The main sources of food for most IDP households are market purchase through the cash income earned, relief food and loan in kind. The ToT between casual labour wages and cereals trend between January and July 2015, indicates an increase or stable rates in Burao, Bossaso, Qardho and Dhusamareb towns and declines in Berbera. In the South, the ToT has shown an increase in Kismayo and Dobley, stable rates in Baidoa and declines in Mogadishu and Dolow in the same period. However, the ToT is higher than five-year average levels in most locations (apart from Banadir which is equivalent to five-year average levels).

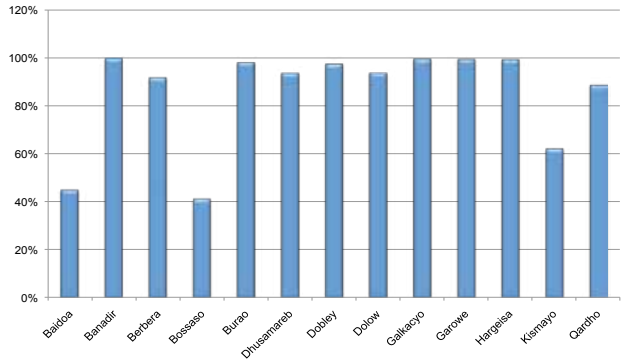
The IDP households in most of the surveyed settlements spend 74-85 percent (80% on average) of their income on food. WDHs top the list of IDP households whose food expenditure comprises over 75 percent of the total household expenditure in Hargeisa, Kismayo, Dolow, Dobley, Burao and Bossaso settlements. This is indicative of very high vulnerability to food insecurity and food price shocks in most IDP settlements (Figure 16).

Figure 17: Share of Expenditure on Food in Total Spending among IDP Households (% July 2015)



According to current survey findings, access to safe water in most IDP settlements across Somalia has shown acceptable levels, in line to available protected water sources such as standpipe, kiosks, protected and chlorinated shallow wells and tankers. However, access to safe water in Baidoa and Bossaso IDP settlements is of a major concern with only 45 percent and 41 percent of IDP households reporting access to safe water, which is a deterioration from last *Deyr* 2014 findings (Figure 17). This is attributable to the usage of contaminated water catchments in Baidoa IDPs and use of open Berkads through water trucking in Bosasso IDPs. Conversely, access to safe water in Kismayo IDPs settlements has significantly improved with 62 percent of IDPs reporting access to safe water in this Gu 2015 versus three percent in *Deyr* 2014 season.

Figure 18: Access to Safe Water among IDPs (% of households), July 2015



Nutrition Situation

Nutrition assessment results (May 2015) in IDP settlements indicate *Critical* (GAM rates >15.0) levels of malnutrition in five out of thirteen settlements, including Baidoa, Garowe, Galkayo, Dobley and Dolow. ***Alert*** nutrition situation is found in Burao and Berbera IDP settlements, while the situation being ***Serious*** in the rest of the settlements.

Most Likely Scenario (August-December 2015)

Between July and December 2015 an estimated 579 000 IDPs across Somalia will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4). A majority of the total number of IDPs in **Crisis** and Emergency are found in Banadir (55%) and Bari (8%) regions. However, Dolow IDP settlement has the highest concentration of IDPs in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity conditions. Humanitarian interventions are likely to continue in major IDP settlements. Below average *Gu* production, disruptions in trade due to conflicts and heavy rains during *Deyr* season (El-Nino) is likely to put an upward pressure on cereal and other food prices, leading to ToT casual labour/ cereal decline. Insecurity and possible floods during *Deyr* season in South/Central may trigger more displacements and new IDP arrivals in existing settlements. Most of IDPs are likely to sustain high vulnerability to food insecurity due to sustained high levels of asset poverty and high dependency on markets to acquire food.

4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

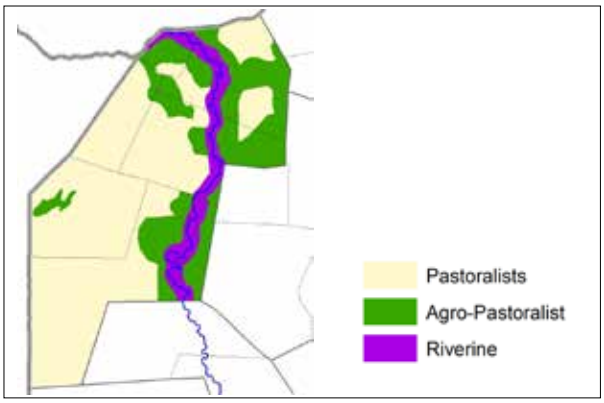
4.3.1 GEDO REGION

In July 2015, the Riverine Pump Irrigation, SIP and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods of Gedo region were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while Sorghum High Potential Agro-Pastoral livelihood was identified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. This indicates an improved food security situation in Sorghum High Potential Agro-Pastoral and sustained situation in other livelihoods since the post-*Deyr* 2014/2015 (February-June 2015). The total number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in July 2015 was estimated at 61 000, of which 66 percent (40 400 people) were in pastoral livelihoods of the region, while 16 and 17 percent were from agropastoral and riverine livelihoods respectively. This reflects a modest 15 percent decrease from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2014/2015 (72 000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same in the riverine livelihood during August-December 2015, while all other rural livelihood zones are projected to be in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The estimates of the population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to decrease to 51 000 people, while some population (estimated at 4 000) in the riverine livelihood zone will fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (Map 2; Tables 2 and 9).

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 collection. Income sources of poor pastoralists include sales of livestock products (milk/ghee) [60-75%] and livestock (10-20%) as well as labour 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%) with market purchases, wild food collection and food gifts. The income sources of agropastoralists 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 improved food security situation in rural areas of Gedo stems from a combination of several factors: average *Gu* seasonal rainfall performance (in terms of intensity and distribution) that resulted in near average (81% of PWA) cereal production and cash crop production (tomatoes, onions, cowpea and sesame); increased farm labor opportunities for poor households; reduced sorghum

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



prices as a result of improved supply from the *Gu* 2015 harvest, which has already started entering the markets; good pasture and good livestock body conditions with improved livestock holding (goats and cattle) and livestock prices, hence increased incomes from livestock and livestock product sales; sustained humanitarian assistance (agricultural inputs), particularly in north Gedo. These positive factors have contributed to reduced reliance on loans and social support by poor wealth group.

The regional cereal production is estimated at 4 000 tonnes of cereals (maize and sorghum) for the *Gu* 2015 season, which is lower than 1995-2014 average (by 19%) but higher (by 13%) compared to the five-year average levels (2010-2014). An additional 830 tonnes of offseason maize harvest is expected in late September to early October 2015 in Riverine Pump Irrigation livelihood zone (Bardere, Garbaharey/Burdhubo, Dolow & Luuq districts).

Maze Farm in Dhuumadhumay. Dolow, Gedo, FSNAU, July 2015

The cereal stocks of poor households in the riverine and agropastoral areas are estimated to last from one to three months (Southern Agropastoral – one month; Gedo Riverine -two months; Sorghum High Potential - three months). 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* 2015 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. In addition, income from self-employment, including construction work and other typical off-farm casual labor will also contribute to improved purchasing power for very poor and poor households. However, the forecasted above average *Deyr* rains are likely to cause some floods in Juba river areas in October to December 2015, once the rainwater downstream flows from the Ethiopian highlands intensifies. Maize prices are also likely to increase as household grain reserves are depleted during lean season. As a result, the food security condition of the lower strata of poor households is projected to deteriorate, especially during the lean season from October to December.

The projected average to above average *Deyr* 2015 rains will further enhance pasture and water availability in pastoral areas, hence improved livestock production. Humanitarian assistance planned in the region (through June 2015), particularly in the north of Gedo is to contribute to further improvement of food security situation in the region. However, persistent civil strife and armed conflicts may affect food security situation in the southern parts of the region, particularly in Garbaharey and Bardere districts, causing human displacements. The recent conflict (started in July 2015) between insurgents and AMISOM reduced poor households' access to water points and markets and resulted in trade disruptions and population displacements.

Sorghum prices in Gedo declined monthly in July as newly harvested crops have increased supplies in the region. However, July 2015 prices were still 13 percent higher compared to levels in January, mainly due to below average *Gu* 2015 harvest as well as serious disruptions to market and trade activities caused by the recent conflict in Bardhere and Garbaharey districts. At the same time, livestock (local quality goat) prices have increased since January 2015 (by 4%), while remaining in par with the July 2014 and five-year average levels. The ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) decreased in July 2015 (88 kg/ local goat) from the levels in January 2015 (7%) as well as the five-year average level (2%) while it increased mildly (5%) from a year ago (July 2014) [Figure 18]. However, the ToT between daily labour wage and cereals (red sorghum) has declined significantly to 15kg in July 2015 compared to 20 kg in January 2015 (25%), mostly reflecting increases in red sorghum price and declines of daily labour wage rates. However, the ToT was higher (by 15%) compared to July 2014 and the five-year average levels (Figure 19).

The integrated analysis of the results of nutrition assessments conducted in Gedo (May 2015), health facility and feeding facilities' data show sustained *Critical* nutrition situation in the pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. High morbidity, a major risk factor to acute malnutrition, persisted in the region. In the projection period (up to October 2015), nutrition situation in all livelihoods (riverine, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods) is categorized as sustained *Critical* situation.

Figure 19: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum

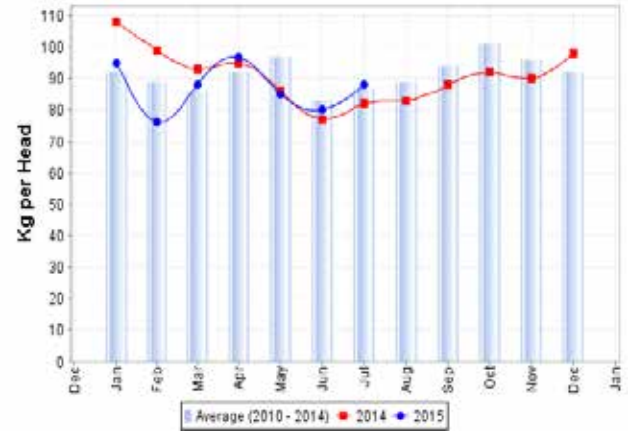


Figure 20: ToT Daily Labor Rate to Red Sorghum

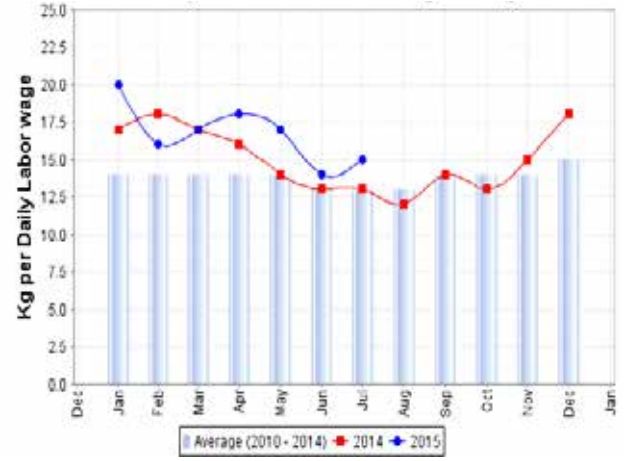


Table 9: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Gedo					
Southern Agro-Past	29,499	5,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	149,791	27,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	38,686	15,100	3,700	0	10
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	26,607	4,000	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**244,583**	**51,400**	**3,700**	**0**	**2**

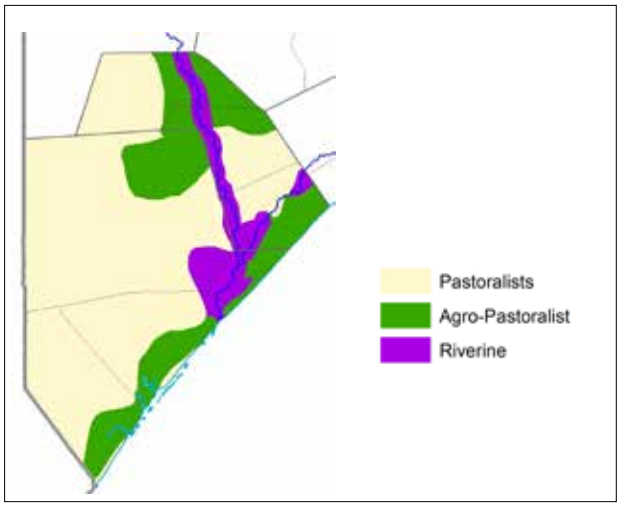
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

In the post-*Gu* 2015, the food security situation has shown some improvement in Juba regions compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15. In July 2015, the Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral of Middle Juba (Sakow/Salagle), the Riverine Pump Irrigation of Middle and Lower Juba, Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba and the Southern Agropastoral livelihood zones (marginal sorghum producers) were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The two main pastoral livelihoods of Juba regions such as SIP and Juba Pastoral have been classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) respectively. This marks an improvement from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in SIP and from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the Sorghum High Potential of Middle Juba and in the riverine of both regions in the post *Deyr* 2014/2015 (February-June 2015). The number of rural population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the Juba regions were estimated at 14 000 and 99 000 respectively. Of these, 12 000 and 53 000 people in respective food insecurity categories were concentrated in Lower Juba (Riverine Gravity Irrigation and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral livelihoods) and the rest were in Middle Juba.

In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to improve in the Juba Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral of both regions to Minimal (IPC Phase 1), while other livelihoods will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period of August-December 2015. The estimates of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are expected to increase to 33 000 people due to deteriorations anticipated in the riverine livelihood of both regions as well as in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral (Jamame district). However, the estimates in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are projected to decline to 88 000 (42 000 in Middle Juba and 46 000 in Lower Juba) [Map 2, Tables 9 and 10].

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



During a normal season, poor households in the riverine and agropastoral 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 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 post *Gu* 2015 food security improvements in livestock-dependent livelihoods (Juba Pastoral and SIP), Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Afmadow, Badhade, Kismayo and Southern Agropastoral were determined by several

factors. Livestock herd size of poor households has reached baseline levels in the Juba Pastoral and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral (except from Jamame district) and has remained at above baseline levels in SIP livelihood. Milk availability was average in *Gu* 2015 in all pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods given the medium kidding (goats) and calving (cattle/ camel) rates. The body conditions of all species of livestock are average due to available dry pasture as well as near normal *Hagaa* showers received in August 2015, which have improved rangeland conditions. However, in July 2015, goat prices in Juba regions (all markets) showed decline from the five-year average (11%) as well as from July 2014 but remained stable compared to the previous six months (January 2015). On the other hand, cattle prices in all Juba markets declined by 10% and 4% from the levels a year ago and last six months (January 2015) but remained stable compared to five-year average. Humanitarian assistance in Afmadow and Badhaade districts has also contributed to improved food security situation in Lower Juba region.

Good Cattle Body Condition. Juba Pastoral,Hagaar, Lower Juba, FSNAU, July 2015

In the crop-dependent livelihoods of Juba Regions, the *Gu* 2015 cereal production is below the *Gu* PWA (1995-2014) as well as the *Gu* five-year average (2010-2014).This is due to the rainfall deficit that led to moisture stress during crop development stage. *Gu* 2015 sorghum production in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba represents 72 percent of the *Gu* PWA (1995-2014) and 86 percent of the five-year average. Specifically, the maize crop harvest in Middle Juba is estimated at 3 800 tones (mainly collected from Sakow and Jilib riverine) and sorghum harvest is estimated at 1 800 tonnes (collected in the Sorghum High Potential). Additional 250 tonnes of off-season maize is also expected in September/October 2015 from the riverine areas of Buale, Sakow/Salagle and Jilib districts. In Lower Juba, cereal crop production (maize) is estimated at 1 000 tonnes (900 tonnes from the riverine and 100 tonnes from Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba), which corresponds to 22 percent of the *Gu* PWA and 37 percent of the five-year average. However, some off-season maize harvest estimated at (1 000 tonnes) expected in Lower Juba in September/October 2015 will bring a combined *Gu* plus off-season cereal harvest to 40 and 58 percent of the Gu PWA and the five-year average respectively. Poor farmers' cereal stock duration is estimated at less than one month period in the riverine livelihood of both regions and for up to one month in the Sorghum High Potential of Middle Juba; there are no stocks available in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba region. However, the cereal stock availability is likely to improve in Lower Juba with the expected off-season maize and sesame (1500 tonnes) harvests.

In July 2015, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in pastoral areas (reference markets of Afmadow, Dobley and Hagar) of Lower Juba (71kg/head) showed a decline (8%) from the beginning of the year and five-year average and compared to the same month last year (5%) across the livelihoods. Conversely, in the markets of Middle Juba, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize was higher in July 2015 (91 kg/head maize) compared to January 2015 (82kg/head), July 2014 (72kg/head) but lower (17%) than the five-year average (109kg/head).

Figure 21: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Lower Juba)

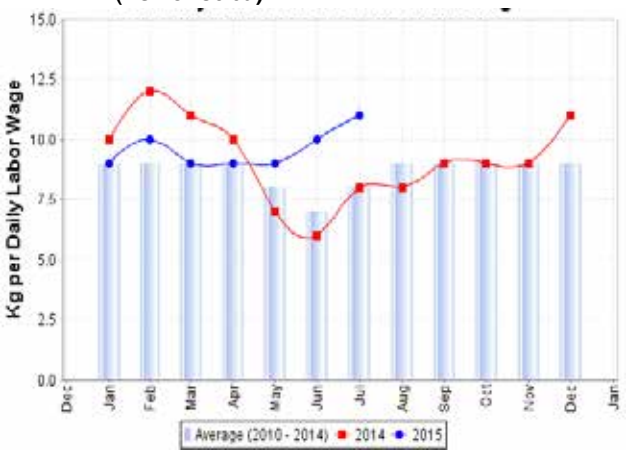
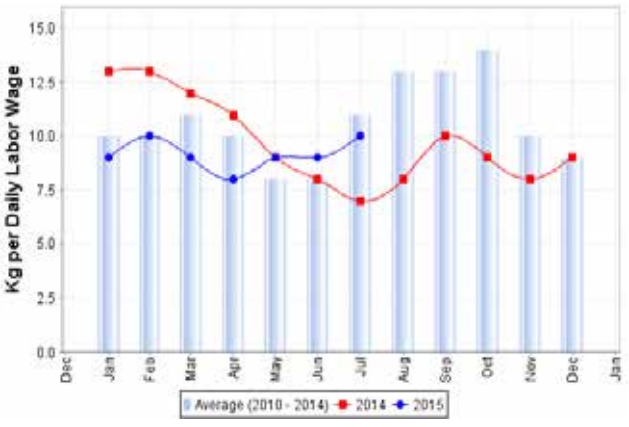


Figure 22: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Middle Juba)



In the markets of Lower Juba, the ToT daily labor wage rate and white maize was equivalent to 11kgs/ wage rate in July 2015, exhibiting an increase from the levels in January 2015 (9kg/ wage rate) and in July 2014 (8kg/ wage rate). In Middle Juba, the ToT in July 2015 (10kg/wage rate) has also increased in corresponding periods (from 9 kg/ wage rate in January 2015 and 7kg/ wage rate in July 2014). The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize versus five-average levels were lower in Middle Juba (9%), but higher in Lower Juba (38%). The ToT trend in Lower Juba is due to improved labour wages as a result of increased labour opportunities, mainly in the Kismayo port town and other accessible areas (humanitarian and traders) like Dhobley and Afmadow. Conversely, in Middle Juba, labour wages have declined due to sporadic trade restrictions and illegal taxations, which have discouraged investments both in commercial activities and even in agriculture, thereby reducing labour opportunities (Figures 20 and 21).

