Food Security and Nutrition Analysis
Post *Deyr* 2010/11

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Technical Partners Participating in the Post *Deyr* 2010 Assessment

UN Organizations:

World Food Programme (WFP) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities:

Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources (MWMR), Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment (MOPDE), Ministry of Environment and Trade, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health, Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN), Ministry of Planning International Collaboration(MOPIC), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of planning and Coordination(MPC), Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA), Lower Juba Local Authority, Galgadud, Mudug Local Authority, Gedo Local Authority and the Ministry of Interior.

International NGOs:

Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Care International, Save the Children and World Vision.

Local NGOs:

Deeh for Education and Health (DEH), Somali Relief and Development Society (SORDES), Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG), Brothers Relief and Development Organization (BRADO), Alliance Organizations Aid (AOA), Horseed Relief and Development Organization, Somaliland Fishing Association (SomFish), Horn Vision, Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), Relief Development Committee (RDC), Towfiq Umbrella Organization, Gedo Women Development Organization (GEWDA), Bulay Development Organization (BUDO), Kaalo Relief and Development, Shilcon, Somali Refugee Community (SORAC), Horn of Africa Aid Development Organization (HADO) and Somali Relief and Development Organization (SORDO).

National Institutions:
District Health Information Systems (DHIS), Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

The findings of the FSNAU, FEWSNET and partner post *Deyr* 2010/11 seasonal assessment indicate that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia has increased by 20 percent to 2.4 million.**This represents 32 percent of Somalia's 7.5 million people**. Failure of the *Deyr* seasonal rains linked to prevailing La Niña event affecting Somalia, caused a severe water crisis in most parts of the country with the exception of north-western regions. The dry conditions have also resulted in substantial crop harvest failure in the South and Central crop-producing regions. The resulting dramatic increases in the prices of water and local cereals are the main drivers of the deteriorating food security situation in Somalia. The situation is exacerbated by the sustained conflict, which continues to be the primary reason of displacement affecting southern and central parts of the country. FSNAU identifies about 910,000 of Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) as a single population in crisis; in addition, **945,000 people in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) and 535,000 in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** are concentrated in rural and urban areas**.**

In rural areas the ongoing widespread humanitarian crisis affects about one million drought-stricken people with rising numbers of destitute pastoralists currently estimated at 45,000 people (7 percent increase from *Gu* 2010). This increase is attributed to the worsening situation in Coastal *Deeh* and Central Agropastoral (Cowpea Belt) that have suffered from several consecutive seasons of drought. Additionally, 475,000 urban poor with severely stressed purchasing power due to soaring food prices are also in crisis. Somalia's nutrition situation has also deteriorated in the last six months of 2010 due to a combination of factors such as the deteriorating food security situation, lack of clean water which increases diarrhoeal disease and reduced access to milk. The number of malnourished children increased by about 7 percent and is currently estimated at **241,000 children under 5 years of age as acutely malnourished, of which 57,000 are severely malnourished**. Southern regions are worst affected, hosting 75 percent (or 181,000) of all caseloads of acute malnutrition and 80 percent of all the severely malnourished children.

Large-scale Crop Failure Affecting Farmers in the South
Population in agropastoral and riverine areas of southern Somalia, who predominantly rely on rainfall for subsistence farming, have suffered from a significant decline of the *Deyr* 2010 cereal crop production, which is only one-fifth of the normal short rain season production. As a result, in the South, the number of people in crisis increased by almost 70 percent in agropastoral and riverine areas and currently stands at 440,000 people. Considering that this is the 2nd cropping season of the year, while the preceding *Gu* season yielded an

Bossaso water well, FSNAU, Sep 2010.

exceptionally good harvest, cereal stocks are still available in many areas. Therefore, the increase in the number of people in crisis was relatively modest compared to the crop losses experienced in this season. Agropastoral livelihoods in the South are more affected compared to riverine communities, as the former experienced a complete failure of crop harvest. Therefore,76 percent of the affected farmers are from agropastoral livelihoods. However, Hiran riverine livelihood has the largest proportion of the population in crisis (89% of the livelihood's population) due to 8 consecutive seasons of significant crop losses.

Accelerated Urban Food Security Crisis
Significant increases in local cereal prices caused by cereal crop harvest failure and speculation by traders in the South, primarily affected the market dependant urban households and resulted in a considerable 52 percent increase of urban population in crisis since the post-*Gu* 2010. Currently, 475,000 of urban poor are estimated to be in crisis, of whom 38 percent are in ***Humanitarian Emergency***. Food access of the affected population is constrained by high food prices, increased competition from drought-affected rural population and IDPs for scarce job opportunities and social support as well as lack of humanitarian support.

The rising cost of living has eroded the purchasing power of large numbers of urban poor and IDPs restricting their access to food, particularly in South, Central as well as in parts of the North. However, in Somaliland Shilling areas (SlSh) of the Northwest the situation has improved, partly due to the bumper *Gu/Karan* harvest in October 2010, which led to a considerable decline in locally-produced cereal prices.

The Drought Affects Pastoral Livelihoods
The pastoral areas in most of the country are severely affected by the water crisis caused by largely failed *Deyr* rains. The rural population in crisis in pastoral areas is currently estimated at 435,000. The pastoral livelihoods

most threatened by the water crisis, given the high water and fodder requirement, are those with cattle and sheep, which have limited ability for migrating long distances. These pastoralists are predominantly found in Central (Coastal *Deeh*) and Juba regions. The worst situation is in the livelihood zones of Coastal *Deeh* (Central, Middle Shabelle and Nugaal regions), Cowpea Belt (Central and Middle Shabelle regions) as well as Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran region, where livestock (cattle, sheep and goat) deaths due to the scarcity of water and pasture were reported.

Increasing Numbers of Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Number of IDPs abandoning their homes and livelihoods to escape the rampant conflict in southern and central parts of Somalia increased up to 1.46 million people (4%) in the second half of 2010. Nearly half of the IDPs are integrated in rural and urban communities and share the plights of drought-stricken population. The IDPs considered outside of the rural and urban numbers from FSNAU are currently estimated at 910,000 and represent 2nd largest single population group in crisis. These IDPs are equally affected by soaring food prices, limited humanitarian support, particularly those in South and Central with malnutrition rates above 20 percent.

Alarming Nutrition Situation in the South

With an estimated 241,000 children acutely malnourished, of whom 57,000 are in severe state, reflecting about 7 percent increase in the cases, Somalia's nutrition situation has deteriorated in the last six months of 2010. The South, currently in ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical*** phases, is worst affected, and host 75 percent (or 181,000) of all caseloads of acute malnutrition and 80 percent of all the severely malnourished children. Based on median rates of acute malnutrition in the South, **one in four children is acutely malnourished,** and **one in twenty-three severely malnourished.** The nutrition situation in the South remains as one of the worst in the world with shrinking humanitarian aid and reduced access to basic services, such as health care and clean water, severely constraining children's capacity to meet their development potential. However, in the central and nothern regions, there are short term improvements attributed to the after effects of the good *Gu* 2010 (April-June) rains and access to humanitarian interventions.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, Jan - Jun 2011

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	15,000	0	0	4
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	28
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	20,000	10,000	0	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	60,000	40,000	0	5,000	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	10,000	34
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**125,000**	**105,000**	**15,000**	**30,000**	**12**
Central								
Mudug	350,099	80,997	131,455	30,000	90,000	0	50,000	49
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	0	100,000	20,000	60,000	55
Sub-total	**680,156**	**139,974**	**402,535**	**30,000**	**190,000**	**20,000**	**110,000**	51
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	5,000	65,000	30,000	130,000	70
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	20,000	70,000	0	15,000	20
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	15,000	10,000	55,000	0	9
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	5,000	90,000	25,000	5,000	40
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	45,000	10,000	5,000	0	10
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	20,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	23
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	30,000	25,000	30,000	36
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	30,000	35,000	0	30,000	25
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**140,000**	**355,000**	**145,000**	**215,000**	**24**
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,882,160**	**4,482,847**	**295,000**	**650,000**	**180,000**	**355,000**	**20**

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed **Urban** population in AFLC and HE	**475,000**	**6**	**20%**
Assessed **Rural** population in AFLC and HE	**1,005,000**	**13**	**42%**
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	**1,465,000**	**20**	**-**
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	**910,000**	**12**	**38%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,390,000 – rounded to 2.4 million**	**32**	**100.0%**

Notes:

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

3 Dan Gorayo is included within Bari Region following precedent set in population data prior to UNDP/WHO 2005

4 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated September, 2010 rounded to the nearest 5,000. Total IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cummulative IDP data

5 Analysis show that 60% of IDP originates from Mogadishu. To avoid double counting, only IDPs originating from Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in crisis. This is because FSNAU does not conduct assessments in Mogadishu and those IDPs from other regions are already considered in the overall IPC analysis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in HE or AFLC

6 Actual figure is 2,390,000 rounded to 2,400,000

7 Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Table 2: Distribution of Rural Population in Crisis, Jan - Jun 2011

Livelihood system	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	280,000	130,000	410,000	41
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,190,497	325,000	110,000	435,000	43
Riverine	366,683	45,000	70,000	115,000	11
Destitute pastoral	45,066	0	45,000	45,000	4
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**650,000**	**355,000**	**1,005,000**	**100**

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	402,535	190,000	110,000	300,000	30
North East	650,626	402,836	55,000	15,000	70,000	7
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	355,000	215,000	570,000	57
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	50,000	15,000	65,000	6
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**650,000**	**355,000**	**1,005,000**	**100**

Rural	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	455,000	300,000	755,000	75
Middle	195,000	55,000	250,000	25
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**650,000**	**355,000**	**1,005,000**	**100**

Table 3: Distribution of Urban Populations in Crisis, Jan - Jun 2011

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	139,974	30,000	20,000	50,000	11
North East	650,626	247,790	85,000	0	85,000	18
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	140,000	145,000	285,000	60
North West	1,828,739	819,989	40,000	15,000	55,000	12
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**295,000**	**180,000**	**475,000**	**100**

Urban	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	280,000	180,000	460,000	97
Middle	15,000	0	15,000	3
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**295,000**	**180,000**	**475,000**	**100**

***Foot Note**
These tables do not distinguish parts of Mudug that are in Central and those in the North. This distinction is made in the in-depth regional analysis.

Map 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Jan - Jun 2011

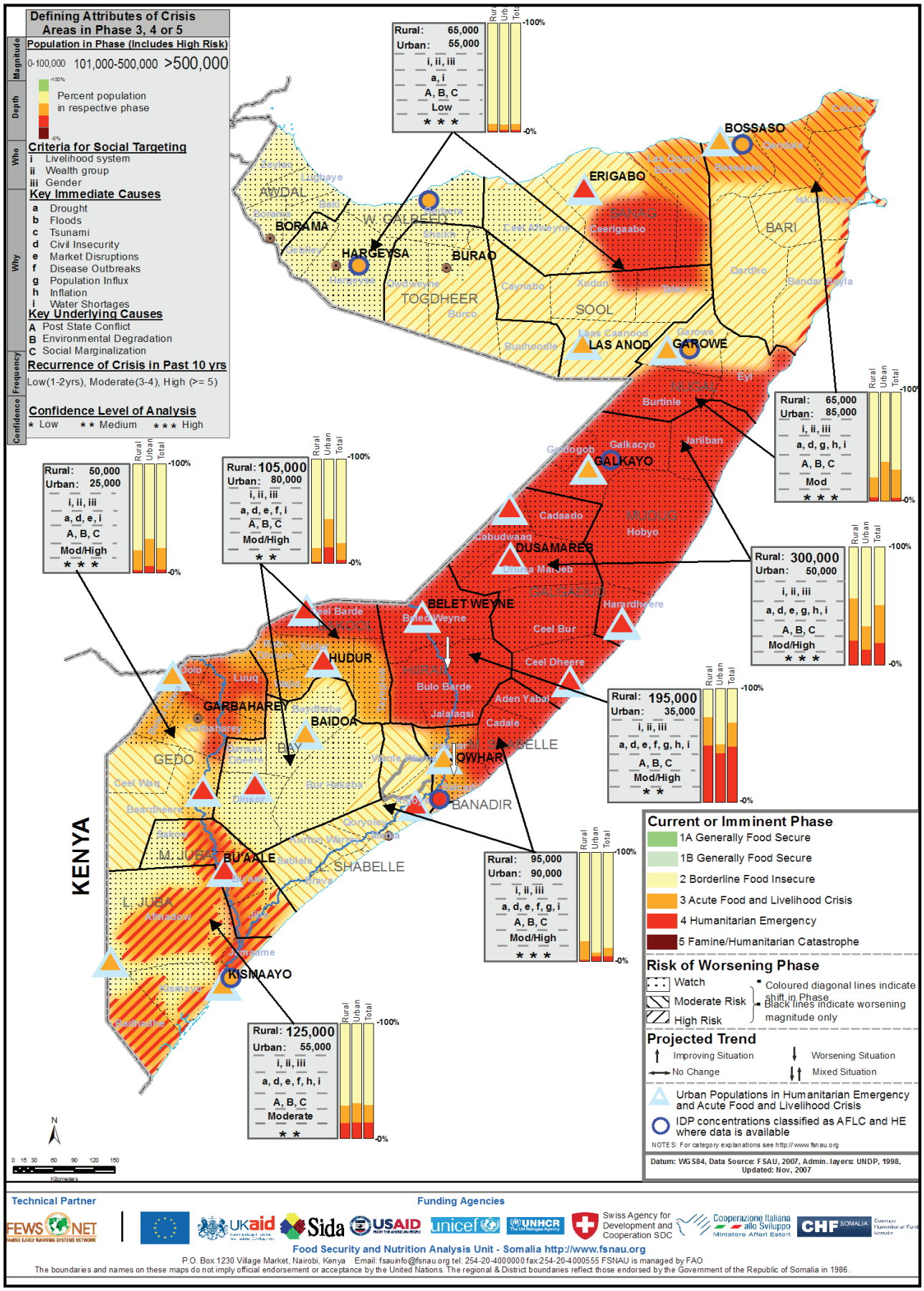

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Table 4: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Reference Table (FAO/FSNAU May 2008)

Phase Classification	Key Reference Outcomes *Current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods. Based on convergence of direct and indirect evidence rather than absolute thresholds. Not all indicators must be present for classification..*	Strategic Response Framework *Objectives:* *(1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes*
1A Generally Food Secure 1B Generally Food Secure	***Crude Mortality Rate*** < 0.5 / 10,000 / day ***Acute Malnutrition*** <3 % (w/h <-2 z-scores) ***Stunting*** <20% (h/age <-2 z-scores) ***Food Access/ Availability*** usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal ppp day), stable ***Dietary Diversity*** consistent quality and quantity of diversity ***Water Access/Avail.*** usually adequate (> 15 litres ppp day), stable ***Hazards*** moderate to low probability and vulnerability ***Civil Security*** prevailing and structural peace ***Livelihood Assets*** generally sustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)	Strategic assistance to pockets of food insecure groups Investment in food and economic production systems Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity Prevent emergence of structural hindrances to food security Advocacy
2 Borderline Food Insecure	***Crude Mortality Rate*** <0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day ***Acute Malnutrition*** >3% but <10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range, stable ***Stunting*** >20% (h/age <-2 z-scores) ***Food Access/ Availability*** borderline adequate (2,100 kcal ppp day); unstable ***Dietary Diversity*** chronic dietary diversity deficit ***Water Access/Avail.*** borderline adequate (15 litres ppp day); unstable ***Hazards*** recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability ***Civil Security*** Unstable; disruptive tension ***Coping*** 'insurance strategies' ***Livelihood Assets*** stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals) **Structural** Pronounced underlying hindrances to food security	Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resistance and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk Provision of 'safety nets' to high risk groups Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets Create contingency plan Redress structural hindrances to food security Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Advocacy
3 Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	***Crude Mortality Rate*** 0.5-1 /10,000/day, U5MR 1-2/10,000/dy **Acute Malnutrition** 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing ***Disease*** epidemic; increasing ***Food Access/ Availability*** lack of entitlement; 2,100 kcal ppp day via asset stripping ***Dietary Diversity*** acute dietary diversity deficit ***Water Access/Avail.*** 7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping **Destitution/Displacement** emerging; diffuse ***Civil Security*** limited spread, low intensity conflict ***Coping*** 'crisis strategies'; CSI > than reference; increasing ***Livelihood Assets*** accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ↑ food access/availability AND support livelihoods Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets Create or implement contingency plan Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy
4 Humanitarian Emergency	***Crude Mortality Rate*** 1-2 / 10,000 / day, >2x reference rate, increasing; U5MR > 2/10,000/day **Acute Malnutrition** >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing ***Disease*** Pandemic ***Food Access/ Availability*** severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 kcal ppp day ***Dietary Diversity*** Regularly 3 or fewer main food groups consumed ***Water Access/Avail.*** < 7.5 litres ppp day (human usage only) **Destitution/Displacement** concentrated; increasing ***Civil Security*** widespread, high intensity conflict ***Coping*** 'distress strategies'; CSI significantly > than reference ***Livelihood Assets*** near complete & irreversible depletion or loss of access	Urgent protection of vulnerable groups Urgently ↑ food access through complimentary interventions Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy
5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	***Crude Mortality Rate*** > 2/10,000 /day (example: 6,000 /1,000,000 /30 days) **Acute Malnutrition** > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) ***Disease*** Pandemic ***Food Access/ Availability*** extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day ***Water Access/Avail.*** < 4 litres ppp day (human usage only) **Destitution/Displacement** large scale, concentrated ***Civil Security*** widespread, high intensity conflict ***Livelihood Assets*** effectively complete loss; collapse	Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Immediate policy/legal revisions where necessary Negotiations with varied political-economic interests Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy

Risk of Worsening Phase	Probability / Likelihood	Severity	Reference Process Indicators	Implications for Action
Watch	As yet unclear	Not applicable	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with low or uncertain *Vulnerability* ***Process Indicators:*** small negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Review current Phase interventions
Moderate Risk	Elevated probability / likelihood	Specified by predicted Phase, and indicated by color of diagonal lines on map.	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with moderate *Vulnerability* ***Process Indicators:*** large negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Contingency planning Step-up current Phase interventions Preventative interventions--with increased urgency for High Risk populations Advocacy
High Risk	High probability; 'more likely than not'		Occurrence of, or strongly predicted major *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with high *Vulnerability* and low *Capacity* ***Process Indicators:*** large and compounding negative changes	

1.2 SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

The performance of the Deyr 2010 season (Oct-Dec) was extremely poor in Somalia, due to prevailing La Niña event affecting the country. In most parts of the country, the Deyr precipitation was 0-20 percent of the normal. While the rainfall varied in temporal and spatial distributions across the country during October, the dry spell persisted in the following two months throughout Somalia. Parts of pastoral and agropastoral zones in the North experienced light to moderate well distributed rains in October, whereas some pockets (Alula in Bari region) received near normal precipitation. In central regions of Galgadud and Mudug, the overall rainfall performance was very poor although localized light showers fell in pockets of Galdogob, Dhusamareb and Elbur districts, but with limited impact on water and pasture resources. The rest of Central remained dry throughout the entire season. In the South, rains were significantly below normal, patchy and poorly distributed with some localized rainfall in pockets of Juba, Bay and Shabelle regions during November. According to the consensus-based Climate Outlook for the Gu rains, the prevailing La Niña is likely to continue weakening during the forecast period of March-May. Consistent with the forecast, there is increased likelihood of near normal to below normal rainfall throughout Somalia. The exception is Lower Juba Agropastoral of Badade district where Gu rains are likely to be near normal to above normal rainfall.

CIVIL INSECURITY

Civil insecurity remains one of the key influencing factors affecting food and livelihood security in both urban and rural areas. The protracted conflicts in Mogadishu, Hiran, Central and general tensions in the whole of South-Central, continued to result in human casualties, displacements and disruption in market activities and functions, thereby restricting the livelihood options for both urban and rural populations. The number of displaced population has increased further in the second half of 2010, reaching 1.46 million (UNHCR, September 2010). On the other hand, conflicts over rangeland resources in key pastoral areas of Central and some parts in the North (Kalshaale) disrupted pastoral livelihoods, causing population displacement and restricting access to rangeland resources by the pastoralists in these areas. Sea piracy activities off the Somali coast seriously affect the food security of fishing communities by limiting access to production sites and disrupting trade activities. Over a million people in crisis in South and Central are still deprived of adequate humanitarian support due to largely restricted humanitarian operations.

AGRICULTURE

Due to poor performance of seasonal rains, Deyr 2010/11 cereal production in southern Somalia was lowest since 1995, amounting to only 20 percent of the Post-War Average (PWA). Out of the total cereal output of 21,000MT, maize constitutes 71 percent, while sorghum and rice account for an equal share of 14.5 percent each. Most of the Deyr maize harvest was collected from the riverine and irrigated areas of southern Somalia, while the rain-fed crop production, including sorghum and maize, has largely failed. In the Sorghum Belt, the cereal production is below 10 percent of the PWA. In riverine areas of Shabelle and Gedo regions Deyr cereal harvest was slightly better, yet significantly below normal. However, due to bumper Gu 2010 harvest (137% of Gu PWA) cereal stocks are still available in some of the producing regions such as Shabelle, Middle Juba, Gedo and Bay. The extremely low-Deyr 2010/11 cereal production in the South resulted in a sharp increase in local cereal (sorghum and maize) prices in southern and central Somalia as from October 2010. The cereal prices are significantly higher than in December 2009 and the increasing trend continued through January 2011. Conversely, the agropastoral areas of Northwest received extremely good cereal crop harvest (Oct-Nov '10) due to favorable performance of Gu/Karan 2010 rains. Therefore, as a result of increased supply, white sorghum prices have considerably decreased in most main markets of Northwest and are lowest since the peak inflation year of 2008.

LIVESTOCK

Significant deterioration of rangeland and livestock conditions is observed in most pastoral areas of the country as a result of the compounding effects of poor Deyr rainfall performance and preceding Hagaa dry season. The long dry spell has caused a severe water crisis as most water sources (berkads, streams, shallow wells, communal dams) have dried up, resulting in early start of water trucking and significantly increased water prices. Owing to scarcity of water and pasture, cattle and sheep are reported to be in poor condition, particularly in the Coastal Deeh (Central, Middle Shabelle and Nugal regions), Cowpea Belt (Central and Middle Shabelle regions), Southeast Pastoral of Juba as well as Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran region, where cases of livestock (cattle, sheep and goat) deaths have been reported. Abnormal livestock migration and increased competition over rangeland resources is predominant in the country. Cattle prices have fallen significantly since December 2009 in all markets of the South due to trade constraints at the major cattle market in Garissa (Kenya) attributable to dry pasture and water along the livestock market route. Conversely, in Awdal and W. Galbeed regions, livestock maintained normal migration and sustained normal body condition. Increased cereal prices and decreased

livestock prices point at deteriorating rural households' purchasing power in most regions. Nevertheless, livestock exports were significantly high in 2010, exceeding the export volume of 2009 by 45 percent.

MARKET

The Somaliland Shilling has strengthened against the US dollar during the second half of 2010 in the main Somaliland markets, reaching a record high exchange rate over the last ten years. The Government's intervention in the foreign exchange market, increased livestock export during Hajj, low inflation and improved macro-economic environment have buoyed the gain in the currency value. Similarly, Somali Shilling showed relative stability (1- 2% change) in main markets of Central, Northeast and South compared to a year ago.

The prices of essential imported commodities such as wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and diesel exhibited significant increases in most regional markets, reflecting the current rising trends in international food prices, occasioned by a climate-induced decline in food production (wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil) in some of the major producing countries. Additionally, the resultant trade policies restricting and banning grain exports by some exporting countries, as well the resurgent demand for oil in the international market, contributed to rising food and oil prices. The Consumer Price Index of Somalia, which measures changes in the price of commodities included in the Minimum Expenditure Basket for the country, showed a mixed trend in all regions over the past year. Compared to December 2009, the CPI increased rapidly in the South (32%) and Central (16%) and modestly in the Northeast (11%), while decelerating moderately in the Northwest (-12%). These trends are considerably influenced by price dynamics of sorghum, sugar, cooking oil and milk, which together make up 75–79 percent of the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

NUTRITION

A total of 25 representative nutrition surveys were conducted across Somali rural livelihoods and internally displaced population groups by FSNAU and partners. The analysis of the findings depicted deterioration in the nutrition situation across most population groups in Somalia from six months ago. The national level of acute malnutrition is at 16 percent, with 4 percent severe malnutrition, translating to approximately 241,000 acutely malnourished children, of whom 57,000 are severely malnourished. The total caseloads reflect a 7 percent increase from six months ago. There is a 31 percent increase for severe acute malnutrition. However, of great concern are the Southern regions, which are most affected by food insecurity and limited humanitarian interventions. In addition, approximately 16 percent, or 60,000 of the pregnant and lactating women are currently at risk (MUAC < 23cm) in the South. Stunting levels also remain high. The situation in the South highlights the nutritional vulnerability of the population that fell into crisis, even after one poor rainy season. The nutrition status of the urban poor in the southern parts further deteriorated while the Central regions reported a better dietary diversity. In the North, a diverse picture is reported with improvements in the nutrition situation of the IDPs. This mainly attributed to accessibility to humanitarian support and seasonally increased income from casual labour from port activities. In the South however, the situation has deteriorated as a result of increasing food insecurity, reported outbreaks of disease, amidst very limited humanitarian support.

1.3 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

URBAN AND IDP ANALYSIS

Deyr 2010/11 urban assessment results indicate that urban food security has deteriorated in the second half of 2010. The deterioration is stemming from the rising cost of living in urban areas, primarily because of soaring food prices in the South, Central and parts of the North. A volatile security situation, increased competition for job opportunities and social support from drought-affected rural population and IDPs and limited humanitarian support (South and Central) are among the key underlying factors impacting the urban food security. Conversely, in Somaliland Shilling areas of the Northwest the situation has improved, partly due to a considerable decline in locally-produced cereal prices. In post-Deyr 2010/11, the number of urban population in crisis has increased to 475,000 from 330,000 people in Gu 2010. Of the total people in crisis, around 295,000 are in **AFLC,** while 180,000 are in **HE**. The largest concentration of the urban population in crisis is in the South (285,000), followed by the North Somali Shilling zone (140,000), while the rest is in the Central zone of the country. The urban population in Somaliland Shilling areas of Northwest is identified in **BFI**. The nutrition status among the urban population is ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical*** in the South***, Alert*** to ***Serious*** in Central and ***Alert*** to ***Very Critical*** in the North. The food security situation among the IDPs remained unchanged from the first half of 2010 in parts of the North (Hargeisa, Burao, and Garowe) whereas it has improved in others (Berbera and Bossaso) owing to humanitarian support and seasonal access to port labour. However, the IDP situation has further worsened in the central and southern regions due to the rising cost of living in urban centers. The nutrition situation is worrying among the IDPs in the country, ranging from ***Serious*** to ***Very Critical***.

RURAL ANALYSIS

GEDO

After some improvements observed in the last *Gu* season, the food security situation has deteriorated in the *Deyr* 2010/11 in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of Gedo region. Currently, 50,000 rural people in Gedo are estimated to be in crisis with 5,000 in **HE** and 45,000 in **AFLC,** which indicates a 67 percent increase in the number of people in crisis from the post *Gu* 2010. An estimated 27,000 people of the Dawa Pastoral livelihood zone are in **AFLC**. In addition, from 15,000 people currently in crisis in the agropastoral livelihoods (Southern Agropastoral and Bay-Bakool Agropastoral), the majority (79%) are in **AFLC**, while the rest is in **HE.** Conversely, the food security situation in Gedo riverine indicated a slight improvement since the last *Gu* season, with currently only 2,000 people being identified in **AFLC** (50% decline from post *Gu* '10). Southern Inland Pastoral is in **BFI** with a **Moderate Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC.** The early warning level of **Watch** is identified for all other livelihoods. Furthermore, an estimated 25,000 urban people are in crisis (20,000 in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE**). The nutrition situation in Gedo region is ***Very Critical*** across all the livelihood zones, a deterioration from *Critical* in the pastoral and riverine areas, since the *Gu* 2010. In the agropastoral livelihoods, the situation is sustained.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA

The food security situation has continued to deteriorate in the Juba regions with more livelihoods falling into crisis. In addition to the riverine areas, which remain in **HE** as from *Gu* 2010, the Southeast Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods have also fallen into crisis and are identified in **AFLC** with **High Risk** of deterioration to **HE** in the post-*Deyr* 2010/11. Currently, 125,000 rural people in both Juba regions are estimated to be in crisis, of which 60,000 are in **HE,** while 65,000 are in **AFLC.** There is a slightly higher concentration of people in crisis in Lower Juba (65,000). Additionally, 55,000 urban people are also identified in crisis, of which 25,000 are in **HE,** whereas 30,000 are in **AFLC**. However, southern inland and coastal pastoral livelihoods are identified in **BFI** with **Watch,** as in post *Gu* 2010. The nutrition situation in Juba has deteriorated to ***Very Critical*** levels across all the livelihood groups, from *Serious*, and *likely Critical* in the agropastoralists, and *likely Very Critical* in the riverine communities, six months ago. Global acute malnutrition rates are currently over 25 percent across all the livelihoods.

BAY AND BAKOOL

The overall food security situation in Bay and Bakool regions has considerably deteriorated since post *Gu* 2010 due to the negative effects of poor *Deyr* rainfall performance. Currently, an estimated 185,000 rural and urban people in the two regions are in crisis, indicating a 68 percent increase from post Gu 2010 numbers. The majority of these people (81%), or 150,000, are in **AFLC,** while 35,000 are in **HE.** About 90 percent of the rural population in crisis is concentrated in Bakool region (90,000 in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE**) where the early warning level of **Watch** is identified for all rural livelihoods. In addition, 30,000 of Bakool's urban populations are either in **AFLC** (5,000 people) or in **HE** (25,000 people). In Bay region, most of the agropastoral communities remain in **BFI** as in post *Gu* 2010, except for parts of Bay-Bakool agropastoral of Baidoa and Bur Hakaba districts, which are at **High Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC**. The food security situation of urban people in Bay region has deteriorated considerably due to increases in cereal and imported commodity prices and limited access by the humanitarian agencies. An estimated 45,000 urban people in this region are in crisis (43,000 in **AFLC** and 2,000 in **HE**) in post-Deyr 2010/11. The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods of the two regions up to June 2011. The nutrition situation across the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones in Bakool and Bay regions remains likely ***Very Critical,*** since the *Gu* season six months ago. This is due to poor access to food, and high morbidity levels in the area.

LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

The food security situation has deteriorated in the rural areas of the Shabelle regions this season as a result of poor *Deyr* rain performance. In **Middle Shabelle**, the total number of people in crisis are estimated at 85,000 of which 15,000 are in **HE** (5,000 from central Agropastoral and 10,000 from Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral), with an early warning level of **Watch**. The remaining 70,000 people are identified in **AFLC** (5,000 Central Agropastoral, 12,000 Coastal *Deeh*, 11,000 riverine and 42,000 Southern Agropastoral) with an early warning level of **Watch** for Coastal *Deeh* and **Moderate Risk** to **HE** for other livelihoods. Most livelihoods in **Lower Shabelle** are in **BFI** with an early warning level of **Moderate Risk to AFLC** except for Southern Agropastoral (Wanlaweyn district), which is in **High Risk** to **AFLC**. Similarly, the food security situation has deteriorated since last *Gu* 2010 also in the urban livelihood of both regions. The total number of urban people in crisis in both regions is currently estimated at 90,000 people, with 35,000 in **AFLC** and 55,000 in **HE**. The nutrition situation in the agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle regions has deteriorated to likely ***Critical*** phase from *Alert* (in **Middle Shabelle**) and likely ***Serious*** (**Lower Shabelle**) phases in the *Gu* 2010.

HIRAN

The food security situation continues to deteriorate in Hiran region, where all livelihoods are identified in **HE** with an early warning level of **Watch**. The post *Deyr* 2010/11 food security assessment results, indicate that the number of rural people in crisis has increased by 8 percent since last *Gu* 2010, and currently stands at 195,000 people, representing 75 percent of the region's rural population. Approximately, 67 percent of these people are in **HE** and the rest are in **AFLC**.

The agropastoral livelihood is worst affected with 125,000 people in crisis, followed by 30,000 in crisis in the riverine and Southern Inland Pastoral each. The situation has also deteriorated in the urban areas, where currently 35,000 people are identified in crisis, of which 30,000 are in **HE** and 5,000 in **AFLC**. The nutrition situation remains likely ***Very Critical*** phase since the *Gu* 2010.

CENTRAL

The central regions of Somalia continue to remain in **HE** for seven consecutive seasons. Persisting drought has further deteriorated the food security situation in livelihoods of Coastal *Deeh,* Cowpea Belt and the eastern part of Addun. However, the situation has slightly improved in Hawd Pastoral, which received moderate rainfall at the start of the *Deyr* season, while the *Gu* 2010 season performance was also exceptionally good. The improvement was also observed in the western parts of Addun, which benefitted from relatively better pastures of the adjacent Hawd livelihood, and also enjoyed a relatively stable security situation and better market road accessibility. Currently, a total of 230,000 rural people are estimated to be in crisis, which is a 9 percent reduction from the numbers in *Gu* 2010. Most of the affected population (62%) are currently identified in **AFLC**. The nutrition situation has improved since the *Gu* 2010, from *Critical* in Hawd, and *Very Critical* levels in Addun to ***Serious.*** The situation has deteriorated from *Serious*, and is likely ***Critical*** in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt.

NORTHEAST

The food security situation has deteriorated in most of the livelihood zones of the Northeast regions of Bari, Nugal and north Mudug, due to successive seasons of poor rainfall. The total population in crisis in the Northeast regions has increased by 5 percent from last *Gu* 2010 and is estimated at 220,000 people, of which 190,000 are in **AFLC** and 30,000 are in **HE**. Most of the population in crisis, established at 130,000, is concentrated in rural areas, of whom 9,000 are pastoral destitute. In the urban areas, 90,000 people are estimated to be in crisis. The most significant deterioration in the post *Deyr* 2010/11 is observed in the entire Coastal *Deeh* livelihood, where the number of people in crisis (**HE** and **AFLC**) has more than doubled. Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods of Nugal, as well as Mudug regions still remain in **HE** as in post *Gu*, although some improvements were observed in Hawd**,** Nugal valley, Karkaar/Dharoor Valley and Sool Plateau are classified in **BFI** with **High Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC** in the post *Deyr* 2010/11. East Golis/ Gagab livelihood zone of Bari region remains in **AFLC** with **Moderate Risk to HE.** The nutrition situation in the regions of Northeast has improved to ***Serious*** levels, in the Golis and Hawd livelihood zones, and from *Critical*, and in the Addun from *Very Critical* in the *Gu* 2010. The situation in Sool Plateau remains in the ***Alert.***

NORTHWEST

The food security situation has improved in the agropastoral areas of the Northwest as a result of an exceptionally good *Gu/Karan* 2010 harvest, as well as in some pastoral livelihoods such as Hawd of Hargeisa and west Golis-Guban, which experienced an average *Deyr* rainfall. However, the situation has worsened in other parts of pastoral livelihoods, which led to increased numbers of people in crisis since post *Gu* 2010. Currently, the total population in crisis in the Northwest is estimated at 120,000 people, of which an estimated 30,000 people are in **HE,** while 90,000 people are in **AFLC**. Slightly more than a half (54%) of the population in crisis are concentrated in rural areas. Sool Plateau is sustained in the **HE** phase due to the current effects of the drought. Pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Nugal Valley and East Golis/Guban (Elafweyne and Erigavo districts) are in **BFI** with **High Risk** of deterioration to **AFLC**. East Golis of Lasqoray district (Sanaag) is identified in **AFLC** with **Moderate Risk** of deterioration to **HE.** All agropastoral areas are remaining in **BFI** as in the post *Gu* 2010. The nutrition situation in the Northwest regions is in the ***Serious*** phase, apart from Sool Plateau livelihood zone, which is in ***Alert.***

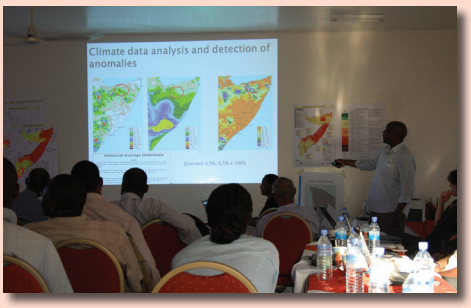
2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides the full technical findings of the Post *Deyr 2010/11* analysis. This analysis focuses on the outcome of the *Deyr* seasonal rains (Oct - Dec), sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Markets and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, and provides food security projections for the period of January to June 2011. The analysis updates the Post *Gu* 2010 Assessment Analysis (FSNAU Technical Series, Report No. VI.33, September 27, 2010). The FSNAU led assessment was done in collaboration with 59 partners from 27 different agencies and organizations, including 9 from UN agencies, 21 from local NGOs, 8 from International NGOs, 7 from Local Authorities, 2 from National Institutions and 12 from different Ministries, all involved at different stages, including assessment planning, data collection and analysis. Table 1 provides an overview of the analytical processes and timeline. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.5.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

***Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment Planning**

During the preparation of the Post *Deyr 2010/11* assessment all the factors highlighted in the Post *Gu* 2010 Analysis, including the sustained humanitarian emergency situation in Central and parts of the North that led to pastoral destitution, continued population displacement due to civil insecurity, and alarming nutritional situation were taken into consideration. In addition, FSNAU conducted a representative sample survey in urban areas of the Somaliland Shilling (SlSh) zone and rapid urban assessment in Somali Shilling (SoSh) areas to measure the food security of urban poor households, as well as rapid assessment of IDP settlements in major IDP locations (towns).



FSNAU and Partner All Team Post Deyr '10/11 Analysis Workshop. Hargeisa, Jan 2011.

Map 2: Somalia *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment Field Coverage

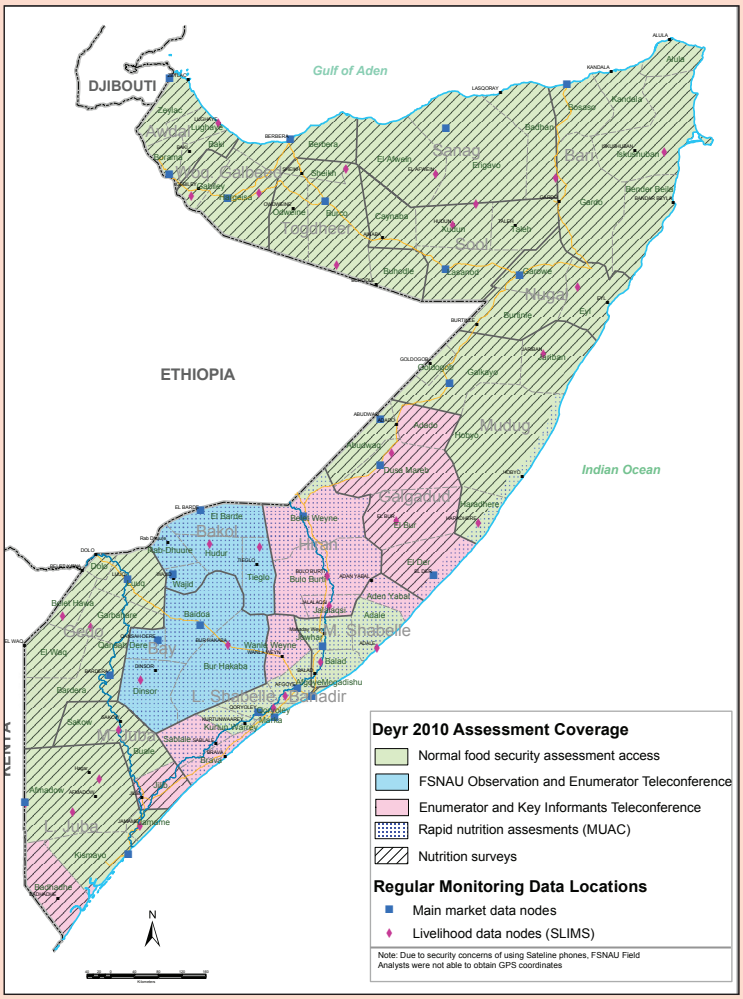


Table 5: Overview of *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date Dec. 2010 – Mar. 2011	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	November 29	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	Dec. 14 – 15 Dec. 17 - 18	Regional planning workshops in Garbaharey, Garowe Hargeysa, Baidoa and Buale The workshops could not be conducted in Shabelle, Hiran and Central regions due to insecurity.
Fieldwork	Dec. 1 – 14 Dec. 16 – Jan. 3 Dec. 19 – Jan. 4	Togdheer Region (Northwest) Regions of Northeast and Gedo Throughout the regions of Northwest, Central, Hiran and Juba with support from partners; through enumerators and key informants in the remaining regions because of limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	Jan. 5 – 9	• Hargeysa: Northwest, Central and Hiran • Garowe: Northeast • Regional Analysis in Shabelle, Juba, Bay/Bakool and Gedo not conducted due to insecurity Deliverables: • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	Jan. 10 - 14	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Finalization of Key Findings	Jan. 15 - 21	All Team (FSNAU Staff) and Partners, Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	Jan. 24	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	Jan. 26	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of *Deyr* Results	Jan. 29	Presentation to FSEDC, Nairobi.
Press Release Issued	Jan. 29	FSNAU Press Release
Release of Post *Deyr 2010/11* Special Brief	Feb.15	Release Executive Summary of FSNAU Post *Deyr '10/11* Analysis
Regional Presentations	Feb. 11 Feb. 21- 22	Northeast (Garowe) Northwest (Hargeysa)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	Feb. 25	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	March 4	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing

A Post *Deyr 2010/11* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on November 29, 2010. The purpose of the meeting was to determine partner participation in the assessment, as well as to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics and support. Seasonal assessment instruments (Appendix 5.11) were then finalised and sent to the field. Prior to the actual fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on December 14–18 in Hargeysa, Garowe, Baidoa, Garbaharey and Buale.

The teams then conducted fieldwork in their respective regions during December 1 -14 only in Togdheer region of Northwest, December 16 – January 3 in Northeast and Gedo, while December 19 – January 4 in Northwest, Shabelle, Bay/Bakool, Central and Hiran. The food security assessment was carried out by 16 FSNAU food security analysts, with the assistance of 86 enumerators and 59 partners; nutrition assessments were conducted by 14 FSNAU nutrition field analysts and 27 partners.

Field Access

Assessment field access was good in most regions apart from some parts of Central and South. In Bay and Bakool, FSNAU field analysts undertook field observations of crop and livestock situation in all livelihoods but, due to insecurity, household-level primary data was collected by enumerators and transmitted via teleconference to the FSNAU field analysts. In Hiran, Galgadud, parts of Shabelle (Aden Yabal, Wanleweyne, Barawe and Sablale) and parts of Juba (North Jilib and Badhadhe), access was significantly restricted due to insecurity (Map 1). However, with the support of FSNAU enumerators, key informants and partners already stationed in these areas, FSNAU field analysts were able to conduct focus group interviews with households through teleconferencing. In the lead up to the seasonal assessment in December, FSNAU field analysts conducted

field trips in November 2010 to observe the *Deyr 2010/11* seasonal performance and its impact on rangelands, crops and an overall livelihood situation. Furthermore, nutrition surveys were conducted in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions and among Afgoye IDPs in December 2010 and rapid nutrition assessments based on the mid upper arm circumference conducted through partners in all the other regions in the south. This information was extrapolated with nutrition information from health facilities (Health information system) during analysis. These nutritional surveys provided additional data to correlate results from any teleconferencing interviews conducted in December 2010. FSNAU continued to receive routine monitoring data through markets and Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS) data points from all areas throughout the assessment period.