In the projection period, expected above average *Deyr* 2015 rainfall will enhance pasture and water conditions, hence livestock body condition and production. Livestock prices are likely to increase seasonally due to the upcoming *Hajj* season, which will result in some improvement in the purchasing power of pastoralists/ agropastoralists. In contrast, the expected El-Nino in *Deyr* 2015 season will negatively affect the riverine livelihood in terms of river and flash floods (based on 2006 analogous year), which may destroy crop fields and even settlements and reduce farm labour opportunities. The rains and river floods will equally impact the *desheks* (depression fields adjacent to the river) in agropastoral of Jamame district, where rainfed agropastoral cultivation is practiced.

A MUAC assessment conducted in Juba Pastoral indicated *Serious* nutrition situation in the livelihood (GAM MUAC rates of 7.9%).

Table 10: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

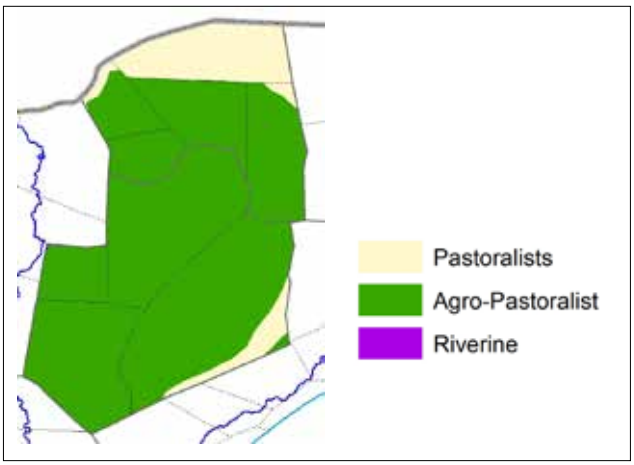
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	30,243	9,100	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,297	5,300	3,100	0	18
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	27,021	4,100	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	19,764	5,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	22,725	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	59,304	17,200	9,200	0	16
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,784	1,400	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**184,138**	**42,300**	**12,300**	**0**	**7**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	2,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	50,119	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,311	19,300	10,300	0	16
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	94,230	18,300	11,100	0	12
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	38,810	5,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**261,108**	**45,500**	**21,400**	**0**	**8**
GRAND TOTAL	**445,246**	**87,800**	**33,700**	**0**	**8**

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

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL REGIONS

The food security situation of all rural livelihoods in Bay and Bakool regions has improved in the post-*Gu* 2015 compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 season. In July 2015, acute food insecurity situation in Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral, Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral (both regions) and Bakool Southern Agropastoral livelihoods were categorised as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). However, Bakool SIP livelihood was classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The total number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in Bay region was estimated at 56 000 (of which 41% in Bay Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral; 46% in Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential; and 5% in SIP), indicating a significant decline of 49 percent from the post *Deyr* 2014/15 estimates (110 000 people). In Bakool region, a total of 37 000 people of which (29% in Southern Agropastoral, 48% in

Bay and Bakool (Sorghum Belt) Livelihood Systems



Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and 23% in pastoral livelihoods) was also identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which indicates a 54 percent decrease from February-June 2015 estimates (81 000). These declines were due to downgrading of large numbers of population from acute food insecurity Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in July 2015.

In the most likely scenario, area classification is projected to remain as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most rural livelihoods of both regions in the period between August and December 2015, apart from Bay–Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral livelihood, which is projected to deteriorate to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). An estimated number of populations classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to 137 000 (94 000 in Bay and 43 000 Bakool). This increase is ascribed to anticipated adverse impact of El-Niño event on livelihoods as well as likely continued military operations (Map2; Tables 2 and 11).

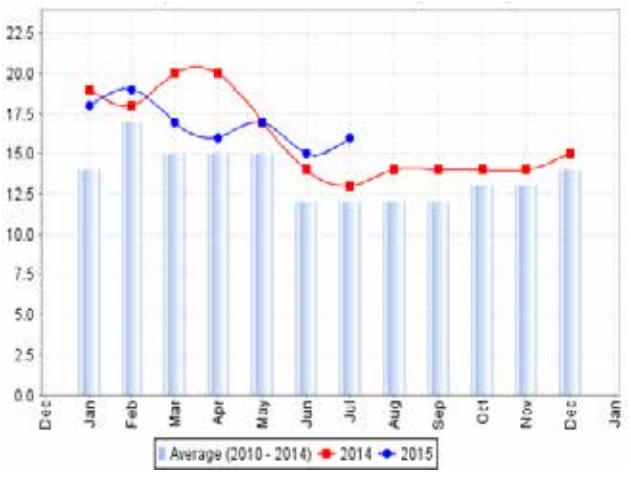
The rural areas of the two regions consist of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods where the main sources of food for the poor households include cereal and livestock production, followed by market purchases. Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of their annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (30–40%). 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%).

The improvement of the rural food security situation in the post-Gu 2015 season is largely attributed to the impact of the average to above average *Gu* rainfall in most parts of Bay and Bakool regions (in terms of frequency, amount and coverage). Regardless of less than normal duration of the rains (dry spell in May) in many parts, the amount of rains received was mostly sufficient for crop development. As a result, *Gu* cereal harvest was near average in Bay and average in Bakool region. Additional positive impacts include increased agriculture labor opportunities (preparation, planting, weeding, bird scaring and harvesting); enhanced rangeland conditions; improved livestock conditions (PET score 3-4) and production/ reproduction, hence increased milk availability at household level for consumption/ sales. In addition, livestock holding of poor households is either close to baseline levels or somewhat higher due to five consecutive relatively favourable rainy seasons.

Gu 2015 cereal production (sorghum and maize) in the Bay region, was estimated at 28 700 tonnes (sorghum 70% and maize 30%), which represents 84 percent of the *Gu* long-term average (1995-2014) and is equivalent to the five-year average (2010-2014). Similarly, the above average *Gu* 2015 seasonal rains in most of the Bakool region resulted in average cereal production, estimated at 1 800 tonnes (98% of PWA), which is slightly higher (9%) than the five-year average (2010-2014). Accordingly, cereals are available both in the markets as well as at household level in both regions. Furthermore, average cowpea harvest was collected in Bay (3 200 tonnes) and Bakool (200 tonnes) and normal sesame production is reported in the Bay region.

In July 2015, the ToT between agricultural daily labour wage rate (rural markets) and red sorghum in Bay region (14kg/daily wages rates) was sufficient to cover cereal requirement of a typical household of six members for about 5-6 days. The ToT trends in Bay region have shown an increase (17%) from a year ago (12kg/daily wages rates) , as well as 27 percent the five year average (11kg/daily wage rates), while it declined since the beginning of the year (16kg/daily wage rates) [Figure 22]. Likewise, a favourable ToT was also recorded in rural areas of Bakool region (8-11kg/daily wage rates), showing an increase of 38 percent compared to the same month last year and the five-year average (2010-2014) levels, while it has also increased by 10 percent from January 2015. The ToT improvement in Bakool is attributable to declines in sorghum prices and some increase of daily wage rates.

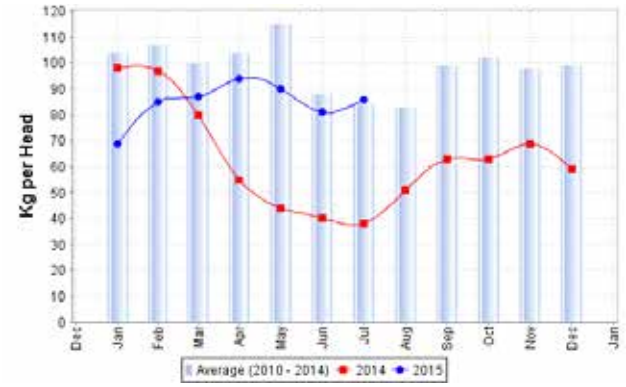
Figure 23: ToT Labor Rate (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)



The purchasing power of poor households in most livelihoods, particularly SIP of Bakool, has improved due to declined cereal prices and increased local goat prices. In July 2015, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum was equivalent to 86kg of cereals/goat, indicating 25 percent increase from January 2015 (69kg/head) and a substantial 126 percent increase compared to previous year (38kg/head), although stable compared to the five-year average (84kg/head) [Figure 23]. In Bay, the ToT

(213kg red sorghum/ local goat) increased annually (18%), but dropped from the levels in January 2015 (9%) as well as the five-year average (11%) due to declines in goat prices since January 2015 and decreased cereal prices (34%) from the five-year average levels. Nevertheless, the amount of sorghum that can be fetched by selling one local quality goat is sufficient for up to three months for a typical household of six members.

Figure 24: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)



The projected above average *Deyr* 2015 rains are expected to improve further pasture and water resources and livestock body conditions and to intensify seasonal agricultural works and self-employment activities (grass collection, building sticks, etc.). The herd size projection shows an increasing trend for most species in Bay and Bakool regions up to the end of this year due to medium conception rates of cattle and goat/sheep in *Gu* 2015, and medium conception of camel in Deyr 2014. However, excessive rains may adversely impact road conditions and affect trade activities during rainy season. Poor households' cereal stocks are expected to last for 3-4 months (August-November 2015) in the Bay region and 1-3 months (August-October 2015) in agropastoral livelihoods of Bakool. Although humanitarian activities are planned for August-December 2015, the access is limited in both regions.

The findings of *Gu* 2015 nutrition survey conducted in Bay Agropastoral show *Serious* nutrition situation (GAM rates of 14%), which is an improvement from *Critical* (GAM rates of 19%) in *Deyr* 2014/15. The current prevalence of acute malnutrition is lowest since the famine period. The improvement in nutrition situation is mainly linked to low prevalence of morbidity and no recent outbreaks of measles and/or diarrhea; high accessibility to milk; and the distribution of cash vouchers and food to the families with malnourished children through the supplementary feeding programs.

Table 11: Bay and Bakool Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Southern Agro-Past	116,812	10,600	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	26,600	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	31,135	5,600	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**249,189**	**42,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bay					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	310,041	46,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	10,049	1,800	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	173,659	45,600	0	0	
***Regional Total**	**493,749**	**93,900**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**742,938**	**136,700**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

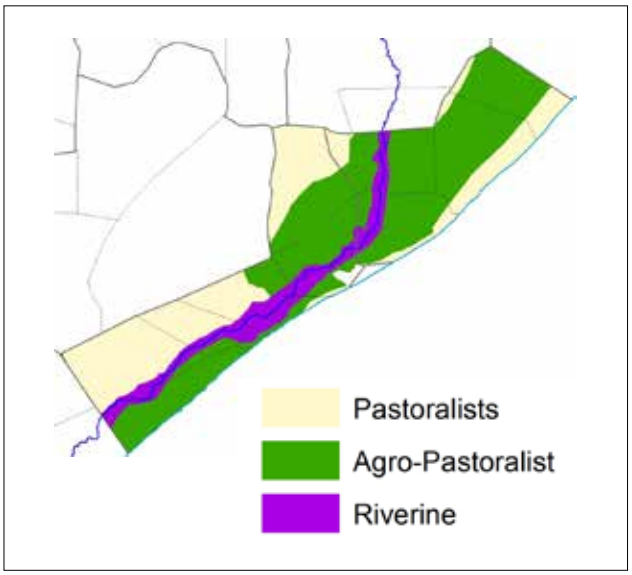
4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE REGIONS

In July 2015, all livelihoods in Middle Shabelle were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with an estimated population of 116 000 in this phase, which is 34 percent lower compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 estimates (176 000 people). Similarly, the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) has also decreased (20%) to an estimated 8 000 people in July 2015. In Lower Shabelle, most livelihoods are identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with a total population of 159 000 people in this phase, which is a 16 percent decrease from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15. The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) was estimated at 7 000 people, indicating a significant decline (56%) in the same period.

In the most likely scenario, the food security situation in Middle Shabelle region is projected to deteriorate in Riverine Gravity Irrigation livelihood to Crisis (IPC Phase 2) level in August-December 2015. Other livelihoods are projected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except SIP being in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 91 000 in Middle Shabelle, indicating a 21 percent decrease from July 2015. However, number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is projected to increase significantly in the same period up to 25 000 people. In Lower Shabelle region, the area classification of riverine and Southern Agropastoral Rainfed and the Coastal *Deeh* will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while the Sorghum Agropastoral High Potential and SIP livelihoods are downgraded to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected at an estimated 141 000 people, which is 11 percent lower compared to July 2015. Conversely, estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are projected to increase to 23 000 people in the same period. The increase in numbers in food security crises mostly comes from riverine and agropastoral livelihoods (Map 2, Tables 2 and 12).

The poor households in both the riverine and agropastoral 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 agropastoral households earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) 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 labour. 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.

Shabelle Livelihood Systems



Food and livelihood security in Middle Shabelle region has deteriorated in riverine areas due to damage to crops caused by floods (Jowhar district), insects and wild pigs. Similarly, the food security situation has deteriorated for Southern Agropastoral High Potential in Middle Shabelle due to poor rains as well as bird and insect attacks on the crop fields. Overall, *Gu* 2015 cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest in the region was below average, estimated at 9 800 tonnes, which represents 66 percent of the long-term average (1995-2014) and 69 percent of the five-year average. About two-thirds of this harvest (6 500 tonnes) was collected from riverine areas and the rest (3 300 tonnes) was gathered in the rainfed agropastoral livelihoods. Off-season harvest is expected in September-October 2015 in Jowhar district. In Middle Shabelle, cereal stock duration among poor households is estimated at one month in Jowhar and two months in Balad riverine livelihoods. Possible floods during *Deyr* season due to forecasted above average rains will result in reduced cultivated area and farm labour opportunities for poor households. The floods may also partially damage the expected off-season crops in Middle Shabelle. The floods in riverine will lead to further deterioration of food security conditions in Middle Shabelle region in the projection period of August-December 2015.

In Lower Shabelle, the food security situation has improved in most agropastoral, pastoral and riverine livelihoods due to average rains and relatively low crop damage by insects and birds. The exception is Southern Rainfed livelihood where food security situation deteriorated due to below average maize production as a result of poor rains as well as inter-clan fighting in parts of Merka (July 2015). *Gu* 2015 regional cereal production is below average, estimated at 43 400 tonnes (103% of Gu 2014; 76% of

the PWA; 104% of five-year average), of which about 65 percent came from riverine areas and 35 percent from the rain-fed livelihoods. In Lower Shabelle, the cereal stocks among poor households are estimated to last up to three months on average in the riverine areas as well as Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral, while in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral maize stocks of poor households are estimated to last up to one month.

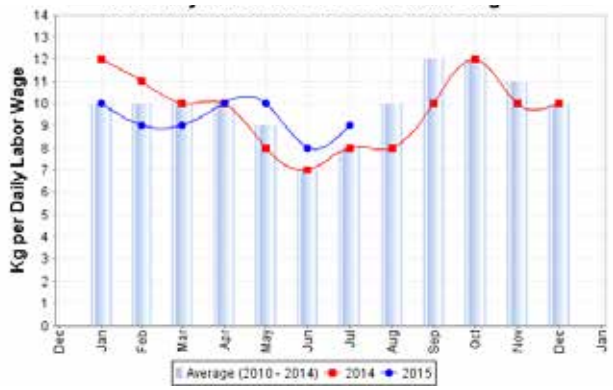
Other crops, which are mostly grown by middle and better-off wealth groups both in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions, include sesame (400 tonnes of sesame in Middle Shabelle and 3 900 tonnes in Lower Shabelle) and cowpea (350 tonnes in Middle Shabelle and 2 100 tonnes in Lower Shabelle). An estimated 1 050 tonnes of rice was also harvested in Middle Shabelle region.

Farm labour wages in Middle Shabelle have been relatively stable (0-2%) compared to last six months, a year ago and the five-year average levels. In regard of the forecasted average/ above average *Deyr* rains, labor wage are likely to increase in the *Deyr* season, although river floods may cause disruptions to farming activities in riverine areas, hence reduce farm labour opportunities/wages for poor households.

In Lower Shabelle, incomes of poor households from farm labour have remained relatively stable compared to last six month. Compared to both July 2014 and five-year average, famr labour wages increased by 7 and 10 percent respectively.

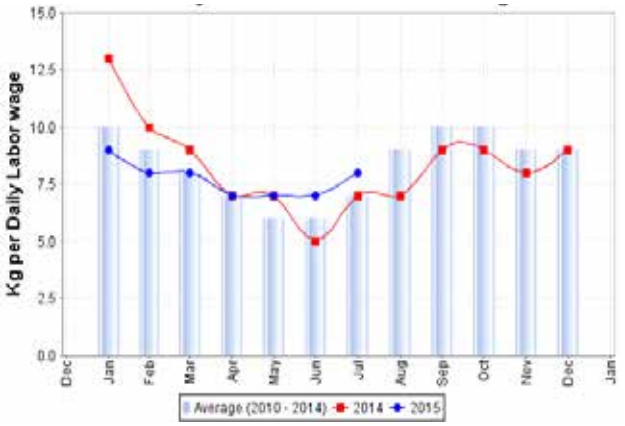
In July 2015, in Middle Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize (6kg/ daily labour wage) indicated stable rates since January this year, while the rates increased (20-50%) annually and compared to the five-year average (Figure 24).

Figure 25: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Lower Shabelle)



In Lower Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour and white maize (9kg of maize/ daily labor wage) declined (10%) since January this year but increased (13%) compared to a year ago and five-year average levels (Figure 25).

Figure 26: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)



In July 2015, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize indicated a decrease from January this year (26%) in Middle Shabelle region (113kg/ head); it increased (12-16%) compared to five-year average and a year ago. In Lower Shabelle, the ToT local quality goat/white maize shows an increase in July 2015 (171kg/ head) in all comparison periods (18% from July 2014; 4% from January 2015; and 21% from the five-year average). Normal supply of goats in the reference markets in combination with reduced cereal prices (white maize) have contributed to the ToT trends in both regions (Figures 26 and 27).

In the projection period (August-December 2015), there is planned humanitarian assistance to improve access to food but access is very limited in all livelihoods of Middle Shabelle as well as Lower Shabelle regions.

The post *Gu* 2015 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates sustained *Serious* nutrition situation in the agropastoral livelihood of both regions since December 2014. HIS trends indicate High (>10%) and fluctuating trend for January-June 2015. Conversely, in Shabelle Riverine nutrition situation has deteriorated from *Alert* to *Serious*. HIS Trends show High (>20%) and increasing trend from January to April 2015, but decreasing trend from May to June 2015.

Figure 27: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)

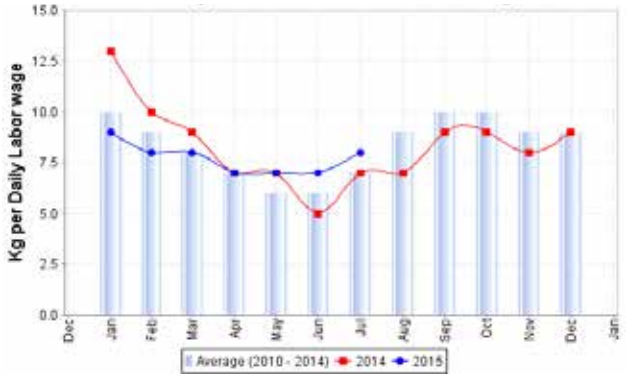


Figure 28: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Lower Shabelle)

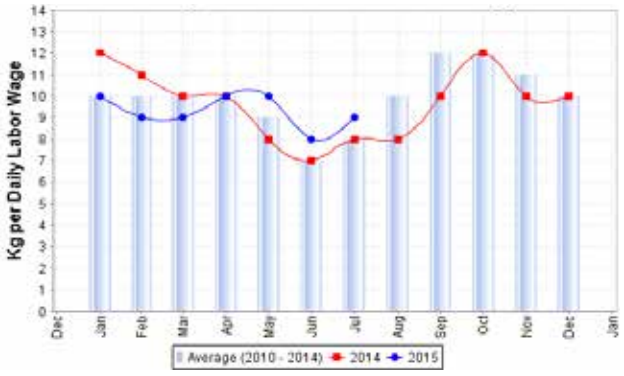


Table 12: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	62,122	12,800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	60,357	18,100	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	107,981	22,900	25,200	0	23
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	156,958	35,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	8,223	1,500	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**395,640**	**90,600**	**25,200**	**0**	**6**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	6,607	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	45,380	8,200	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	298,523	69,700	23,200	0	8
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	266,519	40,000	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	60,907	20,700	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**677,937**	**140,600**	**23,200**	**0**	**3**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,073,577**	**231,200**	**48,400**	**0**	**5**

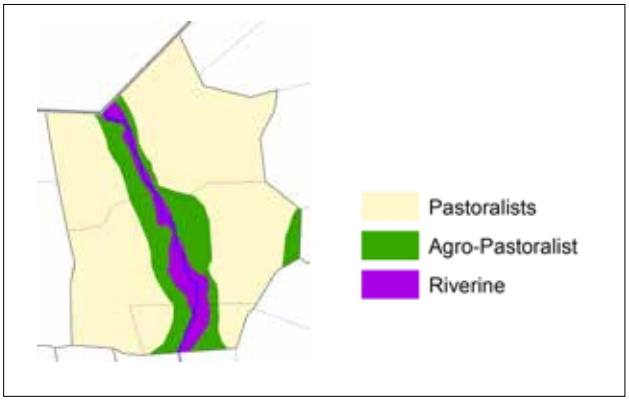
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

The food security situation has improved in all rural livelihoods of Hiran region in the post *Gu* 2015 seasons. In July 2015, acute food insecurity area classification for all rural livelihoods of Hiran region was identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The estimated 84 000 people were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which is 17 percent lower compared to the estimations in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15. In the most likely scenario, pastoral livelihoods of Hawd and SIP will improve from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in the projection period of August-December 2015. Accordingly, the estimates of population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) will decline (27%) to 61 000 from July 2015. However, an estimated 3 000 people in riverine areas are projected to fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3),mostly due to anticipated river floods in October – November 2015 (Map 2, Tables 2 and 13).

The region consists of pastoral (Hawd and Southern Inland), agropastoral (Southern Agropastoral) and riverine (pump irrigation) livelihoods. Main food sources for the

Hiran Livelihood Systems



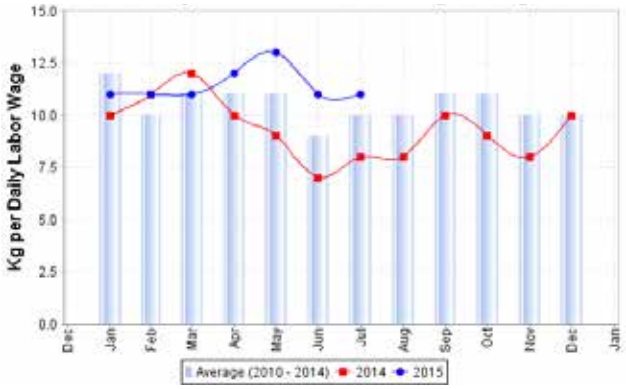
riverine communities include own production (65% of their consumption), followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production (43%) as food sources. For agro pastoralists, the main food source includes purchase (60%) and own production (40%). Poor riverine 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.

The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily attributed to increased livestock production and reproduction due to improved rangeland conditions. The herd size of poor households has also continued to increase although holding of cattle and sheep/goat among poor households is projected to remain below baseline to near baseline levels up to December 2015, particularly in Southern Inland Pastoral and Southern Agro-pastoral livelihoods. Overall cereal crop production (sorghum and maize) in the region's riverine and agropastoral zones (1 600 tones) is well below average, representing 55 percent of the Gu PWA (1995-2014) although still higher compared to the Gu five-year average (1 050 tonnes) and Gu 2014 (900 tonnes). The current shortfall, which occurred across all three districts of the region (Beletweyne, Buloburte and Jalalaqsi), is attributable to below normal *Gu* rains in terms of duration as well as bird attack to the crops, which reduced the yields. Thus, poor households in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of the region do not have any cereal stocks available as from September 2015. The main income sources of these households include crop fodder sales, self-employment and livestock sales (agropastoralists).

Improved Cattle Body Conditions. Agropastoral, Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, July 15

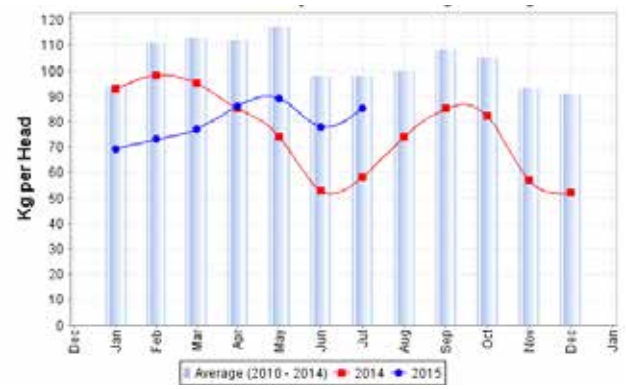
In July 2015, the ToT between daily labor wage and white sorghum remained stable (11kg of cereals/ daily labor wage) compared to January and five-year average levels, but it was considerably higher (38% increase) compared to July 2014 (Figure 28). Despite high cereal price, the improvement is mainly driven by increased farm labour opportunities and daily labor wage rates in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods of the region. On the other hand, ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum in July 2015 (85 kg of white sorghum/ head) was higher compared to January 2015 levels (69kg of white sorghum/ head) and significantly higher than a year ago (58kg/ head) due to decrease in white sorghum price and increase in goat prices. Conversely, the ToT is lower (13%) compared to the five-year average levels (98 kg of white sorghum/ head) [Figure 29].

Figure 29: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum



The ToT between goat and red sorghum has significantly improved over the last six months (from 87 to 171 kg/head) and from the levels a year ago (from 71 to 171 kg/head) due to increase in goat price (34%) and decline in red sorghum price (31%). Similarly, ToT between daily labor wage and red sorghum has also surged over the last six months (from 14 kg to 21 kg/daily wage rate) and a year ago (9kg to 21 kg/daily wage rate) due to increase of wage rates and declines of red sorghum price.

Figure 30: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum



In the projection period (August – December 2015), as a result of the projected average to above average *Deyr* 2015 rainfall and planned humanitarian interventions yet with very limited access in most of the region, food security situation in most livelihoods of the region is likely to remain unchanged or improve further, particularly in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. However, food security situation is projected to deteriorate for riverine population due to possible river floods. The ToT is likely to remain stable or improve in the short-term as soon as cereals from the recent *Gu* harvests and supply from Ethiopia and other neighboring regions reach the markets. *Deyr* rains, which are projected normal to above normal, will improve farm labour opportunities; hence the wages rates in the agropastoral areas, and subsequently lead to stronger ToT between labor wage and cereals. In addition, goat prices, which are likely to pick in September-October due to upcoming *Hajj* season will also contribute to strengthening of the purchasing power of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

Rangeland resources (pasture and water conditions) are expected to improve with the start of the short-rainy season 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 2015 due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in *Gu* 2015 and medium cattle and camel conception in *Deyr* 2014/15.

For the last two seasons, sustained prevalence of Critical levels of acute malnutrition is recorded in Beletweyne and Mataban districts of Hiran region. The GAM rates in July 2015 were 17.3 percent and 17.8 percent in Beletweyne and Mataban districts, respectively. The sustained critical nutrition situation is attributed to the on-going civil unrest, displacement from conflict areas and floods that affected both urban and rural areas, causing mass displacement from the waterfront areas and leading to the deterioration of sanitary conditions, as reflected in high morbidity levels.

Table 13: Hiran Region, Projected Rural opulation in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Hawd Pastoral	28,607	4,300	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	136,727	37,200	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	32,633	8,300	3,200	0	10
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	61,511	11,100	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**259,478**	**60,900**	**3,200**	**0**	**1**

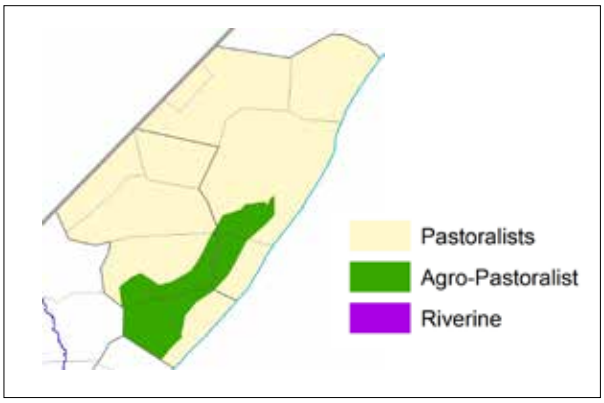
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS (SOUTH MUDUG AND GALGADUD)

CENTRAL REGIONS:

The food security situation has improved in the post-*Gu* 2015 in central regions when compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 (February-June 2015) with the exception of Cowpea Belt livelihood, where it has deteriorated owing to poor cowpea production affected by pest infestation. In July 2015, all rural livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2)**.** The estimated number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 102 000 people, which is 18 percent lower compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 estimates (125 000 people). The rural population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), estimated at 12 000 people in July 2015, is 20 percent lower compared to the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 (15 000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain the same in most livelihoods in August-December 2015, with the exception of Hawd and Addun of Mudug and SIP of Galgaduud, which will improve to Minimal (IPC Phase 1). An estimated 80 000 people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period is 21 percent lower compared to July 2015 estimates. Contrarily, the population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is projected to increase to 14 000 people. This increase mainly comes from the Cowpea Belt livelihood (Map 2, Tables 2 and 14).

Central Region Livelihood Systems



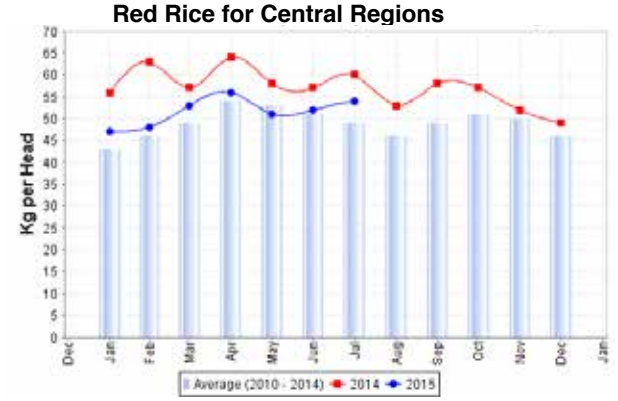
In a normal year, pastoral livelihoods in the central regions acquire a significant proportion (60-70%) of their food through market purchases, while in agropastoral livelihoods poor households purchase 30 to 35 percent of their food. In the pastoral livelihoods, 66 percent of income is derived from livestock sales; 24 percent from livestock product sales 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 improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods of the central regions is attributed to increased availability of own production (milk and meat) as well as declined prices of imported food. Pasture and water availability is average in most livelihoods, but below average in rain-deficit parts of Hawd and Addun, where water shortage is expected during the *Hagaa* dry season as from August 2015. Livestock migration pattern was also normal, mostly occurring within the same livelihoods. In most livelihoods of the region, livestock herd size indicates an increasing trend in July-December 2015. In Hawd and Addun livelihoods, camel holding of poor households is above baseline levels, while sheep/goat holding is at baseline. In Coastal *Deeh,* a camel holding is below baseline and sheep/goat is at baseline. Contrarily, in Cowpea Belt livelihood, all livestock species will remain below baseline levels through December 2015. In this livelihood, pest infestation in June 2015 has affected the cowpea production and led to poor crop harvest of 850 tonnes, which is significantly lower when compared to last *Deyr* 2014/15 production (4 700 tonnes). This has led to an increase in cowpea price in July compared to January 2015 (by 39%), although still lower (24%) when compared to the five-year average (2010-2014). Consequently, poor agropastoral households have very low cereal stocks from the *Gu* 2015 harvest up to (one month).

Poor Cowpea Condition. Cowpea Belt, Haradheere, Mudug region, FSNAU, July 2015

In the main markets of the agropastoral livelihood in Elder and Haradhere districts where households normally consume red sorghum, the ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum was stable in July 2015 (5kg/ daily wage) when compared to the previous six-months, but has increased (25%) from a year ago, owing to increased daily wage rates (35%). However, the ToT is lower than five-year average levels (17%) due to higher red sorghum price (22%). In the main markets of pastoral livelihoods in Hawd and Addun (Dhusamareb, Abudwak and Galkayo), the ToT between local quality goat and rice decreased (7%) in July 2015 (56kg/head) when compared to a year ago (60kg/ head), owing to declined goat price (15%) in the same period. However, the ToT is higher than the levels in the previous six-month (48kg/head) and the five-year average (50kg/head) mostly due to rice price declines (Figure 30).

Figure 31: Average ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice for Central Regions



In the projection period (August-December 2015), average to above *Deyr* 2015 rains are likely to improve the pasture, water and livestock conditions. Milk production is likely to be average in all livelihoods owing to medium kidding and calving rates expected during *Deyr* 2015 for all species. This will result in increased milk availability for consumption and sales. Livestock prices are likely to increase during *Hajj* period (September-October 2015), which will positively impact the purchasing power of poor households. There are planned humanitarian interventions (improved food access and safety net) in the region, although access is very limited in Hawd and Addun livelihoods, while there is a lack of access to Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh livelihoods due to prevailing insecurity.

The post-*Gu* 2015 nutrition situation indicates mixed trend in different livelihood zones when compared to the *Deyr* 2014/15 season. Hawd has improved to *Serious* from *Critical* in *Deyr* 2014/15, while Addun livelihood deteriorated to *Serious* from *Alert*. The Coastal *Deeh* livelihood sustained *Critical* levels as in the *Deyr* 2014/15, while Cowpea Belt deteriorated to *Critical* from *Alert*. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Addun and Cowpea Belt livelihood is mostly attributed to high morbidity (34.1%) and very limited health intervention like measles vaccination, Vitamin-A supplementary programs due to lack of access (insecurity).

Table 14: Central Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral	48,222	9,600	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	27,691	11,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	22,362	3,400	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	46,155	6,200	6,400	0	14
***Regional Total**	**144,430**	**30,300**	**6,400**	**0**	**4**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral	121,304	24,300	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	60,689	8,100	8,400	0	14
Hawd Pastoral	55,980	8,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,701	8,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	7,413	1,300	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**266,087**	**50,400**	**8,400**	**0**	**3**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**410,517**	**80,700**	**14,800**	**0**	**4**

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

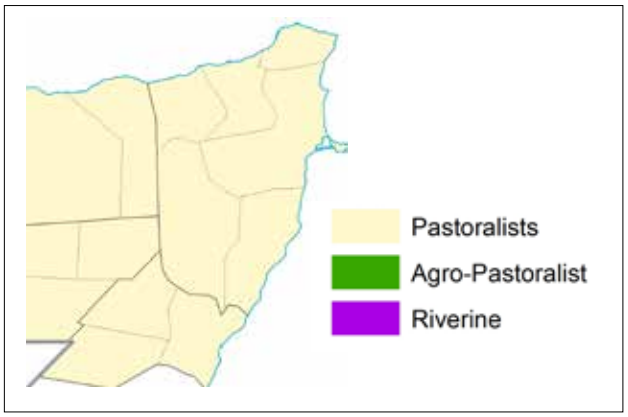
4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS (BARI, NUGAL AND NORTH MUDUG)

In the post-*Gu* 2015, the food security situation improved in pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions when compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 with the exception of East Golis livelihood, where it has deteriorated. In July 2015, most livelihoods of the region were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except the NIP and parts of Hawd, which were identified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 77 000,which is 17 percent lower compared to the estimates in the post *Deyr* 2014/15 (93 000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods during August-December 2015 although the number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to reduce to 57 000 (26% decline from July 2015). However, 20 000 people in East Golis livelihood are projected to deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) situation in the projection period (August-December 2015) [Map 2; Tables 2 and 15].

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 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.

In the post-*Gu* 2015, the food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions has improved owing to average milk availability for householdconsumption

Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



(medium kidding and low calving rates in *Gu* 2015), improved purchasing power of pastoralists as well as humanitarian interventions for improved food access in the region during the first half of the year 2015. However, milk availability is poor in Coastal *Deeh* and East Golis livelihoods due to low kidding and calving rates. During *Gu* season, pastoral migration was normal, within the same livelihoods, except in parts of NIP livelihood where abnormal pastoral outmigration was reported to Hawd and Addun in search of better pasture and water. Due to poor rainfall performance in parts of East Golis and NIP livelihoods acute water shortages occurred earlier than normal during the *Hagaa* dry season, which prompted early water trucking as from July 2015. Increased expenditure on water exerts burden on households' budgets and may result in increased loan taking. However, accumulated debt levels of poor pastoralists declined between December 2014 and July 2015 in all livelihoods. The food security

situation of East Golis has deteriorated this season, owing to a lack of incomes from frankincense sales as well as related labour activities for poor households due to reduced export demand caused by the Yemen conflict.

Goats in Average Body Condition. NIP Livelihood, Garowe, FSNAU, July 2015

In July 2015, in the main markets of Northeast, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice was equivalent to 82kg/head, indicating an increase from previous six-months (78kg/head) as well as the five-year average levels (63kg/head); it has declined from a year ago (85kg/head) [Figure 31]. The increase in ToT from the beginning of the year is a result of increased goat price and declined rice price, while an higher ToT compared to the five-year average is attributable to reduced rice price (25%). An annual decline in ToT is related to decrease in goat price (11%) in the same period.

Forecasted near average to below average *Deyr* 2015 rains will contribute to improved pasture and water conditions in most livelihoods, impacting positively on livestock body conditions and milk production. Medium kidding of small ruminants and low to medium calving of camel is expected in most livelihoods during *Deyr* 2015 rainy season, which will lead to increase in livestock herd size. Camel holding among poor households is expected to be above baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods, while sheep and goat is projected at baseline, with the exception of Coastal *Deeh* livelihood where holding of both small and big ruminants among poor wealth groups will remain below baseline levels. In addition, livestock prices are projected to pick up during *Hajj* season (September-October 2015), which will lead to improved purchasing power of pastoralists. There is planned humanitarian assistance to improve food access in the Northeast regions. Humanitarian access is normal in most livelihoods, except in East Golis where it is very limited due to very poor road infrastructure.

The nutrition situation in *Gu* 2015 indicates mixed trends in the pastoral livelihood zones when compared to the *Deyr* 2014 season. Nutrition situation in Hawd improved to *Serious* from *Critical*; East Golis and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods are in sustained *Serious* levels; Addun livelihood has deteriorated to ***Serious*** from *Alert* level. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Addun livelihood is mainly attributed to high morbidity (34%) with increased trend compared to *Deyr* 2014 as well as low expanded program on immunization and limited outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP).