Fieldwork Analysis

Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeysa and Garowe on January 5-9, 2011. Teams from the central and Hiran regions met in Hargeysa because of security reasons. With an improved security situation in Somaliland that led to upgrading of security level from UN Phase IV to Phase III, FSNAU was able to conduct the All Team Analysis Workshop from January 10-21 in Hargeysa, for the first time after two years. The Analysis Workshop brought the full FSNAU field team and a number of partners to do the analysis work together.

Data obtained by enumerators and through teleconferencing, were triangulated with the information gathered from field observations in December 2010–January 2011, from regular monthly field monitoring, nutrition surveys, Sustainable Livelihoods Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS) and main market data. Additionally, projected off-season crop estimates will be confirmed through an off-season crop harvest assessments in March 2011. Rangeland conditions and crop production estimates based on *Deyr 2010/11* field assessment were triangulated with the satellite imagery data and land cover maps.

Vetting and Presentation of Results

The nutrition results were vetted with partners on January 24 followed by the partner vetting of the sector and integrated food security analysis on January 26. The full results were presented to a Special Meeting of the Somalia Support Secretariat on January 28. On the same day, FSNAU issued a News Release of key findings, including sector analysis, humanitarian update and outlook, which was posted on the FSNAU website. On February 15 FSNAU issued a Special Brief summarizing the sector and integrated regional analysis. The Nutrition Technical Series Report, containing all the related information for the previous six months, was released on February 25, 2011. The full technical analysis from the Post *Deyr 2010/11* assessment and analysis are presented here in this Technical Series Report.

Assessment Methods and Instruments

Primary data collection methodologies included focus group discussions, individual household interviews, key informant interviews, market price surveys, crop production assessment, pastoral assessment, gender assessment, rapid IDP assessment, urban assessment, rapid MUAC assessments and nutrition surveys (Appendix 5.11). In this round of the urban food security assessment, FSNAU and partners developed a sampling frame with a representative sample, which was piloted in Northwest Somaliland Shilling areas. In addition, rapid urban assessments in 26 towns located in Somali Shilling areas were conducted.

In total, 468 Crop Production, 275 Pastoral, 303 Urban and 93 IDP questionnaires were completed. These were supported and triangulated by a number of sources, including baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) satellite imagery, monthly main market and SLIMS data and FSNAU and partner situation reports. The tools used in data collection are provided in the FSNAU Post *Deyr* Food Security Technical Series Report No.36, March 1st, 2011.

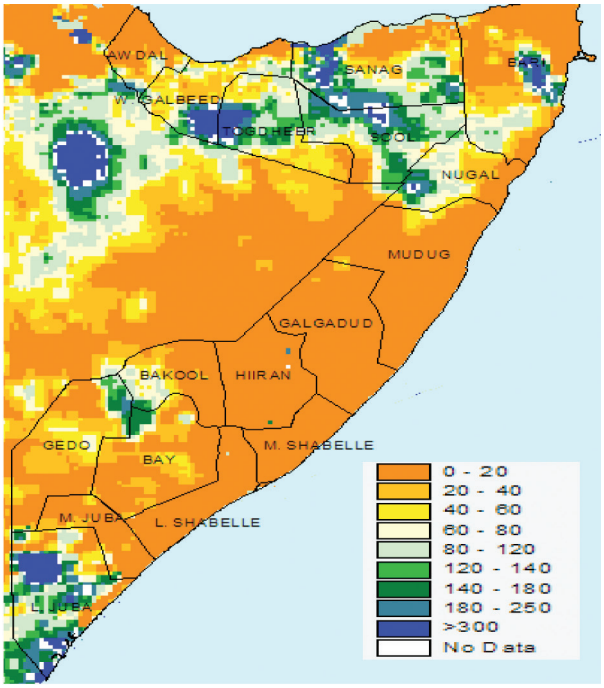
Nutritional data used in the situation analysis included 25 representative nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners from October - December 2010; rapid assessments of the nutrition situation using the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in 9 rural livelihood zones in south central in which 13,000 children were assessed; and in 37 urban sites measuring approximately 8,700 children; additionally, about 1200 children were assessed in Kismayo IDP camps. Trends in levels of acutely malnourished children visiting health facilities (based on monthly reports) collected from about 100 health facilities in the Health Information System database. Secondary data from partners' feeding centers (supplementary and therapeutic care), Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the monthly Somalia Health Cluster (SHC) bulletins on morbidity for July - December 2010 were referred to. The tools used in data collection are provided in the FSNAU Post *Deyr* Nutrition Technical Series Report No.35 , February 25th, 2011.

FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach in the analysis to clearly highlight the causes and outcomes of food and livelihood insecurity, and to facilitate multi-sector response planning and monitoring. IPC Evidence-based templates were used to organize and consolidate all analytical field and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all evidence and arrive at an area, livelihood, and socio-economic specific Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

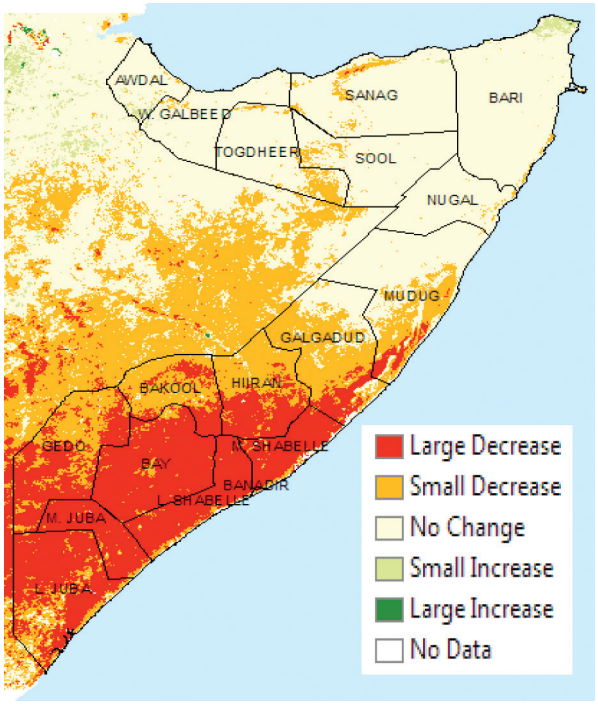
3. SECTOR REPORTS

3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OUTCOME

Map 3: Percent of Normal Rainfall, Oct – Dec 2010



Map 4: December NDVI Absolute Difference from Long Term Average



Rainfall performance

The performance of the *Deyr* 2010 season (Oct-Dec) was extremely poor in Somalia except in parts of pastoral and agropastoral zones in the North. The depressed *Deyr* short rains were associated with the presence of La Niña weather condition in the equatorial eastern Pacific Ocean coupled with cooler than average conditions in the western equatorial Indian Ocean. A comparison between *Deyr* actual (Oct-Dec. '10) and long-term average (LTA) (1920 to 1980) rainfall indicates that *Deyr* rains were 0-20 percent of the LTA in most parts of the country. The seasonal precipitation varied in temporal and spatial distributions across the country during October, while the dry spell persisted in the following two months throughout Somalia (Map 3).

In the North, the 2010 *Deyr* rains commenced in mid-October, falling only in agropastoral and parts of pastoral areas. The satellite based rainfall estimates show well-distributed, light to moderate rains in October in Golis-Guban zone, most of Awdal and Galbeed regions and parts of the Hawd livelihood of Togdheer region. These rains were also confirmed by field reports. In addition, substantial but localized, low intensity precipitation was reported over parts of Hawd of Galkayo and Burtinle districts, while pockets of Bari region (Alula) received near normal precipitation. However, as the season progressed, the overall rainfall has been erratic and extremely low in amount.

In central regions of Galgadud and Mudug the overall rainfall performance in terms of the intensity, total amount and spatial and temporal distribution was very poor. Localized light showers fell in October in pockets of Galdogob, Dhusamareb and Elbur districts, but with limited impact on water and pasture resources and sustained effects of the preceding *Hagaa* dry season. However, the rest of Central remained dry throughout the entire season.

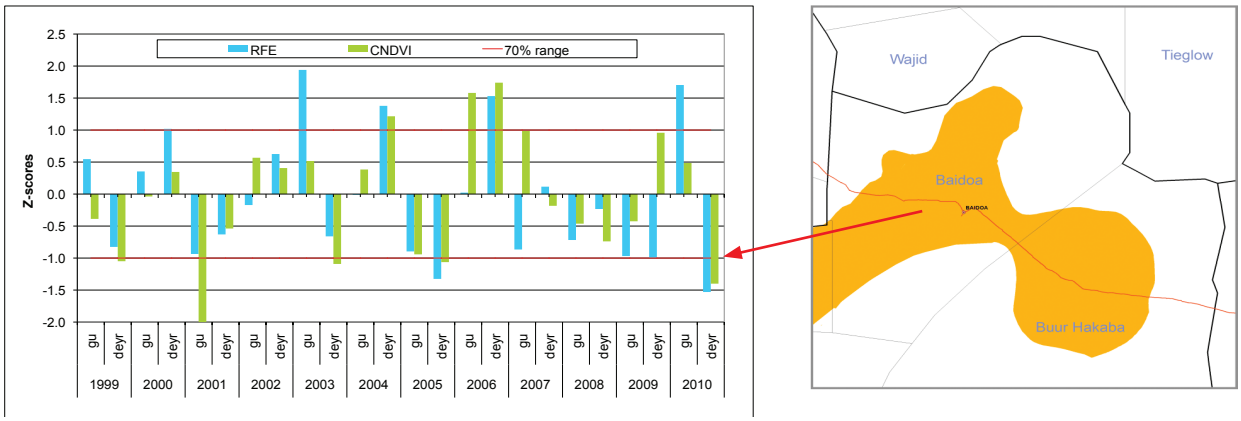
In the South, erratic and significantly below normal rains were received across most livelihoods during the season. During November and December, little to no rainfall was recorded in most parts of the South. A comparison of rainfall data between the *Deyr* 2010 and the LTA of the same period indicates 0-20 percent of the normal rainfall levels in most of the South. Some localized rains fell in pockets of Juba, Bay and Shabelle regions during November. However, overall the *Deyr* rains were significantly below normal, patchy and poorly distributed in most parts of the South.

Vegetation Conditions

As a result of the failure of seasonal short rains, the satellite generated NDVI for the last dekad of December 2010 shows extremely poor vegetation in most parts of the country (Map 4). The largest vegetation decreases from the NDVI LTA (1999-2010) are depicted in the southern regions of Juba,

Shabelle, Hiran, Bay, Gedo and most parts of Bakool. Poor vegetation in Baidoa district is also illustrated in the graph of standardised difference from LTA, indicating significant negative deviation from normal (Figure 1). In Central, moderate vegetation decreases are seen in parts of Hawd and Addun Pastoral and in the Cowpea Belt. Conversely, the image portrays relatively better pasture conditions in parts of Northwest (Awdal, Galbeed, parts of Togdheer), which is a result of favorable *Karan* rains in September and subsequent short rains in October. Good vegetation is also depicted in pockets of Northeast regions (Alula district). However, a further decline in vegetation is expected during the dry *Jilaal* season (Jan–March).

Figure 1: Baidoa Standardized Difference from LTA

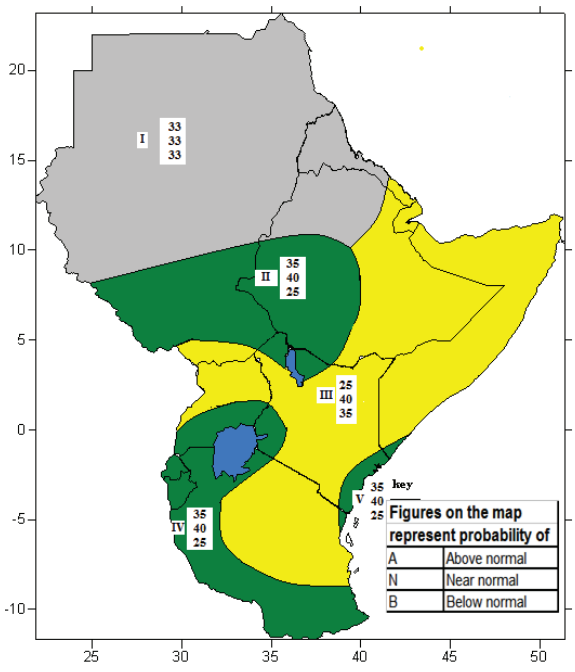


Climate Outlook for Coming Gu 2011 season

The regional climate outlook for the March to May 2011 rainfall season over the Greater Horn of Africa indicates increased likelihood of near normal to below normal rainfall in Somalia. The consensus-based climate outlook was concluded on the 27th Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (28 Feb. '11), which was organized jointly by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and other partners.

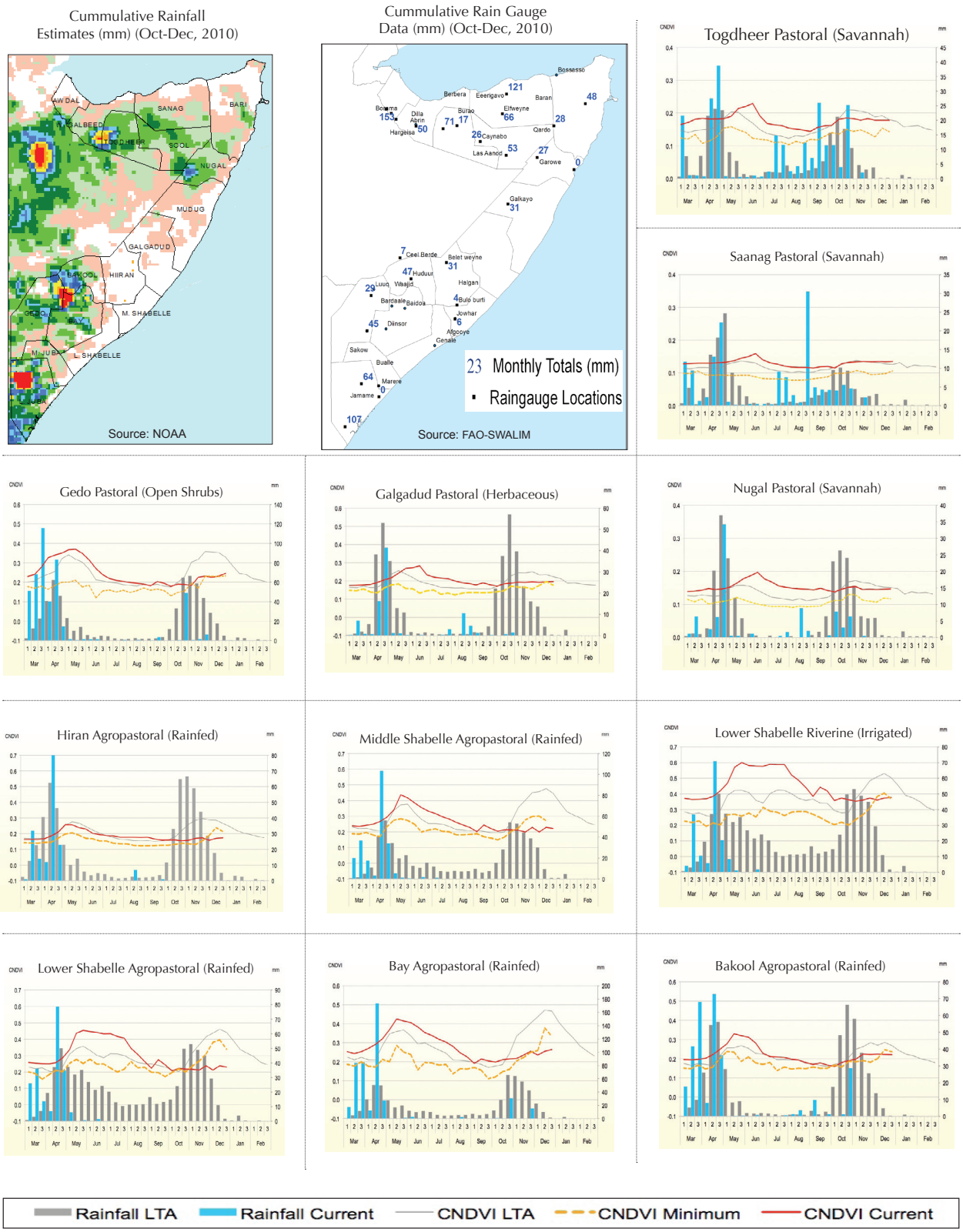
The forum also noted that the prevailing La Niña is likely to continue weakening during the forecast period. According to the outlook, there is 40 percent probability of rainfall being near normal across Somalia; and 35 percent probability of rainfall occurring in the below-normal category. The exception is Lower Juba Agropastoral of Badade district (Lower Juba) where there is increased likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall (Map 5).

Map 5: Climate Outlook Forum - *Gu* 2011 Rainfall Forecast (Mar-May 2011)



Source: ICPAC, Feb, 2011

Figure 2: Trends in Seasonal Rainfall Performance and NDVI for Key Cropping and Pastoral Areas



*The CNDVI minimum represents the lowest value of NDVI recorded since 1999

Source: FSNAU Climate Data Update, May, 2011

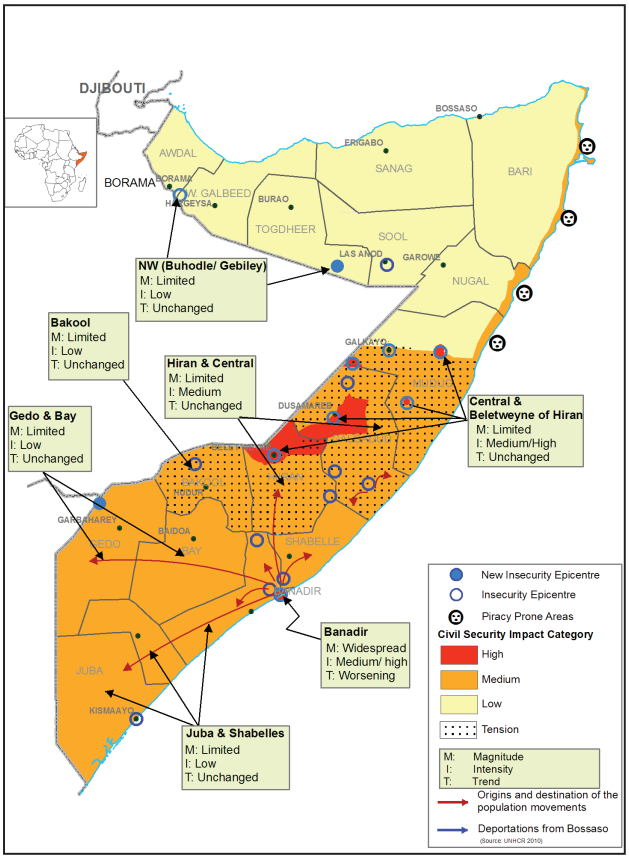
3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Conflict in Somalia remains one of the key influencing factors affecting food and livelihood security in both urban and rural areas of the country. Between July 2010 and January 2011, political conflicts and power struggles among warring factions continued to result in human deaths and casualties, displacements, disruption in trade and economic activities, predominantly in south-central parts of the country. Within the same period, natural resource clan conflicts in key pastoral areas in the central and northern regions resulted in restricted access to pasture and water resources. Increasing presence of sea-piracy off and on the Somali coast and counter sea-piracy initiatives hampered the local fishing activities and trade, primarily affecting livelihoods of the coastal communities. It is also one of the causes of the increasing costs for bringing supplies into the country, which culminates into higher food prices and non-food items. Humanitarian assistance is severely limited due to civil insecurity and operational restrictions in South and Central. These factors exacerbate the impact of the current drought, constraining further access to food and livelihoods of about 2.4 million people in Somalia.

Mogadishu and Hiran (Beledweyne) are key epicenters of political disputes; the livelihoods in these areas continue to suffer from continued and sporadic confrontations and tensions between the armies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and opposing forces. Similar trends are seen in parts of Galgaduud region (Central) where sectarian violence between two groups is disrupting lives and livelihoods through restricted market activities, and assets destruction), serving as a disincentive to trade activities in these zones. High inflation levels are in part induced by the political instability and recurrent conflicts in the zone. Clan disputes over ownership and access to natural resources (pasture and water) in the wake of the drought have also persisted in pockets of the Central (e.g. Godad and Xeraale) since July 2010. However, no resource-based incidents occurred in the South in this reporting period.

The northern regions have seen fewer insecurity incidents between October and December 2010 after the Galgala conflict between the Puntland government and local insurgents (Jul-Sep '10) has fully subsided. A dispute over ownership of grazing land and boundaries in pockets of Buhodle district (Togdheer) between two pastoral communities in December 2010 renewed conflicts between the Somaliland authority and Sool-Sanaag-Cayn (SSC) local armed group, with human casualties and displacements among pastoral livelihoods reported. In early February 2011, another fighting between Somliland government and SSC militia group also induced the human casualties, displacements and constrained utilization of water and pasture resources by the drought-affected pastoral people in these zones.

Map 6: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes, Dec 2010

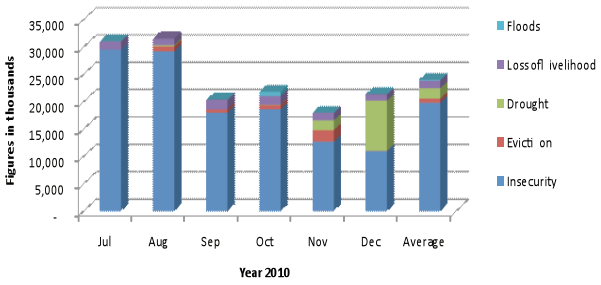


Source: FSNAU, Dec, 2010

Population Displacement

Human displacement remains a key outcome of the insecurity in the country. The link between high intensity conflict and population displacements is demonstrated by the events in southern and central Somalia, where the bulk of population displacement is originated from the conflict-afflicted areas. The recent estimates by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for Somalia provide that currently a total of 1.46 million of people are internally displaced within Somalia. UNHCR estimated that, on average, 24,000 people were displaced on a monthly basis between July and December 2010 (Figure 3). About 85 percent of these displacements were resulting from conflicts in Mogadishu and other parts of the South. While significant numbers of the displaced cross the border to Kenya and Yemen, the key destinations within the country are safer areas of Mogadishu (Madina section), Afgoye corridor and different parts in the South as well as Galkayo and Bossaso in the North. The majority of the displaced suffer from inadequate access to food due to limited income and social support; poor housing conditions and limited access to health and sanitation facilities.

Figure 3: Causes of Displacements in 2010



Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian operations in the South and parts of the Central Somalia remain limited due to sustained insecurity. The year 2010 was marked with a pullout of the majority of the international humanitarian agencies from southern regions and parts of the central zone after stringent demands from the ground local authorities. Although significant numbers of local NGOs are on the ground, the limited humanitarian operations severely affected access to critically needed human services, such as health and sanitation, agricultural and livestock support programs, and other income generating activities. At the national level, about 2.4 million people are currently in humanitarian crisis and in need of immediate livelihood and life saving programmes. More than 70 percent of the population in crisis are concentrated in the South and Central, many of whom are deprived of access to humanitarian aid.

Fishermen at sea. Bossaso, FSNAU, Sep 2010.

Most Likely Scenario

As there are no signs of improvement and a way out of the current political stalemate, the conflict situation in the country is likely to continue. Of particularly concerns are Mogadishu, Hiran (Beledweyne) and Galgaduud regions where civil strife still persists as warring factions are still active and ready to combat. These confrontations are likely to continue, resulting in further human casualties, asset destructions, disruptions in trade and market activities, and population displacements. FSNAU will continue to closely monitor civil security situation in these areas of concern and assess its implications on food and livelihood security.

3.3 AGRICULTURE

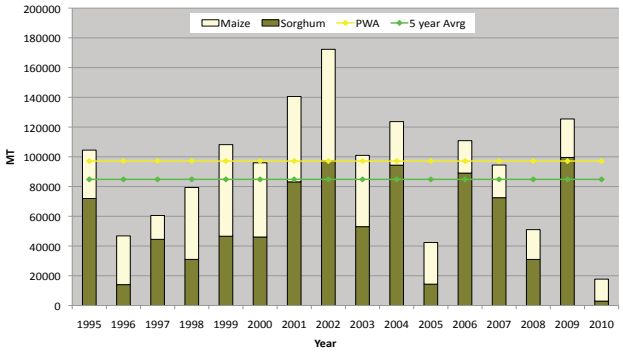
Table 6: *Deyr* 2010/11 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Deyr* 2010 Production in MT			*Deyr* 2010 as % of *Deyr* 2009	*Deyr* 2010 as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2009)	*Deyr* 2009 as % of 5 year average (2004-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	100	100	200	8%	10%	7%
Bay	0	2,700	2,700	4%	9%	8%
Gedo	1,200	0	1,200	26%	21%	17%
Hiran	300	200	500	24%	7%	9%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	200	0	200	2%	4%	4%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	100	0	100	7%	9%	24%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	5,300	0	5,300	51%	46%	73%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	7,700	0	7,700	34%	23%	34%
TOTAL	14,900	3,000	17,900	14%	19%	21%

Cereal Production

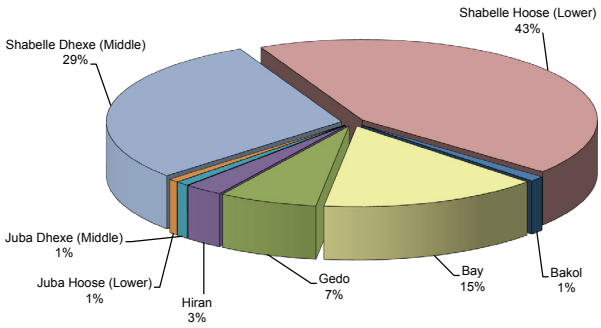
Deyr is a secondary agricultural season (short rains), which contributes about 30 percent to the total annual cereal production of the country, while most of the production comes from *Gu* season. As a result of poorly and unevenly distributed rains experienced in the *Deyr*, there was a substantial decline in the cereal harvest in southern Somalia, which is the lowest level since 1995. The current cereal production estimates of 21,000MT (15,000MT of maize, 3,000MT of sorghum and 3,000MT of rice) are about 80 percent lower compared to the *Deyr* Post-War Average (PWA) of 1995-2009, as well as the *Deyr* 5-year average (2005-2009) (Table 6 and Figure 4).

Figure 4: *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2010) - Southern Regions



Most of the *Deyr* 2010/11 cereal harvest was collected in the riverine livelihoods and irrigated areas, while agropastoral areas experienced almost a complete failure of rain-fed sorghum harvest (95%). However maize crop, collected predominantly in the riverine areas, was also severely affected by poor rainfall, decline river levels, poor river management and irrigation infrastructure. Shabelle regions, with a current estimate of 16,000MT of *Deyr* cereal production (including rice), contributed about 72 percent to the total *Deyr* 2010 cereal production of southern Somalia (Figure 5). However, these regions received considerably below the PWA cereal harvest, equivalent to 46 percent for Middle Shabelle and 23 percent for Lower Shabelle. Similarly, cereal harvest was only one-fifth of the *Deyr* PWA in Gedo. However, the remaining southern regions (Jubas, Hiran, Bay and Bakool) experienced almost a total cereal crop failure (90-95% decline from *Deyr* PWA).

Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production Deyr 2010/11



In contrast, the agropastoral areas of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer regions in the Northwest received extremely good cereal crop harvest (Oct – Nov '10) due to favorable performance of *Gu/Karan* 2010 rains. The cereal production estimates in these regions are the highest in more than a decade. Consistent with the *Gu/Karan* crop assessment carried out by FAO with the participation of FSNAU, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Somaliland, in October 2010, the resulting cereal production estimates were equivalent to 72,000MT, which is 402 percent of the PWA (1998 – 2009) and 345 percent of 5-year average (Table 7 and Figure 6). W. Galbeed (Gebiley and Hargeysa districts) contributed 58 percent of the total cereal production of Northwest Agropastoral, followed by Awdal region (35%) (Figure 7).

Off-season Cereal Production

Gu seasonal floods in May 2010 in Juba riverine areas provided opportunities for two cycles of off-season food and cash crop production. *Gu* off-season cereal production (Sep '10) was estimated at about 8,000MT, of which 80 percent was collected in Middle Juba and 20 percent in Lower Juba. The off-season production was nearly 30 times higher than the total *Deyr* actual cereal production

Table 7: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (Northwest).

Regions	*Gu/Karan* 2010 Production in MT			*Gu-Karan* 2010 as % of Gu-Karan 2009	*Gu-Karan* 2010 as % of Gu-Karan PWA (1999-2009)	*Gu-Karan* 2010 as % of 5 year average (2004-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Awdal	4,815	20,485	25,300	2862%	845%	789%
Togdheer	615	4,200	4,815	2348%	885%	664%
Waqooyi Galbeed	9,765	32,060	41,825	432%	291%	247%
TOTAL	15,195	56,745	71,940	668%	402%	345%

Figure 6: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Production (1998-2010) - Northwest

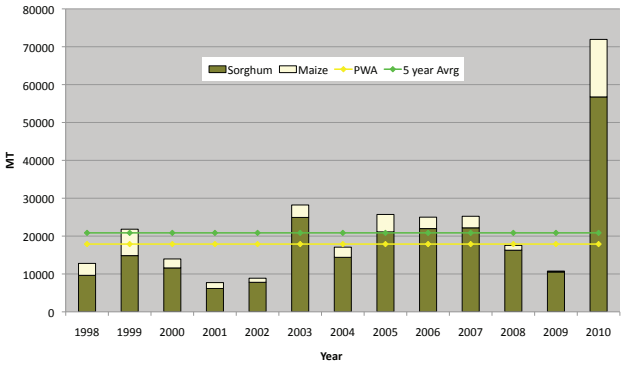
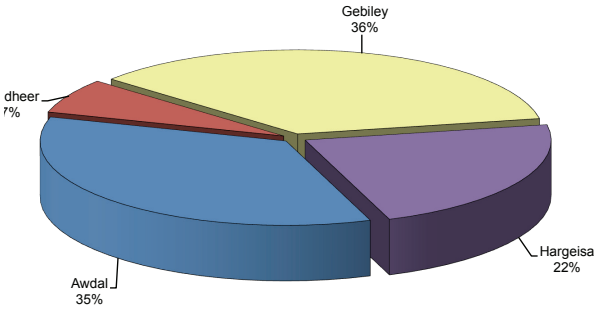


Figure 7: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Harvest Estimates by region-Northwest

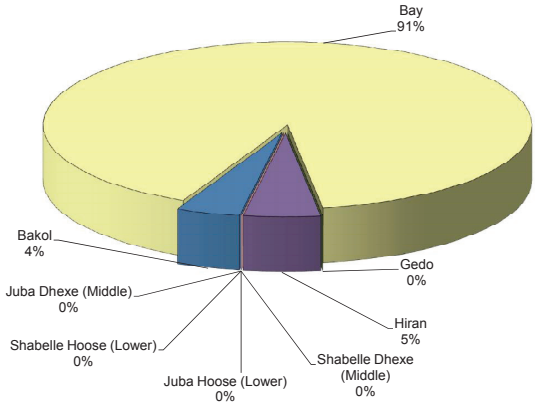


of 300MT in both regions combined. Due to receding levels of water in *desheks*, Juba regions have another opportunity for off-season flood recessional crop production from March to early April 2011, with projected estimates of 170MT (76% from Middle Juba). Off-season crops are currently at different phenological stages (planting-germination-vegetative-flowering), depending on the time the flood waters took to recede. FSNAU and partners will conduct an off-season crop harvest assessment in mid-March 2011 in order to obtain an accurate estimation of the actual yield.

Sorghum Production

As a result of poor and unevenly distributed *Deyr* rains, sorghum crop germination failed in many areas. Therefore, sorghum production in southern Somalia was extremely low, estimated at 3,000MT, which is only 5 percent of the *Deyr* PWA (1995–2009) and the 5-year average (2005-2009), and only 3 percent of *Deyr* 2009/10 sorghum production. The sorghum output is only 14 percent of the total *Deyr* 2010 cereal production (maize, sorghum and rice) in southern Somalia as opposed to 61 percent in a normal season. In a normal season, the bulk of *Deyr* sorghum production (80%) comes from three regions: Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. However, the sorghum harvest in Bay was extremely low in the last *Deyr*, estimated at 2,700MT, or 8 percent of PWA (Figure 8). In most other regions, *Deyr* sorghum production either failed completely or was insignificant (7% of PWA in Bakool and 3% of PWA in Hiran collected in riverine areas with pump irrigation). In contrast, the sorghum production in Northwest Agropastoral was almost twenty times higher than sorghum harvest in southern Somalia, due to good *Gu/Karan* performance.

Figure 8: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Deyr* 2010/11

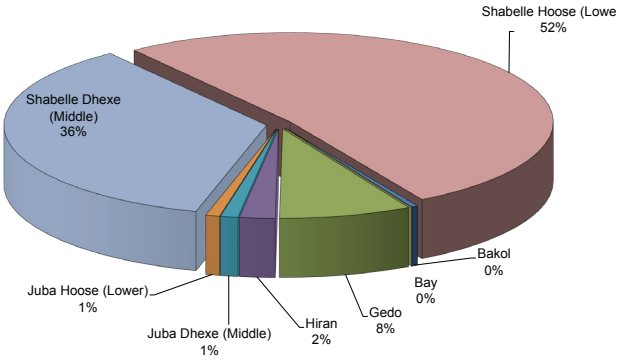


Maize Production

Deyr 2010/11 maize harvest in southern Somalia, mostly collected from the riverine areas, was significantly below average. Total maize production was estimated at 15,000MT (plus off-season), which is 51 percent of *Deyr* PWA and 54 percent of *Deyr* 2009/10. Maize normally accounts for 39 percent of the total *Deyr* cereal production. However, it's share in the *Deyr* 2010/11 is estimated at 71 percent due to nearly complete failure of rain-fed maize and sorghum.

The Shabelle regions are the "maize basket" for Somalia, generally accounting for 77 percent of the white maize production in the normal *Deyr* season. In this season maize output from Shabelle was estimated at 13,000MT, which is only a half (52%) of the PWA. In Middle Shabelle maize harvest was only 68 percent of PWA. Gedo produced only 8 percent of the seasonal maize production, while the

Figure 9: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Deyr* 2010/11

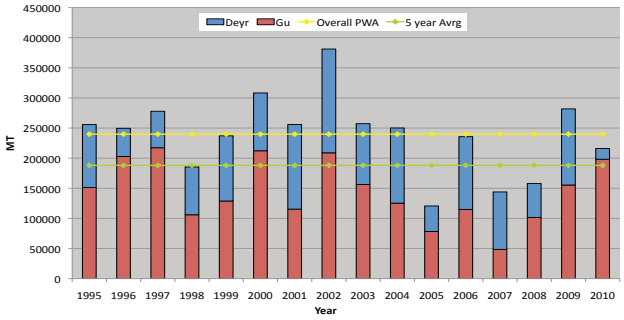


remaining regions collectively contributed 4 percent of the total (Hiran 2%, Lower Juba 1%, and Middle Juba 1%) (Figure 9). The maize production in Northwest Agropastoral is estimated at 15,200MT, which is similar to the production in southern Somalia.

Annual Cereal Production and Stocks

Despite the *Deyr* 2010 cereal harvest failure, annual cereal (maize and sorghum) production estimates of 225,000MT (without *Deyr* off-season maize) for southern Somalia are still at 94 percent of the annual PWA, attributable to bumper *Gu* harvest (137% of *Gu* PWA) in 2010 (see Technical Series Report No VI.33, Sept. 27, 2010) (Figure 10). Cereal stocks are still available within some of the producing areas, although with considerable intra and inter-regional differences, consistent with FSNAU analysis of cereal stock availability from *Gu* 2010.

Figure 10: Annual Cereal Production by Season



The current maize stocks are mainly available among the better-off and middle households in Shabelle riverine areas and estimated to last up to 12 months and possibly even longer in Lower Shabelle as from January 2011. The maize stocks are also available in riverine livelihoods of Middle Juba and Gedo up to April and in Lower Juba. Similarly, there are sorghum stocks, carried over from the bumper *Gu* 2010 production, in agropastoral livelihoods of Bay, Middle Shabelle and Middle Juba. Furthermore, the cereal availability analysis indicates that stocks from *Gu/Karan* 2010 cereal harvest in Northwest Agropastoral could last up to the next harvest period or beyond. However, other regions do not have any stocks available due to successive seasons of low harvests.

Cash Crop Production

Sesame, cowpea, rice, vegetables (onion, lettuce, tomato, pepper, etc.) and fruits (mango, citrus, etc.) are some of the common cash crops grown in southern Somalia. The *Deyr* 2010/11 cash crop production, including off-season sesame and cowpea, was estimated at 16,000MT, which is 63 and 48 percent lower than *Deyr* 2009/10 and *Gu* 2010, respectively, due to the poor *Deyr* rainfall performance and significant decline of river levels. More than a third (35%) of the total cash harvest estimates was collected from Hiran (mainly onion), followed by Lower and Middle Shabelle (25% each) and Gedo (10%) regions (Table 8).

Table 8: *Deyr* 2010/11 Cash Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Deyr* 2010 Cash Crop Production in MT							
	Rice	Cowpea	Sesame	Onions	Off-Season Cowpea	Off-Season Sesame	Pepper	Total
Bakol								0
Bay								0
Gedo		50		1,550				1,600
Hiran				5,500			50	5,550
Juba Dhexe (Middle)		50	150		50	150		400
Juba Hoose (Lower)		50	250			100		400
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	3,000	200	650					3,850
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)		600	3,250					3,850
TOTAL	3,000	950	4,300	7,050	50	250	50	15,650

Local Cereal (Sorghum and Maize) Prices

The extremely low *Deyr* 2010/11 cereal production resulted in a sharp increase in local cereal (sorghum and maize) prices in southern and central Somalia as from October 2010. This year, locally produced cereal prices are considerably higher than in December 2009 throughout most regions due to retention of stocks by the better-off farmers following the *Deyr* harvest failure and uncertainty regarding the behaviour of the next crop season (*Gu* 2011).

In the Sorghum Belt (Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Gedo regions), overall sorghum prices increased between December 2009 and December 2010 by an average of 80 percent due to the complete *Deyr* 2010/11 sorghum harvest failure. Sorghum prices and percentage change levels, however, vary among the regions of the Sorghum Belt.

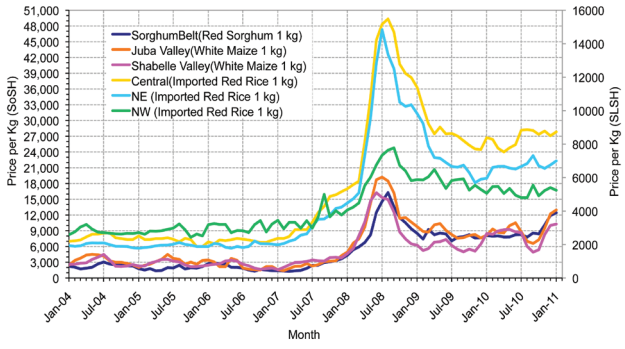
The highest sorghum price increases since December 2009 were observed in Bay (107% increase), Hiran (86%) and Bakool (78%) regions. In Gedo, increases in sorghum prices varied in the main markets of the region. On average, sorghum prices in Gedo (without Belethawa) increased by 47 percent from a year ago (Dec. '09), following a complete sorghum production failure. Conversly in Belethawa market, the sorghum prices have dropped by 16 percent because

the market is at the border between Somalia and Kenya, where more options of cereal supply exist.

The yearly cereal price increase (from Dec. '09) is also significant in central regions (67%), which gets supplies of cereals from southern Somalia. The local sorghum prices have continued an upward trend in January in southern and central Somalia. After relative stability in the previous months, the local cereal prices rose in Northeast as well as to the highest monthly change of 21 percent compared to other regions. Conversely, the white sorghum prices have reduced since December 2009 (25-42%) and are lowest since the inflation year of 2008 in Northwest main markets, due to the bumper *Gu/Karan* 2010 harvest (402% of PWA).

Similarly, average maize prices have increased significantly since December 2009. The prices were 55 and 60 percent higher compared to December 2009 levels in maize-producing regions of Shabelle and Juba, respectively. The riverine livelihood of Juba regions showed the highest annual price increases (111% - from 5,000 SoSh/kg in Dec. '09 to 11,000 SoSh/kg in Dec. '10). Prices of locally produced cereals in southern Somalia are likely to continue an upward trend up until the next harvest as already demonstrated by further monthly cereal price increases in January 2011 (Shabelle - 3%; Juba - 6%; Sorghum Belt - 4%; Central - 7% and Northeast - 21%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Regional Trends in Cereal Prices (SOSH/ SLSH)

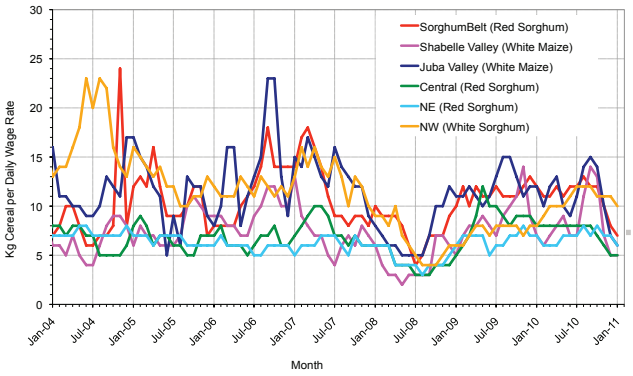


Terms of Trade: Labour to Cereal

Agricultural activities and associated on-farm labour opportunities (weeding, harvesting, threshing, etc.) have declined to the overall poor *Deyr* 2010/11 crop production. As a result, income-earning options for poor households were limited during *Deyr* season. The daily labour wage rates indicate a decreasing trend in most markets of southern Somalia. When compared to December 2009, daily labour wage rates dropped by 17 percent in Juba riverine, 13 percent in Shabelle and 12 percent in Sorghum Belt in December 2010.

As a result of declined wage rates and increased cereal prices, the terms of trade (ToT) between labour and cereals (maize and sorghum) declined in December 2010 from a year ago in Shabelle (40%), Juba (60%) and the Sorghum Belt (up to 80%) regions (Figure 12). In contrast, the ToT has risen by 20-60 percent in the main towns of Northwest in the same period, which is a result of reduced white sorghum prices.

Figure 12: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Labour



The ToT (labour wage to cereals) levels vary by regions mostly according to the cereal prices. In southern Somalia, for instance, the highest average ToT (labour and local cereals) in December 2010 was recorded in Belethawa market of Gedo region (21kg/daily labour), while the lowest was in Hudur in Bakool (3kg/daily labour). However, in Northwest, the highest absolute value of ToT was observed in Burao of Togdheer (15kg of red sorghum/daily labour) and Borama of Awdal (14kg of white sorghum/daily labour) regions. Over the coming three to four months, the ToT is likely to decrease further in most regions of Somalia, as cereal prices continue increasing trend till the next harvest. However, the increased labour opportunities in the coming *Gu* planting season will have a positive impact on labour wages. FSNAU will continue close monitoring of labour availability and cereal prices in the coming months.

Cereal Balance Sheet

The Somali Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS) is produced annually and updated after every seasonal assessment. After the Post *Deyr* assessment, FSNAU issues a provisional CBS, which is revised and updated after the Post *Gu* analysis. The CBS, represents the aggregate picture of the cereal supply and utilization in Somalia. However, these estimates are only based on the available data on production, imports and food aid. In reality, cross-border trade, exports and re-exports are very predominant between Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya (Map 7). However, due to lack of data, these factors have not been included herein. FSNAU will be working with partners in these areas in future.