Figure 32: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)

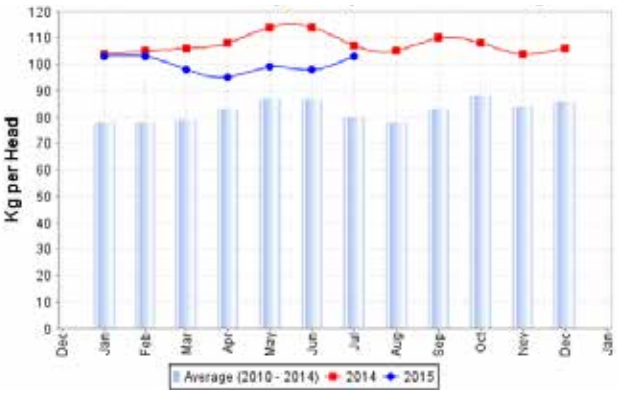


Table 15: Northeast Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

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)	66,293	9,900	0	0	0
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	116,714	20,200	20,200	0	17
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	4,998	1,500	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**188,005**	**31,600**	**20,200**	**0**	**11**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral	4,211	500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,014	2,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	44,306	3,300	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	34,713	7,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**90,244**	**13,700**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral	40,853	5,100	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,259	1,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	59,781	4,500	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**105,893**	**11,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**384,142**	**56,500**	**20,200**	**0**	**5**

**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

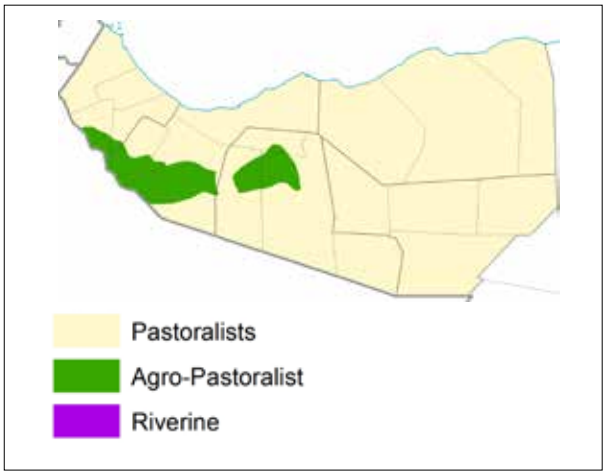
The food security situation remained stable in most livelihoods of the Northwest regions compared to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 (February-June 2015) with the exception of Guban, East Golis Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods, where it has deteriorated. In July 2015, most livelihoods of the region were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except Hawd, NIP and West Golis, which were classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). Compared to the post *Deyr* 2014/15, the estimated number of rural population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) decreased to 187 000 people in July 2015 from 203 000 people in the post *Deyr* 2014/15. Conversely, the total population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) has increased significantly in the same period (from 3 000 to 31 000 people).

In the most likely scenario, in the projection period (August-December 2015) Hawd, West Golis and NIP livelihoods will be in Minimal **(**IPC Phase1**)** acute food insecurity phase, the Togdheer Agropastoral and East Golis Pastoral will be Stressed (IPC Phase 2**)**, while Guban Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral will be in Crisis **(**IPC Phase 3**)**. The estimates of population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) are projected to increase slightly (3%) from July 2015 to 193 000 people, while the estimated population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will almost triple, reaching 89 000 people. The increase of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) occurred mainly in Guban, East Golis Pastoral as well as Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods in Waqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions, mostly due to reduced income/ food from own production of crops and livestock as well as frankincense market disruption in East Golis (Map 2, Tables 2 and 16).

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 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%).

Stable food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions is attributed to milk availability for household consumption following medium sheep/goat and low to medium camel calving in *Gu* 2015, favourable ToT between local quality goat and widely consumed imported cereal (rice) as well as humanitarian interventions. In Hawd and NIP livelihoods the accumulated debt levels of poor households indicate an increasing trend, owing to increased water purchase during the prolonged *Jilaal* season and outmigration costs in *Gu* 2015. Livestock migration was normal, within the same livelihoods, with the exception

Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



of Guban and Northwest agropastoral where abnormal livestock outmigration was reported towards Hawd of Hargeysa, which received average *Gu* rains. In agropastoral livelihoods, the cereal (white sorghum) crop production is estimated at 11 000 tonnes, which is equivalent to 37 percent of the five-year average *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2014) estimates. The poor cereal crop production is mainly attributed to poor Gu 2015 rainfall performance, which resulted in lower yields as moisture stress (June 2015) affected the crop development and led to a failure of the short-cycle *Gu* maize of. The performance of *Karan* rains, which started in August 2015, has been average, but is unlikely to result in increased crop harvest to be collected in October-November this year. The Togdheer Agropastoral received flash floods from West Golis livelihood, which have improved grass fodder production in parts of Odweyne and Burco settlements as well as poor households' farm labour and self-employment opportunities.

White sorghum price showed an increase in July 2015 (by 4%) when compared to a year ago and the July five-year average (21%) due to below average harvest in *Deyr* 2014, but it was stable since January 2015. The ToT between daily labour wage and white sorghum increased in July 2015 (13kg/daily wage) when compared to a year ago (8%) January 2015 and the five-year average (18%). The improvement of ToT is attributed to increased daily labour wage in all three periods of comparison. The ToT between local quality goat and rice increased by 15 percent in July 2015 (69kg/head) compared to six month sago as well as the five-year average. However, the ToT has declined mildly annually due to decreased goat price (7%) within the same period (Figure 32).

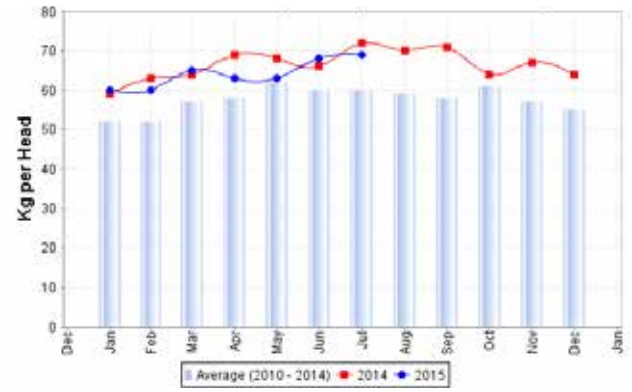
The food security situation is likely to improve in the projection period (August –December 2015) in most pastoral livelihoods with the start of *Deyr* 2015 rainfall. However, in Guban livelihood and Northwest Agropastoral the food security conditions are projected to deteriorate. Guban livelihood, which does not receive *Deyr* rains will face a further reduction in milk production and excess

Average Browse, Hawd, Buhodle, Northwest region. FSNAU, July 2015

livestock asset losses owing to very poor pasture conditions and weakened livestock body condition. Similarly, the food security situation of Northwest Agropastoral will deteriorate due to poor cereal crop harvest expected in October-November 2015, owing to poor *Gu* rainfall performance. On the other hand, *Deyr* rainfall is likely to improve the rangeland resources (pasture and water conditions) in other pastoral livelihoods, and consequently promote livestock body condition and livestock production (milk and meat). The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming *Deyr* 2015 season, due to medium conception rates of sheep/goat in *Gu* 2015 and medium to low camel conception level in *Deyr* 2014. In most pastoral livelihoods, camel holdings of poor households are above baseline levels, while sheep and goat are at baseline levels with the exception of Guban and West Golis, where these are below baseline. The planned humanitarian assistance in Northwest regions with normal access to most livelihoods is likely to contribute to improved food access in the region.

This season, nutrition surveys were conducted in Northwest Agro-pastoraland Togdheer Agropastoral livelihoods as well as West Golis Pastoral. The integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a deteriorating trend in the assessed livelihoods. The nutrition situation in West Golis deteriorated to *Serious* in *Gu* 2015 from *Alert* in *Deyr* 2014/15; Northwest and Togdheer Agropastoral livelihoods deteriorated to *Alert* from *Acceptable* in *Deyr* 2014/15. The deterioration of nutrition situation is related to low milk availability, maize crop failure for consumption and measles outbreak in Agropastoral livelihoods.

Figure 33: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice



Poor Body Kidds,, Osoli, Lughaya, Northwest region. FSNAU, July 2015

Table 16: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2015

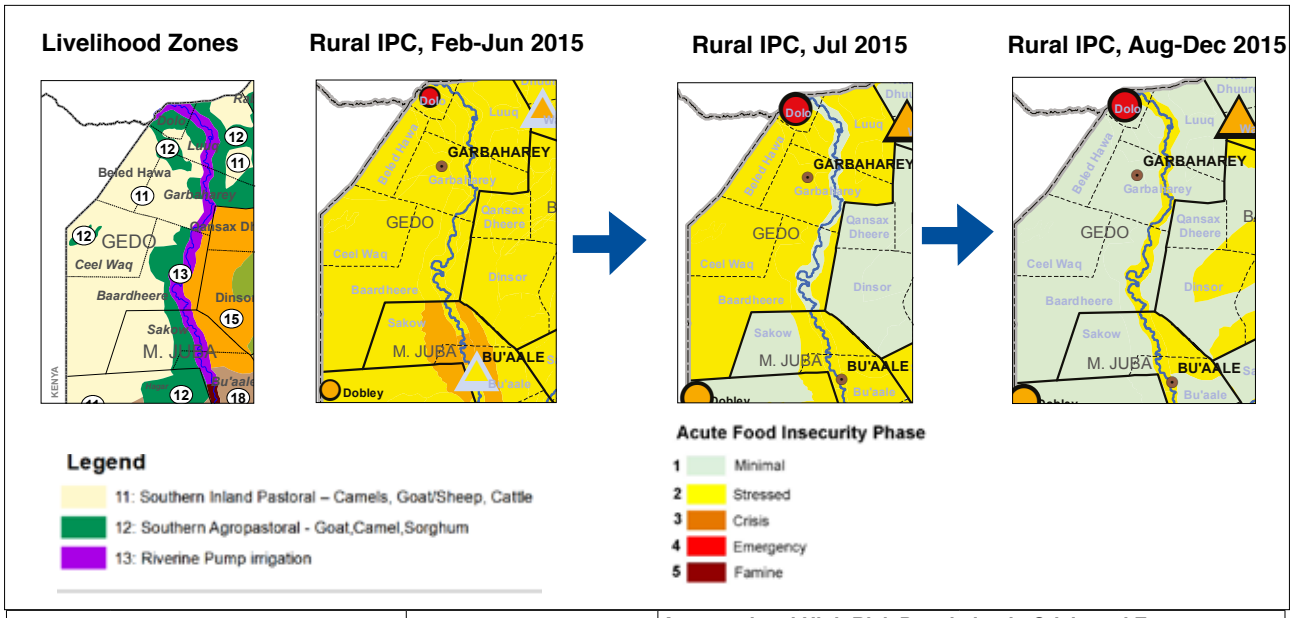
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	68,886	25,800	29,300	0	43
West Golis Pastoral	75,273	11,300	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	49,205	10,500	11,100	0	23
***Regional Total**	**193,364**	**47,600**	**40,400**	**0**	**21**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
West Golis Pastoral	60,556	9,100	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	6,899	1,500	1,600	0	23
Hawd Pastoral	61,881	9,300	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	79,141	29,700	33,600	0	42
***Regional Total**	**208,476**	**49,600**	**35,200**	**0**	**17**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	38,156	5,700	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	221,958	33,300	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	18,778	5,600	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**278,893**	**44,600**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	75,538	13,000	13,000	0	17
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	123,055	18,500	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	8,046	1,200	0	0	0
Guban	2,682	600	600	0	22
***Regional Total**	**209,321**	**33,300**	**13,600**	**0**	**6**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	26,985	4,000	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	82,907	12,400	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	721	100	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**110,613**	**16,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,000,667**	**191,600**	**89,200**	**0**	**9**

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

5. APPENDICES

5.1 Progression of Integrated Phase Classification from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015 by Region

5.1.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



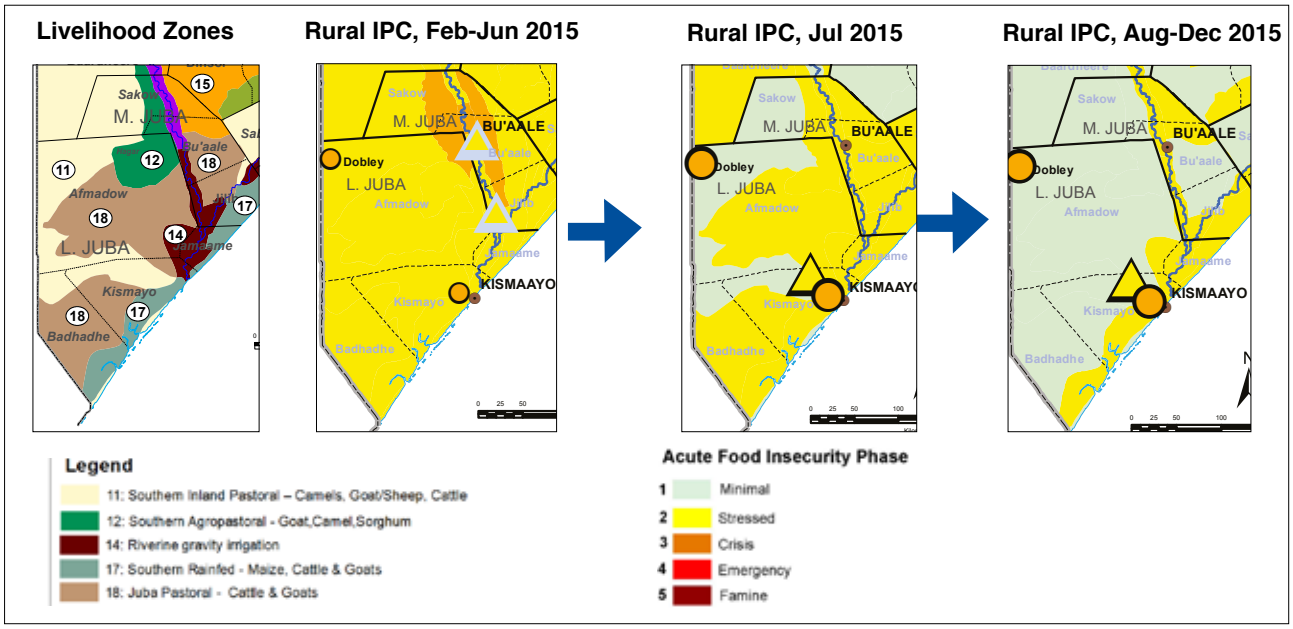
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	0	0	1,800	0
	Belet Xaawo	39,899	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	0	0	200	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	0	0	1,000	0
	Luuq	48,027	0	0	800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**244,583**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**4,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Southern Agro-Past	29,499	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	149,791	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	38,686	3,700	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	26,607	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**244,583**	**4,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**4,000**	

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	Dawa Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Gedo AP HP	Southern Inland Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Gedo AP HP	Southern Inland Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	50%P		75%P 25%M	50%P	50%P	0%		25%P	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	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* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



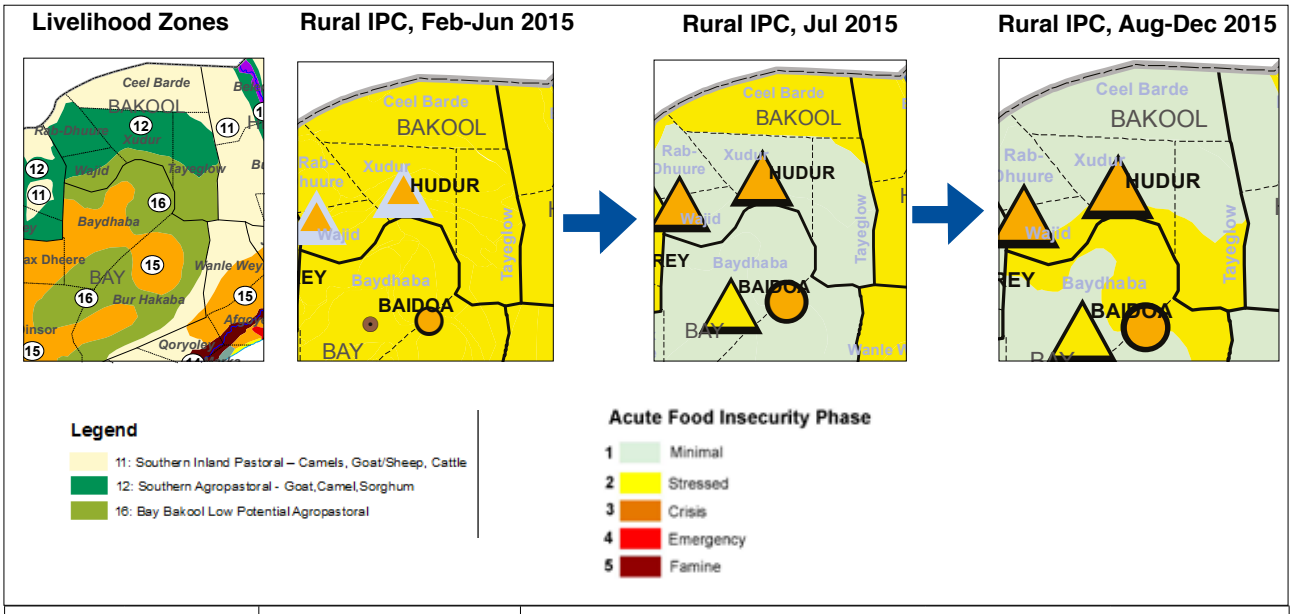
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	6,300	0	3,800	0
	Jilib	83,464	7,200	0	5,500	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	8,900	0	3,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**22,000**	**0**	**12,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	2,600	0	1,400	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	7,000	0	18,400	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	1,500	0	1,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**11,000**	**0**	**21,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**33,000**	**0**	**33,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**33,000**		**33,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	30,243	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,297	3,100	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	27,021	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	19,764	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	22,725	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	59,304	9200	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,784	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**12,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	50,119	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,311	10,300	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	94,230	11,100	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	38,810	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**21,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**33,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**33,000**	

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 AP	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP
Juba	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	0%	50%P	50%P;25%M	50%P	100%P	Jamame: 50% P75%P Others	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	50%P Jamame	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	75%P	100%P	50%P	25%P		100%P	0%	0%	50%P	75%P		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%

5.1.3 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bakool Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



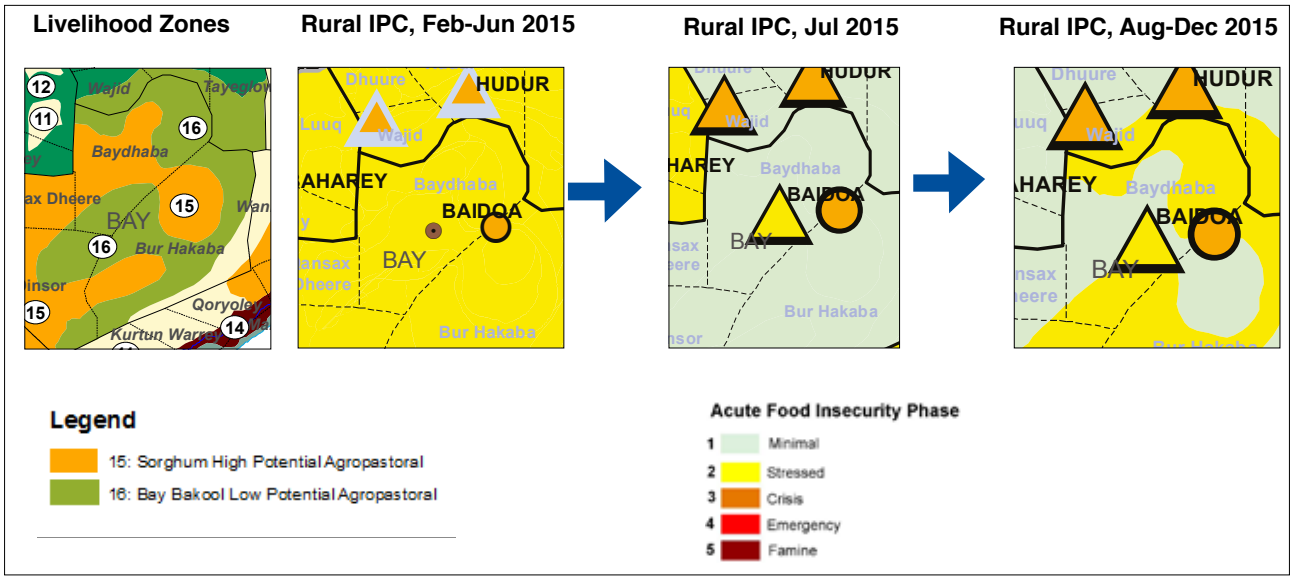
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	0	0	0	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	0	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	0	0	0	0
	Waajid	55,255	0	0	0	0
	Xudur	73,939	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Southern Agro-Past	116,812	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	31,135	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			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 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



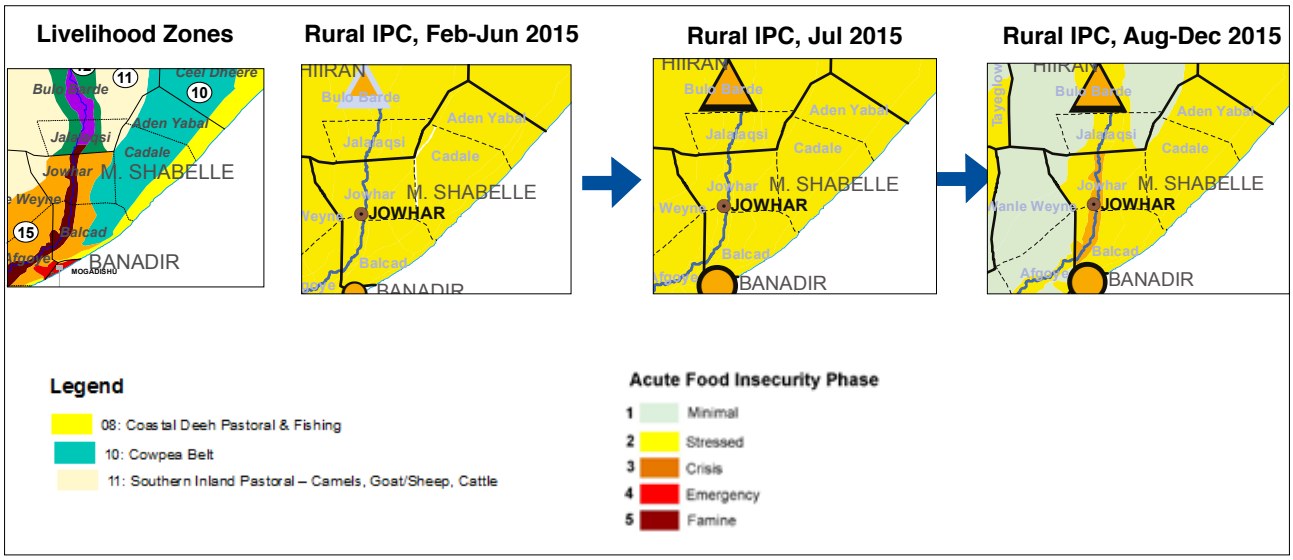
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	310,041	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	10,049	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	173,659	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			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 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.5 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



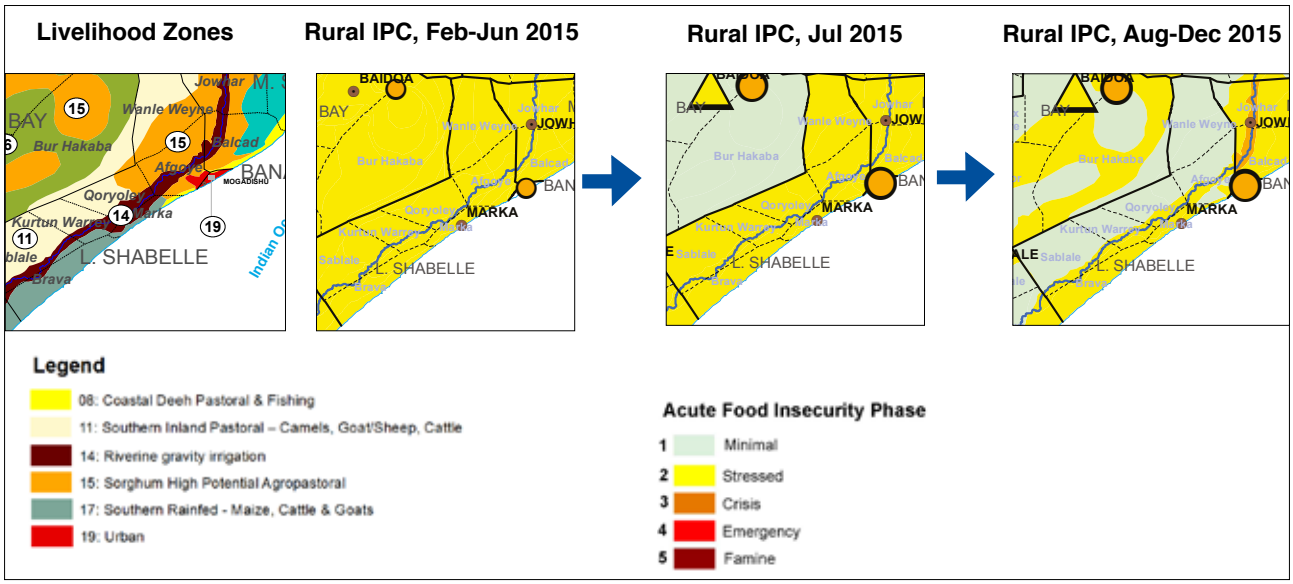
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	47,654	3,400	0	0	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	95,571	4,100	0	4,500	0
	Cadale	30,248	2,400	0	0	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	0	0	20,800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**395,640**	**10,000**	**0**	**25,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**10,000**		**25,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post Gu 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	62,122	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	60,357	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	107,981	25,200	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	156,958	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	8,223	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**395,640**	**25,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**25,000**	

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	Destitute pastoralists	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Destitute pastoralists	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Destitute pastoralists
M.Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P;25%M	75%P	75%P	75%P		0%	75%P	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	75%P	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Riverine (Jowhar)		100%P						0%						0%				

5.1.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



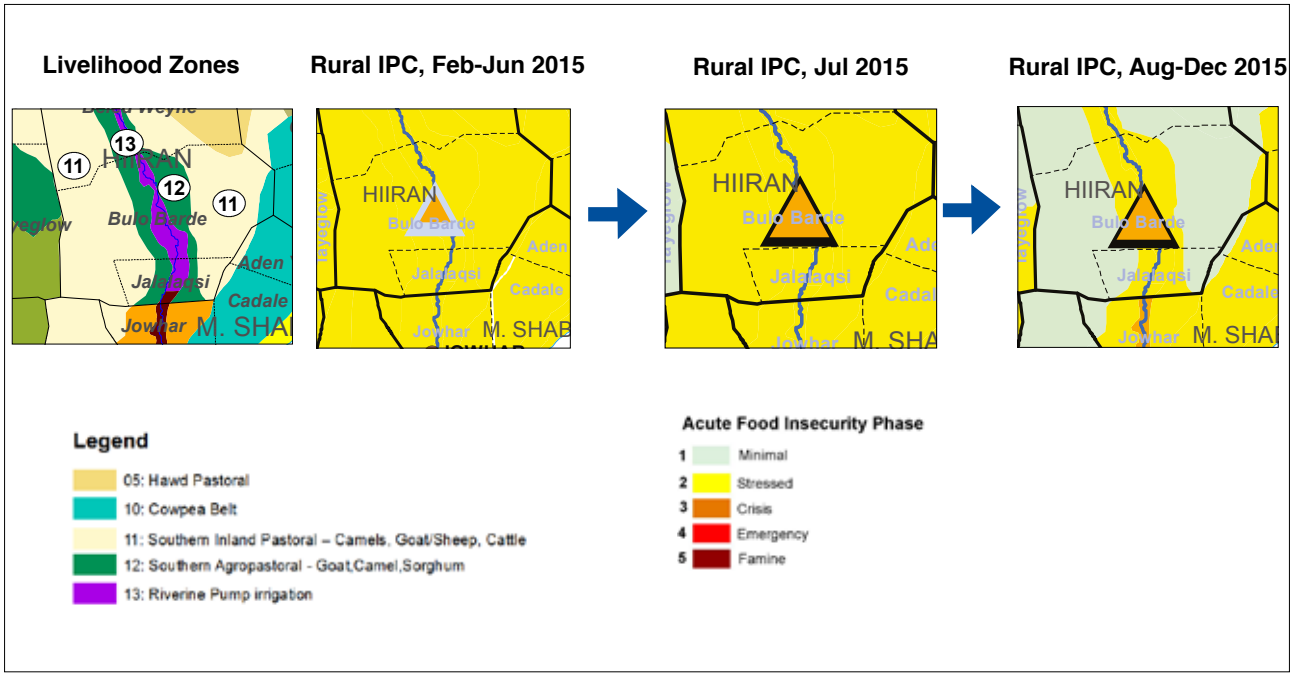
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	2,900	0
	Baraawe	42,239	0	0	300	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	2,800	0
	Marka	129,039	8,000	0	8,300	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	2,600	0	6,400	0
	Sablaale	35,044	0	0	2,500	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**11,000**	**0**	**23,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**11,000**		**23,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	6,607	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	45,380	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	298,523	23,200	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	266,519	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	60,907	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**23,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**23,000**	

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 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	50%P	100%P	75%P	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Riverine (Qorioley)		75%P 25%M					25%P					0%			
		Riverine (Marka)		50%P 25%M					50%P					0%			

5.1.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



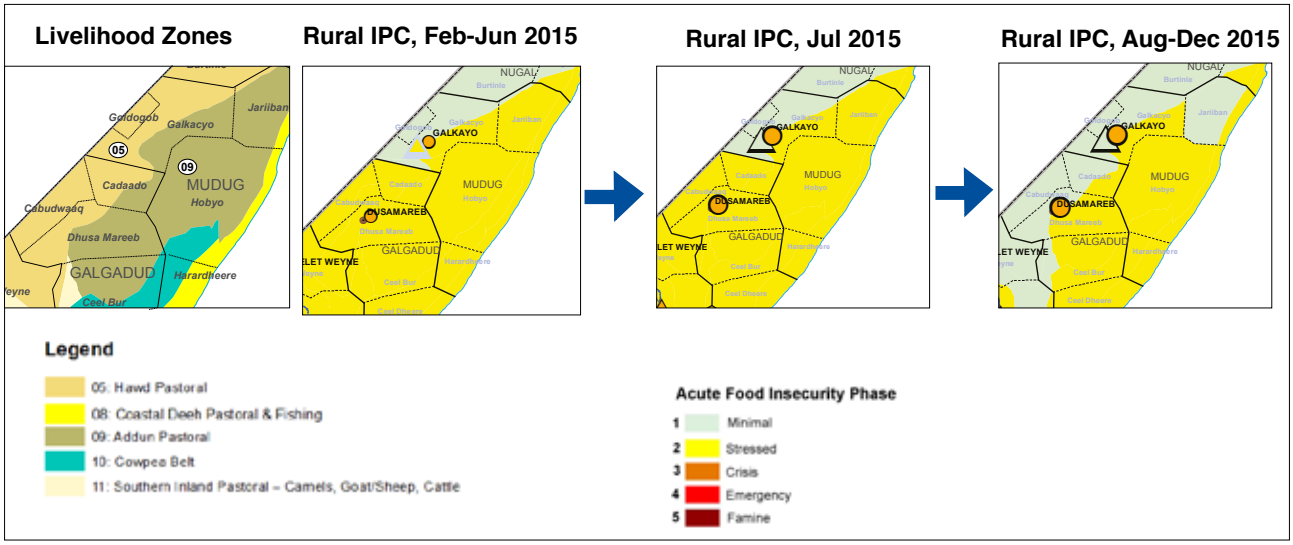
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	134,360	6,600	0	1,400	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	4,100	0	1,400	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	1,200	0	400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**259,478**	**12,000**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**12,000**		**3,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Hawd Pastoral	28,607	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	136,727	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	32,633	3,200	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**259,478**	**3,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**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	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Destitute pastoralists	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Destitute pastoralists	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Destitute pastoralists
Hiran	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	50%P	50%P	75%P	75%P		0%	0%	0%	25%P		0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P 25%M	100%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



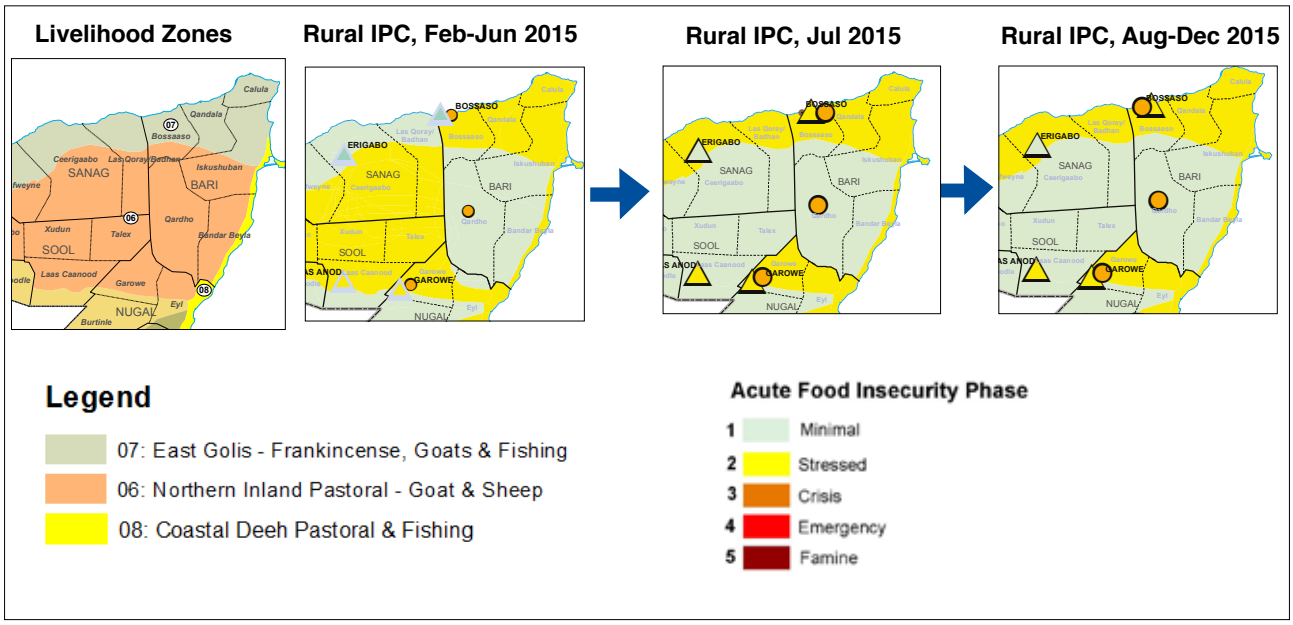
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	31,714	900	0	0	0
	Cadaado	35,346	1,000	0	0	0
	Ceel Buur	65,478	2,100	0	2,900	0
	Ceel Dheer	60,437	3,500	0	5,500	0
	Dhuusamarreeb	73,112	1,300	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**266,087**	**9,000**	**0**	**8,000**	**0**
S.Mudug	Gaalkacyo	40,659	1,000	0	0	0
	Hobyo	53,438	2,200	0	1,500	0
	Xarardheere	50,333	4,100	0	4,900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**144,430**	**7,000**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**410,517**	**16,000**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**16,000**		**14,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Total Affected Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	121,304	0	0
	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	60,689	8,400	0
	Hawd Pastoral	55,980	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,701	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	7,413	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**266,087**	**8,000**	**0**
S.Mudug	Addun pastoral	48,222	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	27,691	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	22,362	0	0
	Cowpea Belt	46,155	6,400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**144,430**	**6,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**410,517**	**14,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**14,000**	

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	Destitute pastoralists	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Destitute pastoralists	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Destitute pastoralists
Galgadud	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P	50%P	50%P	50%P	100%P		0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural (Other Districts)	75%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P	76%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Rural (Adado and Dhusamareb)	100%P	100%P					0%	0%					0%	0%				
S.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	50%P	50%P	50%P		100%P		0%	0%	50%P		0%		0%	0%	0%		0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	75%P	75%P	75%P		100%P	57%	0%	0%	25%P		0%	43%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%

5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	0	0	0	0
	Bossaso	57,725	0	0	8,500	0
	Caluula	27,002	0	0	4,700	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	0	0	2,800	0
	Qandala	26,902	0	0	4,200	0
	Qardho	30,881	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**0**	**0**	**20,000**	**0**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	40,659	1,100	0	0	0
	Galdogob	32,818	900	0	0	0
	Jariiban	32,416	700	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**105,893**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	0	0	0	0
	Garoowe	24,248	500	0	0	0
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,244**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**384,142**	**4,000**	**0**	**20,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**4,000**		**20,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	66,293	0	0
	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	116,714	20,200	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	4,998	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**20,000**	**0**
N.Mudug	Addun pastoral	40,853	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,259	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	59,781	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**105,893**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral	4,211	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,014	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	44,306	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	34,713	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,244**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**384,142**	**20,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**20,000**	

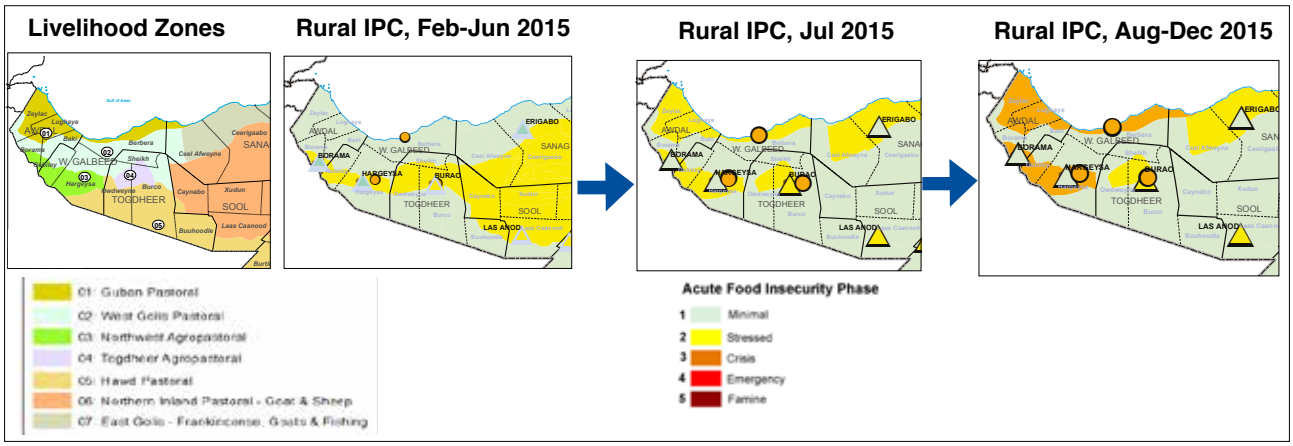
5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015 (Continued)

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones										CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones										EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones									
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	Destitute pastoralists	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	Destitute pastoralists	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	Destitute pastoralists
Bari	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population					50%P	50%P			75%P						0%	50%P			0%						0%	0%			0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural Population	25%P	100%P	25%P			100%P			75%P		0%	0%	0%			0%			0%		0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	
Nugaal	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population					75%P		25%P	25%P	75%P						0%		0%	0%	0%						0%		0%	0%	0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural Population			25%P	75%P			50%P	50%P	75%P	66%			0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	34%			0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%
N.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban							25%P	25%P	75%P								0%	0%	0%								0%	0%	0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban							50%P	50%P	75%P	57%							0%	0%	0%	43%							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* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection		Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	0	0	1,300	0
	Borama	132,695	0	0	29,700	0
	Lughaye	21,528	0	0	4,600	0
	Zeylac	22,217	0	0	4,800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**193,364**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	17,246	0	0	1,600	0
	Gebiley	53,717	0	0	19,000	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	14,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**208,476**	**0**	**0**	**35,000**	**0**
Togdheer	Burco	191,748	0	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	28,821	0	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	30,924	0	0	0	0
	Sheikh	27,400	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	53,638	0	0	3,400	0
	Ceerigaabo	82,425	800	0	7,200	0
	Laasqoray/Badhan	73,258	2,200	0	3,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,321**	**3,000**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	0	0	0	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	0	0
	Taleex	20,678	0	0	0	0
	Xudun	15,303	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**110,613**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,000,667**	**3,000**	**0**	**89,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**3,000**		**89,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency	
			Post *Gu* 2015 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Northwest Agro-pastoral	68,886	29,300	0
	West Golis Pastoral	75,273	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	49,205	11,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**193,364**	**40,000**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	West Golis Pastoral	60,556	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	6,899	1,600	0
	Hawd Pastoral	61,881	0	0
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	79,141	33,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**208,476**	**35,000**	**0**
Togdheer	West Golis Pastoral	38,156	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	221,958	0	0
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	18,778	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	75,538	13,000	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	123,055	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	8,046	0	0
	Guban	2,682	600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,321**	**14,000**	**0**
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	26,985	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	82,907	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	721	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**110,613**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,000,667**	**89,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**89,000**	