In this CBS, food aid needs for 2011 are estimated at 351,000MT of cereals based on the following calculations. First, the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up. Second, 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. Third, the difference is divided by the total population of Somalia to obtain an estimated per capita supply of the available cereals. The difference between the per capita supply (in this case 89kg/year) and per capita consumption (135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (or surplus) (Table 9).

Map 7: Somalia *Deyr* 2010/11 Local Cereal Flow

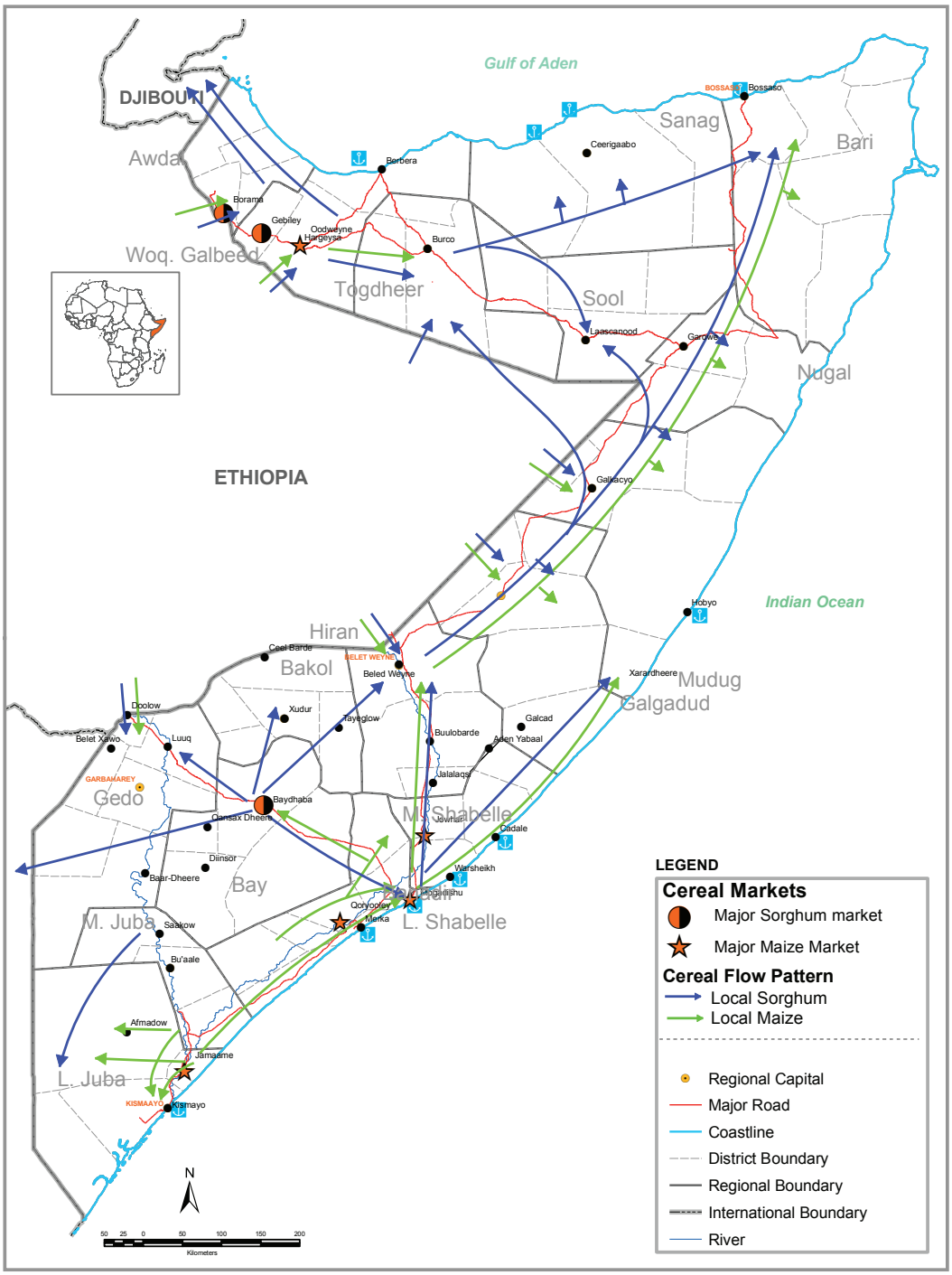


Table 9: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2011 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2011 CALENDAR YEAR	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	0	6	346	352
Previous five years average production	0	4	229	233
Previous year imports	340	160	114	614
Previous five years average imports	133	169	56	358
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2011 Domestic Availability	**0**	**4**	**267**	**271**
2011 Production	**0**	**4**	**222**	**226**
Deyr '10/11	0	2	94	97
Off-season Deyr '10/11	0	0	0	0
Gu '11	0	2	119	121
Off-season Gu '11	0	0	9	9
Carryover Stocks	0	0	45	45
2011 Cereal Utilization	**215**	**167**	**349**	**731**
Food use	211	166	284	662
Exports or re-exports	0	0	0	0
Seed use	0	0	9	9
Waste/Post harvest loses	3	0	57	60
2011 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	**215**	**163**	**82**	**460**
of which has been received	8	3	12	23
projected to end of 2011	207	160	38	404
Food aid stocks from 2010	0	0	32	32
2011 Estimated Food Aid Need				**351**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2011 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	28	22	38	88
Calories (units/day)	224	225	349	798
Proteins (grams/day)	7	4	10	20
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[	percentage		]
Indexes				
2011 Production compared to average	0	105	97	97
2011 Anticipated Imports compared to average	162	96	147	128
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				35
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				65

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal 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. Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Import Statistics, and Mogadishu Port Figures collected by WFP. Data 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
3. Projected Gu 2011 production is calculated as the 5 year (2005-09) post-war average average. The projected Gu 2011 off-season is assumed to be the same as last year, approximately 9,000MT. All these projections will be updated in August 2011 when the new CBS will be released.
4. There is some Deyr off-season production expected of 170MT. Although this figure is not shown in the CBS table because of rounding, it has been accounted fo
r
5. 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
6. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated as 135kg/year based on FSNAU baseline data and nutrition surveys.
7. This CBS accounts for estimated production, imports and food aid where data is available. In reality, exports, re-exports and other cross-border trade exists in Somali but due to lack of data, these are not factored in the calculations
8. Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: IDR = imports*100/(production + imports - exports). The table shows that Somalia depends on imports (65%) more than its own production. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
9. 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, in this case 35%

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Background

The livestock sector is the mainstay of Somalia's economy with nearly one in every three of the Somali population practicing pure pastoralism. In addition, there are significant numbers of agropastoral populations who also heavily rely on livestock production. From a total of 33 livelihood zones defined for the country, 14 are purely pastoral and 14 are agropastoral with a total population of 4.3 million (about 60% of the country's population). A significant number of urban people are also engaged in livestock related activities such as livestock and livestock product trade, veterinary services, water and hay selling, etc.

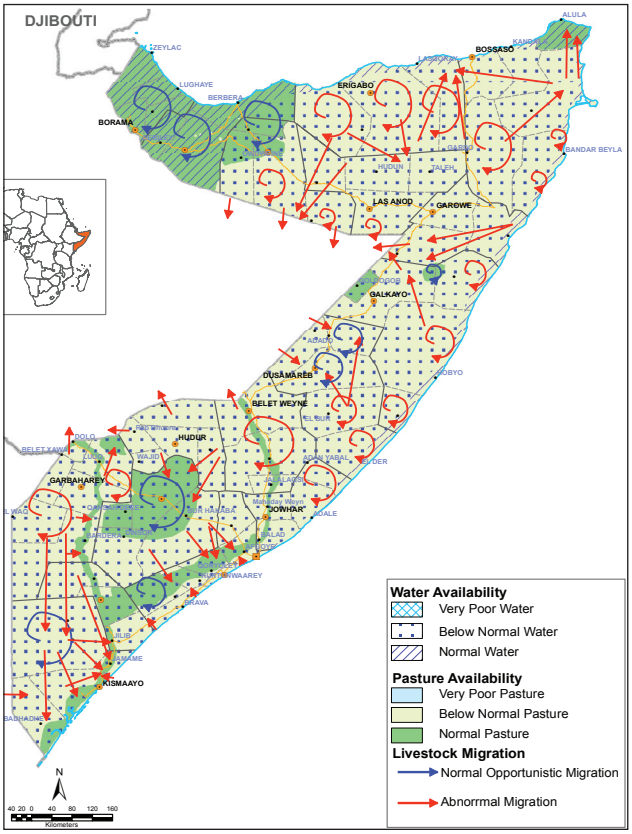
Most of the purely pastoral livelihoods (10 out of 14 pastoral livelihoods) are found in northern and central Somalia, while the agropastoral livelihood zones (10 out of 14) are predominantly located in southern Somalia; only three are in the Northwest and one is in Central. Camel, cattle, sheep and goats are the main livestock species raised in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. Cattle is mainly reared in southern Somalia, particularly in Juba regions, as well as in the Northwest. In central regions the cattle is almost extinct due to recurrent droughts over three consecutive years in 2008-2010. The other livestock species are found across Somalia.

The poor wealth groups in purely pastoral livelihoods normally obtain 50-80 percent of their income from livestock and livestock product sales, while 25-35 percent of their food sources include own livestock production. In the agropastoral livelihoods of Bay, Shabelle, Hiran and Northwest, except for Togdheer region, households are significantly dependent on crop production while those in Central, Juba, Bakool, Gedo and Togdheer are more reliant on livestock.

Pasture and Water

Pasture and water conditions have deteriorated in most parts of Somalia pursuant to largely below normal *Deyr* rains. Normal water and/or pasture conditions are only observed in areas with moderate precipitation such as most grazing sites of Hawd Pastoral, Golis/Guban Pastoral, agropastoral livelihood zones of Awdal and West-Galbeed regions in the Northwest, East-Golis livelihood zone (Alula district) in Bari region in the Northeast, as well as localized areas of Bay, Juba and Lower Shabelle regions (Map 8). There are critical water shortages in most pastoral areas of the country as water sources (*berkads*, streams, shallow wells, communal dams) have dried up following the seasonal rain failure. In most pastoral areas of the country water trucking started as early as November, resulting in a significant increase in water prices. However, in the rain deficit areas of northern Somalia (east part of Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugal), widespread water trucking is ongoing

Map 8: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, Jan 2011



since the *Hagaa* season. Therefore, yearly increase of water prices (34,000–75,000SoSh/200ltr drum) in these areas corresponds to 51–70 percent (Dec. '10). However, the highest annual water price increase of 80 percent was recorded in the Juba regions (from 16,600SoSh/200ltr drum in Dec. '09 to 30,000SoSh/200litre drum in Dec. '10) due to dried water catchments and most of the shallow wells and the total dependence on boreholes accessed through water trucking ongoing since December 2010.

Livestock Migration

Scarcity of pasture and water in most of the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones of the country prompted abnormal migration of livestock (Map 8). In the northern and central regions, livestock from Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau and Addun pastoral livelihoods migrated to the Hawd Pastoral in October 2010, which received moderate rains. However, the huge influx of livestock to this livelihood led to a rapid depletion of water and pasture. As a result, the in-migrated pastoralists were forced to return to their respective livelihoods. The better-off and upper middle wealth groups in Central, Hiran and Hawd, Sool Plateau and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods in the North migrated to isolated areas with dried pasture, far from water sources, and depend on water trucking for both livestock and own consumption. Some pastoralists from Northern regions

Table 10: Trends in Pasture, Water, Livestock Body Condition and Migration

Region	Water availability	Pasture condition	Body condition	Migration pattern
Gedo	Below normal in all livelihoods except Juba riverine	Below normal in all livelihoods except Juba riverine	Poor for all species except camel which is average	Abnormal: Livestock migrated to Juba and Ethiopia.
Jubas	Below normal in all livelihoods except Juba riverine & Coastal *Deeh*	Below normal in all livelihoods except Juba riverine	Poor for all species except camel, which is average	Abnormal: Livestock migrated to Juba riverine/Dhashek.
Bay/Bakool	Below normal in all livelihood zones	Normal in north Bay but below normal in Bakool and south Bay	Average for camel and goats and poor for cattle and sheep	Abnormal: Bakool and south Bay livestock migrated to Ethiopia and Shabelle riverine. North Bay livestock remained within their livelihoods.
Shabelles	Below normal in all livelihoods except Shabelle riverine & Coastal *Deeh*	Below normal in all livelihoods except Shabelle riverine & Coastal *Deeh*	Average for camel and goats and poor for cattle and sheep	Abnormal: Middle Shabelle livestock migrated to Lower Shabelle.
Hiran	Below normal in livelihoods except Hiraan riverine	Below normal in all livelihoods	Poor for all species	Abnormal: Hawd pastoral livestock migrated to Somali region of Ethiopia. Others remain within the region
Galgaduud & south Mudug	Below normal in all livelihoods	Below normal in all livelihoods	Average to Poor in Hawd and west Addun. Very poor in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt Livelihood zones	Abnormal: Except Hawd pastoral LZ
Northeast	Below normal in all livelihoods	Below normal in all livelihoods except East-Golis of Alula and Qandala	Poor to Average Very Poor for all species except Sheep/Goats in Coastal *Deeh* LZ:	Abnormal: Livestock migrated to East-Golis of Lasqoray, Alula and Qandala districts, while others went to Zone 5 of Ethiopia.
Northwest	Normal in all livelihood Zones of W. Galbeed and Awdal but Poor in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions	Normal in all livelihood Zones of W. Galbeed and Awdal but Poor in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions	Average for all livestock species but started to deteriorate	Abnormal: Livestock from Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley livelihood zones migrated to Hawd of Sool and Togdheer, others remained in their respective livelihoods

(Togdheer, Nugal, Sool) and Hiran have migrated to Somali region of Ethiopia. In the South, however, pastoralists have predominantly migrated towards the riverine areas of Juba and Shabelle regions despite the risk of their herds being infected by trypanosomiasis - a disease transmitted by tsetse fly common in riverine areas. Due to stressed water and fodder resources, some pastoralists purchased standing crops for animal feed, while others rented riverine farms for fodder use. Most of Southern Inland pastoralists of Bakool have migrated to Somali region of Ethiopia, while some migrated to areas of Bay region with slightly better pasture and water (Table 10).

Livestock Body Condition and Herd Dynamics

Livestock maintained average body condition in Waqooyi Galbeed, the Awdal regions and the agropastoral areas of Togdheer in the Northwest due to normal pasture following good *Gu/Karan* 2010 rains and normal *Deyr* rains in late October to early November. However, the livestock body condition, especially for cattle and sheep, deteriorated in other parts of Northwest (Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag) and the rest of the country, except for Bay and Lower Shabelle regions. This deterioration is attributable to scarcity of pasture and water and largely limited migration options as most pastoral areas of the country have equally poor pasture and scarce water resources. Therefore, most of the off-spring and milking animals in these areas are unlikely to survive during the long *Jilaal* dry season. Cattle and sheep are particularly in poor condition in the livelihood zones of Coastal *Deeh* (Central, Middle Shabelle and Nugal regions), Cowpea Belt (Central and Middle Shabelle regions), Southeast Pastoral of Juba as well as Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran region where the cases of livestock (cattle, sheep and goat) deaths because of the scarcity of water and pasture were reported. Camel body conditions remained normal in most areas, apart from Hiran and Central where the deterioration was observed as from December 2010.

The conception rates of all livestock species were low to none during *Deyr* 2010/11 attributable to the effects of the drought. Due to high conceptions of camel and cattle during *Gu* 2010, calving was low to none among these species in most currently drought–affected regions of the country, except for Juba, Shabelle, Gedo and Bay regions, where the rate was medium in *Deyr* 2010/11. As a result of very low rates of calving for camel and cattle, milk production low in most regions of the North, Hiran and Central. The exceptions are Juba, Bay, Awdal and W. Galbeed regions with average camel milk yields due to medium camel calving during *Deyr* 2010/11 as well as the last *Gu* 2010 seasons. The lambing and kidding rates were medium to high in all pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Somalia.

The FSNAU *Deyr* 2010/11 pastoral herd dynamics analysis indicates a decreasing trend in sheep, goat and cattle herd sizes since the *Gu* 2010 season to borderline or below baseline levels in all the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the country (Table 11). The largest decrease

in sheep and goat herds was observed in the regions of Hiran, Nugal and Central (Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh)* due to successive seasons of drought. The largest decrease in cattle herds from the baseline levels (37–40%) were recorded in the livelihoods of Dawa Pastoral, Bay/Bakool agropastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral of all southern regions (Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Juba and Hiran regions) except the Juba regions (64% of the baseline). These large decreases are attributable to the effects of the past recurrent droughts in these livelihoods.

Camel herds have also decreased slightly in most pastoral livelihoods during the *Deyr* 2010/11 season apart from Southern Inland Pastoral of Bakool, Dawo Pastoral of Gedo and Hawd of Sool and W. Galbeed regions, where camel herd sizes increased slightly, by 3-5 percent, for the first time since 2008 due to a medium calving rate during *Deyr* 2010/11. Recent baseline studies conducted in Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley pastoral livelihood zones indicated a significant decline in livestock asset holding across the wealth groups due to the past recurrent droughts. In Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley livelihood zones, poor households have lost all camel assets while sheep and goats are 12 - 29 percent below the baseline level as a result of recurrent droughts (2002 – 2004; and 2009 – 2010). For the same reason, the camel herd size of poor households in Southern Inland Pastoral of Bakool and Hiran regions declined to 75 and 46 percent of baseline levels (2007) between 2008-2010, respectively, while sheep and goat herds reduced to an average of 65 percent of the baseline for both regions. The projections for June 2011 for the herd sizes as percent of baseline in Southern Inland Pastoral zones are as follows: camel is projected at 80 percent in Bakool (5% increase from December 2010), while sheep and goat herds declined to 60 percent; in Hiran region the current herd sizes of camel as well as sheep and goat are sustained.

No outbreaks of major livestock diseases were reported. However, drought related diseases had intensified in most of the country, especially in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone of Central and Middle Shabelle regions, affecting small ruminants and cattle.

Table 11: Trends in Livestock: Production and Projected Herd Sizes

Region	Conception (Deyr '10/11)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '10/11)	Milk production (Deyr '10/11)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan - Jun '11	Herd Size Projection (up to Jun '11)
Northwest	Camel: low to none Sh/goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Low except Sool (Medium) Sh/goats: High to Medium	Below average for all species in rain deficit areas, but average in W. Galbeed & Awdal	Camel: High to Medium Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline: Sustained unchanged
Northeast	Low to None for all species in All livelihoods	Camel: low Sheep/Goats: Medium	Below average	Camel: Low to None Sh/Goats: Low to None	Camel: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend in Hawd and Golis/Guban and Addun LZs: Same as Baseline Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline. Decreasing trend
Central	None to Low for all species	Camel: Low – Medium Sh/Goat: Medium to High Except Coastal/ Cowpea which is Low to None	Below average	Cowpea belt and coastal Deeh: Low to None Hawd and Addun: Camel: Medium Goat/sheep: None	Camel: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend Addun Pastoral – Above Baseline and an increasing trend Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend except Addun and Hawd – Near Baseline
Hiran	Low to None for all species	Low to None for all species	Below Average	Low to None for all species	Camel: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend
Shabelle	Low for all species in all livelihoods	Medium for all species	Below average for all species	Camel : Medium Cattle: Low-None Shoats: Low	All Species: At Baseline level – Decreasing trend
Juba	Low to None for all species	Medium to High for all species	Cattle: Very Poor Camel: Average	Camel: Medium to Low Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: None to Low	Camel: Same as Baseline in SIP. Stable trend Cattle/Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline. Decreasing trend Sh/goats: Below Baseline with increasing trend in SIP but Above Baseline in SEP and L. Juba Agropastoral with decreasing trend
Gedo	Low to None for all species	Medium for all species	Camel: Below average Cattle and Sheep: Significantly below average	Camel: Medium Cattle/Sh/Goats: Low to None	Camel: Same as Baseline. Decreasing trend Cattle: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend
Bay/ Bakool	Low to None for all species except goats in Bay - Medium	Medium for all species except cattle in Bakool - Low	Poor for All species in Bakool but Average in Bay with the exception Cattle and Sheep - Poor	Medium to Low for all species	Camel: Below Baseline. Increasing trend Cattle: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend

* LZ-Livelihood Zone

LIVESTOCK TRADE AND PRICES

Southern Somalia

Cattle prices decreased since September 2010 as cattle trade in the Garissa (Kenya) market was disrupted due to significantly deteriorated pasture and water conditions along the trekking routes leading to the market as a result of prolonged dry conditions. The drought has also led to deterioration in the cattle body condition in the entire southern Somalia, leading to a significant drop in cattle prices by 33-47 percent, from September to December last year in all markets of the South. The highest decline of 47 percent was observed in Juba due to considerably reduced cattle trade to Garissa market and long distance to other markets e.g. Afgoye. The declining trend in cattle prices accelerated in January 2011 in all regions, except for Lower Shabelle region where the prices picked up (12%) since December 2010 due to access to Mogadishu market (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Regional Trends in Cattle Local QIty Prices (SOSH/SLSH) by Zone

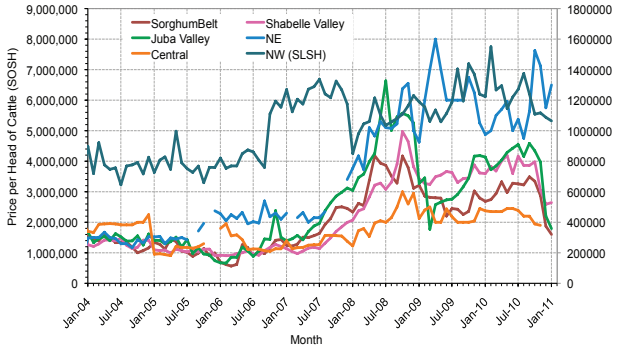
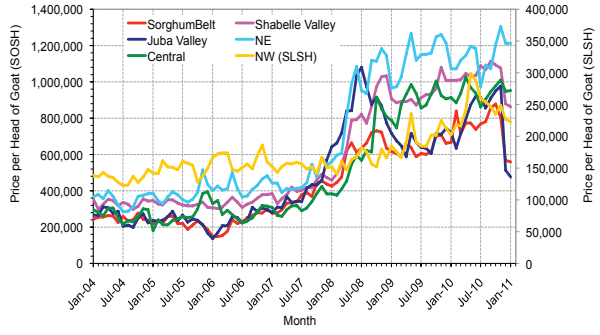
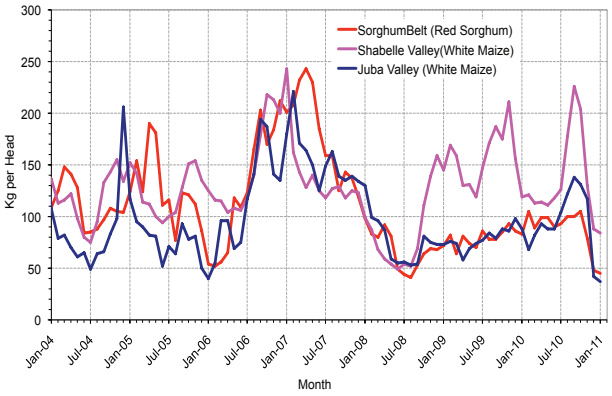


Figure 14: Regional Trend in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH) by Zone



Similarly, local quality goat prices also dropped in Shabelle (13%), Juba (31%) and Sorghum Belt (14%) regions in December 2010 compared to same time last year (Figure 14). In these regions, further monthly price declines of 14, 34 and 16 percents, respectively, were observed in January 2011. Therefore, due to a significant hike in cereal prices in Shabelle and Sorghum Belt[1] (55%) and Juba (60%) and falling of livestock prices, the purchasing power has significantly weakened as demonstrated by considerable declines of ToT in Shabelle (44%), Juba (57%) and Sorghum Belt (44%) regions in December 2010 from a year ago (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat, South by Zone



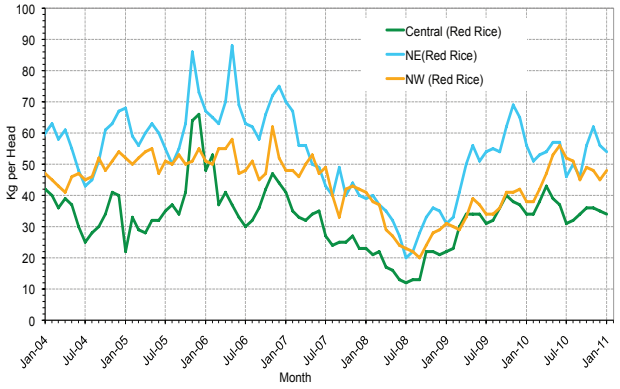
Central and North

Prices for all livestock species have followed a normal seasonal declining trend in most markets of central and northern regions, from June to September 2010, while picking-up during *Hajj* period in October and November due to high demand. However, the prices have dropped significantly in December 2010 due to the drought effects as well as shrinking livestock export demand from the Gulf States after the end of *Hajj*. Export quality goat prices in December 2010 have sustained at the levels of the same month of the previous year in northern and central regions and remained relatively stable in the following month of January 2011. Local quality goat prices, however, showed a mixed trend in 2010. In December 2010, in the Northwest goat prices exhibited a yearly increase of 6 percent, while they have remained unchanged in Northeast and Central; the prices were stable in January 2011 in all these zones. In December 2010, camel prices have increased by 8 and 19 percent in Northeast and Central from a year ago, respectively, while in Somaliland shilling markets camel prices increased by 6 percent. The camel prices in central and northern regions have exhibited monthly decline of 3-6 percent in January 2011. The cattle prices in Northwest were 12 percent lower in December 2010 compared to a year ago. The price has slightly declined in January 2011.

Reduced livestock and increased rice prices (see Market sector) led to some decrease in ToT between local goat and cereals (rice) in Central (5%) and Northeast (14%) (Figure 16). However, in the Northwest ToT increased by 5 percent from a year ago (Dec. '09) due to increased livestock prices and sustained, stabilized cereal prices.

1 Sorghum Belt prices do not include the cross-border market of Belethawa (Gedo), which is an outlier; prices have declined in this market due to high cross-border trade with Kenya.

Figure 16: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat, North and Central



The volume of the total livestock exports from Bossaso and Berbera ports is significantly higher (by 47%) in 2010 compared to the previous year (Figure 17). The main factors contributing to export increase include improved livestock condition as a result of good *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance, access to Saudi Arabia markets following the lifting of Somali livestock import ban (Oct. '09) and opening of the new market in United Arab Emirates in 2010[2]. Total livestock exports from both ports in 2010 are equivalent to 4,285,633 heads, including camel, cattle and sheep/goat. Bossaso port exported 1,333,478 of sheep and goats at an average price of USD 41/head; 103,808 cattle at an average price of USD 125.5; and 36,865 camels at an average price of USD 301/head (Table 12).

The value of the total livestock exports amounts to USD 78,796,867, which is 25 percent higher than in 2009. From Berbera port, 2,584,810 sheep and goats were exported at an average price of USD 57.2/head; 133,021 of cattle at an average price of USD 193.7/head and 92,651 camels at an average price of USD 445.39/head (Table 13). The total value of exports from Berbera port amounts to USD 214,883,129, which is 142 percent higher than in 2009.

The higher prices of livestock exported through Berbera port are mainly attributed to a higher living standard in the Northwest as well as better quality of livestock, supplied predominantly from the Northwest pastoral areas and Somali region of Ethiopia. In contrast, livestock exported through Bossaso mainly originated from the drought affected areas of Northeast and Central , hence the quality of livestock was also lower compared to the livestock traded from Berbera. Further, higher volume of exports through Berbera is related to greater capacity of Berbera port in handling livestock export services (marshall yards, vaccination/treatment facilities, etc.).

Due to increased exports of live animals, Burao slaughter house remained closed in the first six months of 2010 but resumed activities in the second half of the year exporting 20,077 carcasses. Therefore, total exports in 2010 were 66 percent lower compared to 2009 annual exports. There were no carcass exports from other main slaughter houses (Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Galkayo) due low demand from major export countries as well as insecurity in the South.

Figure 17: Total Annual Livestock Exports compared to 5 Year Average Barbera and Bossaso

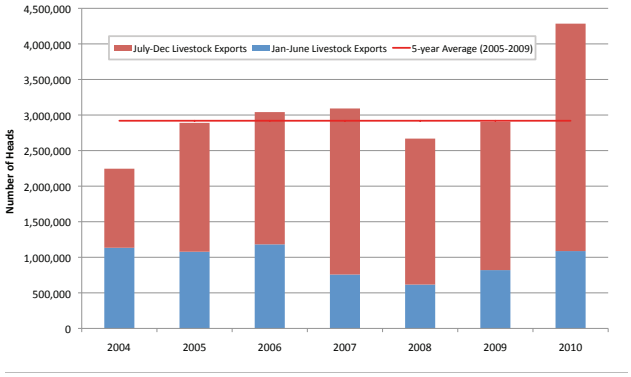


Table 12: Livestock Exports from Bossaso Port Jan – Dec 2010

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	78,250	5,994	353
February	81,620	5,770	4,195
March	87,391	11,174	2,910
April	80,054	8,224	1,210
May	44,871	13,812	979
June	76,585	5,459	2,010
July	111,812	7,325	2,736
August	80,480	2,270	2,080
September	136,049	13,737	480
October	206152	11,769	9,936
November	301,331	7,699	2,720
December	48,883	10,575	7,256
Total	**1,333,478**	**103,808**	**36,865**

Table 13: Livestock Exports from Berbera Port Jan – Dec 2010

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	189,662	11,990	10,187
February	51,994	8,623	10,049
March	37,923	4,320	4,323
April	66,696	7,487	9,194
May	49,568	7,712	3,340
June	92,936	8,576	1,912
July	174,909	9,535	6,157
August	160,313	10,264	8,657
September	255,456	13,387	6,281
October	515,137	24,842	12,600
November	938,228	17,067	11,397
December	51,988	9,218	8,554
Total	**2,584,810**	**133,021**	**92,651**

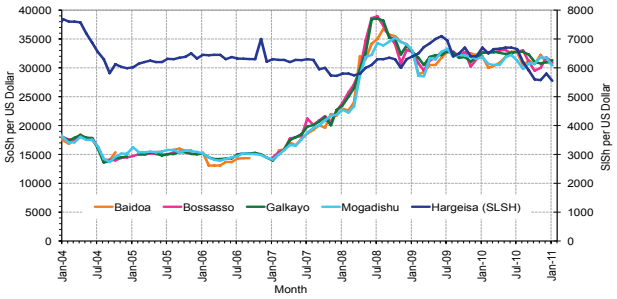
2 The United Arab Emirates market is accessible since the country issued the resolution in August 22, 2010, which allowed conditional imports of live sheep, goats and cattle, their products and offal from the cities of Bossaso and Berbera. According to the resolution, importers will have to make sure that the live animal shipments remain in the quarantine facilities of the two Somali seaports for at least 21 days prior to being shipped direct to the UAE and that male goats and sheep are castrated. Other conditions set by the resolution include thorough veterinary checkups to make sure the animals are free from contagious diseases, certificates of origin, complete data on the shipments, including identifying colors of the animals, dates of vaccinations etc.

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rate Trends:

Since December 2009, the Somali Shilling has remained relatively stable (1-2% change) in main markets of the Central, Northeast and South, at the average exchange rate of 30,943 to 31,746 per SoSh/ USD. In December 2010, one USD in Mogadishu's main Bakara market was exchanged for SoSh 31,750 while it was traded for SoSh 31,800 in Bossaso; these exchange rates indicate a marginal one percent decrease in value from a year ago (Dec. '09). Conversely, in Galkayo the SoSh has shown a slight appreciation of 2 percent (from 31,775 to 31,000). Though the Shilling has strengthened since the peak inflation year of 2008, the currency value is approximately 100 percent lower compared to its pre-inflation levels in March 2007 throughout the SoSh zones (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Monthly Exchange Rates - SoSh and SlSh to USD

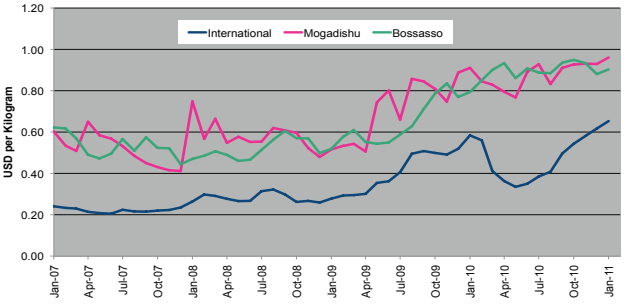


On the other hand, the SlSh has been strengthening against the USD since May 2010 in the main Somaliland markets to reach a record high exchange rate since December 2001. By end December 2010, the average annual appreciation of the SlSh was equivalent to 11 percent (5,687 per a dollar). The gaining streak of the SlSh continued through January 2011 when appreciation of the currency reached 12 percent compared to the same month last year. Foreign exchange market dealers attribute the SlSh appreciation to several factors, including the Somaliland authority's intervention in the foreign exchange market (by injecting dollar currency into the market and controlling the amount of SlSh in circulation), the increased livestock exports during *Hajj*, lowered inflation and improving political/economic environment. Compared to the last 5-year average (2005-2009) of December months, the SlSh rose by 9 percent in December 2010.

Cereal Imports and Import Commodity Prices

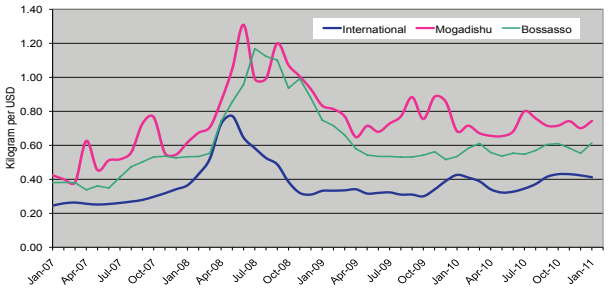
Commercial cereal imports have been increasing since September 2010 after the easing of the monsoon season, accelerating particularly during November and December. Total cereal (rice, wheat) imports through Bossaso, Berbera and Mogadishu (Elma'an) in the fourth quarter of 2010 reached 128,484MT, which is 13 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 2009 (113,987MT) and that of the three-year average (2006-2008). Total annual imports were (512,868MT) were also 3 percent higher than in 2009. Due to a of shortfall in the aggregate local cereal production in Somalia, which normally accounts for 35-45 percent[1] of the total domestic requirement, cereal imports are expected to grow over the coming months. Field reports indicate a significant cross border cereal inflow from Ethiopia to Somalia.

Figure 19: Comparison of Sugar Prices, International (ISO), Mogadishu and Bossaso



Source:International Sugar Organization and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System - 2011

Figure 20: Comparison of Rice Prices, International (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso



Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2010.

Over the course of 2010, prices of essential imported commodities such as wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and diesel exhibited significant increases in most regional markets. These increases are reflecting growing food commodity prices in the international export market on the back of reduced supplies of sugar, wheat flour and vegetable oil (maize) from some of the main producing countries. An increase in international wheat flour prices are attributed to shortages caused by export bans by Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan - the top producing countries - following a drought that affected winter crop production[2]. The surge in wheat prices is partly a result of speculations that high-quality wheat supply may reduce on the markets due to downgrade and delay to the wheat crop in Australia as a result of recent heavy rains in the country. A sustained increasing trend in global sugar prices is attributable to supply shortfall from the leading exporters of Brazil and Australia because of weather shocks[3] (Figure 19). In addition, vegetable oil prices are driven by low corn production in the United States (US) and the increasing use of corn in biofuel production, especially

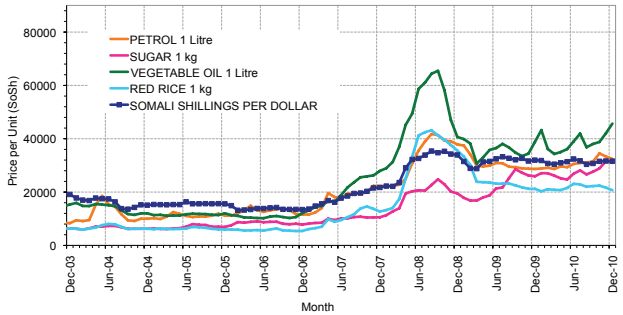
1 FSNAU Cereal Balance Sheet
2 FAO Crop Prospects and Food Situation, Dec 2010
3 World Bank Food Price Watch, Feb, 2010

in the US. Also, there is the resurgent demand for oil in the international market from some countries such as China and India, which pushed the fuel costs on the international markets up by 18 percent since January 2010. International rice prices have also exhibited the increasing trend as from June 2010, although they are still below the level of a year earlier (Figure 20).

The price increases in import commodities vary across the regions of Somalia depending on local taxes and transport cost related to distance from the main Somali ports (Figure 21). Overall, since December last year, the sugar price increases in most of the SoSh areas are between 6–16 percent in Sorghum Belt, Banadir and Juba and, 19-23 percent in Shabelle, Central and Northeast. In addition, vegetable oil price increases range 5-18 percent across these regions. However, the increments in diesel prices were more contrasting among the different geographic zones of SoSh areas, showing moderate to high increases, ranging from 8 to 28 percent, in most regions, while sustaining relative stability in Middle Shabelle and Middle Juba regions. Similar pattern is observed for wheat flour prices, which exhibited a 22 percent hike in Shabelle regions and moderate to marginal increases in other SoSh areas. Conversely, partly due to the SlSh exchange rate factor, import commodity prices in Somaliland Shilling regions show different patterns, with moderate increases in sugar and diesel (6% and 15%, respectively) and decline in wheat flour (22%) and vegetable cooking oil (13%).

In January 2011 the monthly change shows relative price stability for all imported commodities across SoSh and SlSh areas, with the exception of vegetable oil prices, which exhibited moderate increases (1-9%) in the SoSh areas.
On the other hand, the rice price in the south was relatively stable since last year due to higher demand for locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum); the trend has even shown a slight decline in January 2011 (Figure 21). By contrast, by end of last year the price of rice increased only marginally from a year ago (2% in Dec. '09) in the Northwest due to availability of relatively cheaper locally produced cereals, while increasing moderately in rice-consuming and local cereal deficit regions of Northeast (14%) and Central (11%). All these regions exhibited marginal (3-4%) monthly increases in rice price in January this year.

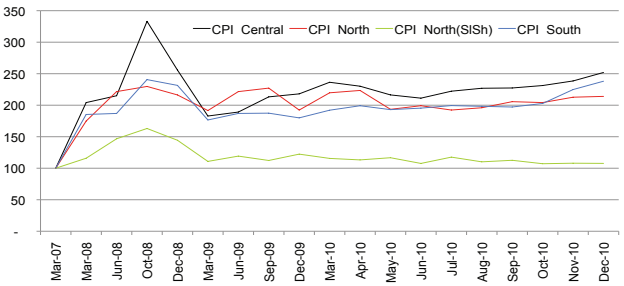
Figure 21: Shabelle Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate



Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the Minimum Basket has shown a mixed trend throughout the country over the last year. The index indicates significant increases in the South (32%) and Central (16%), while rising only modestly (11%) in Northeast and decelerating (-12%) in Northwest (Figure 22). The CPI trends are considerably influenced by cereal price dynamics, as demonstrated by large increases in sorghum price (the largest share in the basket relative to other components) in South (96%) and Central (67%), large decreases in Northwest (about 48%) and relative stability in Northeast. Increases in the prices of other commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil and milk have also contributed to inflation in the food basket although to a lesser degree. In January 2011, the prices of red sorghum continued an increasing trend across the SoSh areas, a reflection of market reaction to the extremely low *Deyr* cereal production in southern Somalia. In January 2011, red sorghum prices have exhibited a considerable 21 percent increase in the Northeast, after relative stability in the previous months as new supplies of red sorghum with elevated prices arrived to the regional markets from the southern Somalia.

Figure 22: Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the Minimum Basket



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

The FSNAU Post *Deyr* 2010/11 nutrition situation analysis depicts a deterioration in the nutrition situation across most population groups in Somalia from six months ago (Map 1 and 2). From October to December 2010, FSNAU and partners conducted a total of 25 representative nutrition surveys across Somali rural livelihoods and internally displaced population groups. Of these, 8 focused on updating the situation at livelihood or regional level in south central from six months ago, 9 focused on northwest and northeast rural livelihoods and one region, and 8 focused on IDP populations (Table 14).

Table 14: Timeline of Activities for *Deyr* 2010/11 Nutrition Situation Analysis

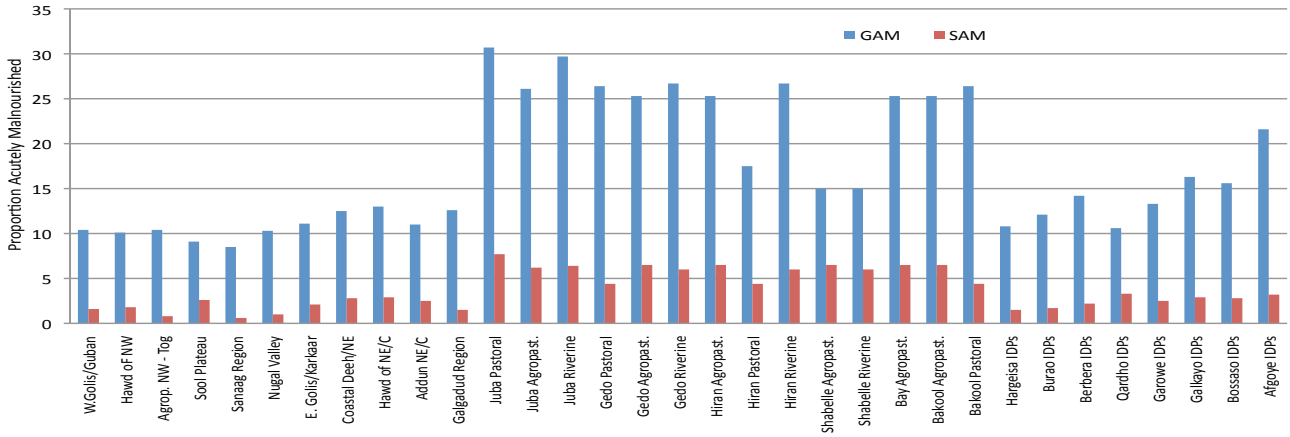
I.	NUTRITION SURVEYS *DEYR* 2010/11 *Livelihood Zone/Population Assessed*	PERIOD
1	Sanaag Region	October 2010
2	Agro-pastoral (Togdheer & Northwest)	November 2010
3	West Golis /GubanPastoral	November 2010
4	Sool Plateau (Northwest and Northeast)	November 2010
5	Hawd Pastoral (Northwest)	November 2010
6	East Golis/Kakaar Pastoral (Northwest and Northeast)	November 2010
7	Nugal Valley Pastoral (Northwest and Northeast)	November 2010
8	Coastal Deeh (Northeast)	November 2010
9	Hawd Pastoral (Central and Northeast)	November 2010
10	Addun Pastoral (Central and Northeast)	November 2010
11	Galgaduud Region	November 2010
12	Gedo Pastoral	December 2010
13	Gedo Agro-pastoral	December 2010
14	Gedo Riverine	December 2010
15	Juba Pastoral	December 2010
16	Juba Agro-pastoral	December 2010
17	Juba Riverine	December 2010
18	Hargeisa IDPs	December 2010
19	Burao IDPs	December 2010
20	Berbera IDPs	December 2010
21	Bossaso IDPs	December 2010
22	Galcayo IDPs	December 2010
23	Garowe IDPs	December 2010
24	Qardho IDPs	December 2010
25	Afgoye IDPs	December 2010
II.	**Health Facility Revisits/HIS Data**	Jan. 2009-Dec. 2010
III.	**Rapid Urban Nutrition Assessments**	July – Dec. 2010
IV.	**Fsnau & Partners Nutrition Analysis**	January 9-20th, 2011
V.	**Fsnau Internal Nutrition Situation Review**	January 12th, 2011
VI.	**Nutrition Situation Vetting Meeting with Partners**	January 24th, 2011
VII.	**Fsnau Release of Results and Press Release**	January 28th, 2011
VIII.	**Fsnau Food Security and Nutrition Brief Release**	February 15th, 2011
IX.	**Fsnau Post *Deyr* 2010/11 Nutrition Technical Series Report Release**	February 25th, 2011

Poor infant feeding practice. Galkayo IDP camp, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

Analysis of the findings indicates **a national level of acute malnutrition of 16 percent, with 4 percent severe malnutrition, which means: 1 in 7 children acutely malnourished and 1 in 25 severely malnourished.** This translates to approximately **241,000 acutely malnourished children, of whom, 57,000 are severely malnourished**. The total caseloads reflect a 7 percent increase from six months ago when 230,000 were estimated to be acutely malnourished (*Gu* 2010). With regard to severe acute malnutrition, there is a 31 percent increase from 35,000 in the *Gu* 2010 (Figure 23).