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* 2014/15 to Post *Gu* 2015 (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	Destitute past	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Destitute past	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Destitute past
Toghdeer	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural			50%P	50%P			100%P				0%	0%			0%				0%	0%			0%	
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural			50%P	50%P			100%P				0%	0%			0%				0%	0%			0%	
Saanag	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural	50%P	50%P	50%P		25%P;25%M				0%	50%P	0%		75%P				0%	0%	0%		0%			
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural	75%P	50%P	50%P					52%	0%	0%	0%					48%	0%	0%	0%					0%
Sool	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts	50%P		50%P	50%P					0%		0%	0%					0%		0%	0%				
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts	75%P		50%P	50%P				100%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				0%
W. Galbeed	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts			50%P	50%P	25%P;25%M	75%M					0%	0%	75%P	100%P;25%M					0%	0%	0%	0%		
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts			50%P	50%P	50%P	75%P					0%	0%	0%	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%		
Awdal	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts			50%P		25%P;25%M	75%M					0%		75%P	100%P;25%M					0%		0%	0%		
	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts			50%P		50%P	75%P					0%		0%	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%		

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

5.2 Post *Gu* 2015 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Aug-Dec 2015)

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, Aug-Dec 2015

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	[2] Stressed	[2] Crisis	[2] Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	16,923	3,200	1,300	0	8
Borama	215,616	132,695	35,200	29,700	0	22
Lughaye	36,104	21,528	4,500	4,600	0	21
Zeylac	28,235	22,217	4,700	4,800	0	22
Sub-total	**305,455**	**193,364**	**48,000**	**40,000**	**0**	**21**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	17,246	3,000	1,600	0	9
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	18,100	19,000	0	35
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	28,400	14,600	0	11
Sub-total	**700,345**	**208,476**	**50,000**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	191,748	30,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	4,300	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	5,100	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	4,700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**402,295**	**278,893**	**45,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	8,600	3,400	0	6
Ceerigaabo	114,846	82,425	13,300	7,200	0	9
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	73,258	11,400	3,100	0	4
Sub-total	**270,367**	**209,321**	**33,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**7**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	3,600	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	7,600	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	20,678	3,100	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	15,303	2,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**150,277**	**110,613**	**17,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	1,500	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	9,800	8,500	0	15
Caluula	40,002	27,002	4,700	4,700	0	17
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	6,400	2,800	0	8
Qandala	42,502	26,902	4,600	4,200	0	16
Qardho	60,825	30,881	4,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**367,638**	**188,005**	**32,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**11**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	2,000	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	25,259	4,900	0	0	0
Garoowe	57,991	24,248	3,600	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	14,732	3,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**145,341**	**90,244**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	68,834	40,659	4,000	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	32,818	2,500	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	32,416	4,700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**148,474**	**105,893**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
South Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	68,834	40,659	7,000	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	53,438	12,500	1,500	0	3
Xarardheere	65,543	50,333	10,700	4,900	0	10
Sub-total	**201,626**	**144,430**	**30,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**4**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	31,714	4,800	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	35,346	6,100	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	65,478	11,500	2,900	0	4
Ceel Dheer	73,008	60,437	13,600	5,500	0	9
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	73,112	14,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**330,057**	**266,087**	**50,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**3**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one 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 2015 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	[2] Stressed	[2] Crisis	[2] Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	134,360	31,400	1,400	0	1
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	21,300	1,400	0	2
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	8,100	400	0	1
Sub-total	**329,811**	**259,478**	**61,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	47,654	12,100	0	0	0
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	95,571	22,500	4,500	0	5
Cadale	46,720	30,248	7,800	0	0	0
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	48,300	20,800	0	9
Sub-total	**514,901**	**395,640**	**91,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**6**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	30,500	2,900	0	2
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	13,900	300	0	1
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	11,600	2,800	0	6
Marka	192,939	129,039	31,600	8,300	0	6
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	23,900	6,400	0	6
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	8,200	2,500	0	7
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	20,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**850,651**	**677,937**	**141,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**3**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	4,300	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	3,300	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	11,500	0	0	0
Waajid	69,694	55,255	10,700	0	0	0
Xudur	93,049	73,939	13,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**310,627**	**249,189**	**43,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	45,500	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	20,500	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	12,400	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	15,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**620,562**	**493,749**	**94,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	17,600	1,800	0	2
Belet Xaawo	55,989	39,899	7,200	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	2,800	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	4,200	200	0	1
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	9,300	1,000	0	3
Luuq	62,703	48,027	10,300	800	0	2
Sub-total	**328,378**	**244,583**	**51,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	11,700	3,800	0	8
Jilib	113,415	83,464	18,400	5,500	0	7
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	12,200	3,100	0	6
Sub-total	**238,877**	**184,138**	**42,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**7**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	6,300	1,400	0	3
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	5,600	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	22,900	18,400	0	17
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	10,700	1,600	0	2
Sub-total	**385,790**	**261,108**	**46,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**8**
Banadir	**901,183**	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,561,148**	**899,000**	**211,000**	**0**	**5**

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2015

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	[2] Urban in Stressed	[2] Urban in Crisis	[2] Urban in Emergency	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	8,577	0	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,576	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	6,018	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**112,091**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	43,507	0	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	0	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**491,869**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	96,463	88,700	1,000	1,000	2
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	8,800	100	100	2
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	10,200	100	100	2
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	5,700	100	100	3
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**113,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**2**
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	0	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	0	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,852	0	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	7,576	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**58,909**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	6,100	300	100	6
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	22,600	1,200	200	6
Taleex	25,354	4,571	4,200	200	0	4
Xudun	18,785	3,407	3,100	200	0	6
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,484**	**36,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**5**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	2,200	100	100	4
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	43,900	2,100	1,100	3
Caluula	40,002	13,000	5,300	300	100	3
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	3,500	200	100	4
Qandala	42,502	15,600	6,400	300	200	3
Qardho	60,825	29,944	12,300	600	300	3
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**74,000**	**4,000**	**2,000**	**3**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	3,500	100	100	2
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	2,200	100	100	4
Eyl	32,345	7,086	2,800	100	100	3
Garoowe	57,991	33,627	13,500	300	300	2
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,981**	**22,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**4**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	55,833	8,700	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,451	700	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	13,811	1,200	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,656	600	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	15,210	1,300	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**98,961**	**13,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	9,353	2,500	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	10,284	2,700	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	13,614	3,600	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	12,571	3,300	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	18,048	6,100	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**63,870**	**18,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one 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 2015 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 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/Matabaan	172,049	37,689	15,100	0	0	0
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	0	6,700	2,200	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	4,100	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**70,333**	**19,000**	**7,000**	**2,000**	**13**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	15,263	5,300	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	37,801	11,300	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	16,472	5,800	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	11,100	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	3,100	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**119,261**	**37,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	7,300	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	4,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,900	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	21,600	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	6,000	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	2,100	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	5,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**53,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	757,000	18,000	9,000	3
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**757,000**	**18,000**	**9,000**	**3**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	1,600	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	1,900	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	4,900	0	0	0
Waajid	69,694	14,439	3,800	7,000	0	48
Xudur	93,049	19,110	3,300	7,600	0	40
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**24**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	18,200	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	3,800	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	3,600	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	5,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**31,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	10,200	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	16,090	3,200	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	900	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,100	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	3,500	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	14,676	2,900	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**83,795**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	6,800	0	0	0
Jilib	113,415	29,951	15,000	0	0	0
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	4,500	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**26,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	2,500	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	2,000	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	7,800	0	0	0
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	84,900	900	900	2
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**97,000**	**1,000**	**900**	**2**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,938,158**	**1,334,000**	**49,000**	**15,900**	**2**

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	[2] Stressed	[2] Crisis	[2] Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
Northwest Agro-pastoral	68,886	25,800	29,300	0	43
West Golis Pastoral	75,273	11,300	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	49,205	10,500	11,100	0	23
Sub-total	**193,364**	**48,000**	**40,000**	**0**	**21**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
West Golis Pastoral	60,556	9,100	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	6,899	1,500	1,600	0	23
Hawd Pastoral	61,881	9,300	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	79,141	29,700	33,600	0	42
Sub-total	**208,476**	**50,000**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	38,156	5,700	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	221,958	33,300	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral	18,778	5,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**45,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	75,538	13,000	13,000	0	17
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	123,055	18,500	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	8,046	1,200	0	0	0
Guban	2,682	600	600	0	22
Sub-total	**209,321**	**33,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**7**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	26,985	4,000	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	82,907	12,400	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	721	100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**110,613**	**17,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari					
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	66,293	9,900	0	0	0
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	116,714	20,200	20,200	0	17
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	4,998	1,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**188,005**	**32,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**11**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral	4,211	500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,014	2,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	44,306	3,300	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats ands Sheep)	34,713	7,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**90,244**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral	40,853	5,100	**0**	**0**	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,259	1,600	**0**	**0**	0
Hawd Pastoral	59,781	4,500	**0**	**0**	0
Sub-total	**105,893**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one 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 2015 (continued)

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	[2] Stressed	[2] Crisis	[2] Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral	48,222	9,600	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	27,691	11,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	22,362	3,400	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	46,155	6,200	6,400	0	14
Sub-total	**144,430**	**30,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**4**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral	121,304	24,300	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	60,689	8,100	8,400	0	14
Hawd Pastoral	55,980	8,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,701	8,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	7,413	1,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**266,087**	**50,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**3**
Hiraan					
Hawd Pastoral	28,607	4,300	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	136,727	37,200	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	32,633	8,300	3,200	0	10
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	61,511	11,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**259,478**	**61,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	62,122	12,800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	60,357	18,100	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	107,981	22,900	25,200	0	23
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	156,958	35,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	8,223	1,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**395,640**	**91,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**6**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	6,607	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	45,380	8,200	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	298,523	69,700	23,200	0	8
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	266,519	40,000	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	60,907	20,700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**141,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**3**
Bakool					
Southern Agro-Past	116,812	10,600	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	26,600	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	31,135	5,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**249,189**	**43,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bay					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	310,041	46,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	10,049	1,800	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	173,659	45,600	0	0	
Sub-total	**493,749**	**94,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo					
Southern Agro-Past	29,499	5,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	149,791	27,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	38,686	15,100	3,700	0	10
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	26,607	4,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**244,583**	**51,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**2**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	30,243	9,100	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,297	5,300	3,100	0	18
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	27,021	4,100	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	19,764	5,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	22,725	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	59,304	17,200	9,200	0	16
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,784	1,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**184,138**	**42,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**7**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	2,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	50,119	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,311	19,300	10,300	0	16
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	94,230	18,300	11,100	0	12
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	38,810	5,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**261,108**	**46,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**8**
Grand Total	**4,561,148**	**899,000**	**211,000**	**0**	**5**

5.3 Factors that Determined the July-December 2015 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)		Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Score			Food Availability		Main Food Source		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)				Jul -15 CMB as % of:			Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security		Nutrition Situation Classification		Acute Food Insecurity Situation				Urban Rationale *Gu* 2015 projection (% of population in IPC Phases)		
	Deyr 2014/15	*Gu* 2015	*Baseline CSI*	*Deyr* 2014/15	*Gu* 2015	*Deyr* 2014/15	Gu 2015	*Deyr* 2014/15	Gu 2015	Deyr **2014/15** (representative surveys in Sool, Bari, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups	Gu **2015** (Representative surveys in Togdheer, Sool, Bari, Nugal, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth	Dec-14	Jul-15	5-Year Average (Dec)	Jul-14	Dec-14	Jul-15	5-Year Average (Jul)	Jul-14	Dec-14	Dec-14	Jul-15	Deyr 2014/15	Gu 2015	Rural: Aug - Dec 2015		Urban: July 2015	Urban: Aug - Dec 2015	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	N/A	N/A	15.06	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	N/A	77%	76%	7	9	10	10	101%	101%	98%	Low	**Low**	No data	No data	Crisis	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
W.Galbeed	N/A	N/A	7.72	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	N/A	75%	74%	7	11	9	12	94%	83%	96%	Low	**Low**	No data	No data	Crisis	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
Togdheer	N/A	Poor- 1% Borderline- 1% Acceptable- 98%	9.95	N/A	15.86	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	77%	83%	83%	7	7	7	7	84%	103%	102%	Low	**Low**	No data	Acceptable	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	92%	1%	
Sanaag	N/A	N/A	21.11	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	N/A	70%	70%	6	9	10	9	103%	102%	96%	Low	**Low**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
Sool	Poor- 3% Borderline- 7% Acceptable- 90%	Poor- 1% Borderline- 6% Acceptable- 93%	12.78	31.67	11.04	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	81%	79%	77%	77%	6	10	10	11	102%	99%	95%	Low	**Low**	Serious	Alert	Minimal		Stressed	Stressed	91%	5%	1%
Bari	Poor- 1% Borderline- 1% Acceptable- 98%	Poor- 1% Borderline- 3% Acceptable- 96%	12.31	10.90	30.43	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	63%	61%	88%	87%	5	7	8	8	98%	102%	95%	Low	**Low**	Serious	Critical	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	41%	2%	1%
Nugaal	N/A	Poor- 0% Borderline- 1% Acceptable- 98%	10.19	N/A	13.18	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	62%	87%	86%	6	8	8	8	96%	100%	100%	Low	**Low**	No data	Critical	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	40%	1%	1%
Mudug	N/A	N/A	12.35	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	N/A	73%	69%	4	5	5	5	75%	82%	87%	Medium	**Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
Banadir	Poor- 0% Borderline- 2% Acceptable- 98%	Poor- 1% Borderline- 3% Acceptable- 96%	35.49	18.34	14.23	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	80%	69%	67%	12	9	11	10	88%	90%	94%	Medium	**Medium**	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	84%	2%	1%
Galgaduud	N/A	N/A	10.42	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	N/A	78%	75%	3	4	4	5	82%	92%	94%	High/ Medium	**High/ Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed			Stressed	Stressed	28%		
Hiran (Bulo Burto)	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	79%	76%	69%	10	8	10	8	81%	78%	82%	High/Medium	**High**	No data	No data	Stressed			Crisis	Crisis		31%	9%
Hiran (Elsewhere)	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	79%	76%	69%	10	8	10	8	81%	78%	82%	High/ Medium	**Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	39%		
M Shabelle	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	70%	82%	72%	75%	6	4	6	6	89%	93%	111%	Medium	**Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	23%		
L Shabelle	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	71%	69%	66%	10	8	10	9	88%	93%	92%	Medium/ High	**Medium/ High**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	31%		
M Juba	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	82%	89%	72%	71%	11	7	9	10	81%	89%	96%	Medium	**Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	47%		
L Juba	Poor- 1% Borderline- 1% Acceptable- 98%	Poor- 1% Borderline- 1% Acceptable- 98%	37.24	32.53	23.03	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	84%	72%	66%	9	8	11	11	82%	87%	100%	Medium/ High	**Medium/ High**	Serious	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	45%	2%	
Gedo	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	66%	70%	71%	71%	15	13	18	15	92%	95%	103%	Medium/ High	**Medium/ High**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	25%		
Bay	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	74%	64%	63%	13	13	15	16	84%	92%	99%	Medium/ High	**Medium/ High**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	24%		
Bakool (Wajid)	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	68%	72%	80%	77%	6	3	3	4	103%	84%	80%	High/ Medium	**High**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	28%	48%	
Bakool (Hudur)	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Low	Below Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	68%	72%	80%	77%	6	3	3	4	103%	84%	80%	High/ Medium	**High**	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	16%	48%	
Bakool (Elsewhere)	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	68%	72%	80%	77%	6	3	3	4	103%	84%	80%	High/ Medium	**High/ Medium**	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	33%		

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

5.4 Factors that Determined the July-December 2015 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) Deyr 2014/15	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) Gu 2015	Baseline CSI	Mean CSI: Deyr 2014/15	Mean CSI: Gu 2015	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Deyr 2014/15	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Gu 2015	Average Number of Productive Assets: Deyr 2014/15	Average Number of Productive Assets: Gu 2015	Main Sources of Food (Milk/or Cereals): Deyr 2014/15	Main Sources of Food (Milk/or Cereals): Gu 2015	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Deyr 2014/15	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Gu 2015	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Deyr 2014/15	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Gu 2015	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr 2014/15	% of HHs with access to safe water: Gu 2015	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr 2014/15	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu 2015	Mortality (CDR): Deyr 2014/15	Mortality (CDR): Gu 2015	Urban IPC Area Phase Classifications: (Projected Aug-Dec 2015)	IDP IPC Phase: (Jul 2015)	IDP IPC Phase: (Projected: Aug-Dec 2015)
Baidoa	6.1%	8.0%	19.9	14.3	46.5	Poor-5% Borderline-9% Acceptable-86%	Poor-12% Borderline-21% Acceptable-67%	2	2	Market purchase Own Production	Market purchase, Own production	63.7%	63.5%	72.8%	74.0%	56.1%	44.9%	Critical	Critical	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Banadir	0.3%	3.0%	36.8	40.8	49.5	Poor-2% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	Poor-7% Borderline-14% Acceptable-79%	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	69.4%	67.1%	85.0%	84.6%	96.9%	100.0%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	0.3%	3.0%	17.2	37.8	37.0	Poor-2% Borderline-13% Acceptable-84%	Poor-6% Borderline-25% Acceptable-69%	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	75.5%	74.2%	77.5%	82.4%	81.6%	91.7%	Alert	Alert	Acceptable	Alert	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Bossaso	1.2%	1.0%	22.7	20.8	22.7	Poor-2% Borderline-4% Acceptable-94%	Poor-2% Borderline-16% Acceptable-82%	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	88.0%	87.3%	81.12	76.1%	23.3%	41.2%	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Burao	0.2%	3.0%	26.4	20.9	19.0	Poor-3% Borderline-9% Acceptable-88%	Poor-0% Borderline-4% Acceptable-96%	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	82.6%	82.6%	74.6%	79.0%	78.6%	98.0%	Alert	Alert	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamareb	4.4%	3.0%	24.8	24.5	29.0	Poor-3% Borderline-4% Acceptable-93%	Poor-7% Borderline-22% Acceptable-71%	1	1	Market purchase, Own production, Borrowing	Market purchase	77.6%	75.3%	77.48	75.3%	91.3%	93.5%	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dobley	7.6%	6.0%	17.0	15.2	31.4	Poor-8% Borderline-4% Acceptable-88%	Poor- 5% Borderline-16% Acceptable-79%	2	2	Market purchase Borrowing	Market purchase, Borrowing	71.1%	70.5%	75.6%	79.7%	100.0%	97.3%	Serious	Critical	Critical	Critical	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dolow	7.9%	8.0%	35.0	38.5	12.7	Poor-20% Borderline-25% Acceptable-55%	Poor-24% Borderline-28% Acceptable-48%	2	3	Market purchase, Own production	Market purchase, Food aid	71.1%	70.5%	75.68	76.3%	92.3%	93.6%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Serious	Minimal	Emergency	Emergency
Galkacyo	0.6%	0.0%	21.1	29.4	31.6	Poor-0% Borderline-5% Acceptable-95%	Poor-1% Borderline-7% Acceptable-92%	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	72.9%	68.7%	74.20	80.3%	98.1%	99.4%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Garowe	3.6%	2.0%	25.5	10.9	15.4	Poor-4% Borderline-2% Acceptable-94%	Poor-1% Borderline-0% Acceptable-99%	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	87.1%	85.9%	67.2%	59.9%	100.0%	99.3%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Hargeisa	13.9%	2.0%	22.9	31.3	23.7	Poor-6% Borderline-5% Acceptable-89%	Poor-6% Borderline-28% Acceptable-66%	1	1	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase	75.5%	74.2%	76.8%	79.8%	86.1%	99.2%	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Alert	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Kismayo	6.6%	2.0%	4.1	22.8	37.8	Poor-3% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	Poor-11% Borderline-10% Acceptable-79%	2	2	Market purchase, Food aid	Market purchase	72.4%	66.5%	76.5%	80.7%	3.0%	62.1%	Alert	Serious	Serious	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Qardho	4.1%	10.0%	27.6	43.4	40.3	Poor-9% Borderline-14% Acceptable-76%	Poor-4% Borderline-25% Acceptable-71%	2	1	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase	88.0%	87.3%	78.68	72.3%	76.4%	88.5%	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Alert	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 2015 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

5.6.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	livelihood zone		livelihood zone		Pastoral livelihood zone		livelihood zone	
	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		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Adequate to meet food Consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	Average to Good (PET 3-4)		Average (PET 3)		Average to Good (PET 3-4)		Average (PET 3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015	Average to above average		Average to above average		Average		Average to above average	
cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* crop PWA (2010-2014)	NA		Near Average (81% PWA)		Near Average (81% PWA)		Near Average (81% PWA), expected 830 tonnes of offseason maize	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		3 months			1 month	3months	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change – Jan-July 2015, July 2014 – July 2015 and July 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA		Increased from July14 and 5yr	Decreased from Jan 15	Increased from July14 and 5yr average	Decreased from Jan 15	Increased to July14 and 5yr average	Decreased from Jan 15
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change – Jan-Jul 2015, July2014 – July 2015 and July 5yr average (2010-2014)	Increased from Jan15 and July 2014		Increased from Jan15 and July 2014		Increased from July 2014	Decreased from Jan15 and 5yr average	NA	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) - July '15 and levels compared to Baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till *Dec* '15 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend		Increasing trend			Increasing trend	NA	
Trend of debt level from last *Gu* ('14)	Decreased		Decreased		Decreased		NA	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jan '15 to Jul '15)		↑4% (SoSh 2 285 125-2 372 800)		↑4% (SoSh 2 285 125-2 372 800)		↑4% (SoSh 2 285 125-2 372 800)		↑4% (SoSh 2 285 125-2 372 800)
Nutrition status (Jul '15 and change from Jan '15)		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical
Mortality (Jul '15)				CDR=0.78		CDR=0.69		North Gedo CDR=0.66
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Average to above average (El Nino)		Average to above average (El Nino)		Average to above average (El Nino)		Average to above average (El Nino)	Floods caused by El-Nino rain
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug –Dec 15)	Substantial in the North Gedo	Low access		Low access	Substantial in the North Gedo			Low access

5.6.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Juba Cattle Pastoral		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: Southern Rainfed Agropastoral (SRFA), Sorghum High Potential and Southern Agropastoral (SAP)	
	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 requirement		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		**SRFA and Sorghum High Potential** Agropastoral: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement; **SAP:** Adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock condition (PET Score) July - December 2015	PET 3-4		PET 3-4			NA	PET 3-4	
Milk production average	Average		Average		N/A		Average	
Gu'15 cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2014)	NA		N/A		M. Juba: (Jilib, Sakow 2 800 tonnes), Crop failure in Buale riverine.		Sorghum production for Sorghum High Potential of M/Juba is 72% of PWA and 86% of 5yr average.	Southern Rainfed Agropastoral maize crop are 14% of 5 yr average.
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		NA		1-2 months (July -Aug'15 for M/Juba Riverine.			SRFA: one month stocks ↓ SAP: less than 1 month ↓
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 15; July 14-July 15 and July 5-yr average (2010-2014)		NA	↑ 43% since July'14, 25% July 5yr average and stable since Jan'15		↑43% since July'14 and 11% Jan'15	10% from July 5-yr average	↑55% since July'14, 42% Jan'15 and 42% July 5yr average	
ToT Goat to Cereals to cereals: yr change January-July 15; July 14-July 15 and July 5-yr average (2010-2014)	↑7% since July'14, stable from July 5-yr average and Jan15			↓ by 15% from July'14,12% compared to Jan'15 and 22% compared to July 5-yr average	N/A	N/A	SAP: ↑10% compared to Jan '15	↓ by 13% from July'14and 8% compared to July 5yr average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January-June 2014	Increasing near Baseline.		Increasing		N/A	N/A	**L. Juba AP**: Increase	**SAP**: slight increase
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till December 2014 and levels compared to	Increasing		Increasing;		N/A	N/A	**L. Juba AP**: above baseline	**SAP**: above baseline

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Juba Cattle Pastoral		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: Southern Rainfed Agropastoral (SRFA), Sorghum High Potential and Southern Agropastoral (SAP)	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
baseline								
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (Dec 14)	Decreasing		Decreasing			decreasing	**L. Juba AP**: Decreasing SAP: decreasing	
CMB change (% change)	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Decreased by 13% and 18% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively. Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Decreased by 11% and 19% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Increased by 10% compared to January 2015 (last six months) Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Increased by 8% compared to Jan'15 (last six months)	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Decreased by 13% and 18% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively. Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Decreased by 11% and 19% compared to July 2014 and 5 yr averages respectively	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Increased by 10% compared to January 2015 (last six months) Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Increased by 8% compared to Jan'15 (last six months)	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Decreased by 13% and 18% compared to July 2014 and 5 yr averages respectively. Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Decreased by 11% and 19% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively	Lower Juba: SoSh2 313 000 Increased by 10% compared to January 2015 (last six months) Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Increased by 8% compared to Jan'15	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Decreased by 13% and 18% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively. Middle Juba: Decreased by 11% and 19% compared to July 2014 and 5yr averages respectively	Lower Juba: SoSh 2 313 000 Increased by 10% compared to January 2015 (last six months) Middle Juba: SoSh 1 996 917 Increased by 8% compared to Jan'15 (last six months)
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from December 2013)	Not available			Juba Pastoral - ***Serious***	Not available		Not available	
Mortality (July 2014)	N/A		N/A		N/A	--	N/A	--
Deyr 15 seasonal rains projection	Average to Above Average		Average to Above Average		Average to Above Average		Average to Above Average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (July -Dec'15)	planned humanitarian assistance in the region to improve access to food	very limited access	planned humanitarian assistance in the region to improve access to food	very limited access	planned humanitarian assistance in the region to improve access to food	very limited access	planned humanitarian assistance in the region to improve access to food	very limited access

5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Southern Agropastoral Livelihood Zone (Bakool)	
	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		Adequate to meet food consumption requirements.		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements.		Adequate to meet food consumption requirements.	
Livestock condition (PET score) January 2015	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Gu 2015 cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2014)	NA		Near average (84% of Gu PWA)		Near average (84% of Gu PWA)		Average(98% of Gu PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		4 months (August - Dec '15) as normal		2.5 months (Aug - Dec '15) as normal		1.5 month(August- Dec '15) above normal	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2015, July 2014 – July 2015 and July 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA		↑ from 5-yr average & ↑July 2014	Mild ↓ since Jan '15	↑ from 5-yr average & ↑July 2014	Mild ↓ since Jan '15	↑ from 5-yr average, ↑July 2014 & Jan'15	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: Change Jan' 15 – uly '15, July '14 – July 5' and July 5yr average (2010-2014)		↓ since July 2014, Jan'15 and unchanged from July 5-yr average	↑ since July '14	↓ from Jan '15 - July'15 & 5- year average	↑ since July '14	↓ from Jan '15 – July '15 & 5- year average)	↑ since July 2014, Jan '15 and July 5-yr average	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec'15 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Slightly below baseline	Increasing trend	Still below baseline	Increasing and above baseline		Increasing and above baseline	
Trend of debt level from Jan 2015	Declined since Jan' 15		Declined since Jan '15		Significant decline from Jan '15		Declined since Jan '15	
CMB change (% change from Jan'15 to July'15)	9% ↓(2606188 Sosh – 2378188 SoSh) since Jan'15 (in Bakool)			↑2% (1 728 938 SoSh – 1 769 000 SoSh) from Jan'15 – July'15 (in Bay)	9% ↓ (2 606 188 Sosh – 2 378 188 SoSh) since Jan'15(in Bakool)	2% ↑(1 728 938 SoSh – 1 769 000 SoSh) from Jan'15 – July'15 (in Bay)	9% ↓(2 606 188 SoSh – 2 378 188 SoSh) since Jan '15 (in Bakool)	
Nutrition status (July 2015) and change from Jan '15	Serious improved to Alert		Critical : improved to Serious		From Critical to Serious(in Bay)	No Data Available (in Bakool)		No Data Available
Mortality (July 2015)	CDR:0.21		CDR: 0.27		CDR: 0.27		CDR:0.21	
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Above average		Above average		Above average		Above average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (August - December 2015)		Limited and/or lack of humanitarian access		Limited and/or lack of humanitarian access		Limited and/or lack of humanitarian access		Limited and/or lack of humanitarian access

5.6.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Cowpea Belt & Coastal *Deeh* Livelihood Zones		Southern Rainfed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones		Sorghum High Potential	
	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 requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		**Southern Rainfed and parts of Riverine**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Riverine of Qoryole and parts of Merka districts:** Highly Inadequate to meet food consumption requirement	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) – Dec 2015	PET (3)		PET (3)		PET (3) in Southern Rainfed		PET (3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average		Average		Average (Southern Rainfed)		Average	
Gu cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2014)	NA	NA	NA	NA		**Middle Shabelle**: 66% of PWA **Lower Shabelle**: 76% of *Gu* PWA;	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) in the post *Gu* 2015					**Middle Shabelle**: Agopastoral (1 month); **Lower Shabelle**: Riverine (3 months); Agropastoral (2-3 months)	**Middle Shabelle**: Riverine (1-2 months);		
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July 2014-July15; Jan-July15; Jul15-5yr average (2010-2014)			**Cowpea Belt:** Increased in all comparison periods (**market; A/yabal)** **Coastal Deeh**: Stable from Jul14 and Jan15; increased from 5yr (**Slim Cadale)**		**Southern Rainfed**: Stable from Jan15; increased from a year ago and 5yr average (Slims Shabelle, Bioadde & Warmahan) **Riverine:** Stable since Jul14; increased from 5yr average (Slim, Walamoy & Darisalam and Bulo marer)	**Riverine:** Decreased from Jan15	Increased from Jul14 and 5yr average; stable from Jan15 (Slims Shabelle: Bioadde & Warmahan)	

Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July14-July 2015 Jan-July15 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)	Increased from Jul14 (Market: Jowhar & Wanleweyn)	Decreased from 5yr average and Jan15;	**Cowpea belt:** Stable from a year ago; increased from 5yr average **Coastal Deeh:** Increase from Jul14 and Jan15 (Slim: Cadale)	**Cowpea belt:** Decreased from last six months. **Coastal Deeh:** Decreased from 5yr average (Slim: Cadale)	**Southern Rainfed**: Increased from Jul14 and Jan15 (Market: Jowhar & W/weyne)	**Southern Rainfed**: Decreased from 5yr average (Market: Jowhar & W/weyne)	Increased from all comparison periods (Markets: Afgoye & Merka)	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Aug-Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend; No baseline		Increasing trend; No baseline	,	**Southern Rainfed**: Increasing trend; No baseline		Increasing trend; No baseline	
Trend of debt level from last *Gu* (July 2015)	N/A		Increased (Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh*)		N/A		Decreased	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2015)		Lower Shabelle: 1% Jan 2015 ↓ SoSh1 985 283	Middle Shabelle:1% Jan 2015 ↑ SoSh 2 130 385		**Southern Rainfed & Riverine** of Middle Shabelle: 1% Jan 2015 ↑ SoSh 2 130 385; Lower Shabelle: 1% Jan 2015 ↓ SoSh1 985 283		Lower Shabelle: 1% Jan 2015↓ SoSh 1 985 283	
Nutrition status (July 2015 and change from January 2015)		--		Agropastoral: ***Serious***		Riverine and Agropastoral: ***Serious***		Agropastoral: ***Serious***
Mortality (Jul 2015)		--		**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.56	**Riverine:** CDR: 0.17	**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.56		**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.56
*Gu*15 seasonal rains projection	Above Average		Above Average		Above Average	U5 DR: 1.21(0.65-2.24)	Above Average	
Other income opportunities expected			Access to labour in Mogadishu		Access to labour in Mogadishu and cash crops labour opportunities		Access to labour in riverine	
Projected humanitarian support (August - December2015)		Restricted Access		Restricted Access		Restricted Access		Restricted Access

5.6.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Hawd Pastoral		Riverine Pump Irrigation		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		Adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Food consumption Gaps	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Food consumption Gaps
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	PET 3		PET 3		PET 3		PET : 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015	Average at household level		Average at household level		Average at household level		Average at household level	
Gu 2015 cereal crop production level as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2014)	NA		NA		1 400tonnes; 55% of *Gu* PWA		(300 tonnes)	
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal *GU*	NA		NA		2 month of stocks in Hiran region(all districts)		1 month of stocks in Hiran region (all districts	No stocks after August 2015
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July,14 - July15, January 2015 – July 2015 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA		NA		Stable from Jan 15 (11kg in Jul15)	↓ 3kg and 1 kg compared to last year July' 14 and five years average respectively	↑ 2kg from 5-7 kg year ago and stable 7kg compared five years average	↓ of 2 kg from 9 to 7 kg Jan. –Jul ' 15
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July 14 – July 15, Jan. 2015 – July 2015 and 5yr average (2009-2014)	↑27 kg from 58 to 85kg and 16 kg from 69 to 85 kg compared to July'14 and last six months (Jan.'15) respectively	↓13%- from 98 to 85kg of 5yr average	↑ 17% and 12% compared to last six months and 5yr average respectively	↓7% July'14 – July'15			↑24% (62 - 77kg) as compared to July'14 but declined 16% compared to Feb'15 and 5yr average	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan - June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend; Near Baseline		Increasing trend; Above baseline		NA		Increasing trend	Slightly below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing At Baseline		Increasing; Above baseline		NA		Increasing trend at baseline	
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* (Jan. 2015)	↓9%($55 - 50)	↓ 6%($142 -134)				20% ($150 - 180)	↓ 7%($153 – 143)	
CMB change (% change from Jan to July 2015)	↓**10**% (2 073 000 SoSh)				↓**10**% (2 073 000 SoSh)		↓**10**% (2 073 000 SoSh)	
Nutrition status July 2015 and change from July 2015)	**Critical ↔**		↓Critical to **Serious**			**Critical ↔**		**Critical ↔**
Mortality (July 2015)	**CDR= 0.27**		**CDR= 0.35**			**CDR= 0.40**		**CDR= 0.40**
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Above Normal		Above Normal		Above Normal		Above Normal	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		Bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (August-December 2015)	Planned	Extremely limited access	Planned	Extremely limited access	Planned	Extremely limited access	Planned	Extremely limited access

5.6.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Addun Pastoral		Hawd pastoral		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		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	PET score 3		PET Score 3		PET Score 3		PET Score 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Gu 2015 cereal crop production level as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2014)	N/A		N/A			Poor cowpea harvest (850 tonnes)	N/A	
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	N/A		N/A			Poor (one month)	N/A	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals (red sorghum): change July 14 – July 15, Feb 2015 – July 2015 and 5yr average (2009-2014)	NA		NA		Increased from annual and maintained in the last six-months	Decreased from 5-yr average	NA	
ToT local quality goat to Rice: change July 14 – July 15, Jan 2015– July 2015 and 5yr average (2009-2014)	Increase from six-months and 5-yr average	Decreased annually	Increase from six-months and 5-yr average	Decreased annually	NA	,	NA	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan - June 2015	Increasing trend		Increasing trend		Increasing trend	Below baseline	Increasing trend	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants), projection till Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend		Increasing trend		NA		Increasing trend	
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* (Jan 2015)	Derceased		Decreased			Increased	Decreased	
CMB change (% change from Jan to Jul 2015)			**5**% ↓ (2 523 448 SoSh)		**5**% ↓ (2 523 448 SoSh)		**5**% ↓ (2 523 448 SoSh)	
Nutrition status July 2015 and change from July 2015)		***Serious*** *detriorated from Alert*		***Serious*** improved from *Critical*		***Critical*** deteriorated from *Alert*		***Critical*** Sustained
Mortality (July 2015)	CDR= 0.13		CDR= 0.35		**CDR= 0.07**		**CDR= 0.97**	
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Above average		Above average		Above average		Above average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Income from honey sales		Income from bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (August-December 2015)	There is planned humanitarian intervetions (food access and safety net) with very limted access		There is planned humanitarian intervetions (food access and safety net) with very limited access		There is planned humanitarian intervetions (food access and safety net) with lack of access		There is planned humanitarian intervetions (food access and safety net) with lack of access	

5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	**Pastoral Livelihood Zones** **Hawd, Addun, Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), East Golis and Coastal *Deeh***	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	NIP of Bari and Hawd: Adequate to meet food consumption requirements Other Livelihoods: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	PET 3-4	--
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015	Average	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan 2015- Jul 2015, Jul 2014 – Jul 2015 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	Increased from six-months and 5yr average	Decreased annually
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-Jun 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased trend in most livelihoods	Below baseline in Coastal *Deeh*
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till December 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased trend in most livelihoods	Below baseline in Coastal *Deeh*
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* 2014 (Dec'14)	Decreased in most livelihoods	Increased in East Golis
CMB change (% change from January to July 2015)	SoSh 3 815 613 ↓ 2%	--
Nutrition status in July 2015 and trend since Dec 2014	East Golis and Coastal *Deeh* sustained ***Serious***; Addun: ***Serious***↓ *from Alert* ; Hawd ***Serious*** ↑ *from Critical*	--
Mortality (July 2015)	Hawd: CDR=**0.35**, Addun: CDR = **0.13** East Golis: CDR=**0.0**, Coastal Deeh: CDR=**0.15**	--
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near average to below average	--
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock during Hajj period (September-October2015)	Reduced income from frankincense in East Golis and fishing in Coastal Deeh
Projected humanitarian support (August-December 2015)	Planned humanitarian interventions to improve food access and safety net with normal access in most livelihoods	