However, of great concern are the southern regions, which are most affected by food insecurity and limited humanitarian interventions, where a **regional median rate of 25 percent for global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 6 percent for severe acute (SAM) malnutrition is reported** (Figure 24), translating to **1 in 4** children being acutely malnourished and **1 in 17 severely malnourished** . **The South hosts 75 percent, or 181,000,** of **all** the **acutely malnourished children and 80 percent, or 46,000,** of all severely malnourished children. Six months earlier, regional levels

Figure 23: Global Acute and Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS < -2 WHZ & < -3 WHZ and /or Oedema *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) 2010



for the South were at 16 percent, indicating a significant deterioration. Additionally, approximately 16 percent, or 60,000 of the pregnant and lactating women are currently at risk of acute malnutrition (MUAC < 23cm). The situation in the South highlights the nutritional vulnerability of the population that fall into crisis, even after one poor rainy season. Based on the December 2010 survey findings for example, the population groups in Juba and Gedo regions have deteriorated into ***Very Critical*** phases since the *Gu* (April-June) 2010, with global and severe acute malnutrition rates ranging from 25.3 percent and 6.5 percent in Juba agro-pastoralists, to 30.7 percent and 7.7 percent SAM in Juba pastoralists respectively. Stunting levels also remain high (Figure 25).

Reduced access to milk, increasing cereal prices and reduced income levels are the key food security driving factors affecting the nutrition situation across the country. In the south, especially in the agropastoral and riverine communities, a high disease burden exacerbated by limited access to safe water and health care, with the increased stress of mothers to search for food and water also exacerbate the situation. Ongoing civil insecurity in all of the south also continues to hinder humanitarian access by international agencies, to meet the needs of the affected population.

Southern Regions : The nutrition situation has deteriorated in Juba and Gedo regions to ***Very Critical***, and is likely ***Critical*** in Shabelle regions and the cowpea belt and coastal deeh of central regions. A similar situation is *likely* ***Very Critical,*** sustained in Bay, Bakool and Hiran Regions. These worrying findings are attributed both to poor household food access following the *Deyr* 10/11 rain failure, and outbreaks of disease including: acute watery diarrhea (Shabelle, Juba and Bay), whooping cough and measles (in Bay). Unfortunately, the scaling down of humanitarian interventions as a result of civil insecurity, limits access to health care, food and nutrition assistance.

Central Regions: There are improvements in the nutrition situation to ***Serious***, from *Critical* and *Very Critical* levels six months ago. The November 2010 nutrition survey findings for the Hawd and Addun livelihood zones indicate global acute malnutrition rates of **13.0 (10.4-16.2)** and **11.0 (7.7-15.5)**, and severe acute malnutrition rates of **2.9 (1.8-4.7)** and **2.5 (1.3-5.1)** respectively. This is mainly attributed to access to milk and livestock products following the *Gu* 2010 rains that were favourable, together with access to health and nutrition services through humanitarian assistance. Nevertheless the failure of *Deyr* 2010 rains in these areas is likely to negate the nutrition gains made.

Northern regions: There is notable recovery in the nutrition situation in the East Golis regions of Bari, which are seasonally related. This is mainly attributed to increased access to fish and income once the high sea tide season subsided from October 2010. Apart from Sool Plateau livelihood zone where the nutrition situation is ***Alert***, and currently the best nutrition outcome in the country, the situation is ***Serious*** across the livelihoods in the north, attributed mainly to reduced access to milk products. In Sool plateau, the ***Alert*** situation is sustained, likely due to access to humanitarian interventions, and social support. Nevertheless the food security situation remains worrying in this livelihood zone.

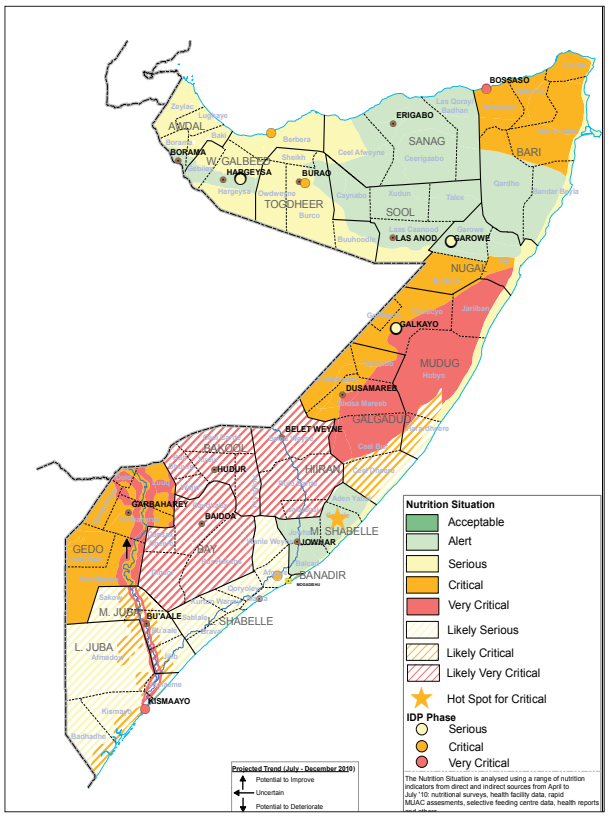
IDPs

There are improvements in the nutrition situation in Bossaso IDPs to ***Critical***, Burao and Berbera IDPs to ***Serious*** and sustained ***Serious*** situation in Hargeisa and Garowe IDPs. In Bossaso IDPs, there is a statistically significant change in the global and severe acute malnutrition rates from 26.0 percent and 3.3 percent (pr=0.90) in the Gu 2010, to **15.6 (12.7-19.1) and 2.8 (1.6-4.8)** currently. The improvements are mainly attributed to access to humanitarian support and seasonally increased income from casual labour from port activities. In Galkayo and Afgoye IDPs however, the situation has deteriorated. The December 2010 nutrition survey findings indicated global and severe acute malnutrition rates of **16.3% (13.2-20.0)** and 2.9 (1.8-4.5) in Galkayo IDPs, from >11.4(Pr=0.90) and >1.2(Pr=0.90) respectively, in the *Gu* 2010. In Afgoye IDPs, the December 2010 survey findings indicate GAM and SAM rates of **21.6 (18.2 -25.3)** and **3.2 (2.2 -4.6),** which is a significant deterioration from 15.1 (11.4 –19.8) and 1.7 (1.0 –3.0) in the *Gu* 2010. The deterioration is attributed to the increasing number of IDPs in the region, increasing food insecurity due to high cereal prices and limited income opportunities, with reported outbreaks of disease, amidst very limited humanitarian support.

Urban

The nutrition situation among the urban poor in Somalia is worrying as revealed in the post *Deyr 10/11* integrated analysis. Of great concern are the urban poor in the southern parts of Somalia with their nutrition situation classified as ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical***. Given the desperate situation mainly resulting from the effects of poor *Deyr* rains such as low cereal and livestock production, increased cost of local cereals and minimal access to sustainable livelihoods as well as the general civil insecurity, the urban poor are amongst the most vulnerable groups. In the assessed towns in central regions, there is a mixed picture of ***Alert*** and ***Serious*** nutrition situations. Strikingly, in the Central regions, the urban poor reported a better dietary diversity compared to their counterparts in the South and this could have largely accounted for the ongoing humanitarian interventions in food, nutrition, water and sanitation and increased access to milk products during the assessment. In the Northwest and Northeast, a diverse picture is reported, with a ***Critical*** nutrition situation in Laasanod, Togwajale and Burao, ***Very Critical*** in Hargeisa and ***Alert*** to ***Serious*** in the rest of the urban centres.

Map 9: Somalia Nutrition Situation, July 2010



Map 10: Somalia Nutrition Situation, January 2011

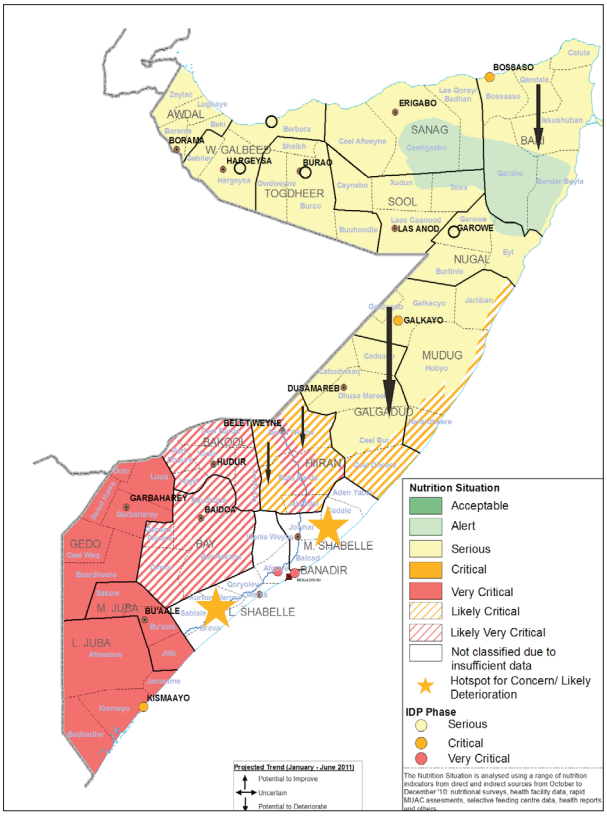


Figure 24: Median Rates, GAM and SAM (WHO GS) Jul-Dec 2010 (Deyr '10/11)

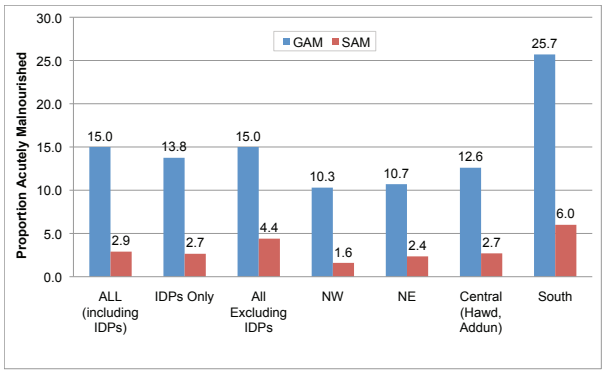
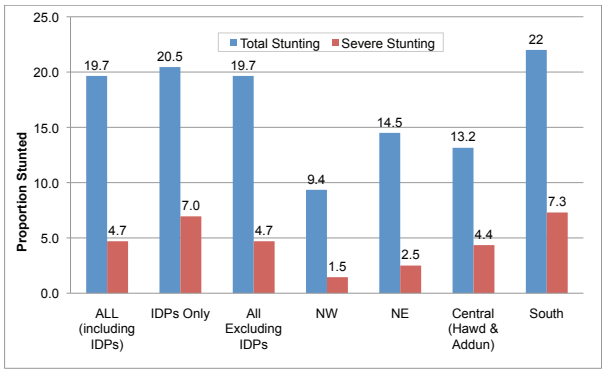


Figure 25: Median Rates, Stunting, WHO GS, Median Rates Jul-Dec 2010 (Deyr '10/11)



Considerations for the Nutrition Outlook for the next 6 months

The projected trend of the nutrition situation in the coming three months (*Jilaal* 2011 season) shows a likely deterioration from the ***Serious*** phase, across all the population groups in central regions, and sustained ***Very Critical*** phases in most of the south. This is due to the deteriorating household food security associated with the effects of the failed *Deyr* rains and the harsh *Jilaal* conditions being faced, in addition to continued displacements and limited humanitarian interventions. Disease outbreaks in Juba, Shabelle, Hiran and parts of Bay and Bakool regions due to water shortages are also likely, which may also exacerbate the precarious situation. In the northern regions, the situation is also likely to deteriorate based on the reduced access and availability of milk due to the extended dry season. Therefore to adjust for the likely evolution and based on historical trends from previous years of similar conditions, FSNAU conducted a meta analysis of the last three years by season, Gu and Deyr as they present both good and bad years in most regions and therefore can provide an overview of the likely outcome. Maps 3 and 4 below illustrate that in the *Gu* season the situation is likely to deteriorate to *Critical* in Central regions and parts of the North Western and North Eastern regions and remain at *Very Critical and Critical* in the South. Whereas in the Deyr season the situation is likely to improve to *Serious* on North Western and North Eastern regions yet remain *Critical* in Central and *Very Critical* in the South. Therefore for programming purposes response agencies need to consider the likely evolution of the situation and not base priorities only on the current estimates map (Map 2).

REPORTED DROUGHT OCCURRENCES IN SOMALIA FROM 1969 TO 2010

Somalia has been struggling with drought episodes for many years, mainly because of the country's geographical location, fragile environments and climate. The continued political instability in the country and the absence of an effective central government to prepare for and respond to the effects of drought further exacerbates the drought conditions by diminishing the resilience levels of the afflicted communities (pastoralist, agropastoralists, urban and IDPs). In general terms, drought in the Somali context is a recurrent feature of climate occurring in virtually all the livelihood zones. It is marked by a deficiency of precipitation in terms of rainfall intensity and distribution over an extended period of time, usually a season (*Deyr* or *Gu)* or more, resulting in a severe water shortage. Its characteristics and impacts vary significantly from one region to another depending on the severity of the drought, political and economic stability, humanitarian access, level of preparedness and resilience (assets, coping options) of the affected community. In other words, the same degree of severity of a drought episode in one region and for the same duration would not have the same adverse effects in all the regions/zones.

This article assesses a somewhat arbitrary relationship (similarities and differences) to specific outcomes of different drought episodes between 1969-2010 in relation to food, livelihood and nutrition security in Somalia. The historical timeline investigated is not exhaustive. However, in 1969, the Sahelian drought was an interesting one as it presents the role climatic variables play in triggering off droughts and heightening the impact of droughts in Somalia such as increased malnutrition, loss of human life, increased resource based conflicts, increased poverty, destitution, population migration, etc. The drought years that follow on, further affirm the large contribution other dimensions such as human-induced (conflicts, rangeland degradation), economic (import restrictions, inflation) and natural (animal diseases, floods, etc.) factors that impact the food, livelihood and nutrition security in Somalia.

The worst catastrophe, however, was the 1991-1992 human-induced famine marked by forced prevention of agricultural activities to starve opposing factions, restricted movement of people, limited humanitarian access, widespread scarcity of food, accompanied malnutrition, epidemics and increased mortality amongst the Somalia populace. Nevertheless, there were several other episodes of drought in subsequent years, however, with less net devastating effects. But given the protracted nature of the subsequent drought episodes coupled with shrinking crop and livestock assets, there is a manifestation of decreased social support particularly in the rural areas, culminating in distress coping options (reducing meals, outmigration, loss of livelihood). This, in essence, goes a long way to demonstrate the central role social support plays in the Somali context, since a negative shift essentially affects the afflicted rural poor as well as the urban households. Hence, it is imperative to note that a decrease in social support is essentially a breakdown of a coping resource in Somalia that cannot be understated. Additionally, the impacts of recent droughts have had devastating effects on pastoral livelihood that are dependent on ecological features, hence, the evident rising numbers in destitute pastoralists seen during post *Deyr* 2010 seasonal assessment (estimated at 45,000 people an increase of 7 percent from last *Gu* 2010), pursuant to worsening situation in Coastal *Deeh*, Central and Northeast, and Central Agropastoral (Cowpea belt) that has suffered consecutive failed rain seasons.

Historical Timeline Comparison From 1969-2010

Year	Events, Food Insecurity and Nutrition Outcomes
1969	Known as Sahel drought and famine whose true dimensions are unknown to this present date. It was marked by an increase in livestock mortality due to starvation and lack of water. Pastoralists voluntarily increased the offtake for purchase of grain supplies and such forced sales of livestock had serious consequences on post-drought herd rebuilding strategies. The long-term effects of this drought on pastoral herds showed that apart from an immediate reduction of herd size after catastrophic drought, the number of female animals continued to fluctuate even many years later, affecting herd production and milk supply to the households. A figure of 100,000 human deaths is popularly quoted. (***Source:*** *ILO Report, 1975)*
1973 – 1976	Known as the Hunger Emergency in Somalia *(Dabadheer).* It had major impacts on pastoral populations, predominantly in the northeast, many of whom moved into specially established camps where food, water and medical assistance were provided for by the government and international agencies. There were large numbers of camels, shoats and cattle deaths affecting the livestock export sector in Somalia. At the end of the drought, about 90,000 pastoralists from northern Somalia, who had lost their livestock, were resettled in agricultural settlements of southern Somalia, while 15,000 were relocated to coastal (fishing) areas. (***Source:*** *Robert K. Hitchcock, Hassan Hussein (2007). Agricultural and non-agricultural settlements for drought-afflicted pastoralists in Somalia. Mohamed Haji Mukhtar: Historical Dictionary of Somalia - new edition, Scarecrow press 2003 (Dabadheer Drought of 1974-1975)*
1983-1985	It struck Somalia exactly a decade after the devastating Sahelian drought of 1969-1973. While it was particularly difficult, due to the suddenness with which it arrived compared to the earlier great droughts, it also coincided with the second oil shock which increased transport costs, consequently, worsening the ToT labour to cereal. There was also an import ban by Saudi authorities on Somali cattle suspected of Rinderpest that usually afflicts livestock after drought. This also curtailed other ruminant imports in 1984, thus reducing Somali export volumes and earnings drastically. Expressed in 1980 prices, export dollars declined by 40 and 44 percent in 1983 and 1984 respectively. Civil insecurity was also ravaging the central regions of Somalia. (***Source:*** *Mubarak, Jamil Abdalla (1996). From Bad Policy to Chaos in Somalia: How an Economy Fell Apart)*

1987	Twelve out of the eighteen provinces of the country were affected: Togdheer, Sool, Sannag, Bari, Nugal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Bakool, Middle Shabelle Dhexe, Lower Shabelle and Gedo. There were heavy losses in livestock: camels, sheep, goats and cattle and an acute shortage of water, risk of malnutrition, and lack of essential drugs for both humans and animals. About 500,000 people were affected. (***Source:*** *Somalia Drought May 1987 UNDRO Information Reports 1-3*)
1991–1992:	Known as the Somalia human-induced famine. It was marked by widespread scarcity of food accompanied by increased malnutrition, starvation, epidemic and increased mortality**.** There was a deficit in precipitation hence, a total cereal crop failure (63% decrease in sorghum production from 1990-1992), 50-70 percent livestock loss due to deaths in Central/South and an average 78 percent decrease in livestock exports. Prevailing intense large scale civil war driven by clan rivalry led to closure of ports, mass looting and destruction of assets/cereal stocks, forced prevention of agricultural activities to starve opposition and severe restricted movement of people. Humanitarian assistance was also severely limited with hyperinflation (SoSh 800%) and limited to zero access to remittances. The nutrition situation deteriorated and human (measles) and livestock (rinderpest) diseases were reported. (***Source:*** *FSAU Technical Series Report No. V.15, October 15, 2008)*
1999	Main *Gu* season largely failed due to low and poorly distributed rains, uncontrolled crop pests, armyworm outbreaks and unusually high temperatures following six consecutive poor harvests since 1996. The most severely affected areas included the "bread basket" region of Bay in southern Somalia. Cereal prices rose sharply in September/October compared to the same period in 1998. In Mogadishu, these prices were driven by an increase in money supply, as warring factions injected more money into the market. There was an upsurge in inter-clan fighting in southern Somalia. In the Northeast, 50 000 people were displaced, whereas in the Northwest 40,000 to 60,000 poor pastoralists in Sool and Toghdeer, suffered from acute food insecurity. Traditional coping mechanisms were virtually exhausted, forcing large numbers of people to move in search of food and safety. (***Source:*** *Special Alert No.298: Somalia. 4 November 1999)*
2001	Marked by a rapidly deteriorating food situation following the lowest *Gu* season performance in the previous seven years and heavy rains in neighbouring Ethiopian highlands that caused an overflow of rivers in southern Somalia displacing a large number of people. The continuing ban imposed in September 2000 on livestock imports due to Rift Valley fever caused substantial loss of income, particularly in northern Somalia. Cereal prices increased sharply (116%), while the value of the SoSh/SISh fell dramatically (100%). Remittances dwindled significantly due to global economic meltdown. An estimated 800 000 people required emergency food assistance, while 300 000 were threatened by starvation, particularly is Gedo Region, Hiran, Bay and Bakool. People resorted to labour migration, loans, livestock hand feeding, kinship, asset stripping. (***Source:*** *FAO Special Alert No. 319, 13 November 2001)*
2004	Manifested in crop failure, poor pasture and limited water availability in most parts of the country due to delayed and erratic *Gu* rains. Agricultural areas in the South experienced one of the three worst cereal production years since 1995. The Northeast experienced a profound environmental crisis due to degraded rangelands and massive livestock deaths (cumulative of 60% for shoats and 80% for camels). Crop failure in most of the Juba Valley reduced agriculture labour activities, reducing wage rates and significantly decreasing the purchasing power of the poor. A total of 616,300 people were in need of urgent assistance. Juba reported malnutrition rates of 19.5 percent. Since there was limited social support and people resorted to skipping of number of meals and labor migration to urban town. (***Source:*** *FSAU Monthly Food Security and Nutrition Report, AUGUST 13, 2004)*
2005	Significantly delayed (1-4 *dekads*) and below normal *Gu* rains in most areas in the South resulted in a considerable drop in cereal production, which was the lowest in a decade (44% of PWA). However, the *Gu* rains in central and northern parts were generally good with estimated cereal harvest of above average. There was an upsurge in civil strife, deteriorating security conditions, hampered distribution of food aid in the South-Central. Market conditions were extremely unfavorable to the pastoralist (up to 75% decrease in value of livestock). There were increased incidents of animal diseases in Sanaag region. A total of 919,000 people were in need of immediate assistance. Coping options included: selling animals, collection and selling of rough materials (firewood, salt), outmigration, reduced food consumption and milk for children. (***Source:*** *ICRC Drought Assessment Somali Region, 12-21 January 2006 and FSAU July 2005 post Gu assessment)*
2006	Known as the Horn of Africa food crisis, it was largely a result of seasonal rainfall failure for the third consecutive season, exacerbated by military conflicts in Somalia. People were also affected by severe floods in Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Gedo regions. An estimated 1.5 million people in southern Somalia needed humanitarian assistance (one-fifth in HE and a third in AFLC). The nutrition surveys found very high rates of acute malnutrition (GAM 16.2% and 23.8%), and severe malnutrition (GAM 3.7% - 4.2%). People opted for alternative strategies such as shifting to cheaper priced food items, skipping a number of meals, increased reliance on food aid and labor migration to urban town. (***Source:*** *Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) news release, 26 July 2006)*
2007	Marked by restricted trade and economic activities and displacements of civilians, as a result of continued violence in Mogadishu. Food prices and other essentials increased drastically, especially in urban areas. In southern Somalia, maize and sorghum prices increased by more than 100 percent while rice prices in the Central and Northeast were at an all time high (doubled since January 2007). The *Gu* production was poor due to the well below normal and erratically distributed rains for most of the country. Exceptions were the Northwest and localized areas in the Northeast, Central and Juba regions. Rangelands, however, were near normal in most regions due to *Deyr* 2006 above normal rains and a mild *Jilaal* dry season. Several swarms of desert locust formed in the Northwest in early June, damaging orchards in the Bosaso area. The nutrition assessments in South and Central Somalia indicated a continuing *Critical* situation. People coped through outmigration to obtain social support, reducing meals, humanitarian interventions, etc. (***Source:*** *FAO Crop Prospects and Food Situation, No. 4 July 2007)*
2008	It was marked by continued displacement of civilians following the escalating conflict, mainly in Mogadishu, increasing IDPs by over 1 million. Cereal production in *Gu* was poor. Staple food, fuel and transport prices increased while the Somali shilling depreciated by 150 percent since 2006. Although there were high offtake levels, there was no mass loss of livestock. Nearly 2 million people were considered to be at risk of food insecurity. Nutrition surveys in South-Central Somalia indicated sustained ***Critical*** levels of acute malnutrition in most areas, without any significant change from previous surveys conducted in the same areas. There were no reports of major disease outbreaks. Coping options included: livestock outmigration, labour migration, social support, increased livestock sale, increased self employment. (***Source:*** *FSNAU Technical Series Report No V. 15 October 15, 2008 and Gettleman, Jeffrey (May 17, 2008). "Famine Looms as Wars Rend Horn of Africa". New York Times. Retrieved May 8, 2010)* .
2010	The drought was largely a result of the prevailing La Niña event affecting the Horn of Africa, which resulted in extremely poor *Deyr* rainfall performance in most parts of Somalia. This led to substantially reduced *Deyr* 2010/11 cereal production in southern Somalia (20% of the *Deyr* '10 production of the last 15 years), drastic increases in cereal prices (50-80% percent from 2009), severe water crisis, high livestock offtake to meet the increased water and food expenses, livestock trade collapse in Juba, increased livestock death (particularly in coastal areas of central regions), rising numbers of pastoral destitution and a significant increase in malnutrition rates in the South. The situation is aggravated by protracted conflicts in southern and central Somalia and limited humanitarian access. Mitigating factors include: cereal stock availability in parts of southern Somalia due to the previous bumper *Gu* harvest and high livestock exports during the *Hajj* period, benefitting the northern and central parts of the country. (***Source:*** *FSNAU 2010 Food Security and Nutrition Special Brief – Post Deyr 2010/2011 Analysis)*

**Note that the month when a drought started and ended is not available, only the year or years in which the incident occurred*

4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

Urban and IDP Food Security Analysis

Overview

FSNAU, in collaboration with its partners, conducted an urban food security assessment throughout the country in December and January 2011. Rapid food security and nutrition assessments were carried out in 21 urban and semi-urban areas across the country (South, Central and North). A parallel representative survey was conducted in the SlSh zone (Northwest), in the cities of Hargeisa, Berbera, Gabiley Borama, and Zeylac. A multi-stage cluster sampling with probability proportional to size method, was employed in the survey with a sample of 243 households who were selected randomly using systematic sampling. Additionally, FSNAU and partners carried out rapid food security assessments in 12 IDP settlements across Somalia and nutrition surveys in seven towns (North - Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo and Afgoye) (Table 15).

An integrated analysis was carried out based on the assessment results, monthly market data and nutrition data to assess the food security situation of the urban population. The recall period of three months preceding the assessments was used for most questions. A total of 10 outcome indicators[1] were used for urban food security phase classification.

The analysis indicates deterioration in the urban food security in many parts of southern, central and northern parts (SoSh zone) of Somalia from six months ago. This trend is caused by the soaring food prices and rising cost of living owing to a shortfall in domestic cereal supplies in the country, following the *Deyr* 2010/11 crop failure in the main producing regions in the South, as well as increases in imported food prices (sugar, cooking oil). The protracted conflicts in the South and Central also contributed to the current scenario. However, the food security situation in the North remained unchanged from the situation in *Gu* 2010. Nonetheless, the total number of urban population in crisis is currently estimated at 475,000 people, an increase from 310,000 in *Gu* 2010, following the deterioration in South and Central (Map 1 and Table 1). Out of the total population in crisis, 295,000 are in **AFLC** while 180,000 are in **HE**. In central and southern regions, one in three of the urban resident is in crisis, indicating a higher number of people in crisis compared to the northern SoSh areas. In absolute terms, the largest number of urban poor in crisis is in the South (285,000), followed by the North SoSh zone (140,000) in parts of Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugal regions.

IDPs in seven settlements, where the nutrition surveys were conducted, were identified in crisis. The IDPs in five settlements in the North - Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Bossaso and Garowe - are in **AFLC**, while those in Galkayo and Afgoye were identified in **HE**. IDPs are dispersed throughout the country but the largest is in Shabelles (nearly 550,000). In the Central, the highest numbers of IDPs are found in Galgaduud (142,000), and 83,000 in Mudug, while 65,000 are in Gedo. IDPs are least represented in northern regions of Awdal, Sanaag and Nugal and Southern regions of Middle Juba and Bakool. By town, the highest concentrations are in Afgoye (410,000), Dhusamareb (67,000), Galkayo (59,000) and Hargeisa (34,000), Beletweyne (33,000) and Belethawa (31,000).

1 Refer to urban indicator matrix in Appendix 5.8

Table 15: Urban and IDP Assessment Data Collection Points

Zone	Region	Urban and IDP Assessment Data Collection Points		
		Urban	Semi-urban	IDP data collection points
North SlSH	Awdal	Borama	Zeylac	None
North SlSH	W. Galbeed	Hargeisa, Berbera	Gabiley	Hargeisa
North SoSh	Togdheer	None	None	Burao
North SoSh	Sanaag	None	Erigabo	Erigabo
North SoSh	Sool	None	Lasanod	None
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso	None	Bossaso
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garoowe	None	Garowe
Central	Mudug	Gaalkacyo	Harardhere	Galkayo
Central	Galgaduud	None	Dhusamareb, Abudwaq, Eldher	Dhusamareb, Abudwaq
South	Hiran	None	Beletweyne	Beletweyne
South	Middle Shabelle	None	Jowhar	Jowhar
South	Lower Shabelle	None	Afgoye	Afgoye corridor
South	Lower Juba	Kismayo	Dhobley	Kismayo
South	Middle Juba	None	Buale	None
South	Gedo	None	Bardhere, Belethawa	Belethawa
South	Bay	Baidoa	Dinsor	Baidoa
South	Bakool	None	Hudur, Elbarde	None

Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Access to land for cultivation*:* while farming is not common in the urban areas, particularly in the Central and North, a portion of urban population in the southern regions engages in agricultural work. The rapid urban assessment results indicate that 10-15 percent of the urban poor in crop producing regions of the South (Shabelle, Juba, Bay, Gedo, Bakool, and Hiran), have access to land either through ownership or rent. The highest access is in Buale (70%), Bardhere (50%), Hudur (55%), while the lowest is in Beledhawa and Kismayo (10% each); and Beledweyne (3%). Access in the remaining towns (Baidoa and Dinsor) ranged between 20 and 30 percent. However, due to the extremely below average *Deyr* rains, the urban poor did not benefit from crop production in southern regions. Likewise, the results from the North SISh zone showe that 10 percent of the surveyed population access land, of which the majority (67%) is concentrated in the cereal producing towns of Gabiley (W. Galbeed) and Borama (Awdal), where bumper production was received during the *Gu/Karan* season (Oct-Nov. '10). The results from the IDP assessments indicate that IDPs, in general, do not have access to land, except in Baidoa, where about 45 percent of IDPs access land.

Water quality and supply: the quantity and quality of water are amongst the problems that part of the urban poor face, particularly in southern and central Somalia. Poor water infrastructure and the prevailing drought affected the household water supplies. Results from the rapid assessments indicate that, although safe water from water pipes and kiosks is available at a cost, many urban poor households in the South, Central and Northeast draw their water supply primarily from unprotected shallow wells because this water source is free-of-charge. In the North SISh zone, the urban population access safe water through purchases from kiosks at the communal centers and home piped water. About two-thirds of the assessed population do not have sufficient quantity of water (less than the minimum 15 liters per person per day). This is partly attributed to increased water prices (20-25% from Dec. '09) following an intense water trucking with over-utilization of boreholes. in the urban areas IDPs in all the zones have the same access to water as the urban poor.

Energy for cooking: firewood and charcoal are the primary energy sources for cooking used by the urban poor and IDPs in all the assessed areas. This is because firewood is either accessed at low costs or no cost at all. Particularly, in the South-Central. In the North, charcoal is the primary source of energy (97%) used for cooking, while some households(3%) utilize also firewood or electricity. IDP populations in most of the assessed areas depend on firewood and charcoal purchases, except for those in Erigabo and Garowe in the North and Baidoa and Jowhar in the South, who access firewood and charcoal at no cost. The main constraints, associated with access to firewood and charcoal, are related to distance and high costs. Market data monitoring revealed that firewood and charcoal prices have been rising in parts of the South-Central, likely as a result of increased demand for export, while in the North due to local bans on charcoal production.

Physical Capital

Housing: housing types vary in different geographical zones of the country. In general, the most common housing types in Somalia include: stone or brick-built houses, corrugated sheet houses, wood-mud houses, and collapsible[2] houses. However, houses made of corrugated sheets are more common in some parts of the South, particularly Juba, Bay and Afgoye, and most parts of Central. The urban poor and IDPs mostly live in collapsible houses, as shown by the results of the rapid urban assessments in the South, Central and North SoSh zones. The same type of housing is reported by a small portion of the urban poor in the Northwest (SISh zone). In addition, in most parts of the South the urban poor reside in wood-and-mud houses. Interestingly, some of the urban poor in the North SoSh zone (Erigabo, Garowe and Bossaso) and majority (75%) of the households surveyed in the Northwest (SISh zone) live in stone houses. However, over 50 percent of IDPs in Afgoye (Lower Shabelle) and 25-50 percent in Belethawa town (Gedo) reported they did not have any houses and living in open areas.

Water Sources: the urban population access water from a number of sources with varied quality. Main sources of water are protected or unprotected shallow wells, boreholes, piped water at homes or kiosks at community centers, trucked water and river water. All water sources, except for river and unprotected shallow wells, are considered as safe. Protected and unprotected shallow wells are common in the South, Central and the North SoSh zone town of Garowe, Lasanod and Erigabo. However, access to borehole water is reported in the towns of central Somalia such as Abudwaq, Dhusamareb and Galkayo as well as in southern towns of Dinsor of Bay, Dhobley of Lower Juba and Elbarde of Bakool. Access to water kiosks is limited to only parts in the Northeast (Bossaso, Eigabo, Garowe) and South (Afogye, Baidoa, Beledwaha and Dinsor). In the Northwest, 70 percent of the population accesspiped water (47% from piped water at household level and 23% from communal water kiosks) while the remaining 30 percent rely on trucked water, particularly in Gabiley (90%) and Hargeisa (36%). There are no differences discerned between the urban poor and IDPs in terms of access to water sources or quantities of water used.

Communication: access to telecommunication services, such as fixed and mobile phone technology has gained a considerable importance in the urban context as the

2 Houses made of sticks or poles strengthened with materials of tarpaulin, rugs, sacks and cartons

means to facilitate the flow of remittances as well as trade activities. For example, money vendors are able to transfer money instantaneously across continents, speeding inflow of remittances into the urban communities. However, access to this resource among the urban poor is low in most parts of the country. The rapid assessment indicated that negligible portions of the urban poor in most parts of the South and Central have access to telecommunication services. However, the access is higher in the northern regions as demonstrated in the survey results in the Northwest where 73 percent to 83 percent of the urban households reported owning at least one mobile phone handset.

Human Capital

Nutrition and health access*:* the nutrition situation among the urban poor in Somalia is worrying as revealed in the post *Deyr* integrated analysis. Of great concern are the urban poor in the southern parts of Somalia who are classified as ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical***. This is due to highly volatile civil security situation affecting livelihoods, in addition to increased cost of living and weakened purchasing power. In the assessed towns in the Central, there was a mixed picture of ***Alert*** and ***Serious*** nutrition situations. In the Northwest and Northeast, the nutrition situation varies from, ***Critical*** in Lasanod, Togwajale and Burao, ***Very Critical*** in Hargeisa and ***Alert*** to ***Serious*** in the other assessed towns.

Although some improvements in nutrition status of IDPs were seen in parts of the North (Bossaso, Burao, Berbera), the nutrition situation is still worrying in major IDP locations of Somalia. The nutrition situation of IDPs is relatively better in the Northwest (Hargeisa, Burao, Berbera), classified as ***Serious***, compared to Northeast (Bossaso and Galkayo) with ***Critical*** and South (Afgoye corridor) with ***Very Critical*** situations. In Afgoye corridor, which has the largest concentration of IDPs in Somalia, the nutrition situation has deteriorated since *Gu* 2010 following the food price hike, reduced labour opportunities, reported outbreaks of diseases and reduced access to humanitarian support. Specifically, the respective increases in malnutrition rates among the children under-five from *Gu* 2010 to *Deyr* 2010/11 are as follows: GAM rates - from 15.1 (11.4-19.8) to 21.6 (18.2-25.3) percent and SAM rates - from 1.7 (1.0-3.0) to 3.2 (2.2-4.6) percent.

Access to education: access to education varies in different towns and zones of the country according to the prevailing security situation, economic activities and availability of services and resources. The FSNAU rapid assessments in most parts of the country show a higher access to primary education amongst children in northern Somalia compared to those in the southern and central parts of the country. However, the highest access to primary education is in the Northwest SlSh zone, where 90 percent of households with school age children have one to four children enrolled in primary school, and 45 percent have at least one child enrolled in secondary school. In addition, 23 percent of households have at least one family member pursuing tertiary

A woman in a retail cereal trade. Borama, Awdal, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

education. Access to primary education is lower among the IDPs in all of the assessed settlements compared to urbanites, due to lack of affordability. The highest access to primary education (20-30%) is reported among IDP households in Baidoa, Bossaso and Hargeisa, while in the other assessed areas the access is below 20 percent.

Social Capital

In addition to increased cereal and livestock product prices, the impact of the current food security crisis on urban population is also reflected in competition for social support, limiting access of the urban poor to this vital safety net by the urban poor. The failure of, or significantly below average, cereal production (*Deyr* 2010) in the South undermined access to crop *zakat.* In addition, the current drought increased the number of destitute pastoralists migrating into urban towns in search of social support, particularly in Central and North SoSh zone, thus reducing the support levels amongst the urban poor. Only 3 percent of the surveyed households in the Northwest access social support options such as cash gifts and loans. The level of access to social support is lower among the assessed IDP towns. IDPs in Central, North SoSh and Baidoa report limited access to food and cash gifts from their host communities. Access to loans is also reported by the IDPs in parts of Central and Baidoa.

Financial Capital

Remittance: reliance on remittances from the diaspora is a renowned source of income for many since the collapse of the Somali state in early 90s. However, data on remittance levels is not available. Therefore, the urban analysis does not include a comparison of zonal and regional variations of the degree of urban populations' reliance on remitted money. However, the rapid assessment results indicate that the majority of the urban poor households do not access any form of remittance. Only irregular accessis reported in Harardhere and Eldher (Central) and Dhobley (South). Conversely, the survey results from the Northwest indicate that remittance is among the top income sources for about 17 percent of the population.

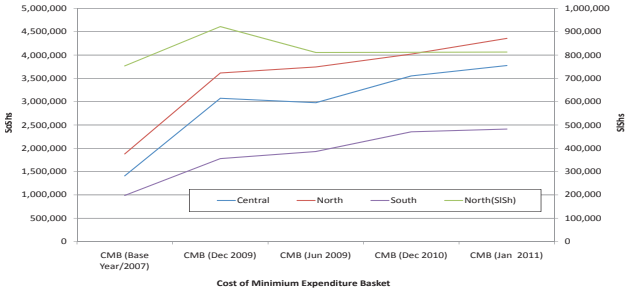
Wage rates: the market data analysis indicates that in South and Central, labour wages declined or maintained the same levels as last June 2010 and December 2009, except for Garowe (Nugal), where the wages rose by 15 and 20 percent, compared to June 2010 and a year ago. This was attributed to the drop in crop production in the South, which reduced portage activities in the main towns, and impact of conflicts while conflict on trade in the Central. However, the labour wage in December varied at the zonal level compared to six and twelve months ago. In December 2010, wage rates in the South and Central were 10 and 15 percent lower than six months before.. However, at the town level, the rates in the sorghum producing parts of Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Gedo changed only marginally since June 2010; and are significantly higher than in December 2009. Wage rates in the North SoSh zone (Nugal, Bari, Sool and Sanaag, Togdheer) and SlSh zone (W.Galbeed, Awdal) show stable trends since June 2010. However, the wage rates are likely to decline further in the urban areas of southern Somalia in the next six months. Due to the low supply of cereals into markets as a result of poor productionand coming rainy season *(Gu)* which will reduce, urban labour availability (portage and construction). These constraints will affect the urban poor and the IDPs equally.

Livelihood Strategies

Food Sources and Consumption

Cost of living: majority of the urban and IDP households depend on markets to meet their food and non-food needs. Increased prices of locally produced cereals as a result of failed local productions, as well as of sugar, vegetable oil, milk and other non-staple food have raised the cost of living in most urban towns of South and Central. In the South, the average cost of the MEB in December 2010 (SoSh 2,353,000) was 17 percent and 32 percent higher compared to June 2010 and December 2009 levels. Similarly, in the Central, after a continuous increase starting from June 2010, the average cost of MEB reached the SoSh 3,553,000 in December 2010, which was 19 and 15 percent higher than in June 2010 and one year ago. The highest cost of living was recorded in Galkayo, Eldher and Dhusmareb, ranging from SoSh 3,605,000 to 4,106,000. The increasing trend continued through January 2011 (monthly increase of 3-8%) due to below-average production and increasing prices of the locally produced cheaper cereals to markets. Conversely, the cost of living in the North SoSh zone (excluding Burao) indicate a relatively stable trend, with a moderate increase of 7 and 11 percents from the levels in June 2010 and December 2009; the MEB cost exhibited a monthly increase of 15 percent in January 2011 (Figure 26). In USD terms at the zonal level, the CMB is highest in the North SlSh (US$ 143) and North SlSh (US$127), followed by Central (US$115), and lowest in the South (US$75).

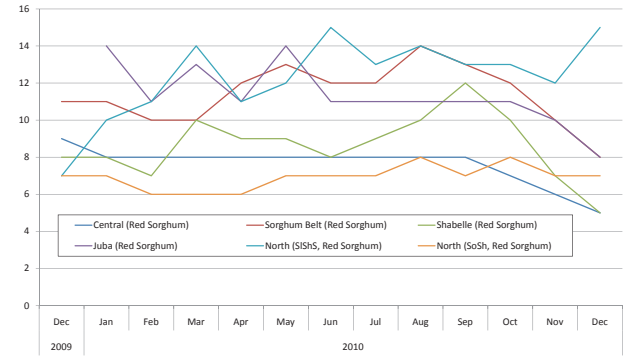
Figure 26: Trends in Zonal Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket



Cereal prices: increasing prices of locally produced cereals, as a result of failure of domestic cereal production in the South, severely affected the food access of the urban population, particularly in southern and central regions of the country. Sorghum and maize prices increased significantly in the most reference urban markets of the South and Central *(See Crop Sector).* Sorghum prices have not changed significantly in the North SoSh zone in the last six months of 2010, mainly due to ongoing humanitarian interventions, while white sorghum prices in the North SlSh zone have increased marginally. However, in January 2011 price of red sorghum in the Northeast has shown a 21 percent increase, as highly priced new cereal supplies from the South have entered the markets. The upward trend of the locally produced cereal prices in the South and Central sustained in January 2011 *(see Market Sector).*

Purchasing power: the soaring prices of locally produced cereals since the October 2010 and corresponding decline in labour wage rates in some parts of the country, have severely affected purchasing ability of the urban poor. The worst affected are South and Central, where the ToT between labour wage rates and cereals declined sharply starting from October 2010 (Figure 27). Afgoye, Baidoa and Beledweyne are the most affected towns in the South, where ToT labour and cereals decreased by about 40 and 60 percent, compared to June 2010 and December 2009 respectively. The similar downward trend was observed in Galkayo, Abudwaq and Eldher towns of Central with a decline of 42-61 percent since June 2010 and 53-66 percent from a year ago (Dec. '09). However, ToT in the South decreased further in January 2011 (12-20% from December 2010'),

Figure 27: Trends in Zonal Terms of Trade Labour to Cereal



while remaining stable in the Central. ToT did not change during *Deyr* 2010 in the Northeast as well, due to cereal price stability. However it started declining in January 2011 with the increase in cereal prices (21%). On the other hand, ToT between labour to red sorghum has in the Northwest (SlSh zone) doubled compared to a year ago (Dec. '09, from 7kg to 15kg/daily labour wage), as red sorghum prices have substantially decreased (almost halved). This is partly due to reduced demand after the bumper *Gu/Karan* 2010/11 harvest of white sorghum *(see Agriculture Sector)*. However, ToT in January has decreased (20%), due to increased red sorghum prices in the markets.