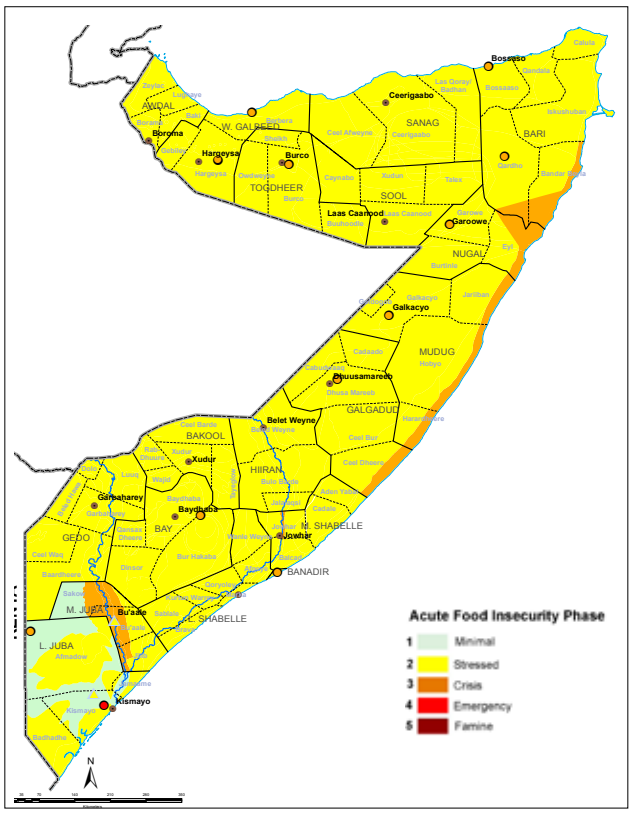
5.6.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, NIP, West Golis, East Golis and Guban		Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: Togdheer Agropastoral, Northwest Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	**Hawd and NIP**: Adequate to meet food consumption requirements **West Golis and East Golis**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Guban**: Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements	**Togdheer Agropastoral**: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**Northwest Agropastoral**: Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2015	PET 3 in Hawd, NIP, West Golis, East Golis	Guban: PET 2-1	PET 2-3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2015		Below average in most livelihoods, very poor in Guban		Below average to poor
Gu /*Karan* cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* crop PET (2010-2014)	NA			Below average: 37% of crop PET (2010-2014)
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July14 -July15, Jan 2015 – July 2015 and Jul 15 from 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA		Increased in all three periods of comparison	Decreased from July 2014 and January 2015
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July14 -July15, Jan 2015 – July 2015 and Jul 15 from 5yr average (2010-2014)	Higher than levels six-months ago and 5yr average	Decreased annually	Higher than levels six-months ago and 5yr average	Decreased annually
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at baseline	--	Increased; at baseline	--
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at baseline in Hawd, NIP, West Golis, East Golis	Guban: decreasing; below baseline	Increasing; at baseline	--
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA	--		No cereal stocks
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (Dec 2014)	Increased trend in all livelihoods	Increased trend in all livelihoods		Increased trend in all livelihoods
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jan 2015 to July 2015)	↓2% SISh 907 292		↓2% SISh 907 292	
Nutrition status (Jul 2015) and change from Dec 2014)		West Golis: ***Serious*** ↓from Alert		***Alert***↓ from *Acceptable*
Mortality (July 2015)	WestGolis: CDR=**0.32**;	--	NWAP: CDR=**0.46** Togdheer AP:CDR: **0.46**	--
Deyr 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near average to below average	--	Near average to below average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period (September-October 2015)	Decreased income from frankincense in East Golis		Decreased income from farm labour during crop harvest in November 2015
Projected humanitarian support (July –Dec 2015)	Planned humanitarian interventions to improve food access and safety net; normal access in most areas	--	Planned humanitarian interventions to improve food access and safety net; normal access in most areas	

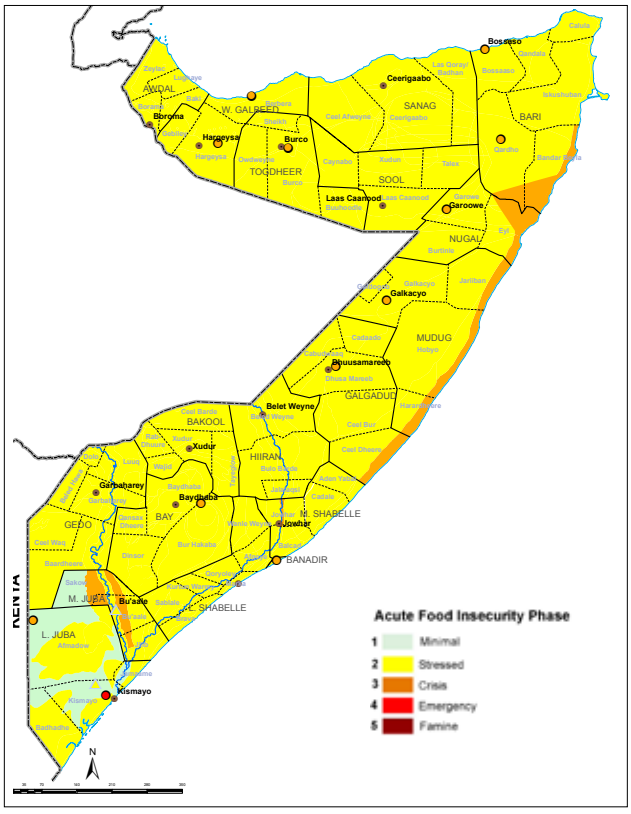
5.7 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

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

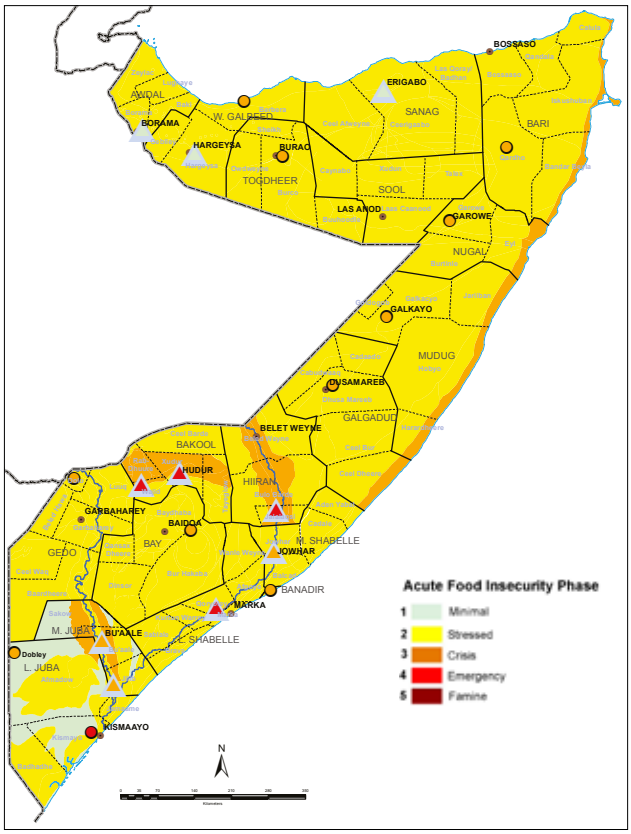
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Jan 2014)



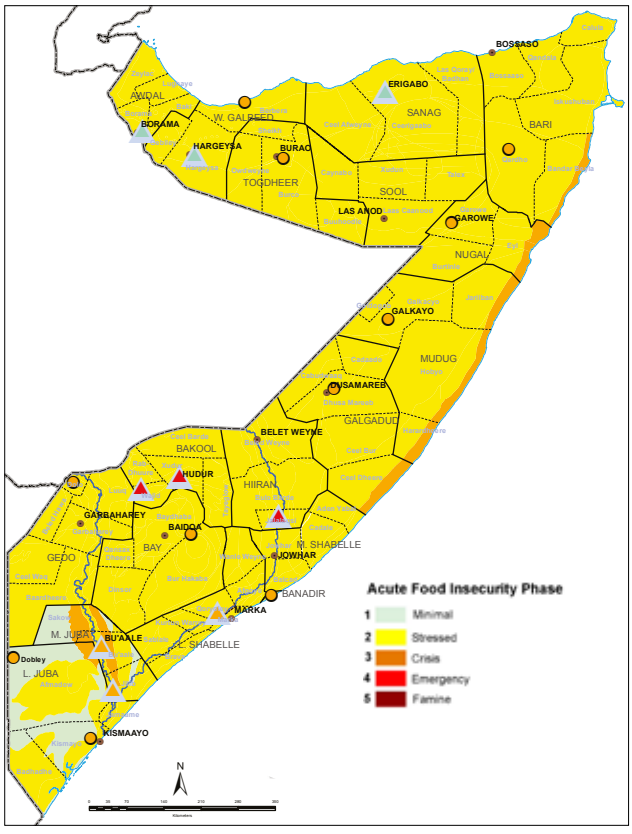
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Feb-June 2014)



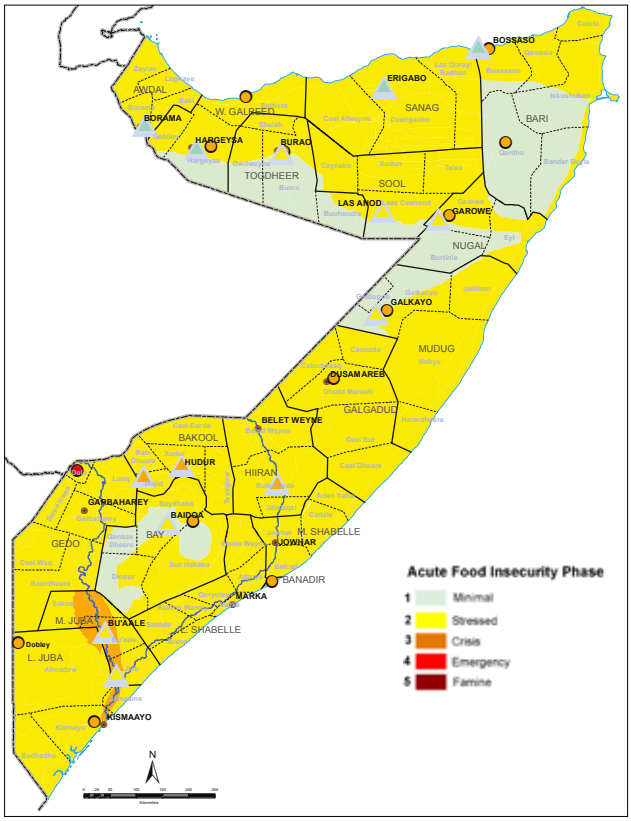
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Jul 2014)



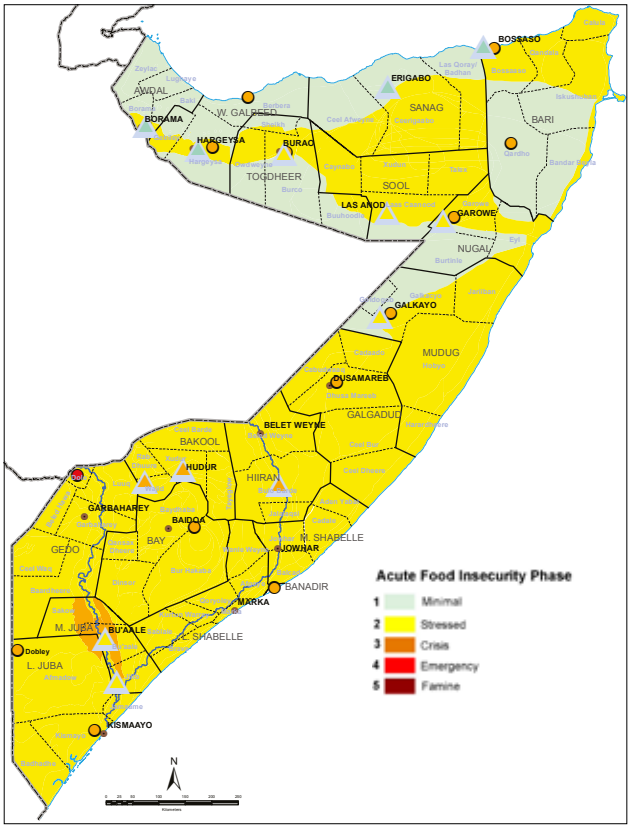
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Aug-Dec 2014)



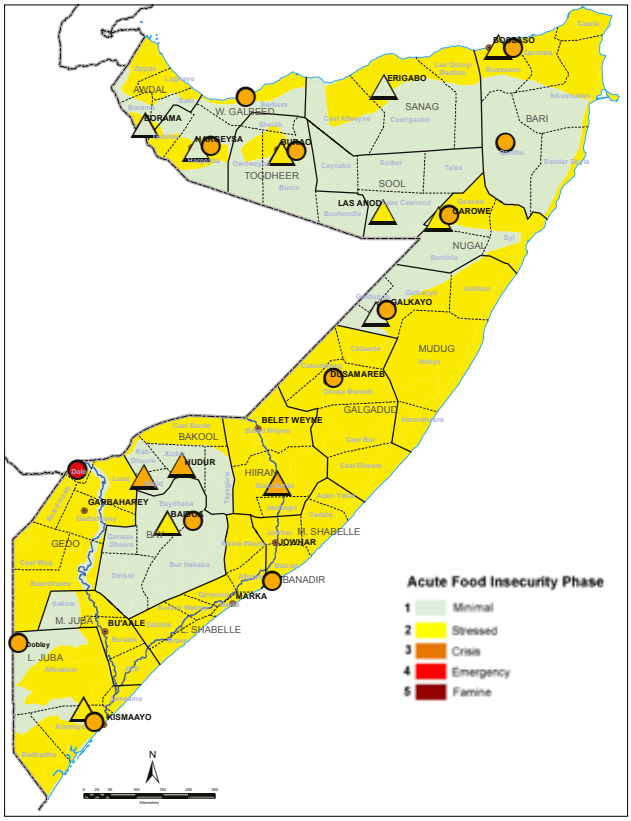
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Jan 2015)



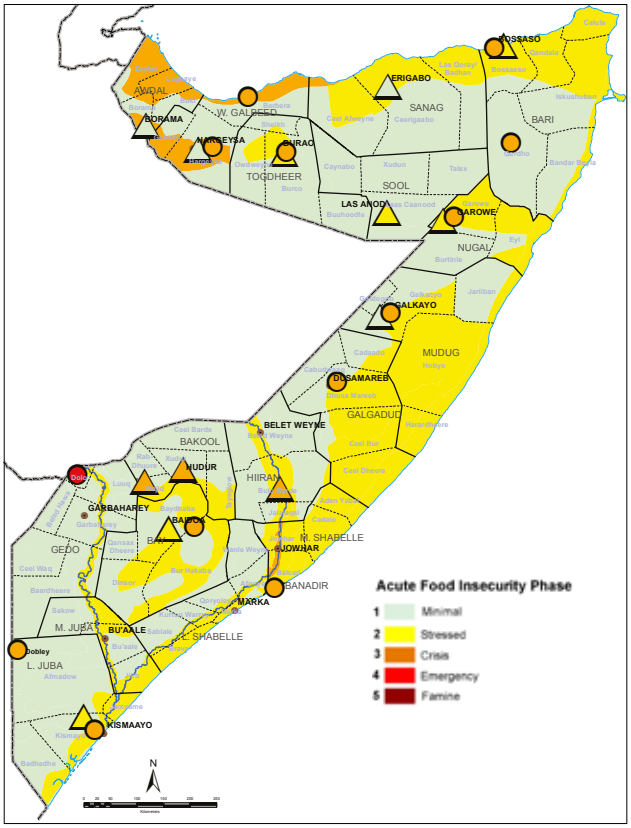
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Feb-Jun 2015)



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



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2015 (Aug-Dec 2015)



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 17: 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 18: 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-term unstable	Effectively no availability, access, and utilization. Volatile.
	Water	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; stable	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; unstable	**Water**: 7.5 to 15 liters pppd	**Water**: 4 to 7.5 liters pppd	**Water**: <4 liters pppd
	Hazards & Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability and stressing livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in large loss of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits
General Response Objectives		***Cross-Cutting Objectives:*** *(1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring*				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	***Priority***: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	***Priority***: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	***Priority***: Save lives & livelihoods	***Priority***: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

5.9 Post *Gu* 2015 Assessment/Analysis/Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	Jul 8-15, 2015	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 10-29, 2015	• Fieldwork within rural areas of each region • Fieldwork in IDP settlements
Regional Analysis Meetings • Hargeisa (for Northwest and Southern Regions) • Garowe (Central, Hiran, Northeast)	31 Jul-Aug 6, 2015	• Compilation of the assesment data & analysis • Submission of Deliverables: ○ IPC Analysis worksheet & IPC Map ○ Preparation of regional/ sector powerpoint presentations ○ Draft Technical Series Report
All Team Analysis workshop	Aug 7-15, 2015	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Aug 22, 2015	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Aug 24, 2015	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Garowe Mogadishu	Aug 30th, 2015 Aug 30th, 2015 Aug 31st, 2015	Presentations to the Government
Post-*Gu* 2015 presentation of findings in	Aug 31st, 2015	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	Aug 31st, 2015	FSNAU Technical Release
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Outlook	Sept 9th, 2015	FEWS NET/FSNAU Website and email distribution
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Oct 6, 2015	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Oct 2, 2015	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2015 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
WFP-3
UNOCHA-2
Technical partners-2(FEWSNET)
LNGO-16
INGO-5
Ministries-30
National Institutions-4
Enumerators-30
Focal points-16
Total Participants-108

Partners who participated in the all team workshop
1. WFP Food Security Cluster-4
2. FAO Food Security Cluster -2
3. JRC-European Commision-1
4. Reach/ACTED-1
5. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET)-1
6. Action Contre la Faim (ACF)-2
7. World Food Programme (WFP)-1
8. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-1
9. Save the Children-1
10. Garsoor-1
11. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)-1

Region	UN	Technical Partners	INGOs	LNGOs	Ministries	National Institutions	Enumerators	Focal Points
Hiran				2			1	
Bay		1					2	
Bakool		1					3	
Gedo	2		2	4			2	
Central					2		1	
L Shabelle				2	5		6	
M Shabelle					6	2	4	
L Juba				6			7	
M Juba							4	
North East	3		2		9	1		7
North West			1	2	8	1		9
Total	**5**	**2**	**5**	**16**	**30**	**4**	**30**	**16**

Total Food Security Field work, Regional Analysis and workshop Participants-124
UN Organizations
1. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
2. World Food Programme (WFP)

Technical Partners
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

Government Ministries and Local Authorities
1. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
2. Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
3. Ministry of planning Puntland (MOPIC)
4. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
5. Ministry of Livestock Puntland (MOL)
6. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
7. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
8. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
9. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
10. Ministry of Labor Somaliland
11. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
12. Ministry of Water Somaliland
13. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
14. Ministry of Livestock Mogadishu
15. Ministry of Agriculture Mogadishu
16. Ministry of Fishery Mogadishu
17. Ministry of Planning Mogadishu

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2015 Assessment and/or Analysis continued

Government Focal Points Puntland
1. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Puntland(MOA)
2. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resources (PSAWEN)
3. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
4. Ministry of Health Puntland(MOH)
5. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration Puntland(MOPIC)
6. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)

Government Focal Points Somaliland
1. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
2. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
3. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
4. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
5. Ministry of Health Somaliland
6. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources Somaliland
7. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland

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

International NGOs
1. OXFAM International
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM).
3. World Vision
4. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Local NGOs
1. Agency for Peace and Development (APD)
2. Wamo Relief Rehabilitation service (WRRS)
3. Somali Aid Foundation(SAF)
4. Somali Lifeline Organization (SOLO)
5. African Development Solution(ADESO)
6. Iman Relief & Development Org (IRDO)
7. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization(HAVOYOCO)
8. Barwaaqo
9. Somali Relief and Development Action (SRDA)
10. Active in Development Aid (ADA)
11. Deero For Community Development Organization (DCDO)
12. Gedo women Development Organization (GEWDO)
13. Mubarak Community Development Organization(MCD)
14. Humanitarian Aid Development Agency
15. Horn International & Development Organization(HIRDO)

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

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies
Number of Participants-20
Number of Agencies-18

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	14
INGO	2
Technical Partners	1
UNOCHA	2
WFP	1
Total	20

Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies
Number of Participants-19
Number of Agencies-13

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	8
INGO	3
Technical Partners	1
UNCEF	5
WFP	4
Total	19

5.11 Post *Gu* 2015 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*

GU 2015 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability (R=3 very reliable, R= 2 reliable and R=1 somewhat reliable)*					
Region	**Access**	**Data Collection**	**Interviews**		**Reliability rank Confidence Level**
			Planned	**Actual**	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**2227**	**2219**	R=3
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**2418**	**1946**	R=3
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**548**	**599**	R=3
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access Beleweyn and Matabaan districts	**87**	**87**	R=2
M. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access for Jowhar and Balad districts	**140**	**140**	R=2
L. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of Wanla-weyn, and Afgoye	**185**	**163**	R=2
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**116**	**116**	R=1
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**100**	**100**	R=1
Gedo	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of parts Dolow, Luuq and Belet-Hawa districts	**133**	**136**	R=2
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**100**	**99**	R=1
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**870**	**735**	R=1
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**1000**	956	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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