The amount of cereals that the poor can obtain through one day of labour varies by zone and town. The worst terms are in the Central (Dhusamareb, Abudwaq and Eldher) and South (Afgoye, Buale, Baidoa, Dinsor, Bardhere, Hudur and Buale) where the labour wage is worth only 3-6 kg of red sorghum as opposed to 8-15 kgs a year ago. Despite the reduction in amounts of cereals accessed through labour, the ToT is still favourable in other urban areas of southern Somalia such as Beledhawa (21kg) and Kismayo (11kg), as well as in the towns of Burao, Borama and Hargeisa in Northwest (12-15 kg/daily labour). Nonetheless, terms are likely to decline further as cereal price hike is expected up to the next seasonal production (in July 2011 for *Gu* season).

Dietary diversity among the urban population in the North and Central was at the borderline with households consuming at least four food groups. This is attributed to the ongoing humanitarian interventions, including in the different areas. Although data on the dietary diversity is not available from the southern regions, rise in the cost of living and the prevailing drought in rural areas are believed to have affected access to food and dietary diversity. Conversely, the survey results in the Northwest (SlSh) showed only 8 percent of the population consuming less than 4 food groups. Dietary diversity is poor among the IDPs, particularly in the South and Central.

Income Sources

The urban poor across Somalia have diverse income sources, which include casual labour from portage and construction activities, self-employment options such as petty trade, and social support through transfers of cash, gifts, grain *zakat* and loan. In the South, the majority of the urban poor had access to combined options for income generation (employment, self-employment and social support) in the month preceding the assessment. The primary income sources of the urban poor in the Central include employment and self-employment activities such as portage and petty trade among men; paid domestic work and petty trade among the women, supplemented by social support, particularly in the main towns (Galkayo, Abudwaq, Dhusamareb). In the North SoSh, mixed options of employment and self-employment were the primary sources of income with limited access to social support.

IDP housing and sanitary conditions. Galkayo, Central, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

In the North SlSh zone, there is a significant variation in the sources of income at the household level. Almost half of the urban population (51%) obtain income primarily through employment (from casual to the public and private sector). Seventy percent of the households relies on remittances either fully (13%) or partially (4%). One-fifth of the urban population report self-employment as a single source of their income, while only three percent are rely on other types of social support (excluding remittance). About 8 percent of households generate income from a combination of two or more options such as employment, self-employment and social support.

Employment, self-employment and remittances are the common types of occupation for the households in the highest income quartile. Majority of these households (60%) pursue secondary or tertiary education; possess more assets, such as mobile phones, TV sets, vehicles, etc; and have relatively lower spending on food, 40-60 percent of their expenditure. On the other hand, only 35 percent of households in the lowest income quartile have either primary or secondary education, while a negligible portion (3%) of these households pursue tertiary education. The majority of the households in the lowest income group also have very limited asset holding (1-3); livestock, wheelbarrows, TV set and mobile phone were commonly mentioned among the assets owned by this group.

Portage and construction labour are among the main sources of income in all IDP areas assessed. These sources were supplemented with self-employment activities such as petty trade, selling of firewood, charcoal, water, etc. Low levels of social support were reported in most assessed areas.

Expenditure Patterns

Food expenditure levels: in the recent baseline studies in Baidoa, Galkayo and Bossaso, the urban poor spent about 60-70 percent of their income on food items. However, the recent urban assessments indicated higher than normal spending on food items by the urban poor households in parts of South and Central (70-80%). Expenditure on food was also particularly high in Elder and Harardhere (Central) and Buale, Kismayo, and Bardhere (South), accounting for 80-85 percent of total spending. Conversely, share of food expenses in total spending was relatively lower in the North (50-70%), except for Erigabo (70-80%) where economic activities are low and competition for resources is high from the drought affected rural population. The high share of food in urban poor households' expenditures is attributable to the increased cost of the minimum food basket in the last few months of 2010.

Coping Strategies

The urban poor cope with the current crisis in a number of ways. For example, reliance on humanitarian interventions such as free food distributions and food-for–work is commonly mentioned in the towns of Central (Abudwaq, Dhusamareb, Galkayo) and Northeast (Bossaso). Access to gifts and credit are also reported in some towns of Central (Galkayo, Harardhere and Eldher), South (Dhobley, Baidoa, Dinsor and Kismayo) and Bossaso in the Northeast. Some urban households also employed several consumption coping strategies, such as relying on donations from the community, seeking humanitarian aid, skipping entire days without eating and sending household members to eat elsewhere. According to nutrition rapid assessments in urban areas, severe consumption strategies were employed by about 70-100 percent of the urban poor households in the towns of central (Galkayo, Eldher and Harardhere), South (Afgoye and Jowhar) and Northeast (Erigavo). However, the percent of households employing these strategies were lower in the other assessed towns, ranging from 35-48 percent across Somalia.

IDPs in the country are employing different coping strategies to cope with the rising cost of living in most parts of the country. Mild, medium to severe[3] food consumption strategies were employed by IDPs in different parts of the country. Shift to consuming less preferred food and reduction of a number of meals and portions were common in all the assessed IDP settlements. Other severe coping strategies reported in the assessments, mostly in the towns currently in **HE** or **AFLC** in the South and Central, included going the entire day without eating and sending household members to eat elsewhere. Medium coping strategies like borrowing food on credit, restricted consumption by the adults in order to feed children were also reported across in the assessed settlements across the country.

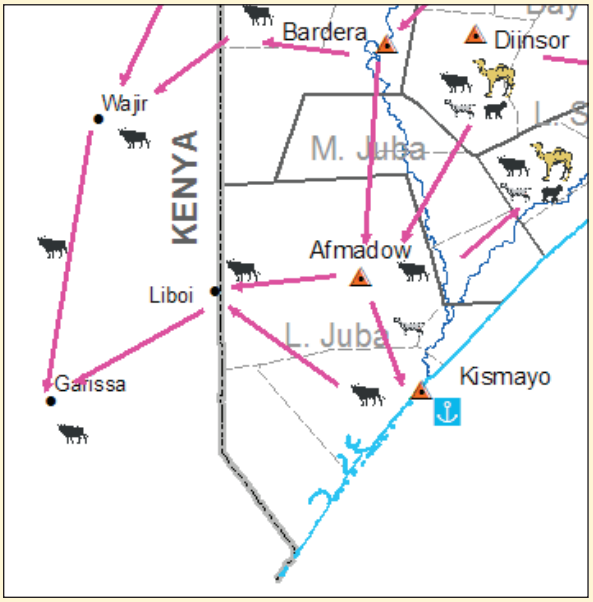
3 **mild strategies**: *shift to less preferred, low quality, food, limiting food portions consumed, taking fewer numbers of meals*; **medium strategies**: *borrowing food on credit, restricting consumption of adults to feed children*; **severe strategies**: *sending household members to eat elsewhere, begging, skipping entire days without eating, consuming spoilt or left-over food*

CATTLE MARKET COLLAPSE CAUSING DETERIORATION OF FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN JUBA REGIONS

Cattle trading at Garissa market (Kenya), the largest cattle market in East Africa, is central to food and livelihood security of cattle pastoralists in southern Somalia, particularly in Juba, Shabelle and Bay regions. Most of the cattle originated from these regions is traded in Garissa market with the largest numbers of cattle coming from the South-East Pastoral and Juba Agropastoral livelihoods of Juba regions. However, as from October 2010 the trade has been hampered by extreme dry conditions in southern Somalia as well as the Northeastern Province of Kenya, which constrained cattle movement through the market trekking routes to Garissa. The reduced trade resulted in a significant drop in the fiscal value of cattle in Juba regions, undermining pastoralists' access to income and food. Therefore, the livelihoods of South-East Pastoral and Juba Agropastoral have deteriorated from BFI in the post-*Gu* 2010 to **AFLC with High Risk to HE** in the post-*Deyr* 2010/11. The FSNAU assessments conducted in December 2010 also recorded a significant deterioration of the nutrition situation amongst the pastoralists and agropastoralists of Juba regions, where respective GAM rates are estimated at **30.7** and **26.1** percent, indicating a ***Very Critical*** situation in both livelihoods. The deterioration is attributed to reduced milk and cereal access, occasioned by poor livestock production, crop failure, high cereal prices and declined purchasing power, arising from the negative impact of poor *Deyr* rain performance in the regions.

The Juba regions have the highest concentration of cattle compared to any other region in Somalia[1] due to the fine grazing areas available in the regions attributable to relatively high annual rainfall (over 500mm). Seasonally flooded areas Lag Dera and Lag Jira, which promote growth of abundant good quality grass and the wetlands (*desheks*) in riverine areas with good stands of perennial grass during the dry seasons also create an extremely favourable environment for cattle rearing in these regions. Pastoralists from South-East Pastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihood zones are highly reliant on livestock sales as a source of income, while livestock products are among their major food sources. However, the cattle trade, mainly the *Boran*[2] type, has a greater importance for South-East pastoralists, as cattle is their sole asset, while the inhabitants of Juba Agropastoral acquire food and income also through subsistence farming of maize and sorghum.

Juba Livestock Markets Map



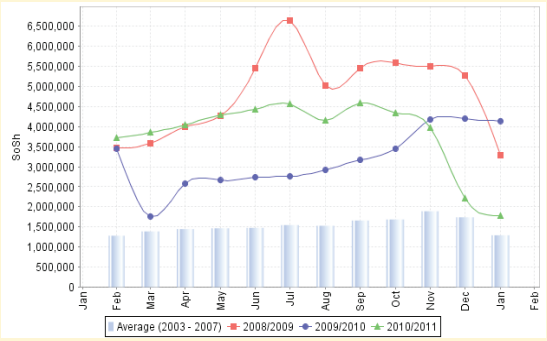
Perennial grass. Lower Juba, FSNAU, Jan 2007.

Poor cattle (Boran Type) body condition in overgrazed riverine area of Jilib. Middle Juba, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

1 Estimated at about 2 million heads of cattle in 1999; Source: Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range Department of Planning and Statistics, Somalia, 1989.
2 The Boran is a zebu breed maintained by the Borana pastoralists of southern Ethiopia and contiguous areas of Kenya and Somalia.

Despite a continuous demand in Garissa market, cattle sales in the major regional markets of Juba regions (Afmadow, Kismayo, Sakow, Salagle) have drastically declined since October 2010, as traders were reluctant to undertake any purchases due to the pasture and water scarcity in the immediate border zone between Somalia and Kenya. Consequently, cattle prices have plummeted by half between September (4,585,000SoSh/head) and December 2010 and declined further by 18 percent in January 2011 (1,793,000SoSh/head). The price in January, which is a peak season for cattle trading at Garissa market[3], was also 47 percent lower compared to a year ago. As such, the sudden dramatic drop in economic activity and cattle market prices significantly plunged the incomes of pastoralists in the Juba regions. Furthermore, considerable increases in cereal (maize) prices (60% increase from Dec. '09), have weakened the purchasing power of the market-dependent cattle pastoralists. In December 2010, the ToT between cattle and maize was 67 percent lower than a year ago (Dec. '09), while a monthly decline in January this year was equivalent to 24 percent.

Local Quality Cattle Price Trends in Juba Regions (SoSh)



The drop in cattle prices occurred in the period when pastoralists are in high demand for cash to cover the high food and water prices. Unusual water trucking from boreholes, which is ongoing in the Juba regions since December 2010, considerably increased water prices in the hinterland, by up to 80 percent from a year ago (Dec. '09); the water price exhibited a further monthly increase of 15 percent in January 2011 to the highest ever recorded level of 30,000 per drum. This implies that for a period of four months - from the start of water trucking (Dec.) to the end of *Jilaal* season (March) - one pastoral household would require about 5.1million SoSh only to meet water expenses (171 drums of water)[4]. This amount is equivalent to the current value of three cows. In addition, food and other non-food expenses, estimated at 5.8 million SoSh, require additional sales of three cows. Thus, to meet the total expenses for four months a poor pastoral household in South-East Pastoral livelihood needs to sell one-third of his cattle assets. However, as the trade at Garissa market is currently not possible, poor pastoralists are surviving through loan-taking and gifts, both in kind and cash, donated by clan relatives.

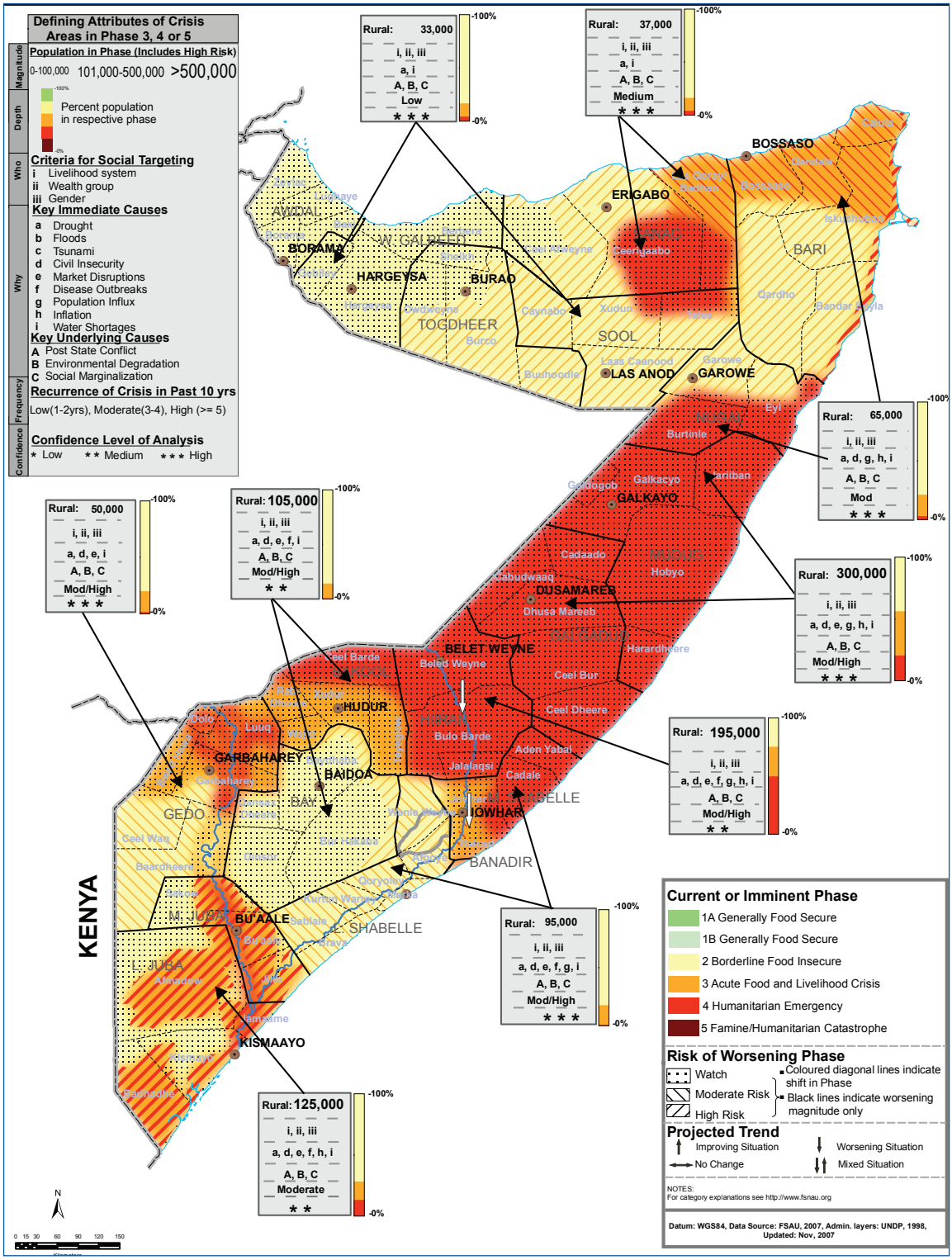
FSNAU will assess the situation of cattle pastoralists in Juba regions in the upcoming assessment in March 2011.

3 The cattle trade in Garissa market is highly seasonal and depens on the water and pasture availability along the market trekking routes from Juba to Garissa. The peak seasons of trade are the first months of *Hagaa* (July) and *Jilaal* (January) seasons.
4 The estimations are based on the household of six members; water requirement is estimated based on the amount required for the number of livestock currently owned by a poor pastoral household (18 cattle and 15 goats) and amount of water required by the household itself (15liters ppp day).

4.2 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

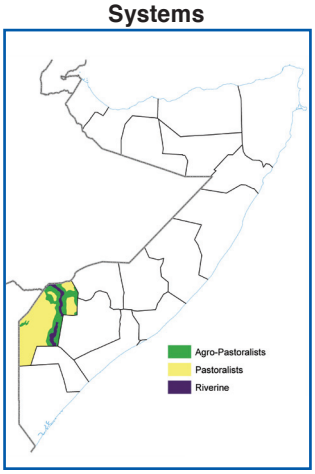
The post *Deyr* livelihood based integrated food security analysis indicates an acute humanitarian crisis for one million rural people in Somalia, with 650,000 in **AFLC,** and 355,000 in **HE** (Map 8)**.** The number of people in crisis increased since the post *Gu* 2010 by 28 percent primarily as a result of the effects of failed *Deyr* rains, which affected both farmers as well as pastoralists. About 515,000 people in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of South and Central, who suffered from *Deyr* 2010 harvest failure comprise the majority of rural population in crisis. However, a significant number of pastoralists (435,000) have also been affected by the severe water crisis, depleted pasture, reduced livestock assets and decreased livestock prices. By regions, Hiran has the largest number of the rural population in crises equivalent to 195,000. This comprises 75 percent of the region's total rural population, which is the highest density of rural population in crisis among the regions of Somalia.

Map 11: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Rural Populations, Jan - Jun 2011



4.2.1 GEDO REGION

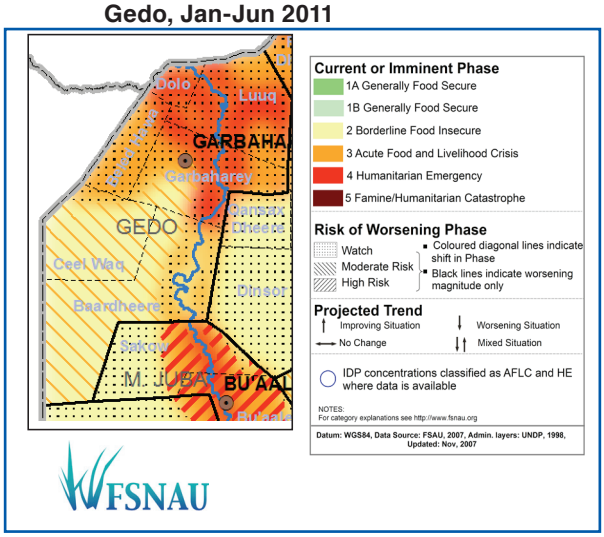
Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

Some improvements observed in the last *Gu* season, the food security situation has deteriorated in the *Deyr* 2010/11 in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of Gedo region. Currently, 50,000 people in the rural livelihoods of Gedo are estimated to be in crisis with 5,000 in **HE** and 45,000 in **AFLC,** which indicates a 67 percent increase in the number of people in crisis from the post *Gu* 2010. An estimated 27,000 people of the Dawa Pastoral livelihood zone are in **AFLC**. In addition, from 15,000 currently in crisis in agropastoral livelihoods (Southern Agropastoral and Gedo Agropastoral), the majority (79%) are in **AFLC**, while the rest is in **HE.** The food security situation in Gedo riverine has slightly improved since last the *Gu* where currently only 2,000 people are estimated to be in **AFLC**. Southern Inland Pastoral is identified in **BFI** with a **Moderate Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC**. The early warning level of **Watch** is identified for all the other livelihoods. Furthermore, an estimated 25,000 urban people are in crisis (20,000 are in **AFLC** and 5,000 are in **HE**) (Map 12, Table 16 and 17) .

Map 12: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Gedo, Jan-Jun 2011



Deterioration in the food security situation is attributable to a number of factors such as crop production failure resulting from poor *Deyr* rainfall performance, increased cereal prices, livestock out-migration and reduced milk availability leading to limited milk and livestock sales, and declining purchasing power. The regional cereal production in this season is estimated at only 22 percent of the *Deyr* PWA (1,200MT of maize); a decline observed both in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods. Poor crop production resulted in reduced agricultural activities hence, lack of labour opportunities for poor households. However, the food security situation has slightly improved in Gedo riverine livelihood, primarily due to improved labour opportunities resulting from cash crop production in the last *Deyr* season, which was estimated at 1,600MT (100MT of sesame and 1,500MT of onion), in addition to a significant unquantifiable citrus/ vegetable harvests.

The ToT between daily labour wage and cereals declined significantly (33 – 57% decline since Dec. '09) in most riverine and agropastoral areas due to increased cereal prices following the harvest failure. Nonetheless, some households in these livelihoods have cereal stocks (sorghum and maize) that could last up to March-April, owing to the good harvest in *Gu* 2010. All pastoral livelihoods (Dawa and Southern Inland) were affected by poor *Deyr* rainfall, which resulted in deteriorated rangeland conditions and water scarcity. This has consequently affected the livestock body condition and production.

Table 16: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Gedo				
Baardheere	80,628	9,000	0	11
Belet Xaawo	42,392	11,000	1,000	28
Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0
Doolow	20,821	5,000	1,000	29
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	10,000	1,000	28
Luuq	48,027	9,000	1,000	21
Rural Sub-total	**247,076**	**44,000**	**4,000**	**19**
Urban	81,302	21,000	5,000	32
Regional Total	**328,378**	**65,000**	**9,000**	**23**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 17: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Gedo				
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	9,000	0	34
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	27,000	0	33
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	2,000	0	6
Southern Agro-Past	31,751	6,000	4,000	31
Southern Inland Past	75,828	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**44,000**	**4,000**	**19**
Urban	81,302	21,000	5,000	32
Regional Total	**328,378**	**65,000**	**9,000**	**23**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Livestock herd size for cattle and sheep and goats have not recovered from previous drought seasons and are significantly below baseline levels (28-30% of the baseline), while camel herds are near or above the baseline. Livestock owners are affected by low milk production, decreased livestock prices and decreasing ToT. For instance, the purchasing power between local quality goat and red sorghum in December 2010 declined by 20-70 percent since the same month a year ago, due to increased prices of sorghum (between 30 to 120%) and lower livestock prices.

The nutrition situation in Gedo region is ***Very Critical*** across all the livelihood zones, a deterioration from *Critical* in the pastoral and riverine areas, since the *Gu* 2010. In the agropastoral livelihoods, the situation is sustained. This is attributed to limited food access due to the impact of the drought on crop and livestock production; disrupted humanitarian activities affecting delivery of health and nutrition services; high morbidity and poor health seeking behaviors; limited access to safe water, sanitation and health facilities and poor infant and young child feeding. The mitigating factors include limited social support from the local community, increased charcoal burning for income to buy food (but with long-term negative impact on the environment) and sale of fodder among the riverine communities to generate income for food and non-food items.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

In Gedo region, the overall amount and distribution of the *Deyr* rains over time and space was well below average in most parts. Satellite imagery, confirmed by field reports, indicated that most of the region received 25–50mm of rainfall, which is 20-40 percent of the rainfall Long Term Mean for the region. The poor rainfall performance resulted in decreased water and pasture availability in most parts of Gedo. The average water prices from five monitored nodes (rural towns) in Gedo region show a significant increase of 37 percent (from 1,900 SoSh/jerrican to 2,600 SoSh/jerrican) in December 2010 compared to December 2009. The NDVI also shows that fodder and pasture conditions were poor with deteriorating trend in most livelihoods during the *Deyr* period (Oct. – Dec. 2010). As a result, a significant number of animals has moved towards riverine areas of Gedo and Juba in search of better pasture and water *(see Livestock Sector).*

Physical Capital

Most farmlands in the agropastoral and riverine livelihoods remained fallow due to the proliferation of plants such as *Prosopis Juliflora* (an exotic plant species native to Mexico whose foliage is unpalatable for livestock, except for very tender new shoots); and other unwanted plants that had covered land during previous drought years. Therefore, cultivation remained low in all agropastoral and will well require bush clearing and land inputs to enlarge the farmland size. The irrigation canals, culverts and river embankments are in poor conditions as they have not been properly maintained for many years. Infrastructure continues to deteriorate following more than two decades of neglect, flooding and misuse by the local people. Earthen road networks are in very poor condition, hampering transportation of people and commodities both within and outside the region and contributing to the increased transportation costs. The public buildings such as schools and clinics have not been rehabilitated since the damage and destruction in the aftermath of the civil conflict. Over the past years, several telecommunication companies have emerged in the region, providing landline and mobile services thus, improving communication linkages. However, in some of the riverine communities of northern Gedo, humanitarian agencies implemented projects to rehabilitate a number of old canals, build new canals, clear some agricultural land and distribute water pumps, farm tools and seeds, and this led to improved cash and cereal crop production and labour opportunities.

Social Capital

Deteriorating food security situation in Gedo (mainly pastoral and agropastoral) increased the number of people seeking social support since the last *Gu* 2010. However, most of the poor households have little or no access to social support systems, due to poor crop production and below baseline livestock herd size. Crop *zakat* has reduced in the riverine and agropastoral communities; similarly, access to *zakat*

in the form of live animals is significantly limited due to reduced livestock productivity and low livestock herd growth. According to the data from five monitoring nodes (rural towns) in the region, the number of people who had an access to loans and remittances has decreased in all livelihoods by 12 percent from a year ago. However, there is a significant increase of people seeking loans in January 2011 (from 103 people to 145 people–41%). Given the current crisis, reliance on social support and likely to increase in the coming months.

Human Capital

Due to the prolonged civil insecurity, skilled and qualified personnel have left the region while health and education services are absent in most rural livelihoods. A few clinics (health posts and MCHs) and primary schools are available only in main towns. Access to health services is also much limited, to only few towns and main villages. Major health care services can be obtained in Kenya and Mogadishu, which is unaffordable for the poor and most of middle households. Poor access to health services is one of the main contributing factors to the consistent high malnutrition levels amongst of children of less than five years of age.

Lack of health facilities, coupled with limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities, are often the contributing factors to the high prevalence of diseases, particularly among children. Gedo remains among the regions with the highest malnutrition levels recorded in the country with GAM rates persistently above the emergency threshold of 15 percent since 2004. Currently, all the three livelihoods record GAM rates that are above 25 percent, with a GAM rate of 26.4 percent (22.2-31.1) and a SAM rate of 4.4 percent (3.0-6.3) among the pastoral; a GAM rate of 26.7 percent (21.5-32.8) and a SAM rate of 6.0 percent (4.10-8.6) among the riverine; and a GAM rate of 25.3 percent (21.5-29.5) and a SAM rate of 6.5 percent (4.6-9.2) among the agro-pastoral population. The deterioration recorded in the region is largely linked to negative food security indicators, particularly among pastoral and agro-pastoral populations who are experiencing reduced milk access coupled with high cereal prices. The situation is made worse by the chronic underlying factors such as poor dietary diversity, high morbidity and sub-optimal child care and feeding practices.

Financial Capital

Income from cereal crop sales was low due to very low production (1,200MT of maize - 22% of *Deyr* PWA) affected by poor *Deyr* rainfall, although fodder and cash crop productions from irrigated areas provided good income options to the riverine livelihood. There was a complete sorghum crop failure in agropastoral livelihood. In riverine areas, cash crop production in the last *Deyr* season is estimated at 1,600MT (100MT of sesame and 1,500MT of onion), while significant unquantifiable citrus/vegetable harvest was also collected. Livestock remains the key financial asset for pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, who comprise the largest majority of the region's rural population (64% and 24%, respectively). Income from livestock sales is significantly below average as a result of low productivity and reduced livestock herd sizes (see Appendix 5.10.3). For example, cattle and sheep/goat herd sizes of the poor in Dawa Pastoral livelihood projected for June 2011 are equivalent to 21 and 23 percent of baseline levels, respectively. Similarly, cattle and sheep/goat herd sizes in Southern Inland Pastoral areas are below baseline trends (25% and 20%, respectively), due to poor rangeland conditions. However, the projected camel herd size is near baseline (95%) for Southern Inland Pastoral, owing to regular migration towards neighbouring areas for better browse and water, while the camel herd size for Dawa Pastoral is slightly above baseline (102%). *Deyr* 2010/11 pastoral assessment revealed that the debt level of poor households currently ranges between USD 225 – 256, which is a 19 percent increase from last *Gu* 2010 debt levels in Southern Inland Pastoral, mainly due to higher water costs. Conversely, the debt levels have slightly declined (4%) in Dawa Pastoral due to its proximity to the riverine areas, where they get free water for their animals.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Agropastorals obtain the bulk of their food needs (55-75%) through own production, including cereals and livestock products such as milk, meat and ghee. Purchases (mostly cereals) are another important source of food, covering 35-45 percent of their food needs. For their income, agropastorals mostly rely on the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%). However, in times of stress, their income is supplemented by crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). Poor agropastoralists have smaller livestock holdings and, therefore, a much smaller share of their income (10-20%) is derived from livestock and livestock product sales. They income is supplemented with self-employment (collection and sale of bush products) and paid employment (agricultural labour, porter activities, building of mud plastering and livestock herding). Pastoralists in the region depend on food purchases as the main source of food (40-60%), which is supplemented by own production of meat, milk and other dairy products from livestock. The bulk

Riverine labour availability. Hamare, Dolow , Gedo, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

of pastoralists' income comes from livestock sales and, to some extent, from remittances. Poor pastoralists supplement this income through livestock herding and sales of bush products. The main food sources for riverine livelihoods include own crop production (50-60%), followed by market purchases (35-45%) and food gifts. In normal years, poor households' income in riverine livelihoods mainly comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%), followed by crop sales (10-20%) and cash gifts.

Food Sources

Own Production: As a result of below average *Deyr* rains, the poor households' own crop and livestock productions are very low, particularly in the agropastoral areas as well as in Dawa Pastoral (Figure 28). The season's maize production is estimated at 1,200MT (only from riverine), which is 78 percent below PWA. Sorghum production completely failed in the agropastoral livelihoods.

Despite the poor maize production in this *Deyr* season, the better-off and upper middle households in the riverine livelihood have some cereal stocks from the good production in the last *Gu* season (112% of *Gu* maize PWA). However, the sorghum stock availability is very limited in agropastoral due to *Deyr* sorghum harvest failure. Livestock production deteriorated in this *Deyr* season following poor seasonal performance.

Market Purchase: Poor households in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the region rely mainly on market purchases to meet their food needs. Despite the low-crop production, current cereal availability remains average and is mainly coming from last good *Gu* 2010 production plus the current production in Gedo, Bay and neighbouring regions (Dolow Addo – Ethiopia). Average sorghum prices in Bardhera market increased by 118 percent (from 5,500 SoSh to 12,000 SoSh) from a year ago (Dec. '09) and by 50 percent in Luuq (from 8,000 SoSh to 12,000 SoSh); currently the prices are at their highest level since 1995 for Bardhera and since October 2009 for Luuq (Figure 29). These increases in cereal prices are partially attributed to high cereal demand among pastoral and agropastoral communities.

Figure 28: Regional *Deyr* 2010/11 Cereal Production Trends

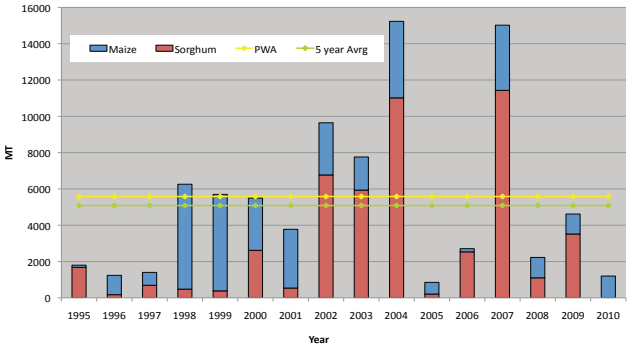
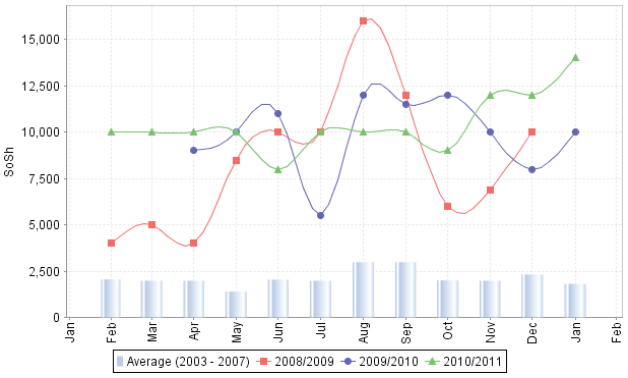
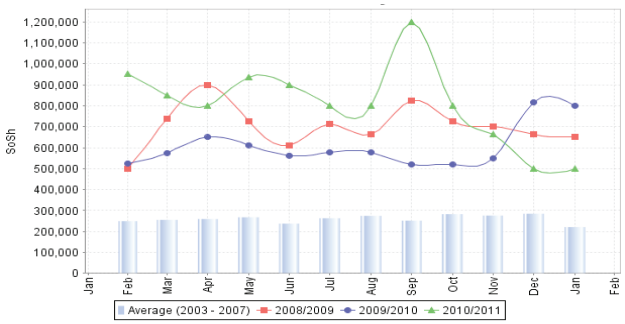


Figure 29: Average Red Sorghum Price Trends, Luuq, Gedo Region



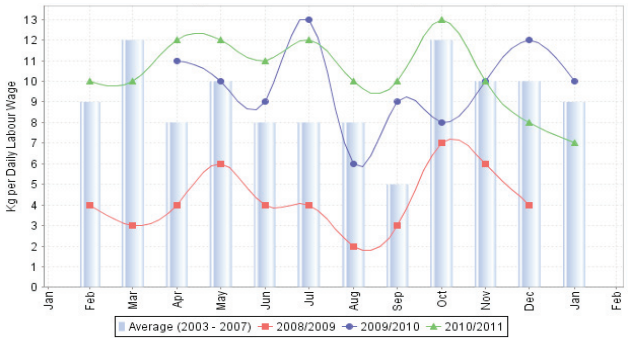
At the same time, the local quality goat prices indicate a sharp decline since September 2010. For example, the price of local quality goat prices declined by 39 percent between December 2009 and December 2010 to their lowest levels in the year 2010 (Figure 30). This is mostly attributable to poor livestock body condition, high livestock supply to be exchanged for cereals and decreased demand on livestock after *Hajj* period. Following a general increase in cereal prices, decreases in livestock prices and daily labour wage rates, the ToT have deteriorated for all livelihoods and this trend is likely to continue in the coming months. For example, the ToT (goat/red sorghum) decreased by 72 percent (148kg/head to 42kg/head) in Bardera and 31 percent in Luuq (58kg/head to 40kg/head) between December 2009 and December 2010. Furthermore, the ToT between cattle and red sorghum has also decreased significantly, by 86 percent (from 588kg/head to 83kg/head), in Bardera in the same period, and is the lowest since 1995.

Figure 30: Average Local Quality Goat Price Trends, Bardera, Gedo Region



ToT between daily labour wage and cereals also indicates a decline of 57 percent (14kg/daily labour to 6kg/daily labour) in Bardera and 33 percent (12 to 8kg/daily labour) in Luuq (Figure 31). In contrast, ToT (labour/cereal) in Belethawa increased by 50 percent (14 to 21kg/daily) due to the active cross border trade with Kenya and low-cereal prices. In Gedo region, average prices for most imported commodities have shown an increasing trend in most reference markets. In December 2010, for example, rice prices rose by 9 and 31 percent in Bardera and Luuq, respectively, and by 14 and 24 percent for vegetable oil, respectively *(see Market Sector).* In addition to increased prices on international markets, the

Figure 31: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to Red Sorghum Luuq



increment in prices is attributed to long distance from the main supply markets (Mogadishu), poor road infrastructure implying higher transport charges, high-fuel and spare part costs.

Income Sources

Poor *Deyr* rains in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods have resulted in limited crop sales and agricultural employment opportunities for the poor households. There is, however, cash crop production in the riverine areas, providing labour opportunities to the poor in the riverine as well as the agropastoralists who migrated to the area *(see Crop Sector).* Additionally, the better-off and some of the middle riverine households are benefiting from production and income from cash crops, such as onion, tomato, lettuce, tobacco, banana, mango and lemon. The labour wage rates have shown a slightly declining trend in Bardera. In December 2010, the daily labour wage rate was 7 percent (from 75,000 SoSh to 70,000 SoSh) lower than in December 2009, while it remained unchanged in Luuq. The improved farming activities in the Gedo riverine following the humanitarian interventions (distribution of seeds, rehabilitation of canals, construction of new canals, expansion of cultivated areas, etc.) in last *Gu* season 2010 increased labour opportunities, improving the daily labour wage rates.

Income from livestock for the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods decreased since December 2009 due to deteriorating livestock body conditions, resulting in reduced prices. In addition, income from milk sales is very limited due to below average milk availability following the outmigration of livestock *(see food sources). Since a year ago (Dec. '09),* milk prices have increased throughout all the markets in Gedo region since July 2010, due to low supply. The average aggregated milk prices in December 2010 are 52 percent higher that same month of the previous year. The milk prices are expected to continue increasing in the coming three months as observed in January 2011.

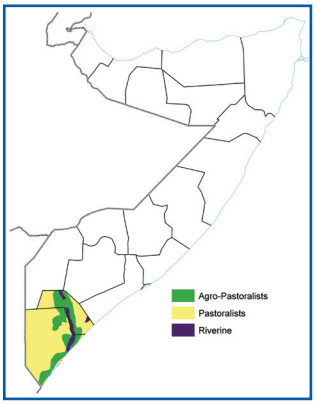
Coping Strategies

In Gedo region, various coping strategies are commonly employed to fill gaps in food access. Main coping strategies amongst the pastorals include: food purchase on credit, sale of livestock, self-employment (bush products) and increased seeking of social support from relatives (inside and outside) such as *zakat*, remittances and gifts. Among the coping strategies employed by the poor riverine and agropastoral groups are crop sharing; labour migration towards Juba regions for charcoal production as well as to main towns; increased collection of bush products (construction and energy materials) used in the urban areas; seeking social support (*zakat*, remittances and gifts in kind and cash) and increased livestock sales.

4.2.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

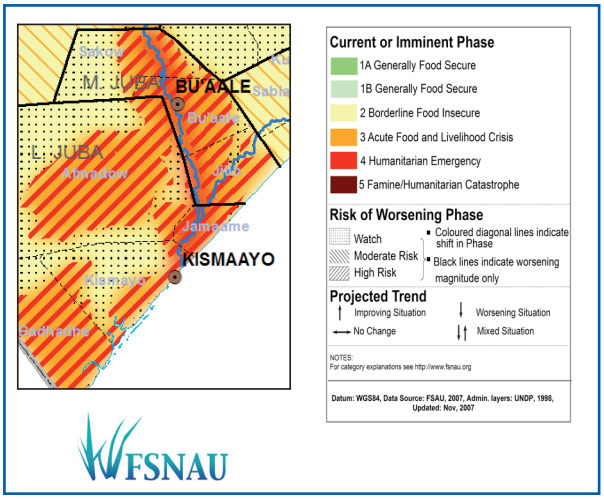
Overview

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



The food security and nutrition situation has continued to deteriorate in the Juba regions with more livelihoods falling into crisis. In addition to the riverine livelihood, which remains in ***HE*** as from *Gu* 2010, the Southeast Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods have also fallen into crisis and are identified in **AFLC** phase with **High Risk** of deterioration to **HE** in post-*Deyr* 2010/11. Currently, 125,000 rural population in both Juba regions are estimated to be in crisis, of which 60,000 are in **HE** and 65,000 in **AFLC.** There is a slightly higher concentration of people in crisis in Lower Juba (65,000). Additionally, 55,000 urban people are also identified in crisis, of which 25,000 are in **HE** and 30,000 are in **AFLC**. However, Southern Inland pastoral livelihood and the coastal *areas* are identified in **BFI with Watch,** as in the post *Gu* 2010 (Map 13, Table 18 AND 19).

Map 13: Rural Food Security Phase Classification - Juba, Jan-Jun 2011



The deterioration in the agropastoral and riverine areas is mostly attributable to significant crop losses following the poor *Deyr* rainfall performance. The situation in the riverine areas is exacerbated by the fact that this is the second consecutive season of crop failure after *Gu* 2010 floods that caused a significant decline in *Gu* cereal production. However, the households in riverine livelihoods received good off-season harvest in September-October 2010. For that reason, the availability of cereal stocks, particularly in Middle Juba region, as well as expected off-season maize harvest in March 2011 are mitigating the situation. Additionally, sorghum stocks are available in the agropastoral livelihood from a bumper *Gu* 2010 harvest, although the *Deyr* 2010 crops were completely lost.

The deteriorating situation in cattle-rearing livelihood of Southeast Pastoral of Juba regions resulted from a combination of factors including: rapid depletion of pasture and browse, severe water shortages, increased common animal diseases following early livestock migration to riverine areas, disruption of Garissa market of cattle trade, limited milk sales, high water and staple food prices; and eroded purchasing power of poor pastoralists. A significant decrease in ToT between daily labour wages and cereals were observed in all the affected livelihoods. Poor households in these areas cope through labour migration, charcoal production and seeking social support from their relatives.

Table 18: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by district in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Bu'aale	45,901	8,000	9,000	37
Jilib	83,464	12,000	13,000	30
Saakow/Salagle	54,773	10,000	8,000	33
Rural Sub-total	**184,138**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**33**
Urban	54,739	0	26,000	47
Regional Total	**238,877**	**30,000**	**56,000**	**36**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	7,000	3,000	23
Badhaadhe	32,828	7,000	2,000	27
Jamaame	106,734	12,000	17,000	27
Kismaayo	77,334	9,000	6,000	19
Rural Sub-total	**261,108**	**35,000**	**28,000**	**24**
Urban	124,682	28,000	0	22
Regional Total	**385,790**	**63,000**	**28,000**	**24**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**93,000**	**84,000**	**28**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 19: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	3,000	6,000	52
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,000	1,000	34
South-East Pastoral	18,232	4,000	1,000	27
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	12,000	4,000	34
Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	9,000	18,000	46
Sub-total	**184,138**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**33**
Urban	54,739	0	26,000	47
Regional Total	**238,877**	**30,000**	**56,000**	**36**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	14,000	7,000	30
South-East Pastoral	38,810	9,000	3,000	31
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	3,000	1,000	34
Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	9,000	17,000	46
Sub-total	**261,108**	**35,000**	**28,000**	**24**
Urban	124,682	28,000	0	22
Regional Total	**385,790**	**63,000**	**28,000**	**24**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**93,000**	**84,000**	**28**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Poor cattle body condition. Dashek Wamo, Afmadow, Lower Juba, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

The nutrition situation in Juba has deteriorated to ***Very Critical*** levels across all the livelihood groups, from *Serious*, and likely *Critical* in the agropastoralists, and likely *Very Critical* in the riverine communities, six months ago. Global acute malnutrition rates are currently over 25 percent across all the livelihoods. The situation has been aggravated by limited food access due to the impact of drought on crop and livestock production; disruption of humanitarian services affecting delivery of food, health and nutrition services; high morbidity and poor health seeking behaviors; limited access to safe water, sanitation and health facilities and poor infant and young child feeding.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

In the Jubas, the *Deyr* 2010/11 rainfall was erratic and patchy in terms of amount, coverage, duration and intensity. Satellite imagery shows that cumulative *Deyr* 2010/11 rainfall amounted to 50-75 mm in both Juba regions while the coastal areas of Jamame, Kismaayo and Badhaade have not received even any showers. As a consequence of failed *Deyr* seasonal rainfall, Juba regions had an extremely poor cereal harvest, estimated at 300 MT of maize in both regions, which is 5 percent of both PWA and 5-year average (2005-2009).

Rangeland condition has deteriorated, and is unlikely to support livestock during the prevailing harsh *Jilaal* dry season. Similarly, water availability in the key pastoral areas is poor leading to water trucking, out migration to *desheks* near the riverine areas where tsetse fly infestation is common, extensive charcoal production and cutting of bush products for export, an apparent degradation to the environment, threatening indigenous forests in Afmadow, Badhaadhe, Jamame and Kismayo districts. Charcoal production particularly intensified after the lifting of charcoal export ban in August 2010 by the Juba local authorities.

Physical Capital

Gu 2010 floods damaged the infrastructure including roads, primary and secondary canals and bridges in the riverine livelihood, which were already in a poor state from lack of maintenance, usage by heavy commercial trucks and seasonal flooding during the previous decade. Most of the roads in the region are unpaved except for the tarmac road from Kismayo to Mogadishu through Jilib and Jammame. The bad road conditions made trade difficult and costly. Water catchments in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods are silted and their carrying capacity is low. Flooding of Juba River in May 2010 led to further deterioration of infrastructure including river embankments and canals. The impact will be frequent floods during river crest and rainy seasons and deterioration of irrigation facilities.

Social Capital

To cope with the effects of drought, the existing social support mechanisms are overstretched as a result of increased sharing of available resources amongst the poor wealth groups. Furthermore, *zakat* levels have dropped because it is currently being collected by authorities and a portion distributed to the poorest of the poor, as opposed to being paid directly to the poor wealth group as previously practiced. In the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods, kinship support has also decreased due to widespread decline in livestock productivity, high off-take and decline of herd size, which is below baseline following a deteriorating trend, exacerbated by the general crop failure in the entire agropastoral and minimal production in riverine livelihoods.

Human Capital

Rural communities have very limited access to formal education although there are a few privately owned schools in the urban areas. However, Koranic schools are available in all livelihoods. Similarly, health facilities and services are limited to main urban centres, resulting in poor access to health services for rural communities.

The current nutritional situation among the three livelihoods in Juba regions is ***Very Critical***. The nutrition assessments conducted in December 2010 recorded a GAM rate of **30.7** percent (26.1-35.7) and SAM rate of 7.8 percent (5.8-10.5) among the pastoral, and a GAM rate of 26.1 percent (21.9-30.9) and SAM rate of 6.2 percent (4.6-8.3) among the agro-pastoralist all indicating a ***Very Critical*** situation and a deterioration from the respective *likely Serious* and *Critical* levels recorded in *Gu* 2010. In the riverine livelihood, a GAM rate of 29.7 percent (24.5-35.4) and SAM rate of 6.4 percent (4.6-8.8) are recorded, and are indicating a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation since *Gu* 2010. The deterioration of the nutrition situation particularly among the pastoral and agro-pastoral populations can be attributed to the reduced milk and cereal access occasioned by poor livestock production, crop failure, high cereal prices and reduced purchasing power that have risen from the negative impact of poor *Deyr* rain performance in the regions. This is further aggravated by withdrawal of humanitarian organization offering health, food and nutrition services in the area due to security reasons and the chronic high morbidity and poor child care and feeding practices.

Financial Capital

Cereal crop production was extremely low in the Juba regions, with a total estimate of 300 MT of maize for the two regions combined (Middle and Lower Juba). However, an estimated 170 MT off-season harvest is expected in March 2011. The estimated harvest is mainly from the land under water in *desheks*, following gradual recession of water levels (*desheks* of Wamo and Janbarow). Similarly, cash crops were also harvested from the main *desheks*. Hence an estimated production of 250 MT of sesame and 50 MT of cowpea is projected in Lower and Middle Juba regions respectively. The entire agropastoral livelihood has experienced crop failure. Therefore, no income is expected from post-*Deyr* crop sales.

In pastoral and agropastoral areas, livestock body condition and market prices have significantly declined. For example, average income from the sale of goats (local quality goat) in the Juba regions, has decreased from SoSh 743,500 in December 2009 to SoSh 513,214 in December 2010 (a decrease of 31%). In January, local quality goat continued to decrease by 34 percent compared with the same month previous year. Livestock herd size for all species in Southeast Pastoral indicates a slight increase since June 2010 (cattle 6% and sheep/goat 3%). Livestock herd size is above baseline (102% for cattle and 120% for sheep/goats). However, prolonged dry conditions affected the cattle trade activities, which resulted in a significant drop in the fiscal value of cattle starting from October last year *(see call-out box on Market Collapse on page 42).* In Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP), livestock herd size shows a decreasing trend for camel (9%) and sheep/goat (10%) as of June 2010. However, projections until June 2011 indicate a decreasing trend in herds for all livestock species in SIP to 102 percent of baseline levels for camel, 62 percent for cattle and 83 percent for sheep/goats.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Food and livelihood security deteriorated in most livelihoods of the Juba regions. Southern Inland Pastorals have camel in which calving is medium, milk production is average, milk and camel prices are good. While Coastal *Deeh* have sheep/goat/cattle in which pasture condition is average, they also have opportunities for fishing and charcoal production (Badhadhe & Kismayo). The overall food security situation has been impacted by the cumulative effects of failed *Deyr* rains, which resulted in deteriorated rangeland and poor livestock condition; low livestock prices (513,214 SoSh/head of goat in Dec. '10 – 31% decline from a year ago with a further monthly decrease of 7% in Jan. '11); high water price; high cereal (maize) prices (60% increase between Dec. '09 and Dec. '10); reduced labour opportunity and decreased daily labour rates (14%); reduced ToT of labour to cereal, and goats to cereal. In addition, average water prices in Juba slim nodes (rural markets) have shown a significant increase between December 2009 and December 2010 and a further increase is observed in January 2011. In December 2010, the average water prices in these nodes increased by 71 percent when compared to December 2009.

There are three main livelihoods in Lower and Middle Juba regions: pastoral, agropastoral and riverine. The main food sources for riverine include own production (60-65%), followed by purchase (25-30%), gifts (0-10%) and wild food (0-5%). In agropastoral livelihoods, the food sources mainly come from own crop production (consist of 60%), livestock

products (5-10%), gifts (4%) and wild food (1%). Pastoralists primarily depend on market food purchase and own livestock production (milk, ghee and meat), contributing 60-75 percent and 25percent of their total food requirements, respectively.

In a normal year, poor riverine households' main source of income is employment and self-employment, while households in agropastoral livelihood have more diverse income sources. Poor agropastoral households derive their annual income mostly from livestock and livestock products (55-75%), followed by employment and self-employment (25-45%). Pastoralists raising cattle and camel derive their income from livestock and livestock product sales (65-85%) and petty trade (15-35%).

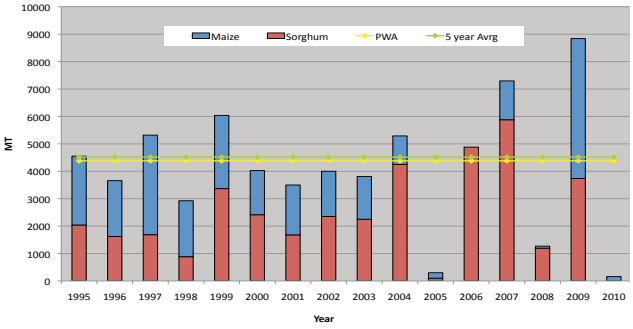
Food Sources

Own production: As a result of extremely poor *Deyr* rainfall performance, the crop harvest has completely failed in agropastoral areas of Juba regions. Maize harvest collected from *desheks* in riverine areas was also extremely low in both regions, with an overall estimate of 300 MT. The overall maize crop production of this season including off-season is far below PWA (16%) and 5-year average (20%) and second lowest since 1995 Some maize stocks are available in Middle and Lower Juba (4 and 3 months as of January '11, respectively) due to *Gu* 2010, *Gu* off-season and *Deyr* 2010/11 crop productions. The riverine livelihood is also expected to receive a meager offseason production in March 2011. In addition, some sorghum stocks are also available in agropastoral livelihood in Middle Juba that could last up to March 2011 following the bumper sorghum production in the last *Gu* 2010 (252% of *Gu* sorghum PWA). Despite medium cattle calving in *Deyr* 2010/11 due to medium conception rate in *Jilaal* 2010 (unusual rains), milk production is low due to poor pasture and water conditions which caused culling young calves in order to save the mother.

Market Purchase: In all livelihoods of Juba regions households, particularly poor and lower middle, heavily rely on markets for food purchase in this season. Pastoralists are more dependent on markets for cereals compared to farming communities. However, their ability to purchase food is largely reduced due to the low livestock prices and high food prices. The livestock body condition and prices are likely to continue declining during the *Jilaal* dry season, which will further constrain pastoralists' ability to purchase food (Figure 32).

Maize price in Juba regions showed an increasing trend at the start of October 2010 and continued to accelerate in subsequent months. By December 2010, the maize prices were 60 percent higher than a year ago due to scarcity of supply from local production and neighbouring regions. In January, maize price showed increasing trend level equivalent to 59 percent and 6 percent compared with same month previous year and December 2010, respectively. Cereal prices are expected to increase over the coming months

Figure 32: Middle Juba *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



as stocks continue to decline. However, the upward trend could partially be reduced by expected off-season harvest in the riverine.

Following the increase of cereal prices and decrease of livestock prices, poor households' purchasing power, measured by ToT between goat/cereal and labour/cereal, has deteriorated (Figure 33 and 34).

Figure 33: Lower Juba Terms of Trade Daily Labor Rate to White Maize 1kg

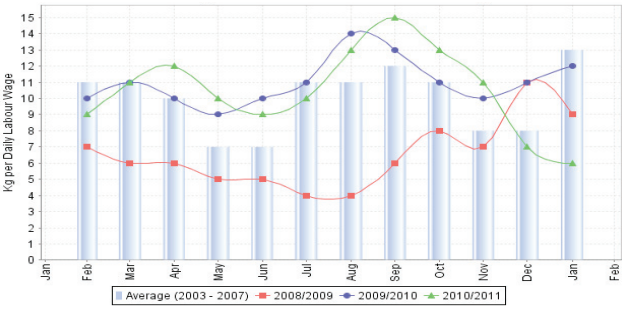
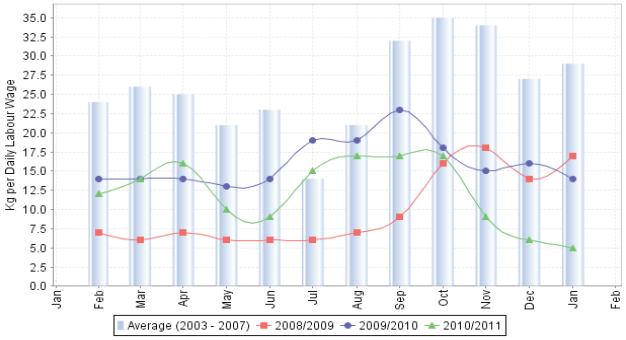


Figure 34: Middle Juba Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to White Maize 1 Kg



This trend of deterioration is expected to continue in the coming several months due to low-livestock demand after *Hajj* period and the disruption of Garissa market following the poor *Deyr* rainfall performance resulting poor pasture and water. In riverine markets (Kismayo, Jammame, Jilib and Buale), the average ToT (labour/white maize) decreased by 60 percent (20kg/daily labour to 8kg/daily labour)in December 2010 when compared to December 2009. In addition, further ToT decrease is observed in January (7kg/daily labour) (61% and 12%) when compared to the same time last year and December 2010, respectively. In pastoral

markets (Afmadow, Hagar and Dhobley), the ToT (livestock/white maize) showed a similar trend. The ToT (goat/white maize) in December 2010 is 51 percent (from 67kg to 33kg/head) lower than December 2009, with further deterioration in January 2011 (30kg/head). The average ToT of cattle/cereal shows similar trend.

Prices of imported sugar and vegetable oil in the Juba regions have also shown an increasing trend from October 2010. Over the last year, prices have increased by 13 percent for sugar and 8 percent for vegetable oil compared with the same month previous year. The food price increases have considerable impact on purchasing power of the households in all livelihoods, which is demonstrated in declining terms of trade between livestock and cereals, attributable also to livestock price declines.

Income Sources

As a consequence of failed *Deyr* seasonal performance, Juba regions had poor cereal harvest this season leading to low-income from crop sales. Therefore, the crops harvested are not even enough to sustain up to the next harvest. This adds up to the loss of income from seasonal job opportunities associated with the *Deyr* 2010/11 (weeding, harvesting, threshing, etc.). Riverine poor households will gain cash income from off-season crops though labour, maize, sesame, cowpea, vegetables, etc. If off-season production is promising while the better-off and some middle households' income will further increase during the harvesting period between March and April 2011. However, the complete crop failure in agropastoral areas decreased significantly income from crop sales. The trend of daily labour wage rates in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods in both regions indicate decreasing trend of 14 percent between December 2009 and December 2010.

Daily labour wage rates in January 2011 reduced further (5%) when compared to the preceding month of December 2010. However, riverine and agropastoral livelihoods resorted to charcoal production, firewood and construction sticks in order to get income source as an alternative.

In pastoral and agropastoral areas, livestock body condition and market prices have significantly deteriorated. For example, average income from the sale of goats (local quality goat) in the Juba regions, has decreased from SoSh 743,500 in December 2009 to SoSh 513,214 in Dec 2010. Livestock price decline is due to poor body condition resulting from poor pasture and water and low demand for livestock at regional markets and the collapse of Garissa market and after the *Hajj*. According to the data from Rahole and Qalawiley monitoring rural towns, the number of people who took loans has increased in December 2010 by 62 percent from a year ago (from 37 people to 60 people). Factors contributing to the increase of loans include low-livestock prices, low milk sales and none or limited income from crop sales and high-cereal prices.

Coping Strategies

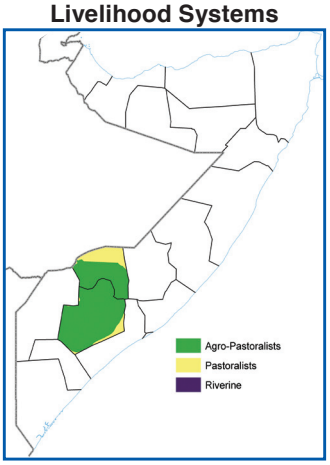
The main coping strategies currently employed in riverine livelihood of the Juba regions include increased fishing from rivers and *desheks* and labour migration to main towns. In addition, increased consumption of wild food (*Dhoomaal*) and green mango fruits has been reported. The population are employing other coping mechanisms including increased charcoal production for local use, sale of firewood and building material, purchase and consumption of cheaper cereals and reduction in the quantity of meals. Poor households also continue to seek social support in the form of cash gifts and loans. Poor households access to *zakat* crop/livestock has reduced in the community due to the collection of *zakat* by local authorities.

Charcoal production in Juba is under evolving process based on the existing demand from abroad, mostly Emirates. Charcoal traders established charcoal-production sites in Kismayo and Badhadhe districts (forest sites). Traders provide, money and food to casual laborers for charcoal production. As the agreement between the charcoal traders and workers indicates, the charcoal production will be bought by the traders. An average of about 25- 30 bags (50kg/bag) of charcoal per month is produced by one person with an average price of 87,000 SoSh/50kg bag. Charcoal price showed a decreasing trend in most markets. In December 2011 in Kismayo market, for example, the charcoal price decreased by 16 percent. Riverine, agro-pastoral and some urban livelihoods resorted to charcoal production as means of income options.

4.2.3 BAY AND BAKOOL

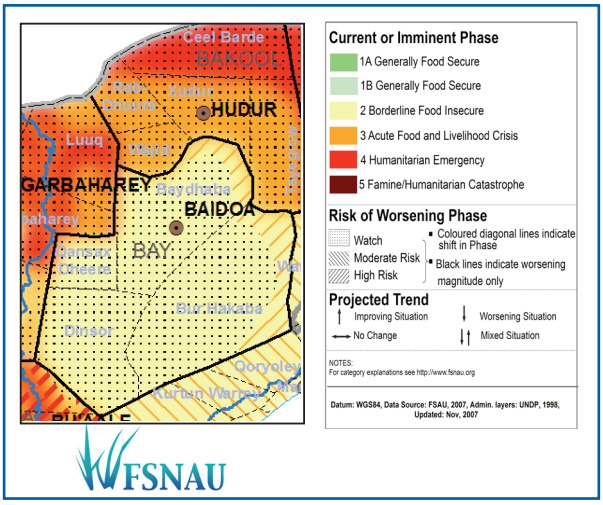
Overview

Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems



The overall food security situation in Bay and Bakool regions has considerably deteriorated since post *Gu* 2010 due to the negative effects of poor *Deyr* rainfall performance. Currently, an estimated 185,000 rural and urban people in the two regions are in crisis, indicating a 68 percent increase from post Gu 2010 numbers. The majority of these people (81%), or 150,000, are in **AFLC,** while 35,000 are in **HE.** About 90 percent of the rural population in crisis is concentrated in Bakool region (90,000 in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE**) where the early warning level of **Watch** is identified for all rural livelihoods. In addition, 30,000 of Bakool's urban populations are either in **AFLC** (5,000 people) or **HE** (25,000 people). In Bay region, most of the agropastoral communities remain in **BFI** as in post *Gu* 2010, except for parts of Bay-Bakool agropastoral of Baidoa and Bur Hakaba districts, which are at **High Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC**. The food security situation of urban people in Bay region has deteriorated considerably due to increases in cereal and imported commodity prices and limited access by the humanitarian agencies. An estimated 45,000 urban people in this region are in crisis (43,000 in **AFLC** and 2,000 in **HE**). The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods of the two regions up to June 2011. (Map 14, Tables 20 and 21).

Map 14: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Bay and Bakool Regions, Jan-Jun 2011



The impact of extremely poor *Deyr* precipitation, is reflected in the crop failure (10% and 8% of PWA in Bakool and Bay, respectively), poor pasture, browse and water conditions causing deterioration in livestock body conditions, a decrease in livestock prices, limited milk sales, reduced social support and increased cereal prices. Additionally, the shortage of cereal supplies has led to considerable cereal price increases, up to 78 percent in Bakool and 107 percent in Bay, compared to a year ago (Dec. '09). The prices of cereals increased further by 7 percent in January this year from the previous month due to decline of local cereal stocks and, consequently, reduced supply to the markets. The ToT between labour wage rate and cereals (red sorghum), and local goat and cereals have also indicated a decreasing trend. In Hudur for instance, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum was 56 percent (79kg/goat to 35kg/head) lower compared to December 2009 levels, which is a result of decline in local quality goat price (22%) and

Table 20: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bakool				
Ceel Barde	23,844	6,000	3,000	38
Rab Dhuure	31,319	12,000	1,000	42
Tayeeglow	64,832	24,000	1,000	39
Waajid	55,255	20,000	0	36
Xudur	73,939	28,000	0	38
Rural Sub-total	**249,189**	**90,000**	**5,000**	**38**
Urban	61,438	6,000	24,000	49
Regional Total	**310,627**	**96,000**	**29,000**	**40**
Bay				
Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	2,000	0	1
Buur Hakaba	100,493	1,000	0	1
Diinsoor	63,615	2,000	0	3
Qansax Dheere	81,971	3,000	0	4
Rural Sub-total	**493,749**	**8,000**	**0**	**2**
Urban	126,813	43,000	3,000	36
Regional Total	**620,562**	**51,000**	**3,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**147,000**	**32,000**	**19**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 21: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bakool				
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	47,000	0	40
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,000	0	35
Southern Inland Past	31,135	8,000	5,000	42
Sub-total	**249,189**	**90,000**	**5,000**	**38**
Urban	61,438	6,000	24,000	49
Regional Total	**310,627**	**96,000**	**29,000**	**40**
Bay				
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	8,000	0	4
Sub-total	**493,749**	**8,000**	**0**	**2**
Urban	126,813	43,000	3,000	36
Regional Total	**620,562**	**51,000**	**3,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**147,000**	**32,000**	**19**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Failed sorghum crop, Boodaan, Rabdhure, Bakool, FSNAU, Dec. '10

increase in sorghum prices (78%) in the same period. In Baidoa, the ToT also indicated the same trend. December 2010 ToT was 50 percent lower (from 118 kgs/goat to 59 kgs/head) than a year ago (Dec. '09). In December 2010, the ToT (goat/cereal) in Baidoa is 69 percent higher than that of Hudur. Despite the unskilled labour competition following labour migration from rural areas to the main towns, labour wage rates sustained stable in Hudur and Baidoa. However, the ToT daily labour wage rate/sorghum decreased in Bay (55%) and Bakool (50%) regions. Regardless the medium calving/kidding for camel and sheep/goat in *Deyr* 2010/11, livestock herd sizes have not improved and even decreased for sheep/goat since post *Gu* 2010 due to high offtake. Livestock herd sizes of all species are below baseline as a result of the previous and current droughts.

The nutrition situation across the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones in Bakool and Bay regions remains likely ***Very Critical***, since the *Gu* season, six months ago. This is attributed to poor access to food, and high morbidity levels in the area. The underlying factors associated with the worrying nutrition situation are: deteriorated food security due to poor *Deyr* 2010 rain performance resulting in crop failure and weakened livestock body condition; increased levels of endemic/seasonal diseases especially, whooping cough, intestinal parasites and diarrhoea; reduced humanitarian interventions (water, health and nutrition-MCH and outreach services, SFP, OTP and SC) due to political instability and civil insecurity, and limited opportunities to access income. Poor knowledge, attitudes and practices on infant and young child feeding practices are also a risk factor. Nevertheless, there is limited but ongoing social support and health and nutrition humanitarian services in selected sites (Huddur, Dinsor, Rabdure and Wajid districts) which have mitigated the situation to a certain extent.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital:

Field reports indicate that *Deyr* 2010 precipitation in terms of amount, intensity and distribution was poor in both regions, which is also confirmed by satellite imagery (*see Climate Sector*). In general, Bay and Bakool regions received below normal rains (10–30% of near normal rains) while just pockets of the two regions received near normal rainfall (60-90% of Long Term Mean). The rain failure resulted in a considerable decline in crop production in both regions. In Bakool, *Deyr* cereal production of 200MT is only 10 percent of PWA while in Bay region the cereal production estimates (2,700MT) are about 8 percent of PWA. Livestock in-migration (from within the region as well as the neighbouring regions) to the pockets of Bay (Mowlimaad, Berdale in the North and Manas area

in the south) with normal pasture and browse conditions, added pressure to the limited resources. Collection of bush products, tree cutting for charcoal and limestone production by poor households and lower part of middle households are on the increasing trend due to the stress attributed to *Deyr* poor rainfall performance. The excessive cutting of indigenous trees will have negative effect on the environment.

Poor goat body condition browsing dry shrubs. Geliyo, Wajid, Bakool, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

Physical Capital:

The overall public infrastructure conditions, including roads and transport of the two regions are poor and continue to deteriorate as a result of over a decade of no infrastructure rehabilitation services due to the absence of effective central government as well as functional regional authorities. The poor condition of roads increases prices of both local and imported food commodities and restrict trade movements, particularly during wet seasons. Water catchments in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods are silted, which is one of the main factors contributing to water shortages. Similarly, shallow wells need rehabilitation, mainly in the pastoral livelihood of Bakool where these are the primary water sources.

Social Capital:

Food/cash gifts and *zakat*, which normally play an important role in supporting poor households, have reduced in Bay and Bakool following *Deyr* crop failure, and below normal livestock production. As a result, middle and better-off households are not able to donate milk gifts as well as lactating animals to the poor. Due to the stress caused by the drought, the number of people seeking *zakat* is on the increase, while the amount of social support given to the poor households is limited.

Human Capital:

In the rural livelihoods of Bay and Bakool access to formal education is very limited while there are a few privately owned schools in the urban settings; however, Koranic schools are available in all livelihoods. No health facilities in the rural areas and these are limited in main towns. The rapid MUAC assessment conducted among Bay agro-pastoralists indicates a sustained likely Very Critical nutrition situation. A proportion of 18.4 percent of the children assessed recorded MUAC measurements of < 12.5 cm or oedema and 4.4 percent with MUAC measurement of < 11.5 cm or oedema. This indicates a likely Very Critical nutrition situation with no change since Gu 2010 analysis. The nutrition situation of the Bakool agro-pastoral population indicates a sustained likely Very Critical nutrition situation with a rapid MUAC assessment conducted in December 2010 reporting 16.7 percent of the assessed children with MUAC measurements of < 12.5cm or oedema and 3.6 percent with MUAC measurements of < 11.5cm or oedema. Similarly, assessments among Bakool pastoral population reports a proportion of 23.5 percent of the assessed children as having MUAC measurements of < 12.5[1]cm or oedema, and 3.4 percent with MUAC of < 11.5[2]cm, therefore, indicating a sustained Very Critical nutrition since Gu 2010.

Financial Capital:

Cereal stocks and livestock (camel, cattle and shoats) are the main financial assets of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions. Due to the negative effects of poor *Deyr* rainfall, crop and livestock production was low in all livelihoods and, consequently, income from these sources has drastically reduced. In Bakool, *Deyr* cereal production is estimated at 200MT, which is 10 percent and 7 percent of PWA and 5-year average (2005-2009), respectively, and is the second lowest *Deyr* production since 1995 (Figure 35). In Bay region, current production is estimated at around 2700MT, which is about 8 percent and 7 percent of PWA and last 5-year average, respectively, and it is the lowest *Deyr* production since 1995 (Figure 36). Poor agropastoralists who mainly depend on crop sales for income, have limited carryover stocks from previous seasons. However, middle and better off agropastoralists in Bay region have more stocks from previous seasons for consumption as well as for sale.

Conversely, in agropastoral livelihoods of Bakool region, where production has also failed, poor and middle households have no cereal stocks, while stock availability is minimal among the better-off households. Despite the medium calving/kidding for camel and sheep/goat in *Deyr*, livestock herd sizes maintained the same level, since *Gu* 2010, apart from sheep/goat, which have declined due to high offtake to cope with the high cereal prices. However, livestock herd sizes of all species are below baseline levels as a result of the previous and current seasons of droughts and

1 Acute malnutrition defined as MUAC<12.5 cm or oedema
2 Acute malnutrition defined as MUAC<11.5 cm or oedema

are expected to decrease further during the harsh *Jilaal* season due to anticipated high livestock offtake to cover the increasing cost of local cereals and non-food items. According to FSNAU pastoral herd dynamics analysis, sheep/goat herd sizes reduced from their June 2010 level by 12 percent and currently is estimated at 65 percent of baseline levels in Bakool Southern Inland Pastoral, while camel and cattle have increased marginally (4% and 1%) to 75 percent of baseline levels, respectively, and 38 percent for cattle (Dec. '10).

The respective projections of herd size for camel, cattle and sheep/goats by June 2011 are as follows: 80, 33 and 60 percents of baseline levels, indicating decline for sheep/goat and cattle and increase for camel. Bakool Agropastoral livelihood has almost a similar trend for livestock herd sizes.In Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential, cattle herd size for the poor households increased marginally by 2 percent and stands at 40 percent of the baseline levels but sheep and goats decreased by 13 percent (77% of baseline levels). It is projected that cattle and sheep/goats herd size will further decrease to 35 percent and 71 percent of baseline by June 2011. The herd dynamics analysis shows a similar trend for Bay Agropastoral High Potential (see Appendix 5.10.3).

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

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

Food Sources:

Own Production: Food access from own crop production is deteriorating for agropastoralists in both regions due to crop failure as a result of *Deyr* 2010 rainfall failure (Bakool a 10% PWA; Bay 8% PWA). Poor agropastoralists who mainly depend on crop production as a food source, have inadequate carryover stocks from previous seasons. However, middle and better-off agropastoralists with carryover stocks from previous seasons can benefit from

Figure 35: *Deyr* Cereal Production Trends in Bakool (1995-2010)

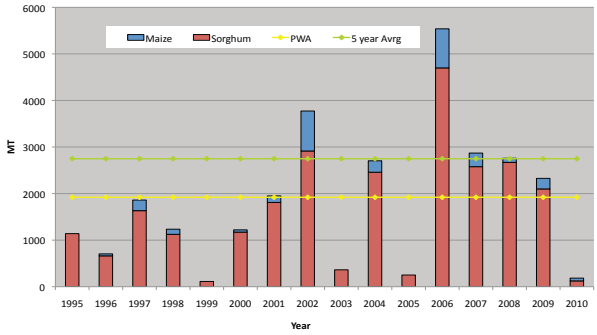
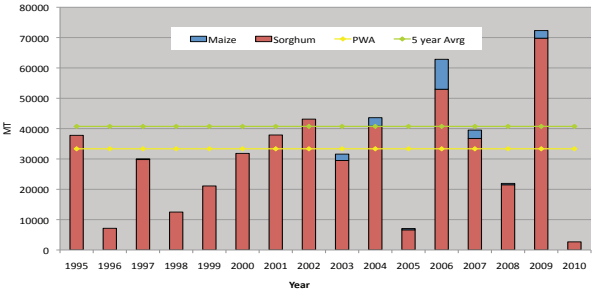


Figure 36: *Deyr* Cereal Production Trends in Bay (1995 – 2010)



crop sales. Similarly, in Bakool Agropastoral livelihood, poor and middle households have no stocks while this is limitted among the better-off households. Due to poor pasture, browse and water conditions, livestock production and reproduction are highly affected, restraining pastoral households' access to food. Despite medium calving/kidding of all livestock species, the availability of milk in the markets and consumption at the household level are below average in both regions due to poor pasture, browse and water availability.

Market Purchase: Market prices continue to be unfavorable for pastoralists and agropastoralists in Bay and Bakool regions. There is a significant sorghum price increase since September 2010, which has resulted in considerably reduced ToT between local quality goat and sorghum as well as between daily labour wage rate and sorghum. In December 2010, sorghum price was higher in Hudur (78%) and Baidoa (68%) than in December 2009 (Figures 37 and 38).

The sharp increase of the price is attributed to *Deyr* crop failure, retention of local cereal stocks by middle and better-off households, high demand of cereals from neighbouring regions as well as northern regions and Kenya (Dadaab refugee camps). In January 2011, sorghum price almost maintained the same in Hudur and Baidoa when compared to the earlier month of December 2010, due to sustained cross-border maize inflow from Ethiopia, which stabilized the sorghum price trend. However, sorghum price is anticipated to increase further as the stocks decrease among upper-middle and better-off. Import commodities (wheat flour, sugar and

vegetable oil) exhibited slight to moderate annual increases in December 2010 in both regions, in-line with increases in international market prices (see Market Sector). The upward trend in prices of vegetable oil continued through January 2011, while the prices of the other import commodities remained relatively stable or declined insignificantly.

In Huddur, ToT goat local quality/red sorghum decreased in

Figure 37: Trends of Red Sorghum Prices, Bakool

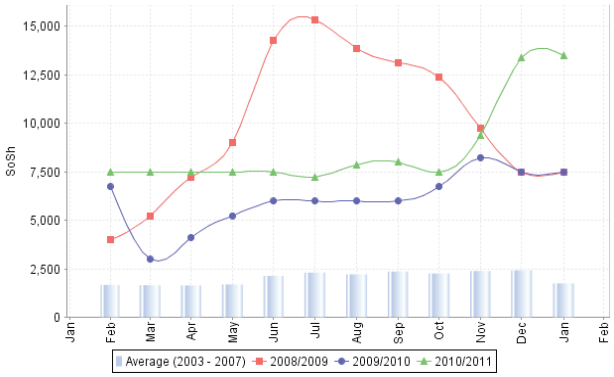
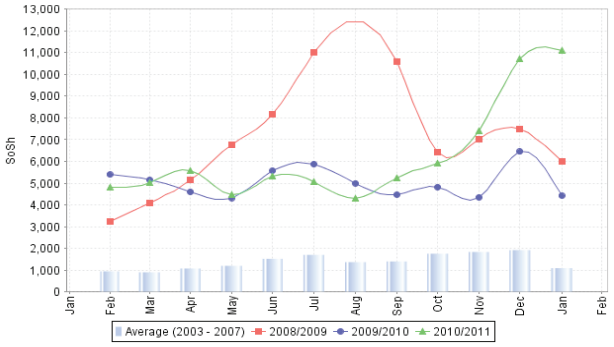


Figure 38: Trends of Red Sorghum Prices, Bay



December 2010 by 56 percent when compared to December 2009 (from 79kgs/goat to 35kgs), due to declined goat local quality price (22%) and increased sorghum price (78%) (Figure 40). In the same period, the ToT has also declined by 50 percent in Baidoa market (from 118kgs/goat to 59kgs) (Figure 39). In January 2011, the ToT has decreased only slightly (3%) in Hudur, due to constant sorghum price attributed to cross-border maize inflow from Ethiopia, which stabilized the sorghum price, and slight decrease in local goat quality price (2%). Conversely, the ToT has somewhat increased (3%) in Baidoa due to insignificant increase of goat local quality goat price (7%) when compared to the preceding month of December 2010.

It is projected that the ToT will further decrease due to deterioration of the livestock body conditions and consequent drop in the value of livestock. In Baidoa market, ToT daily labour wage rate to red sorghum was also 40 percent lower (from 10kgs to 6kgs) when compared to December 2009 and decreased further in January 2011. Similarly, in Hudur market, the ToT was 40 percent lower (from 5 Kg/daily wage rate to 3 Kg) than in December 2009.

Income Sources:

Poor crop production and decreased livestock prices have strained income options for agropastoral and pastoral households in Bay and Bakool regions from crop, livestock and livestock product sales as well as agricultural labour activities. Agricultural labour opportunities were below average in both regions, with sustained labour wage rates. For example, in Baidoa market, daily labour wage rates maintained the same levels as a year ago of SoSh 67,500. Hudur market also showed the same trend with daily labour wage rates sustaining the same (SoSh 40,000) levels as a year ago (Dec. '09).

In January this year daily labour wage rates decreased by 11 percent in Baidoa while they have reduced by 6 percent in Hudur, due to high labour competition as a result of the increased labour migration from rural areas to the towns. Income from livestock sales is low due to sharp decrease of livestock prices attributed to low demand, deterioration of body condition and oversupply of *zakat* livestock into the markets of the two regions. Income from milk is also below normal due to low milk yield attributed to poor pasture, browse and water conditions. Similarly, income from honey production sales is below average at higher prices than usual due to low supply caused by poor vegetation cover ,as confirmed by satellite imagery.

Figure 39: Terms of Trade Labour Rate to Red Sorghum 1kg, Baidoa

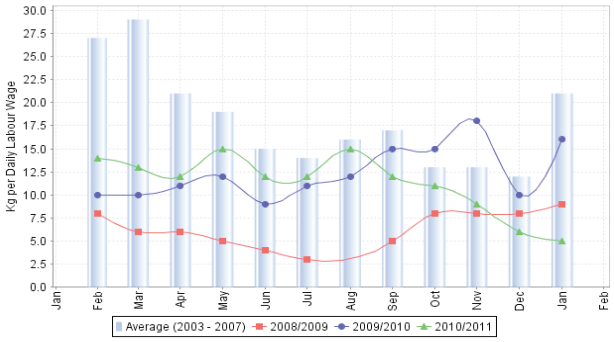
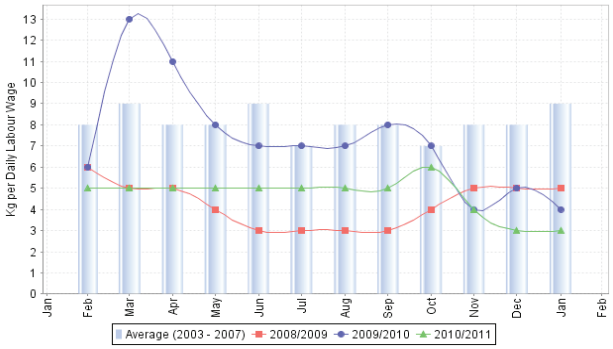


Figure 40: Terms of Trade Labour Rate to Red Sorghum 1kg, Hudur



Coping Strategies:

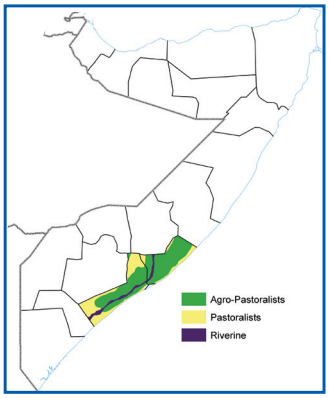
Poor agropastoral and pastoral households have diverse coping mechanisms in both regions. In Bay and Bakool regions, due to crop failure, many poor households have embarked on collection of bush products for sale, which will lead to further degradation of the environment. Collection and sale of bush products such as building materials, firewood, cutting trees for charcoal and limestone production by poor and lower-middle households are on increasing trend. However, due to a large supply of bush products in the markets, demand for such products, and subsequently income from sales have decreased. Increased livestock sales, reduction of the number and/or portion of meals, seeking loans and labour migration to main towns as well as charcoal production are the alternative coping mechanisms employed by the poor.

Construction poles. kawo, Wajid, Bakool, FSNAU, Dec. 2010.

4.2.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

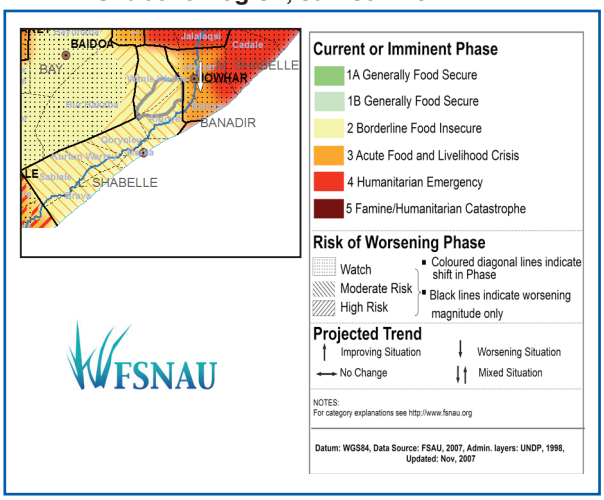
Overview

Shabelle and Cowpea Belt Livelihood Systems



The food security situation has deteriorated in the rural areas of the Shabelle regions this season as a result of poor *Deyr* rain performance. In **Middle Shabelle**, the total number of people in crisis are estimated at 85,000 of which 15,000 are in **HE** (5,000 from central Agropastoral and 10,000 from Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral), with an early warning level of **Watch**. The remaining 70,000 people are identified in **AFLC** (5,000 Central Agropastoral, 12,000 Coastal *Deeh*, 11,000 riverine and 42,000 Southern Agropastoral) with an early warning level of **Watch** for Coastal *Deeh* and **Moderate Risk** to **HE** for other livelihoods. Most livelihoods in **Lower Shabelle** are in **BFI** with an early warning level of **Moderate Risk to AFLC** except for Southern Agropastoral (Wanlaweyn district), which is in **High Risk** to **AFLC**. Similarly, the food security situation in the urban livelihood of both regions has indicated a deterioration since last *Gu* 2010. The total number of urban people in crisis in both regions is currently estimated at 90,000 people, with 35,000 in **AFLC** and 55,000 in **HE**(Map 15, Table 22 , Table 23)

Map 15: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Shabelle Region, Jan-Jun 2011



Complete rainfall failure, which resulted in poor crop production (46% and 23% of PWA in Middle and Lower Shabelle, respectively), and increased cereal prices are the primary reasons for the deteriorating trend in the Shabelle regions. However, the mitigating factors include: cash crop production, availability of cereal stocks in the regions, job opportunities from agricultural activities for the poor and lower middle households. Additionally, more primary and secondary canals as well as roads in the Lower Shabelle were rehabilitated, providing more income earning options. *Deyr* cash crop production (sesame, vegetables such as cucumbers, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, peppers, etc., fruits, cowpeas, banana, fodder) from both regions is estimated at 7,700MT (3,800MT from Middle Shabelle and 3,900MT from Lower Shabelle). The cereal stocks (maize) in the Shabelle riverine areas as of January 2011 are estimated, to be sufficient enough (up to 12 months) for middle and better-off households *(see Agriculture Sector),* due to the bumper *Gu* 2010 maize

Table 22: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), January -June 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Adan Yabaal	55,717	7,000	7,000	25
Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	22,000	5,000	26
Cadale	35,920	5,000	5,000	28
Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	36,000	0	16
Rural Sub-total	**419,070**	**70,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Urban	95,831	22,000	0	23
Regional Total	**514,901**	**92,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	0
Baraawe	42,239	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	0
Marka	129,039	0	0	0
Qoryooley	111,364	0	0	0
Sablaale	35,044	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	133,627	9,000	0	7
Rural Sub-total	**677,937**	**9,000**	**0**	**1**
Urban	172,714	17,000	53,000	41
Regional Total	**850,651**	**26,000**	**53,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**118,000**	**70,000**	**14**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 23: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	5,000	5,000	27
Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	12,000	12,000	26
Shabelle riverine	53,657	11,000	0	21
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	42,000	0	26
Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0
Sub-total	**419,070**	**70,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Urban	95,831	22,000	0	23
Regional Total	**514,901**	**92,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	9,000	0	8
Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**9,000**	**0**	**1**
Urban	172,714	17,000	53,000	41
Regional Total	**850,651**	**26,000**	**53,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**118,000**	**70,000**	**14**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

harvest. However, sorghum carryover stocks are minimal in agropastoral areas due to a complete *Deyr* sorghum failure and high expenses for water and fodder sales.

Due to an increased demand from the neighbouring livelihoods and reduced production, maize prices in the riverine livelihood increased by 57 percent from December 2009 to December 2010. The high increase in cereal prices and a slight decrease in daily labour wages due to high competition for labour, led to a significant decline in ToT between daily labour to cereal and goat to cereal in both regions. ToT labour to maize decreased by 40 percent (from 10Kg to 6Kg/daily labour rate) in riverine livelihood in December 2010 from a year ago (Dec. '09). Meanwhile, ToT goat/sorghum has also decreased by 48 percent (from 141 to 73Kg/goat). The decline is attributed to low livestock prices due to poor body condition of animals affected by a long dry spell in the *Deyr* season.

The nutrition situation in the agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle regions has deteriorated to likely ***Critical*** phase from *Alert* (in Middle Shabelle) and likely *Serious* (Lower Shabelle) phases in the *Gu* 2010. Limited access both to cereal and livestock products following persistent crop failure and *Deyr* drought conditions, reported outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria, measles and whooping cough, amidst limited access to health care services, are the key driving factors. The situation is aggravated by civil insecurity resulting in trade disruptions, displacements and limited humanitarian space for interventions. Nevertheless, there are limited but ongoing selective feeding programs, social support and income from sale of fodder and some labour opportunities among the riverine, which may have mitigated the nutrition situation.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

No rainfall was received during the *Deyr* 2010 season. The hot and dry weather negatively affected all species of livestock. Satellite imagery indicates 0-20 percent in all parts of the regions. Water and pasture condition in the rural areas of the two regions are very poor. Average water prices in the rural areas of the two regions in December 2010 was 2,750 SoSh/20 litre for Middle Shabelle and 2,571 for Lower Shabelle SoSh/20 litre, which is 83 percent and 62 percent higher than the same month of 2009, respectively. In the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, poor and lower middle households have increased self-employment activities such as collection of firewood and building materials and charcoal production as means of income, although a contributing factor to environmental degradation.

Physical Capital

In Middle Shabelle, irrigation networks have not been rehabilitated since the collapse of central government in 1991, including bridges and sluice gates. Weak river banks lead to frequent floods and silted river beds, reducing the carrying capacity of the river. Road conditions are also poor and impassable, especially in the rainy season, making commodity flow difficult. However, some primary and secondary canals and pockets of main and feeder roads in some districts of Lower Shabelle (Kurtunwarey, Qoryoley and Merca) were rehabilitated by intervention agencies (MURDO/FAO, and local authorities). Additionally, market infrastructure in the same towns was also rehabilitated and is operational. The rehabilitated canals and feeder roads facilitated the access to irrigation systems and eased market accessibility. However, market accessibility for the rural

people is constrained by worsening road conditions (though some roads are rehabilitated) raising transportation costs thus, escalating commodity prices. Most of the barrages were not rehabilitated, except for two that were recently rehabilitated in Qorioley district by SWALIM/FAO, creating a serious constraint to the supply of irrigation water. Several primary canals have been rehabilitated, but some important canals still remain silted. Meanwhile, the spreading of alien trees is a long standing threat for the agricultural areas, feeder roads and urban dwellers in both regions.

The extended use of cell phones in both urban and rural areas of two regions and increased number of mini-buses have improved and eased transportation and communication between the rural areas and main towns.

Human Capital

In Middle Shabelle access to formal education in most rural areas of the region is limited. However, *Koranic* schools are available in most parts of the region. In addition, there are limited or no health facilities in most of the rural riverine, agropastoral and pastoral in Middle Shabelle. Similarly, most rural areas of the Lower Shabelle region are lacking formal schools although *Koranic* schools are widely available. However, Merka, Qorioley and Kurtunwarey districts have operational formal schools, which are supported by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Water for Life (WFL) and CONCERN in Lower Shabelle. Health services and access to safe or clean water for human consumption are the most affected basic services particularly in the agropastoral areas of Shabelle regions. Only main towns have hospitals although limited in terms of capacity to fulfill the required health services for the people in both regions due to limited professional health practitioners, drugs and lack of incentive for health staff running the hospitals, etc.

There is no conclusive nutrition phase classification as comprehensive assessment was not possible and the rapid MUAC assessment was poorly tallied. Nevertheless, integrated analysis shows the nutrition situation has likely deteriorated from the *Alert* (GAM rates 5 - <10%) in Gu 2010 to likely ***Critical*** (GAM rates>15%) phase in both agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of Middle Shabelle. Integrated analysis of the rapid MUAC assessments conducted in 10 villages in the agropastoral livelihood and in 10 villages in the riverine livelihood zone, both indicated MUAC<12.5 cm/ oedema rates > 10 percent. Health Information System (HIS) data for the period July-December 2010 also indicated high (>20%) and increasing trends in the agro-pastoral catchment areas, and high (>15%) but stable trends in the riverine areas.

In **Lower Shabelle** region, there is also no conclusive phase classification due to insufficient data. The rapid MUAC assessments conducted in the agro-pastoral (10 villages) and riverine (10 villages) livelihood zones, both indicated MUAC<12.5 cm/ oedema rates > 10 percent, and together with HIS data for the period July-December 2010 indicating high (>20%) and increasing trends in the agro-pastoral catchment areas, and high (>15%) but stable trends in the riverine areas.

Social Capital

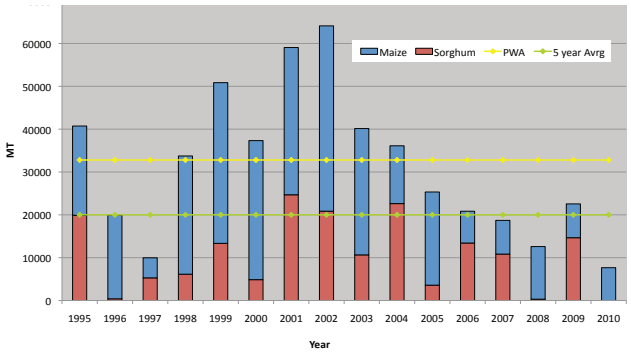
Social support among riverine livelihoods of Middle Shabelle has deteriorated due to below normal crop production 5,300MT (51% of Deyr '09/'10, 46% of PWA and 70% of 5-year average), while Southern Agropastoral livelihood has significantly deteriorated as a result of complete crop failure, decreased livestock herd size and worsening livestock body condition, which resulted in fewer saleable animals. Therefore, poor households received limited *zakat* from better-off and middle wealth groups. However, poor households in Central Agropastoral of Middle Shabelle receive assistance from relatives and friends. In Lower Shabelle, social support in terms of crop *zakat* is also limited due to below average cereal production in the riverine and complete crop failure in agropastoral (7,700MT, 34% of Deyr '09/10, 23% of PWA; 38% of the 5-year average). Resource sharing system and communal asset protection, including canals for irrigation and collaboration for flood protection and river embankments, are very common within this livelihood.

Financial Capital

The main financial assets are cereal stocks, livestock, remittances and loans in the pastoral and agropastoral areas of both regions. Livestock body conditions are below average. Herd sizes have decreased in *Deyr* 2010/2011 due to poor seasonal effects, leading to high off-take, massive livestock in-migration depleting the already limited riverine resources (See Appendix 5.10.3). This is expected to decrease further following culling of young calves/kids to save the mother in the coming two dry months.

In **Middle Shabelle,** cereal stocks of poor household levels are low (68% PWA) due to below average *Deyr* 2010/11 cereal production (5,300MT of maize, 3,000MT of rice, 630MT of sesame and 200MT of cowpea) (Figure 41). However, most middle and better-off households of the riverine livelihoods have maize carryover stocks enough for several months following the good *Gu* 2010 (108% of maize PWA). The current seasonal sorghum production completely failed in the region leading depletion of sorghum stocks for the poor households. Nonetheless, better-off and upper middle households in agropastoral have some sorghum stocks following the *Gu* 2010 sorghum production (220% of sorghum PWA). In **Lower Shabelle**, most households of riverine (middle and better-off) have access to own cereal stocks from previous *Gu* 2010 (56,600MT) and current production (7,700MT)(Figure 42). Unskilled labour is available at normal daily wage rates as well as income from crop sales (7,700MT cereal, 3,250MT sesame and 600MT

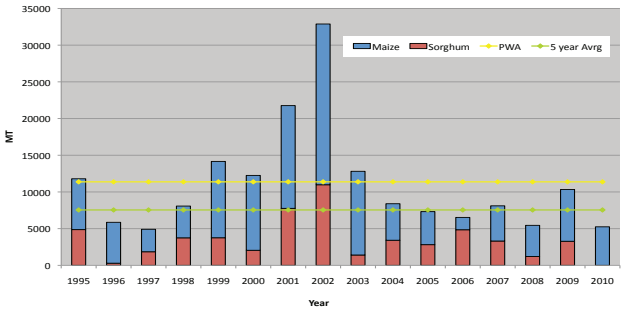
Figure 41: Middle Shabelle *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



of cowpea). Moreover, households have access to short and medium-term credits and loans either from the client shops, better-off households or cereal traders in the form of advance cash. Grain traders provide cash in advance during the land preparation, hunger-period for the purpose of buying grains from them after the harvest period. Remittance levels are very low, but migration to other regions (Puntland and Somaliland) has increased. Livestock prices have also continued to decline across regional reference markets of both regions affecting households' purchasing power.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Figure 42: Lower Shabelle *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



Middle and Lower Shabelle regions are composed of four livelihoods (riverine, agropastoral, pastoral and urban). The riverine and agropastoral are the two dominant livelihoods. The poor wealth groups of both livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production for their total annual calorific intake (65-80%), which is supplemented with food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production (up to 15%). Poor agropastoralists earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (gathering and sale of bush products), while about the rest is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Poor riverine wealth groups earn over half of their annual income from crop sales, while seasonal casual labour is their second source of income. In **Lower Shabelle**, food and livelihood security indicated deterioration due to below average maize production in the riverine areas and complete failure of sorghum and rain-fed maize production in the rain-fed areas of the region. Furthermore, the prolonged drought has negatively affected livestock production and reproduction. Consequently, household access to food and income sources has significantly declined. In **Middle Shabelle**, access to food has also declined in all livelihoods as a result of low crop production, declined livestock productivity and labour opportunities. The pastoralists' food source in this season mainly includes market purchases.

Food Sources

Own Production: in **Middle Shabelle**, most riverine livelihoods heavily rely on their own cereal production for food and income. However, current maize production estimated at 5,300MT, is the second lowest level over the last 15 *Deyr* seasons. However, cereal stocks within the region are available for a period of nine months, mainly among for the better-off and middle households, owing to bumper harvest in *Gu* 2010; the stocks were partly replenished from the limited *Deyr* production. The cash crop production (rice, sesame and cowpea) was also below normal in the riverine as most farmers could not afford pump irrigation, while the river levels were low due to poor rains in the highlands of Ethiopia and lower catchments of Somalia. The stocks from bumper harvest received by agropastoral livelihoods during *Gu* 2010 are also estimated to last for several months. Milk production for all species is below average due to below average calving and kidding rates.

In **Lower Shabelle**, the riverine livelihood received below average *Deyr* cereal production (7,700MT) and cereal stocks from last *Gu* 2010 production are available up to 15 months from January 2011. Milk production for all species is below average, due to low calving and kidding rates, hence household milk consumption is low. Agropastoral livelihoods experienced crop failure this *Deyr* season and will depend on market purchases through income earned from agricultural labour, livestock and bush product sales. However, stocks obtained by the agropastoral livelihoods during *Gu* 2010 is estimated to last up to the end of April 2011.

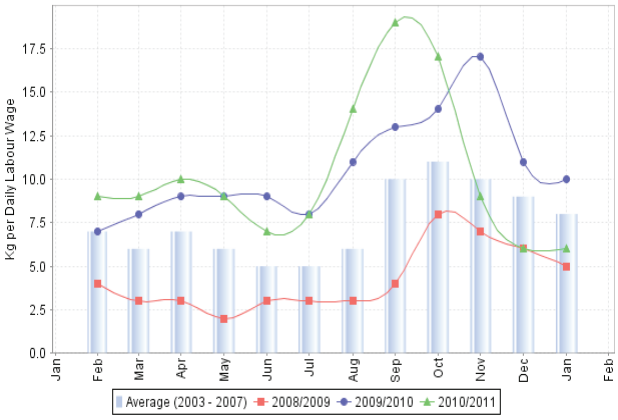
Market Purchase: in **Lower Shabelle**, the locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) and imported food are available in all markets. The local cereals are mainly coming from the *Deyr* and the last *Gu* 2010 productions from different districts of the region (Kurtunwarey, Qoryoley, Merca, Afgoye, Wanlaweyn). Maize prices showed an increasing trend from September 2010 and by December 2010 they were 55 percent higher than the same month of the previous year. In the maize producing districts of Lower Shabelle, Qorioley (69%) districts which is the main maize basket of the region, recorded the highest maize price followed by Afgoye (56%) and Merka (42%) when compared to a year ago (Dec. '09). The high increase in cereal price, is attributed to low production as well as high demand from local traders and

Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) who are purchasing maize for seed distribution for the coming *Gu* planting season. In January 2011, the increases in average price of maize and sorghum were equivalent to 23 percent and 52 percent, respectively, compared to the same month previous year.

Sorghum prices in Wanleweyn were 69 percent higher than a year ago (Dec. '09) due to a complete *Deyr* crop failure in Wanleweyn district which is (the main sorghum producing district of Lower Shabelle region). Despite the increased demand from neighbouring regions which are experiencing a shortage in cereal supply due to *Deyr* harvest failure, the volume of cereal outflow from Lower Shabelle region is expected to be minimal because of below average production of the region. Most likely, producers will retain their stocks for their own use due to widespread drought in the southern Somalia. In December 2010, the prices of all imported commodities, including rice, sugar and cooking oil exhibited annual increases as follows: rice 3%, sugar 23%, vegetable oil 14%. The increase follows a global price trend, particularly for sugar and vegetable oil.

ToT between daily labour wage to maize indicated a downward trend from September 2010, as a result of the cereal price increase. By December 2010, the ToT was 45 percent lower compared to the same month of the previous year (Figure 43). In absolute terms, ToT daily labour rate/ maize is equivalent to 6 Kg/daily wage rate in December 2010 from 11 Kg/daily wage rate in December 2009. In January 2011, the ToT is likely to continue declining trend because of increasing cereal prices. ToT between local goat to maize has also declined since the last *Gu* season and in December 2010 was equivalent to 109 Kg/head (154 Kg/ head in last *Gu* 2010) in main riverine markets, which is 29% lower; ToT between goat and sorghum was 71 Kg/head (144 Kg in last *Gu* 2010) in Wanlaweyn agropastoral, indicating 51 percent decline from December 2009. In January 2011, the ToT indicate a further decline.

Figure 43: Lower Shabelle, Terms of Trade, Daily Labour to White Maize

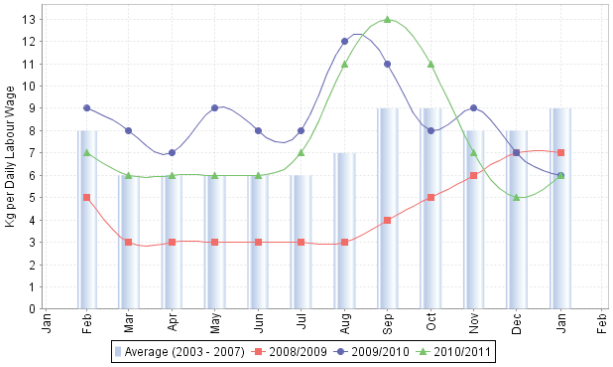


In **Middle Shabelle**, below average production of cereals had a negative impact on the overall cereal supply on the markets. Available maize in the Jowhar market was mainly from traders who bought stocks from the *Gu* 2010 and *Deyr* 2010 harvest. About 60 percent of the available maize stocks came from Middle Shabelle and 40 percent was from Lower Shabelle via Mogadishu, whilst, the available sorghum was completely from southern agropastoral of Middle Shabelle. Conversely, 90 percent of the maize available in Balad market came from Lower Shabelle, particularly Qorioley and Janale of Merca district via Mogadishu and parts of Afgoye bordering Balad. Only 10 percent actually was of maize from Balad riverine. Similarly, sorghum available in the market was mostly came from Bay region (80%) via Mogadishu and some from Balad area (20%).

Local rice sold in the markets in most riverine areas of Middle Shabelle comes from the *Gu* 2010 stocks and current *Deyr* 2010/2011 production. However, most of poor riverine households are currently depending on food market purchases due to depletion of stocks following the poor crop production in the *Deyr* season. The average maize prices in the region stood at 13,025 SoSh/kg in December 2010, indicating an increase of 63 percent from December 2009. In January 2011, the monthly increase of average maize price was 16 percent higher than the same month last year. The maize price increase is attributed to a shortage of supply in the markets, as a result of low production in this season and high demand from neighbouring regions such as Hiran and central regions. Similarly, sorghum prices showed an increasing trend in September-December 2010 in the agropastoral markets, increasing further in January 2011 (14,425 SoSh/Kg) by up to 55 percent compared to the same month last year. It is projected that sorghum price will increase in the coming months because of reduced availability in the local markets, as already observed from January 2011 price trends.

Imported food commodity prices such as sugar, wheat flour and vegetable oil showed an increasing trend compared with December 2009. Sugar (23%), wheat flour (24%) and vegetable oil (14%) price increases are attributed to the increasing trend in global prices and reduced number of vessels entering Somali waters because of the on-going piracy activities along the coast of Somalia. Assessment of cereal price increases and livestock price decreases, ToT between labour and cereals (maize) and goat to cereal showed a decreasing trend during the *Deyr* 2010 season. The ToT labour/maize was 29 percent lower compared to December 2009 level (Figure 44). ToT for daily labour to cereal is 6 Kg/daily wage, while ToT (goat to maize) decreased by 56 percent since December 2009 due to increase in maize price. One local goat fetched 64 Kg of maize versus 147 Kg/head same month (Dec. '09) of the previous year. In January 2011, the ToT labour/maize and goat/maize showed further decreases.

Figure 44: Middle Shabelle (Jowhar), Terms of trade, Daily Labour to White Maize



Income Sources

In **Lower Shabelle**, income from sales of maize (7,700MT) and cash crop (3,250MT sesame and 600MT of cowpea and vegetables), agricultural labour (rehabilitation of irrigation canals as cash for work, cash crop activities, etc.), fodder sales (crop and grass) and other self-employment opportunities (collection of bush products in terms of charcoal, building materials and firewood) are the main income sources for the most riverine wealth groups. Meanwhile, income in agropastoral livelihoods is derived from livestock sale, livestock product sale, labour migration to riverine and self-employment. Daily labour rate decreased by 6 percent, from a year ago. In January 2011, the wage rates showed a small monthly decline (3%), while they were 11 percent lower than in the same month last year, December 2009. This reduction of daily labour wage rates is resulting from fewer agricultural activities following the poor *Deyr* rainfall performance worsened by a sudden decline of river level at the crucial period for irrigation and crop planting.

In **Middle Shabelle**, income is derived from maize crop sales (5,250MT of maize) and cash crop sales (3,000MT of rice, 650MT of sesame and 200MT of cowpea) from *Deyr* 2010 harvest, agricultural labour (mainly cash crop activities), sale of maize and grass fodder, collection of bush products (firewood, building materials and charcoal) for the poor riverine and agropastoral households. In December 2010, labour wage rates were 22 percent higher than December 2009 and January 2011 showed an increase of 17 percent compared with January 2010 due to threshing and collection *Deyr* 2010 production.

Coping strategies

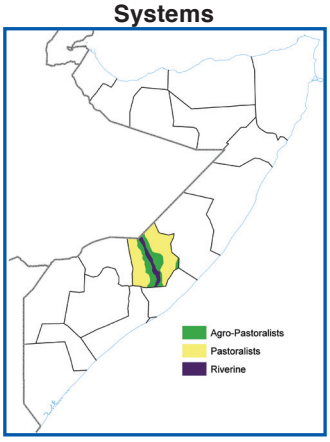
Almost all wealth groups, particularly in the agropastoral areas of **Middle Shabelle,** employed distress coping strategies. The poor and parts of middle households resorted to collection and sales of firewood, construction materials, which fetched lower wages due to oversupply in the market. Livestock prices decreased due to poor body condition leading to high livestock sales in order to meet food needs. Some poor households also mentioned reducing the number of meals and the meal portions and resorting to consumption of cheaper food stuff such as the low quality sorghum in the markets. Labour migration to the riverine areas also increased during the season.

In **Lower Shabelle**, most poor households employed insurance and reversible distress coping options to meet their daily food needs. The region has developed infrastructure that allows for big plantations, providing poor households with employment opportunities. At least two family members engage in agricultural labour and other self-employment. Stocking of harvested grains for future consumption, purchasing cereals, when the prices are low, are among the newly adopted coping options amongst the riverine communities. Very poor households seek *zakat* and other gifts from relatives, neighbours and friends. Additionally, the poor are also obtaining short term credits from the shopkeepers and the better off. Wild food consumption is also a common coping option.

4.2.5 HIRAN REGION

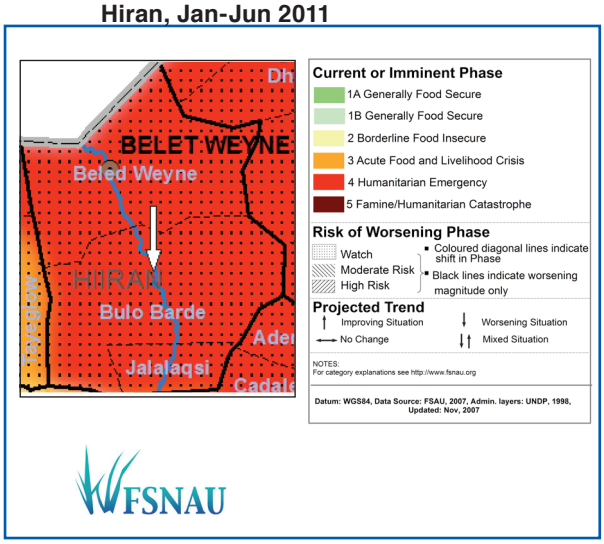
Overview

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The food security situation continues to deteriorate in Hiran region, where all livelihoods are identified in **HE** with an early warning level of **Watch**. The post *Deyr* 2010/11 food security assessment results indicate that the number of rural people in crisis has increased by 8 percent since last *Gu* 2010. Estimated at 195,000 people, the total number of rural people in crises represents 75 percent of the region's rural population. Approximately, 67 percent of these people are in **HE** and the rest are in **AFLC**. The agropastoral livelihood is worst affected with 125,000 people in crisis, followed by 30,000 in the riverine and Southern Inland Pastoral each. The situation has also deteriorated in the urban areas, where currently 35,000 people are identified in crisis, of which 30,000 are in **HE** and 5,000 are in **AFLC** (Map 16, Table 24 , Table 25).

Map 16: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Hiran, Jan-Jun 2011



The deteriorating situation is primarily attributable to another season of poor rainfall in *Deyr* which resulted in cereal crop failure and considerable deterioration of pasture and browse conditions as well as acute water shortages. Subsequently, livestock body conditions deteriorated, resulting in a decreased number of marketable animals, low kidding and calving rates, increased livestock out-migration and extremely low milk supply. Herd sizes of livestock owned by poor households have significantly reduced over the consecutive seasons of droughts. The reduced supply of domestic cereals, following harvest failure in the producing regions in the south, led to significant increase in cereal prices in the region, which in combination with poor income earning options and accumulated debts continues to curtail abilities of both urban and rural households to buy food. The ToT between labour and cereal as well as a local quality goat to cereal has drastically declined compared to December 2009, by 36 percent (from 11Kg/daily labour to 7Kg/daily labour) and 51 percent (from 95Kg/goat to 47Kg/goat), respectively. Levels of social support such as *zakat* are also reduced as a result of crop failure and reduced livestock herd size. Widespread civil insecurity and an increasing number of IDPs, mainly from Beletweyne town, have significantly affected rural communities in Hiran region through increased competition for labour and social support, etc.

The nutrition situation remains likely ***Very Critical*** phase since the *Gu* 2010. Increasing numbers of IDPs in the region, very limited humanitarian space, deteriorating food security, outbreaks of diarrhea and whooping cough reported in the region, limited access to health centers and medical supplies in the area are the aggravating factors. Nevertheless, there is limited access to milk, selective feeding programs, social support, and income from the sale of fodder and some labour opportunities, which mitigate the situation to some extent.

Table 24: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Hiraan				
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	135,580	30,000	69,000	73
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	23,000	45,000	77
Jalalaqsi	36,445	10,000	15,000	69
Rural Sub-total	**260,698**	**63,000**	**129,000**	**74**
Urban	69,113	5,000	28,000	48
Regional Total	**329,811**	**68,000**	**157,000**	**68**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 25: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE a % of Rural population
Hiraan				
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	4,000	3,000	27
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	38,000	85,000	90
Hiran riverine	32,633	4,000	25,000	89
Southern Inland Past	61,511	17,000	12,000	47
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	
Sub-total	**260,698**	**63,000**	**129,000**	**74**
Urban	69,113	5,000	28,000	48
Regional Total	**329,811**	**68,000**	**157,000**	**68**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

The *Deyr* seasonal rainfall performance was extremely poor in all livelihoods of Hiran region, negatively affecting livestock and crop production as well as agricultural labour opportunities. Rural water catchments and *berkads* have dried up, water from shallow wells reduced due to declined ground water levels resulting from the drought. Therefore, water crisis and consequent high prices are the major concerns in some remote parts of Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral as most households depend on water purchases. Pasture and browse conditions remain very poor, deteriorating further with negative impact on livestock conditions.

Physical Capital

Roads and other public infrastructure are in poor condition and deteriorating further due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation, resulting in increased transportation costs. Recent river floods have damaged culverts, bridges, irrigation canals and fragile river embankments, which are in very poor condition in most parts of the region. Many communal rural water catchments in the main agropastoral villages are silted and lost the capacity to carry more water. Other water points like shallow wells are also in need of rehabilitation.

Social Capital

Social support within the communities of all livelihoods of the region has weakened tremendously in this *Deyr* 2010 season due to a complete failure of seasonal rainfall and insecurity, curtailing income from agricultural labor, crop/fodder and livestock/production sales. The presence of recent IDPs from Beletweyne and protracted IDPs from Mogadishu further decreased social support in the region, adding pressure on the host communities. IDPs do not have as much access to food, clean/safe water, while access to sanitation is very limited.

Human Capital

Basic social services, such as health and education are inadequate in rural areas due to the lack of qualified staff, limited supplies and lack of incentives for the staff. The current insecurity in Beletweyne area has limited access to formal education, particularly boys. For instance, in December 2010, school attendance for boys declined by 12 percent when compared to December 2009, while attendance of *Koranic* schools in Beletweyne town decreased in December 2010 by 10 percent for boys and 28 percent for girls due to population displacement and the current drought effects where some households cannot afford to pay the required fee owing to reduced income. There are limited or no health facilities in most rural areas, except for main villages and urban areas. Hospitals are available in Beletweyne and Buloburte but the quality of health service is poor.

The results of rapid nutrition assessments conducted in December 2010 reported a MUAC (<12.5cm/oedema) rate of 17.7 percent and a MUAC (<11.5cm/oedema) rate of 3.5 percent in Hiran Riverine livelihood. An outbreak of whooping cough was reported in the three districts in September-November 2010. In the Hiran Agropastoralist assessment, findings recorded a MUAC rate of 17.1 percent and a MUAC rate of 2.9 percent both indicating Very Critical Nutrition situation in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods. In the pastoral livelihood, the nutrition rapid assessment reported MUAC level of 14.7 percent and MUAC rate of 2.5 percent. The outbreak of whooping cough was also reported in Mahas and Mataban during September-November 2010 period.

Financial Capital

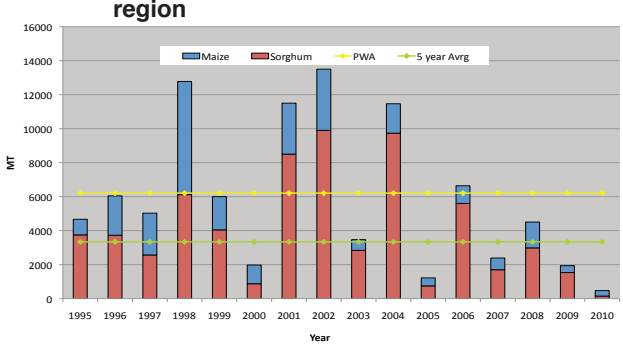
No crops were collected from agropastoral livelihood due to of a complete *Deyr* rainfall failure, while in riverine areas under pump irrigation better-off and upper-middle wealth groups were able to collect fodder. *Deyr* cereal production is 500MT, which is 8 percent of PWA and 14 percent of 5-year average (Figure 45). The poor and middle wealth groups in the riverine areas do not have any cereal stocks.

Livestock herds in pastoral and agropastoral areas showed a significant decrease due to high livestock death, particularly for cattle, sheep and goats in the agropastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral and very low calving/kidding and lambing rates for livestock species due to high abortion for cattle and shoats and increased culling of newly born camel calves

Poor cattle body conditions. agropastoral, Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

to save the lactating mother (see appendix 10.5.3). At the same time, deteriorated livestock body conditions due to poor pasture and browse as well as water availability led to reduced livestock prices. For example, in December 2010, the prices of local quality goat (612,500 SoSh/goat), camel (6,250,000SoSh/head) and cattle (1,250,000 SoSh) were 8 percent, 2 percent and 44 percent lower than in December 2009, respectively. Therefore, livestock assets are significantly reduced (camel herds - 45%, cattle herds - 33% and sheep/goats - 61% of the baseline levels projected by June'11) and income from crop and livestock sales have fallen drastically in the region. Hiran pastoralists' debt exposure increased by 53 percent (from $173 to 265) when compared to *Gu* 2010 levels.

Figure 45: Trends of *Deyr* Cereal Production in Hiran region



Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Hiran region is comprised of four livelihoods (riverine, agropastoral, pastoral and urban). The riverine and agropastoral livelihoods normally rely on own crop production and market purchase for their food requirements. Conversely, pastoralists mainly acquire food through market purchases, which they supplement with own livestock production to meet their food needs. Poor riverine and agropastoralists earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment. Poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock products sales.

Food Sources

Own production: drastic reduction in cereal production in the riverine and agropastoral areas considerably reduced access to own production for consumption in these livelihoods. The cereal crop production for the entire region was estimated at 500MT, of which 60 percent was maize (300MT) and 40 percent was sorghum (200MT). The total cereal production is only 24 percent of last *Deyr* 2009, 8 percent of PWA (1995 – 2009) and 14 percent of 5-year average (2005 – 2009). In terms of distribution of *Deyr* cereal production by districts, the total regional production came from Beletweyne 188MT (40%); 155MT (33%) from Bulo-Burte and 130MT from Jalalaqsi (27% of the total regional production). Jalalaqsi district has the lowest production compared to other districts due to chronic poverty that prevented many riverine households to practice crop production under pump irrigation. However, due to meager cereal production, poor and middle wealth groups do not have cereal stocks, and most of the households depend on food purchase.

Market purchase: cereal availability is declining in the main markets and market purchase has been constrained by high cereal prices and low income earnings from livestock and own crop production. Local cereal prices showed an increasing trend in the last three months of 2010, due to reduced cereal supply from Bay region and extremely low production in *Deyr* (8% of PWA). By December 2010 the total cereal prices were 50-80 percent higher than a year ago. The average price of 1kg white sorghum increased in Beletweyne market by 88 percent (from 8,000 SoSh /kg to 15,000). Red sorghum prices increased by 86 percent (from 7,000 SoSh/kg to 13,000). Maize prices increased by 50 percent (8,000 SoSh/Kg to 12,000). In January 2011, sorghum price slightly increased in Beletweyne by 5 percent compared to the earlier month of December 2010, while maize price sustained the same. However, cereal prices are expected to continue rising in the coming months as there are low or no supplies from the main production areas like the sorghum belt (for sorghum) and Shabelles of Somalia as well as Mustahil and Qalaafo of Ethiopia (for maize).

The prices of imported commodities, such as rice, wheat flour, and vegetable oil have shown an increasing trend in the last three months due to increased transportation cost as a result of increased illegal taxation on transportation facilities, high fuel cost in addition to increased international prices. In Beletweyne market, both rice and wheat flour prices increased by 19 percent in December 2010 from a year ago (rice: from 20,000 SoSh/Kg to 23,750 SoSh/kg; wheat flour: from 16,000 SoSh /kg to 19,000 SoSh /kg). At the same time, the price of 1kg of sugar was 31 percent (from 26,000 SoSh /kg to 34,000) higher than in December 2009. In January 2011, rice and sugar prices showed decreasing trend (rice -3% and sugar -12%) due to lifting of

Firewood collected as coping mechanism. Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

illegal check points along the road between south Galkayo and Gelinsor (main village South of Galkayo), which used to collect illegitimate levy from the trucks to the South; while wheat flour maintained the same price.

The purchasing power of the pastoralists indicated a significant decline since November 2010 and expected to decrease further in the coming months as cereal prices are likely to continue the increasing trend, while livestock body condition will deteriorate further, which will be reflected in the price. In Beletweyne, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum showed a significant decrease of 51 percent (from 95kg to 47Kg/goat) in December 2010 when compared to same month last year (December 2009) (Figure 46). In January 2011, due to the high demand and lower supply there was no red sorghum in the market. On the other hand, the terms of trade between labor wage and cereals continues to decline since September 2010 due to poor seasonal performance of *Deyr* 2010, increased cereal prices and high labour competition. For instance, the ToT between labour wage and red sorghum has declined by 36

Figure 46: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum

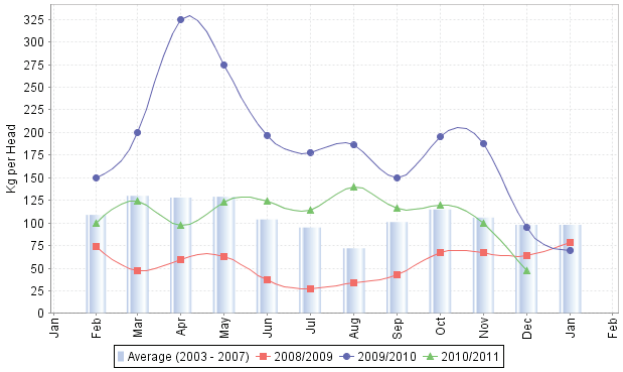
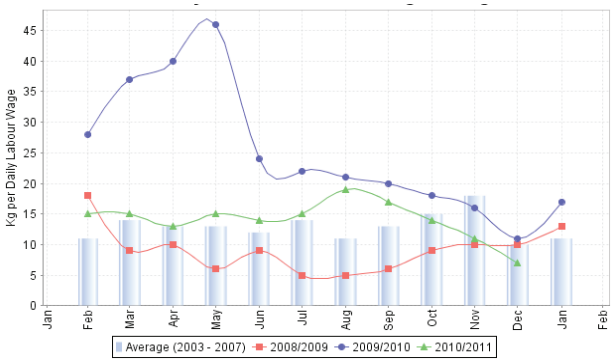


Figure 47: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to Red Sorghum



percent (from 11 to 7kg/daily wage rate) in December 2010 when compared to the same month last year (Dec. '09). In January 2011, the ToT between labour wage rate and sorghum sustained the same (Figure 47).

Income Sources:

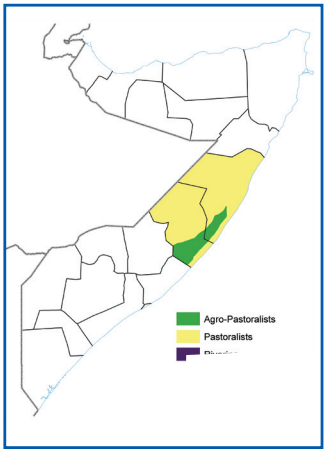
Income sources in all Hiran livelihood zones are mainly agricultural labor, crop/fodder, livestock and livestock product sales, bush product sales and social support. However, due to deteriorated livestock condition, low camel calving and increased culling, the income from milk sales is significantly reduced. In addition, income from crop and fodder sales and agricultural labor has also significantly dropped in all livelihoods. The market value of livestock has also declined in the Beletweyne reference market for all species, particularly for cattle, due to poor livestock body condition as a result of poor pasture, browse and water conditions. In January 2011, livestock prices further declined as a result of the effects of harsh *Jilaal* season and anticipated to persist decreasing until the start of *Gu* 2011. Therefore, most of the poor and middle wealth groups in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods that mainly depend upon livestock and livestock product sales are facing difficulties in accessing food and income. In the reference market of Beletweyne, daily labor wage rates increased in December 2010 by 19 percent compared to December last year following the sharp increase of local cereal prices attributed to the crop failure in the South/Central regions. In January 2011, wage rates decreased slightly by 3 percent.

Coping strategies:

As a result of the negative impact of drought, poor households who face the current challenges of worsening food security situation, resorted to a number of coping strategies. These include increased collection and sale of bush products, migration to urban centers in search of labour, seeking social support, reducing the number of meals taken per day, buying food on credit, relying on food aid (Mataban area).

4.2.6 CENTRAL REGIONS

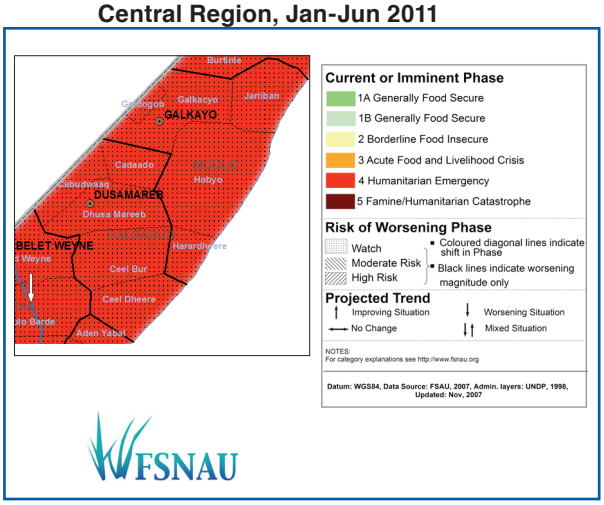
Central Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

Central regions of Somalia continue to remain in **HE** for the consecutive season. Persisting drought has further deteriorated the food security situation in livelihoods of Coastal *Deeh,* Cowpea Belt and the eastern part of Addun. However, the situation has slightly improved in Hawd Pastoral, which received moderate rainfall at the start of the *Deyr* season, while the *Gu* 2010 season performance was also exceptionally good. The improvement was also observed in the western parts of Addun, which benefitted from better pastures of the adjacent Hawd livelihood at the start of the *Deyr* season, while also enjoying relatively stable civil security situation and better road accessibility. Currently, a total of 230,000 rural people in central regions are estimated to be in crisis, which is a 9 percent reduction from the numbers in *Gu* 2010. Most of the affected population (62%) are in **AFLC** although the number of people in **HE** has substantially increased since post *Gu* 2010, indicating a deepening crisis in the Central. The situation has also significantly deteriorated in urban areas where number of people in crisis went up by 11 percent since post *Gu* 2010. However, most of the people in crisis are still concentrated in rural areas (82%), including destitute pastoralists (25,000 people). An early warning level of **Watch** was identified for the region up to the end of June 2011(Map 17, Table 26 , Table 27).

Map 17: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Central Region, Jan-Jun 2011



The food security situation in the eastern part of Addun, Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods of central regions continued to deteriorate as a result of cumulative effects of several seasons of poor rainfall performance, increased livestock asset losses, reduced number of marketable animals, decreased milk production, high cereal prices and worsening civil security. In addition, the pastoralists in these livelihoods have experienced severe water shortages during the *Deyr* season, resulting in early water trucking and increased livestock migration hence, increased pressure on households' budgets to meet the migration costs and expensive water (63% higher compared to Dec. '09). The worst situation is in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihood zones, where high

Table 26: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

South Mudug				
Gaalkacyo	24,860	9,000	4,000	52
Hobyo	54,438	25,000	8,000	61
Xarardheere	52,157	23,000	6,000	56
Urban	80,997	19,000	0	23
Regional Total	**212,452**	**76,000**	**18,000**	**44**
Galgaduud				
Cabudwaaq	32,654	9,000	8,000	52
Cadaado	36,304	12,000	8,000	55
Ceel Buur	66,274	36,000	12,000	72
Ceel Dheer	61,407	24,000	5,000	47
Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	40,000	15,000	74
Rural Sub-total	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**62**
Urban	58,977	8,000	16,000	41
Regional Total	**330,057**	**129,000**	**64,000**	**58**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**542,509**	**205,000**	**82,000**	**53**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 27: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
South Mudug				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	34,000	7,000	98
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	17,000	4,000	66
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,000	0	14
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	2,000	2,000	25
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	5,000	
Sub-total	**131,455**	**57,000**	**18,000**	**57**
Urban	80,997	19,000	0	23
Regional Total	**212,452**	**76,000**	**18,000**	**44**
Galgaduud				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	79,000	17,000	78
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	33,000	8,000	67
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	5,000	5,000	24
Coastal Deeh: sheep	21,671	3,000	0	14
Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,000	1,000	27
Destitute pastoralists	16,764	0	17,000	
Sub-total	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**62**
Urban	58,977	8,000	16,000	41
Regional Total	**330,057**	**129,000**	**64,000**	**58**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**542,509**	**205,000**	**82,000**	**53**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

livestock deaths were reported due to lack of pasture, water and limited options for migration. Household income from livestock and milk sales also declined in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, although the livestock prices are relatively stable compared to their levels last year (5% increase in local goat price from Dec. '09). The local cereal price increases (67% compared to Dec. '09), as a result of cereal production failure in the south, affecting the purchasing power of both rural as well as urban populations. Consequently, the amount of red sorghum that can be fetched in exchange to the daily labour rate or by selling a local quality goat have considerably declined compared to last year (ToT decreases of 44% and 37% from Dec. '09, respectively). The ToT between local goat and more commonly consumed rice also decreased slightly in the same period.

The nutrition situation has improved since the *Gu* 2010, from *Critical*, in the Hawd, and *Very Critical* levels in the Addun, to ***Serious.*** This is attributed to increased access to milk and milk products, following a good *Gu* 2010 in the Hawd, and parts of Addun livelihood zones in addition to access to humanitarian assistance (health, good nutrition, WASH). Nevertheless, the improvements are projected to be short term, due to the current drought in the area. In the Coastal *Deeh*, the situation has deteriorated from *Serious*, and is likely ***Critical.*** The aggravating factors include a deteriorating food security situation, increased vulnerability as a result of insecurity and ongoing displacements, limited milk access in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, together with high morbidity.

High sheep and goats deaths. Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Overall, *Deyr* 2010 rainfall performance was poor in Eastern Addun, Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods resulting in poor pasture and water. While Hawd received moderate rains at the start of *Deyr* season in which western parts of Addun benefited from acces to better pasture and water. Currently, in most livelihoods of Central regions, water availability is poor and early water trucking has started in all livelihoods. The price of water in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt has increased by 63 percent compared to same period a year ago.

Physical Capital

Generally, roads infrastructure in the region is dilapidated given that the conditions have been deteriorating over the last two decades of non-rehabilitation and non-maintenance. This has limited transport mobility to rural areas and further increased prices of imported commodity. In Hawd and Addun most *berkads* are broken due to aging and are in need of immediate rehabilitation in order to properly hold

and improve water storage capacity. In the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, there are concerns of sand dunes encroachment spreading to potential grazing areas and main roads whilst filling the *berkads*. Furthermore, the main boreholes are also malfunctioning and cannot operate at full capacity to provide sufficient water during the *Jilaal* dry season.

Social Capital

Most of the poor pastoral and agropastoral households in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, rely on social support in the form of food gifts, food on loan and cash gifts. The strength of social support mechanisms in the community has weakened due to the increased numbers of those seeking assistance for extended periods. Many households are unable to fully repay the debts they have incurred in the previous seasons. Hence, access to further credit is difficult. Nevertheless, the traditional social support to the poor in Hawd and Addun is still strong due to increased livestock asset and access to cash gifts from relatives.

Human Capital

Overall access to health and education services is limited in most rural areas. Somali diaspora, resident community and local NGOs are actively supporting education in the rural villages of the Central regions, however, the quality of education and services remain low. The referral hospitals are only available in the main towns of Dhusamareb, Guricel, Abudwak, Adado, Elder, Elbur and south Galkayo and are run by international and local NGOs. Furthermore, limited drug supplies and lack of incentives for health practitioners are the issues of concern.

The nutrition assessment conducted in November 2010 reported a GAM rate of 13.0 percent (10.4-16.2) and a SAM rate of 2.9 percent (1.8-4.7) in Hawd, a GAM rate of 11 percent (7.7-15.5) and a SAM rate of 2.5 percent (1.3-5.1) in Addun, indicating a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and an improvement from the respective *Critical* and *Very Critical* nutrition levels recorded in *Gu* 2010. Rapid MUAC assessment in December recorded in indicated a proportion of 14.3 percent with a MUAC measurements of <12.5 cm/ oedema and 3.0 percent with MUAC measurements of <11.5cm/oedema among Cowpea Belt agropastoral and a proportion of 12.3 percent with a MUAC of <12.5 cm and 3.0 percent with MUAC measurements of<11.5cm or oedema both indicating a *likely* ***Serious*** situation, a deterioration from the *Serious* levels in *Gu* 2010 for Costal *Deeh* population but a sustained situation for Cowpea Belt livelihood.

Financial Capital

In Coastal *Deeh,* eastern *part of* Addun and Cowpea Belt, income from livestock, livestock products and crop sales have decreased owing to poor livestock body condition, low milk production and crop failure. Local quality goat prices in December 2010 were 24 percent lower in these livelihoods than in the same month of the previous year (Dec. '09). In contrast, in Hawd and Addun markets the local quality goat prices were slightly higher in the same period of comparison. However, as livestock body condition is deteriorating in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, the prices are likely to decline in the coming months. The price of local quality goat points toward a declining trend (5% monthly decrease) in January 2011.

Middle and better-off households in Hawd and Addun have benefitted from livestock exports during the *Hajj* period, which improved their incomes and also contributed to stronger support to poor households. The drought effects in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt resulted in high deaths of sheep/goats and cattle leading to a drastic decline of the livestock herd size. In the Coastal *Deeh,* the projected livestock holdings in the next six months are as follows: Coastal *Deeh*-13 percent of sheep/goats and 89 percent of camel; Cowpea Belt-23% of sheep/goat, 29% of cattle and 66 %of camel). Conversely, in Hawd and Addun current holdings of all livestock species (sheep/goat and camel) did not show any deviation from the baseline levels conducted an earlier month (May) of the same year(Dec. '09). Due to medium camel conception rates during the good *Gu* 2010 season, the camel calving is expected in the coming *Gu* in Hawd and Addun livelihoods, which will maintain or increase the camel herd size as well as milk production in these zones (see Appendix 10.5.3). Cumulative debts of the poor in the pastoral livelihoods (Addun and Hawd) were 43 percent higher in the last *Deyr* compared to the *Deyr* 2009 (from 349USD to 500 USD). This is a consequence of low repayment of previous debts and increased water costs. Similarly, in the Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh,* cumulative debt level increased by 65 percent since the *Gu* 2010 season (from 150 to 249USD) due to crop failure, increased food on loan and water cost.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In a normal year, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Central acquire a large proportion of their food from the market. Pastoral households in Hawd, Addun and Coastal *Deeh* purchase 70-75 percent of their food requirements, while agropastoralists purchase about 30-35 percent. Crop failure in the Cowpea Belt, led to increased reliance on market purchases as opposed to own production. Similarly, most pastoral livelihoods are currently less reliant on own production for consumption due to reduced milk availability at the household level. The main source of income for pastoralists is livestock and livestock product sales, while for agropastoralists from crop and livestock sales. In this *Deyr* season, income of the poor from livestock sales has improved to some extent in Hawd and Addun due to increased goat prices and exports in the *Hajj* period. On the contrary, in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, income from

own production (livestock, milk and crop) reduced due to poor livestock body condition and a complete crop failure.

Food Sources:

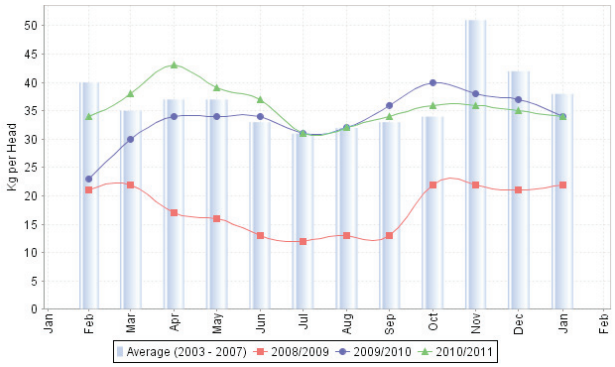
Own production: Low camel calving rates in *Deyr* 2010 resulted in low milk consumption in all livelihood zones of central. Cowpea and sorghum crop failure in the Cowpea Belt livelihood zone reduced access to staple food sources in agropastoral areas. Consequently, pastoralists and agropastoralists are heavily relying on market purchases for their food source.

Market Purchase

The average red sorghum price in markets of central regions increased by 67 percent when compared to December 2009, indicating a further increase in January 2011. This has further weakened the purchasing power of the poor households as reflected by a 44 percent decrease (from 9Kg to 5Kg) between labour and cereal (red sorghum) in December 2010, from a year ago (to Dec. '09). The increase in sorghum prices is mainly attributed to reduced supply due to poor crop production in southern and central Somalia. Rice prices have also increased by 11 percent in the same period of comparison and the increasing trend has continued in January 2011. However, in Hawd and Addun livelihoods the ToT between local quality goat and rice has increased by 17 percent (from 41Kg to 48Kg) in December 2010 from the previous year (Dec. '09) due to an increase in goat prices.

In the Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, the ToT for labour to cereal (white sorghum) decreased by 43 percent in December 2010 when compared to same month of last year (7Kg/day to 4 Kg/day), while the ToT for local quality goat to imported rice (from 31Kg/goat to 20 Kg/goat), by 35% from December 2009.

Figure 48: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice 1kg



The decrease discerned in the ToT are attributable to 24 percent drop in goat prices due to very poor body condition and high increases in cereal prices (48% for sorghum and 19% for rice) as a result of the poor *Deyr* production, increased civil insecurity and restricted transportation of food supplies (Figure 48).

Income Sources

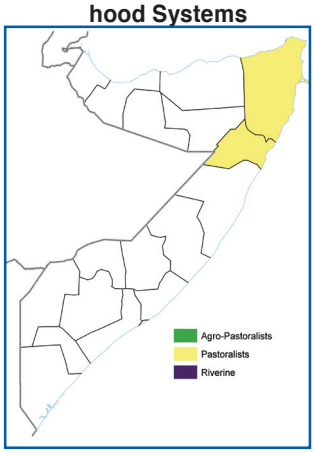
Income from livestock sales in the pastoral livelihoods of Hawd and Addun slightly increased due to high livestock exports during the *Hajj* period (Oct. Nov. '10). The prices of both local and export quality goats in these livelihoods were also higher than a year ago (21% for local quality goat and 5% for export quality from Dec. '09). However, in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt where livestock prices have reduced (24% decrease from Dec. '09) due to livestock (including the small ruminants) poor body conditions and distress selling, household income has declined. Income from camel milk sales is low due to below average production as a result of the low calving rates in *Deyr*. However, in the coming *Gu* 2011 season, camel milk supply is likely to increase as camel calving is expected. Daily labour wages in the markets of Central were slightly lower (7%) in December 2010 when compared to a year ago. The decrease in labour income is mainly attributed to lack of agropastoral activities and the deteriorating security situation in the main towns affecting labour opportunities in construction and handling of food supplies (portage). Income from labour show a maintained trend in January 2011.

Coping Strategies

Poor and middle pastoral households in distress are reliant on traditional social support such as food gifts, cash gifts and loan, which is overstretched due to prolonged droughts in the central regions. Other coping strategies employed by the poor households include: sales of bush products, production of stones, family splitting, distress livestock sales (in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt), reduced number of meals from two to one per day and dependence on food relief support from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). This is with exception of Ceeldheere, Xaradheere and Ceelbur districts where local governing authorities have restricted humanitarian access. Destocking project on small ruminants funded by OCHA and selling removed skins from weak animals are also some of the coping options observed.

4.2.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

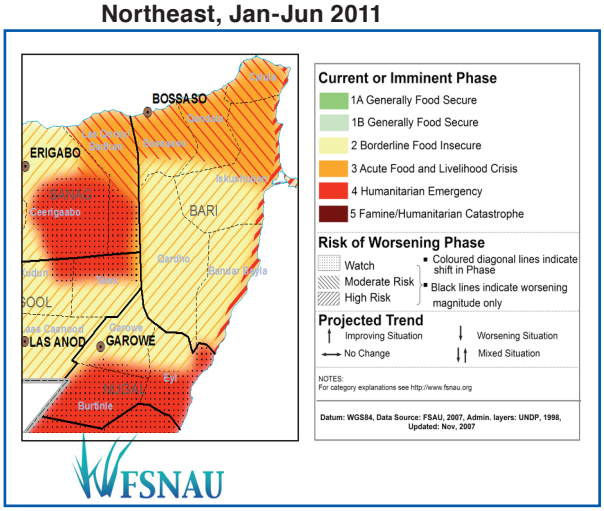
Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation has deteriorated in most of the livelihood zones of the Northeast regions of Bari, Nugal and north Mudug, due to successive seasons of poor rainfall. The total population in crisis in the Northeast regions has increased by 5 percent from last *Gu* 2010 and is estimated at 220,000 people, of which 190,000 are in **AFLC** and 30,000 are in **HE**. Most of the population in crisis, established at 130,000, is concentrated in rural areas, of whom 9,000 are pastoral destitute. In the urban areas, 90,000 people are estimated to be in crisis. The most significant deterioration in the post *Deyr* 2010/11 is observed in the entire Coastal *Deeh* livelihood, where the number of people in crisis (**HE** and **AFLC**) has more than doubled. Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods of Nugal, as well as Mudug regions still remain in **HE** as in post *Gu*, although some improvements were observed in Hawd**,** Nugal valley, Karkaar/Dharoor Valley and Sool Plateau are classified in **BFI** with **High Risk** of deteriorating to **AFLC** in the post *Deyr* 2010/11. East Golis/Gagab livelihood zone of Bari region remains in **AFLC** with **Moderate Risk to HE.** as the area experienced a third seasonal rain failure, which significantly reduced frankincense production - the main income source of the population (Map 18, Table 28 , Table 29).

Map 18: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northeast, Jan-Jun 2011



A combination of factors affected the food security situation in the Northeast in the post-*Deyr* period, such as significant deterioration of the livestock body conditions, extreme reduction of milk production, high livestock off-take and reduced livestock assets at the household level as well as increased water prices (80% increase in Nugal and north Mudug and 61 percent in Bari region, compared to Dec '09), a result of poor rangeland conditions and water shortages following the *Deyr* rain failure. In addition, Coastal *Deeh* livelihood was affected by the collapse of fishing activities due to the increased offshore sea piracy and drastic reduction in livestock herd size since *Gu* 2010 due to livestock deaths following the *Deyr* rain failure.

Table 28: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Bari				
Bandarbayla	8,976	0	0	0
Bossaso	57,725	15,000	0	26
Caluula	27,002	8,000	0	30
Iskushuban	36,519	5,000	0	14
Qandala	26,902	7,000	0	26
Qardho/Dan Gorayo	45,613	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Urban	179,633	80,000	0	45
Regional Total	**382,370**	**115,000**	**0**	**30**
Nugaal				
Burtinle	26,005	3,000	3,000	23
Eyl	25,259	3,000	2,000	20
Garoowe	24,596	2,000	3,000	20
Rural Sub-total	**75,860**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**21**
Urban	54,749	13,000	0	24
Regional Total	**130,609**	**21,000**	**8,000**	**22**
North Mudug				
Gaalkacyo	58,007	20,000	11,000	53
Galdogob	33,366	4,000	6,000	30
Jariiban	32,866	16,000	5,000	64
Rural Sub-total	**124,239**	**40,000**	**22,000**	**50**
Urban	13,408	0	0	0
Regional Total	**137,647**	**40,000**	**22,000**	**45**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**650,626**	**176,000**	**30,000**	**32**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 29: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergencym (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bari				
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,000	0	13
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	30
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	8,000	0	28
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	32,793	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	48,233	0	0	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Urban	179,633	80,000	0	45
Regional Total	**382,370**	**115,000**	**0**	**30**
Nugaal				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	3,000	1,000	95
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	5,000	6,000	25
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	4,211	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	
Sub-total	**75,861**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**21**
Urban	54,749	13,000	0	24
Regional Total	**130,610**	**21,000**	**8,000**	**22**
North Mudug				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	30,000	7,000	79
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	2,000	0	38
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	8,000	7,000	23
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	8,000	112
Sub-total	**124,239**	**40,000**	**22,000**	**50**
Urban	13,408	0	0	
Regional Total	**137,647**	**40,000**	**22,000**	**45**
~~See Appendix 5.4.4 for Footnotes~~ **N.E. GRAND TOTAL**	**650,626**	**176,000**	**30,000**	**32**

Tankers queuing for water trucking. Sool Plateau, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

Prices of cereals have increased since December 2009, by 18 percent for rice and 6 percent for red sorghum. Considerably lower increases in local cereal prices in the regions of Northeast compared to those in southern and central regions is likely attributable to relief interventions by humanitarian agencies in Northeast. Cereal price increase has resulted in the decline of the ToT of local quality goat to cereal (71Kg/head) by 14 percent compared to December 2009. However, January the red sorghum price increased at a higher rate of 25 percent from December 2010 due to low supply from southern Somalia.

The nutrition situation in the regions of Northeast has improved to ***Serious*** levels, in the Golis and Hawd livelihood zones, and from *Critical*, and in the Addun from *Very Critical* in the *Gu* 2010. Nevertheless, a deterioration is projected in the Golis in the coming three months, based on seasonal livestock migration patterns. The situation in Sool Plateau remains in the ***Alert phase.***

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Pasture/browse and water conditions are poor to very poor in most livelihoods of Northeast following the poor *Deyr* 2010 rainfall performance. In most key pastoral areas of Hawd, ,Addun and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods water scarcity led to early water trucking at high prices. In rural areas of Nugal and north Mudug regions prices of water have increased by 80 percent and by 61 percent in Bari region compared to a year ago (Dec. '09), indicating reduced water supply in rural areas. Water access and availability are extremely limited in Qandala and Caluula districts of Bari region where water prices have also increased 61 percent from December 2009, as most water sources such as boreholes, springs and shallow wells have not been rehabilitated since they damaged the cycle in 2010. Further environmental degradation has occurred in Sool Plateau, Addun and Hawd in this season, as poor households are increasingly engaged to in cutting of live tree products and charcoal burning activities as a result of deteriorated food security situation.

Physical Capital

In most livelihood zones of Northeast road infrastructure is poor with the exception of the tarmac road that links Galkayo to Bossaso. During previous season (*Gu* 2010) floods have

badly damaged the main roads connecting Iskushuban and Calula to the rural areas, which restricted movement of transport. Rehabilitation of the main boreholes in Hawd of north Mudug and completion of a new borehole in Jariban district of Mudug region will contribute to increased access to water for the Addun livelihood zone pastoralists during water trucking period. In the course of the year 2010, telecommunication infrastructure and services have been extended to the rural areas (parts of Nugal region) and to the entire Bari region. This has improved the communication links between rural and urban communities.

Social Capital

Although overstretched, the traditional social support to poor households is still in effect in the affected livelihoods of the Northeast regions. Poor pastoralists receive food gifts in kind, cash gifts and loans (*amaah*). During the last *Gu* 2010 many poor households also received livestock for re-stocking from their better-off relatives. However, access to loans has greatly declined in Hawd and Addun livelihoods, due to low debt repayment.

Human Capital

Generally, education and health infrastructure and services are poor and limited in the pastoral areas, due to low incentives for the teachers, lack of professional health staff and inadequate drug supplies. As result of abnormal migration from the affected livelihood zones, school attendance level has reduced. During *Gu* 2010 cyclone, a number of schools in Caluula and Qandala districts were damaged which halted school attendance. Water and sanitation is also poor in most livelihoods negatively affecting health and nutrition.

Nutrition assessments conducted in November 2010 reported a GAM rate of 13.0 percent (10.4-16.2) and a SAM rate of 2.9 percent (1.8-4.7) in Hawd, a GAM rate of 11 percent (7.7- 15.5) and a SAM rate of 2.5 percent (1.3-5.1) in Addun, indicating a ***Serious*** nutrition situation and an improvement from the respective ***Critical*** and ***Very Critical*** nutrition levels recorded in *Gu* 2010. Rapid MUAC assessments in December indicated a proportion of 14.3 percent with a MUAC measurements of <12.5 cm/oedema and 3.0 percent with MUAC measurements of <11.5cm/ oedema among the Cowpea Belt agro-pastoral and a proportion of 12.3 percent with a MUAC of <12.5 cm and 3.0 percent with MUAC measurements of <11.5cm or oedema both indicating a likely ***Critical*** situation, a deterioration from the Serious levels in *Gu* 2010 for Costal *Deeh* population but a sustained situation for Cowpea Belt livelihood.

Financial capital

Income from livestock sales increased during the *Hajj* period (Nov. '10) in most livelihoods of Northeast regions, with all the livelihoods benefiting from this opportunity. In Garowe market local quality goat prices increased by 11 percent in December 2010 when compared to same month in 2009, but declined in Bossaso market by 8 percent due to oversupply of livestock to cover water trucking costs. In December 2010 export quality goat price has decreased by 8 percent and 5 percent in the markets of Bossaso and Garowe, respectively, due to low demand after *Hajj* period. Decreased trend of livestock prices is indicated also in January 2011, due to deteriorating livestock body condition. Herd size of small ruminants has decreased in most pastoral livelihoods to slightly below baseline levels. Nevertheless, camel herds are expected to increase in *Gu* 2011 season as there were high conception rates in *Gu* 2010 (see appendix 5.10.3). Income from frankincense collection and sales has greatly declined as a result of successive seasons of below normal rains and cyclone damage. The income from fishing activities is also affected by piracy activities due to intensified hijacking of fishermens' boats by the pirates operating in those areas. Poor households' debt accumulation in East-Golis is expected to increase due to high expenditures on water as most water infrastructures were destroyed by the cyclone.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

As a result of low reproduction rates of camel this season, milk availability for consumption is below average in most key pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast that led households to increased reliance of households on food purchases. In normal times, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent comes from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income are livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income for the poor comes from labour employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of the total income. The cyclone of previous *Gu* 2010 and sea piracy have reduced income from collection and sale of frankincense and fishing activities.

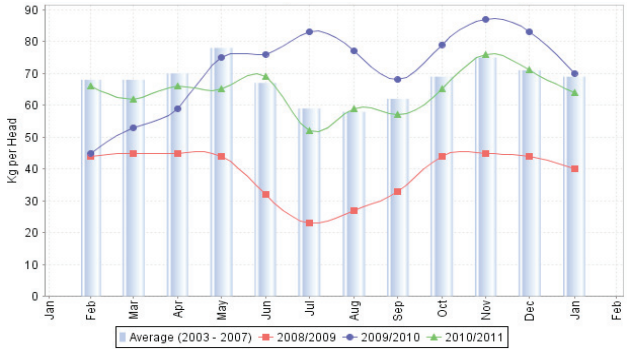
Food sources

Own production: Due to poor camel conception of previous *Deyr* 2009, low to none calving rates are reported this season 2010 result in poor milk production limiting access to food from own production in key pastoral areas of Hawd and Addun. However, the exception is Nugal Valley where milk supply is average due to medium camel calving rate at this season, although milk yield per head has reduced because of poor pasture conditions.

Market Purchase: Pastoralists in most livelihood zones of the Northeast mostly depend on market purchases of both imported and local cereals. In Bossaso and Garowe average red sorghum prices increased by 6 percent in December 2010 when compared to same month of 2009 and indicate increased trend in January 2011 due to low supplies from southern Somalia and Ethiopia. Rice prices increased by 18 percent in December 2010 when compared to same month

last year and indicate increased trend also in January 2011, due to low import supplies caused by the sea piracy and slight increase of prices in global markets since November 2010 (*see Market Sector)*. The increases in cereal prices affected purchasing power of the poor households. By end December 2010, the ToT between sorghum and local quality goat, as well as between rice and local quality goat, were 5 and 14 percents lower in Nugal and Bari regions, respectively, compared to the levels a year ago (Dec. '09). In December 2010, one local quality goat could fetch 90kg of sorghum or 71kg of rice, which are quantities lower than the same month of the previous year (95kg of sorghum or 83kg of rice). Decreased trend of ToT is also indicated in January 2011 (Figure 49).

Figure 49: Terms of Terms Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice 1Kg



Income sources

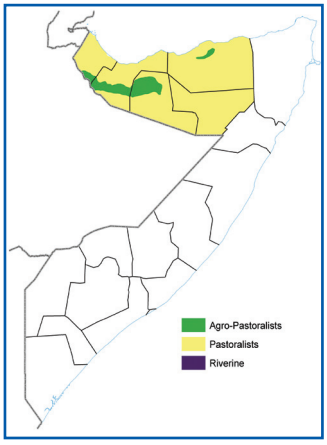
Income from livestock sales has increased since November 2010 due to high demand on export quality animals. However, the households budgets in all affected livelihoods of the Northeast regions are still constrained by simultaneous increases in cereal prices and water prices due to on-going water trucking. Besides, the benefit from increased livestock exports was minimal for poor households in Hawd and Addun who has limited holding of small ruminants. Conversely, middle and better-off households had much greater benefit from the increased price of export quality goats and camel and increased sales. By the end of last year, the markets of Bossaso and Garowe sustained the price of local quality goat at the levels of December 2009 price. The volume of livestock export from Bossaso port was also 20 percent higher in December this year (1,475,151 heads) when compared to last year 2009 (1,233,170 heads). However, the local quality goat prices have decreased in January 2011 due to deteriorated body condition. Camel milk prices increased by 30 percent in December 2010 when compared to December 2009, indicating a lack of availability due to low camel calving rates in *Deyr* 2010 season, which affected households' income from own production. Income from frankincense collection and sale has also declined due to poor performance of *Deyr* 2010 and the damage from cyclone during *Gu* 2010. Similarly, income from fishing activities disrupted due to the impact of the sea piracy as fishermen are reluctant to operate in deep seas in a fear of the motorized boats to be hijacked by the sea pirates. Generally, labour opportunities have improved as a result of increased livestock export trade and construction activities during Deyr 2010. In-line with increased labour opportunities daily labour wage rates in Bossaso and Garowe markets have increased by 11 percent in December 2010 (SoSh 100,000) from a year ago (SoSh 90,000 in Dec. '09) and maintained the same level in January 2011. In December 2010 the ToT between cereal to labour wage was 17 percent higher than the same month last year 2009 due to increased labour wage.

Coping strategies

The most vulnerable poor pastoral households in the affected livelihoods are reliant on traditional social support such as food gifts, cash gifts and loans, which are over-stretched due to below normal successive seasons. Other coping strategies used by the poor households include sales of bush products, charcoal burning, collection of stones, reduced number of meals to 2 from 3 per day and food relief support from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).

4.2.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

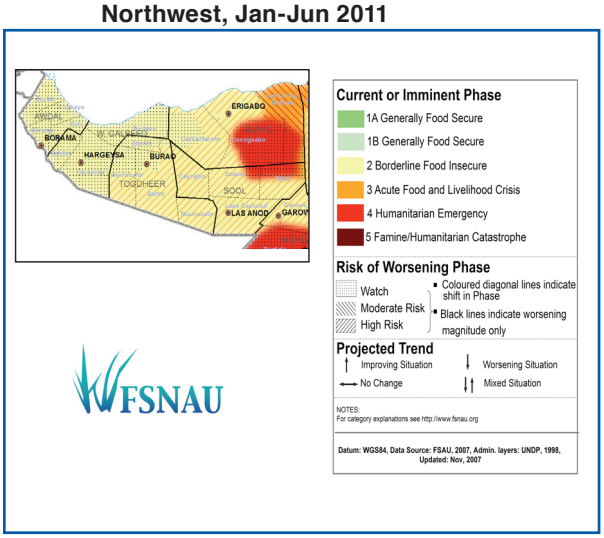
Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation has improved in the agropastoral areas of the Northwest as a result of an exceptionally good *Gu/Karan* 2010 harvest, as well as in some pastoral livelihoods such as Hawd of Hargeisa and west Golis-Guban, which experienced an average *Deyr* rainfall. However, the situation has worsened in other parts of pastoral livelihoods, which led to increased numbers of people in crisis since post *Gu* 2010. Currently, the total population in crisis in the Northwest is estimated at 120,000 people, of which 30,000 people are in **HE,** while 90,000 people are in **AFLC**. Slightly more than a half (54%) of the people in crisis are concentrated in rural areas. Sool Plateau is sustained in the **HE** phase due to the current effects of the drought. Pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Nugal Valley and East Golis/Guban (Elafweyne and Erigavo districts) are in **BFI** with **High Risk** of deterioration to **AFLC**. East Golis of Lasqoray district (Sanaag) is identified in **AFLC** with **Moderate Risk** of deterioration to **HE.** All agropastoral areas are remaining in **BFI** as in the post *Gu* 2010 (Map 19, Table 30 , Table 31).

Map 19: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northwest, Jan-Jun 2011



The food security situation in the pastoral areas of the Northwest indicates a mixed trend. Hawd of Togdheer and Sool regions, as well as Nugal valley, Sool Plateau and East Goils-Guban have deteriorated primarily as a result of the effects of failed *Deyr* rains, which adversely impacted pasture conditions and resulted in an acute water crisis and increased pastoral migration. Early water trucking has started in rain deficit livelihoods of Hawd, Nugal valley and Sool Plateau and water prices have increased by 150 percent from their normal levels (0.2 USD to 0.5 USD/jerrycan of 20litres) in December 2010. The outlook is rather negative considering that during the long *Jilaal* dry season the livelihoods will continue purchasing highly priced trucked water and food and incur further expenses related to migration. These needs are likely to be met through increased livestock sales. Therefore, small ruminants are expected to decrease from the baseline levels in the coming months. More than a half of the herds in Sool Plateau comprise non-saleable young offspring of less than six months and poor households are reportedly selling breeding animals. On the other hand, agropastoral livelihoods of Northwest and pastoral livelihoods of Hawd of Hargeisa and west Golis-Guban have improved due to good rainfall performance, which positively impacted crop, pasture, water and livestock conditions. Lambing/kidding rate of sheep/goats currently are high to medium in these areas and camel calving is expected to increase in the coming *Gu*. Local cereal prices are 25-42 percent lower than last year (Dec. '09) across the zone due to increased availability of cereals in the markets following the exceptional *Gu/Karan* crop production in agropastoral livelihoods (72,000MT of cereals) as well as cereal inflows from Ethiopia.

Early water trucking. Hawd, Lascanod, FSNAU, Dec 2010.

Local quality goat prices are higher in most regions compared to the previous year (Dec. '09), while local cereal prices are lower. Therefore, the purchasing power of populations has increased across all regions as indicated by higher ToT between local goat and white sorghum (57%) although on a declining trend in January 2011 due to slight decrease in goat price. However, the ToT between local quality goat and rice indicates a mixed trend across the markets of the Northwest. It has considerably increased in Burao and Borama due to increased goat prices and relatively stable rice prices compared to December 2009. Conversely, the ToT has decreased in Sanag region (24%) due to lower demand and subsequent decline in goat prices as well as a moderate increase in rice price (18% in Erigavo market).

Table 30: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
Baki	16,923	0	0	0
Borama	132,695	0	0	0
Lughaye	22,094	0	0	0
Zeylac	22,801	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	110,942	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Berbera	18,683	0	0	0
Gebiley	53,717	0	0	0
Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	490,432	0	0	0
Regional Total	**700,345**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
Burco	191,748	12,000	0	6
Buuhoodle	28,821	2,000	0	7
Owdweyne	30,924	2,000	0	6
Sheikh	27,400	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**278,893**	**16,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	123,402	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**16,000**	**0**	**4**
Sanaag				
Ceel Afweyn	53,638	5,000	1,000	11
Ceerigaabo	83,748	6,000	4,000	12
Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	14,000	11,000	33
Rural Sub-total	**214,288**	**25,000**	**16,000**	**19**
Urban	56,079	18,000	13,000	55
Regional Total	**270,367**	**43,000**	**29,000**	**27**
Sool				
Caynabo	24,026	2,000	0	8
Laas Caanood	50,606	4,000	0	8
Taleex	20,983	2,000	1,000	14
Xudun	15,528	1,000	1,000	13
Rural Sub-total	**111,143**	**9,000**	**2,000**	**10**
Urban	39,134	19,000	0	49
Regional Total	**150,277**	**28,000**	**2,000**	**20**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**87,000**	**31,000**	**6**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

The nutrition situation in the Northwest regions is in the ***Serious*** phase, apart from Sool Plateau livelihood zone, which is in ***Alert.*** Limited milk availability in the pastoral livelihood zones, high morbidity (with incidences of diarrhoea following the water shortages in the area) are the key driving factors. Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural areas, coupled with inappropriate child feeding and care practices also contributed to the current situation. Nevertheless, increased humanitarian assistance in the region (health, feeding, water and sanitation), which include child health days conducted in the area in the months of December/ January 2011, likely mitigated the situation.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

As a result of poor *Deyr* 2010 rainfall performance in the eastern regions of Northwest pasture, browse and water conditions have deteriorated in key pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Sool Plateau, Nugal valley and East Golis/Guban. Early water trucking started in December 2010 resulting in increased water prices (130-150%) in the rain deficit livelihoods of Hawd (from 0.2 USD to 0.5 USD/jerry-can), Nugal valley (from 0.13 to 0.3 USD/jerry-can) and Sool plateau (from 0.2 USD to 0.5 USD/jerry-can). Conversely, as a result of good *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance followed by good *Karan* season, cereal crop production was high in all the agropastoral areas. The overall cereal crop production in Northwest agropastoral districts (W.Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer) is estimated at 72,000MT, of which 79 percent is sorghum, while 21percent is maize. This production is highest since 1998.

Physical Capital

Overall, road infrastructure is good in most parts of Northwest. However, the Golis/Guban/Gebi livelihood zone have poor infrastructure, limiting transportation and movement due to high transportation costs, particularly

Table 31: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jan-Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	110,942	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	67,455	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	490,432	0	0	0
Regional Total	**700,345**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	14,000	0	6
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,000	0	17
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**16,000**	**0**	**6**
Urban	123,402	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**16,000**	**0**	**4**
Sanaag				
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	8,000	0	14
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	4,000	0	13
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	3,000	0	8
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	10,000	10,000	33
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	
Sub-total	**214,288**	**25,000**	**16,000**	**19**
Urban	56,079	18,000	13,000	55
Regional Total	**270,367**	**43,000**	**29,000**	**27**
Sool				
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	2,000	0	7
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	5,000	0	7
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	2,000	1,000	39
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	
Sub-total	**111,143**	**9,000**	**2,000**	**10**
Urban	39,134	19,000	0	49
Regional Total	**150,277**	**28,000**	**2,000**	**20**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**87,000**	**31,000**	**6**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

during the rainy seasons. Most boreholes that serve large populations during critical periods are either not functioning or are over-exploited and require maintenance (Ceelgaal, Karuure, Ceelbuh, Yube, Carmale, Qabri-Huluul, Wadamogo, Caynabo, Xingalool, Dhahar, Awrbogeys, Hadaftimo, Buran). The water storage capacity of many *berkads* - the main sources of water in Hawd, upper Nugal, Sool Plateau and agropastoral areas - has reduced due to aging and lack of maintenance and require reconstruction.

Social Capital

The traditional social support to the poor such as *Kaalmo* and *Amaah* (food on loan, food gifts and cash gifts) is weak in key pastoral livelihoods of Sool Plateau Nugal valley, Hawd and East Golis due to decreasing asset holding. Conversely, in the agropastoral areas the traditional social support to the poor in the form of *zakat* has improved due to increased cereal crop harvest.

Human Capital

In most rural livelihoods access to health and education is limited due to poor infrastructure, lack of trained staff and limited supplies of drugs. Poor health conditions (diarrhoea and malaria incidence) are also often a consequence of poor sanitation, limited access to safe water and health services in most livelihoods zones. School attendance of children in Sool Plateau, Nugal valley and Hawd was disrupted during the *Deyr* season due to the abnormal migration in these livelihoods. Nutrition assessment results for the livelihoods in the Northwest indicate the following rates of malnutrition:

In Hawd 10.1 percent GAM, 1.8 percent SAM, Nugal valley 10.3 percent of GAM, 1.0 percent of SAM, Sool Plateau 8.3 percent GAM, 1.6 percent SAM, West-Golis 10.4 percent GAM, 1.6 percent of SAM, East-Golis/Gebi 11.1 percent of GAM, > 2.10 percent of SAM and W.Galbeed/Awdal/ Togdheer Agropastoral; GAM: 10.4 percent GAM and 0.8 percent SAM.

Financial Capital

In most key pastoral livelihoods, livestock asset holding increased due to high to medium kidding of small ruminants, although herd sizes are still below the baseline levels in livelihood zones of Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley. Projections valid up to June 2011 for livestock herd sizes as percent of the baseline are as follows: Hawd Pastoral - 108 percent of camel and 108 percent of sheep/goat; Sool Plateau - no camel, 78 percent sheep/goat; Nugal Valley - no camel, 62 percent of sheep/goat; Golis/Guban - 254 percent of camel and 96 percent of sheep/goat. Income from milk is below average due to low or none camel calving in all livelihoods (see appendix 5.10.3). Conversely, income from livestock sales has increased during the last *Deyr* season across wealth groups as a result of high livestock exports during the *Hajj* period. However, poor pastoral households in Sool, Sanag and Togdheer regions are facing limited income from livestock sales during *Jilaal* dry season due to deteriorating body condition. Similarly, income from the gum and frankincense collection in East-Golis has declined due to poor rainfall performance in *Gu* and *Deyr* 2010, which affected the production cycle. In most agropastoral livelihoods the poor households benefitted from increased opportunities in farm labor activities such as planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing during *Gu/Karan* season. Average debt levels of poor households have increased in pastoral livelihoods of Hawd (109%), Nugal valley (109%) and Sool Plateau (38%) respectively when compared to last season (*Gu* '10), due to increased water prices of trucked water for human and livestock consumption which has started earlier than usual. In agropastoral areas cereal stock availability has increased significantly (from 5 bags to 19 bags on average) when compared to 2009 due to bumper *Gu/Karan* 2010 harvest. Agricultural labour wage has increased by 9 percent in December 2010 from a year ago.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

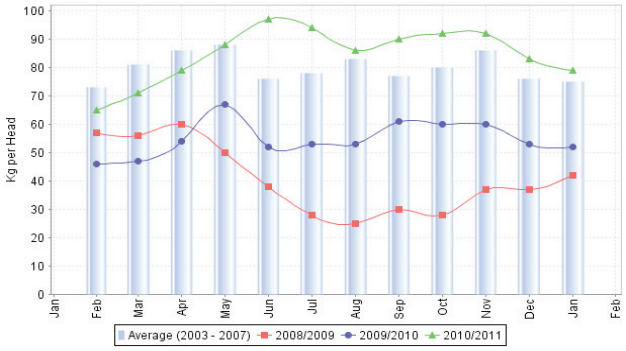
Food as well as income sources of the poor households in agropastoral livelihoods and pastoral livelihood (Hawd of Hargeisa, West-Golis) improved in the current *Deyr* 2010 season due to increased livestock sales during the *Hajj* period, increased crop production and increased labor opportunities. However, food and income sources of the poor in the key pastoral livelihoods of Sool Plateau, Nugal Valley and Hawd deteriorated due to poor rainfall performance that affected livestock body condition and production. In a normal year, 60-80 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are covered through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent of their diet is comprised of livestock products, such as milk and meat, which are available from own production. Livestock sales are their major source of income (50-65%) for the poor pastoralists, which are supplemented by income (25-30%) from employment, as well as the livestock product sales (15-25%). Middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. The main source of food for poor agropastoralists is own production such as, crop and livestock products (86%), while the main source of their income is labour/self-employment (75%), which is supplemented by livestock sales (14%), crop sales (4%) and cash gifts (7%).

Food Sources

Own production: In all key pastoral areas own production of camel milk for consumption is below average due to low camel calving rate as a result of poor conception during last *Deyr* 2009, while in agropastoral areas access to cattle milk is average as a result of medium calving. Access to meat is average in W.Galbeed and Awdal regions due to average to good livestock body condition. However, access to meat is poor in pastoral livelihoods of Togdheer, Sool and Sanag regions due to deteriorated body condition. As a result of good rainfall performance and increased area under cultivation in agropastoral livelihoods cereal crop harvest (72,000MT; 79% sorghum and 21% maize) is highest since 1998 (668% of *Gu/Karan* 2009, 402% of PWA and 345% of the 5-year average of 2005-2009). The production was high across all cereal-producing regions of Northwest, including Awdal (25,000Mt), Togdheer (5,000MT) and W. Galbeed (42,000MT). The aggregate cereal stocks availability in Northwest is 19 bags. However the cereal stock availability of the poor households is estimated at 4-5 bags (50Kgs/ bag) that can last up to May this year.

Market Purchase: In most markets, availability of local cereals was normal at lower prices from a year ago (Dec. '09), because of high local production and cereal supply from Ethiopia. In the Northwest markets , white sorghum prices declined in the range of 25-42 percent in December 2010 from a year ago (Dec. '09). As a result of increased income from agricultural activities and livestock sales, the purchasing power of the poor households started improving since October 2010. This is indicated by the increased or sustained levels of the ToT between labor wage and cereals (sorghum) as well as local quality goat to rice in the main markets of Northwest zone in December 2010 (Figure 50 and 51). However, the purchasing power of the poor households in the key pastoral livelihood of Hawd, Nugal, Sool Plateau and East-Golis is decreasing in the current *Jilaal* dry season due to low income from livestock sales because of deteriorating body condition.

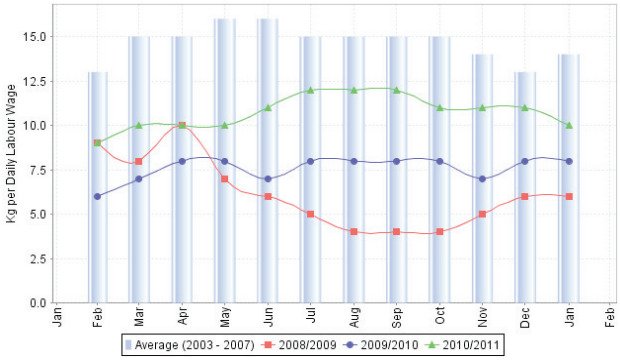
Figure 50: Terms of Trade Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum 1Kg



In December 2010 the ToT of white sorghum to labor wage has increased in the main markets of Hargeisa (20%), Borama (56%), Burao (25%) and Erigavo (17%) since the same month of the previous year. The ToT indicates a slight decrease in January 2011 due to the monthly increase in sorghum price (9%) since the end of last year.

Prices of imported staple food commodities (rice and sugar) have increased since October 2010. Rice prices increased slightly in most markets or maintained the same level of the previous year (Dec 09'). However, the rice prices have also shown an increase by 18 percent and 35 percent in Ceerigabo and Hargeysa markets respectively.

Figure 51: Terms of Trade Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum 1Kg



Sugar on the other hand drastically increased by 23-32 percent with exception of Borama (9%). In the same period, the ToT of local quality goat to rice have declined in Ceerigabo (24%) and Hargeisa (37%) markets due to increased rice prices and reduced local quality goat price. Conversely, the ToT has increased in the markets of Borama (55%) and Burao (29%) from a year ago (Dec. '09) due to increased local goat price. The decrease of ToT in the markets of Ceerigabo is due to increased distress sales of small ruminants in the drought situation. One local quality goat can fetch 31-59kg of imported rice, while a daily labour wage can fetch 10-14kg of white sorghum in the main markets of Northwest.

Income Sources

Income from crop sales in the agropastoral livelihoods increased due to bumper *Gu/Karan* 2010 cereal crop harvest (402% of PWA and 345% of the 5-year average). Likewise, in the key pastoral livelihoods of W.Galbeed and Awdal, there was an increase in herd size of average to good body condition as a result of good *Gu/Karan* rains resulting in increased sales of livestock during the *Hajj* period, hence increased income. However, in key pastoral livelihoods of Sool Plateau, Nugal Valley and Hawd that do not receive *Karan* rains and experienced poor *Deyr* performance coupled with dry *Jilaal* dry season, prices are expected to decline due to deteriorating body condition of small ruminants. Income from milk sales of the poor is limited across all the livelihoods due to low to none camel calving rates in the current *Deyr* season owing to poor conception in the last *Deyr* season.

In 2010, exports of sheep/goat, camel and cattle from Berbera port (2,740,722 heads) were 65 percent higher than the previous year (1,664,214 heads). Most of the exported animals came from the Northwest zone, while the supplies were also from Somali region of Ethiopia, central and parts of southern Somalia. This has benefitted mostly the middle and better-off households but also the poor through more labour activities and income in the main urban towns. In addition, a total of 20,077 carcass heads were exported through Burao abattoir to United Arab Emirates from January to December 2010. However, this is 66 percent lower than the export of the previous year (58440 heads) attributable to higher demand for live animals. Carcass meat export is expected to decrease during *Jilaal dry* months due to deteriorating livestock body conditions that could not meet the required standard of carcass weight.

Self-employment activities such as the sales of bush products and other gums are also decreasing due to the poor *Deyr* 2010 performance. In December 2010, daily labor wage rate in agropastoral livelihood zones of Awdal and W.Galbeed has slightly decreased, by 8 percent, compared to December 2009, while maintaining the same level in Togdheer Agropastoral. The labor wages have shown decreasing trends in January 2011 due to decline in agriculture activities in agropastoral settlements after December 2010.

Coping Strategies

Generally, the traditional social support to the poor in Sool Plateau is deteriorating due to the reduced number of saleable animals and increased water trucking costs. However, the poor still rely on distress coping options such as loan and cash gifts. There have also been considerable intervention programs carried out in Sool Plateau by various international agencies such as cash relief by Horn Relief and food aid distributions by WFP and ICRC.

5. APPENDICES

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

Since February 2004 the Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) has been progressively developing and using a tool to classify different food security situations, called the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (**IPC**). The effectiveness of the IPC to describe the current or imminent situation in Somalia, as well as influence interventions, programme and policy decisions has sparked a movement to establish the IPC as a tool that can accommodate a wide variety of country and institutional settings.

Given the success of the IPC in Somalia, a number of food security-oriented agencies formed a global partnership for the further development and use of the IPC including: FAO, WFP, USAID-funded FEWS NET, Oxfam GB, CARE, SCF-UK/US, and the Joint Research Centre of the European Union. Together with national governments, these international agencies and many others at regional and national levels are collabourating to continue the development and use of the IPC in other countries.

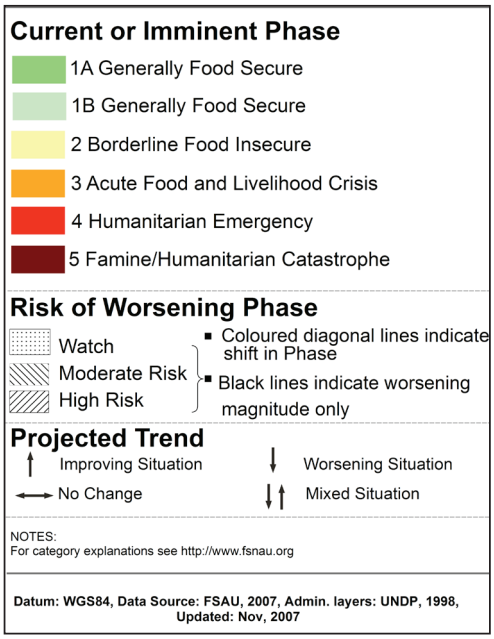
In late 2007, a decision was made by the International IPC Steering Committee to introduce some technical improvements and changes to the IPC. These changes are based on extensive feedback from technical experts from countries involved in expanding the use of IPC and from IPC global partner agencies, as well as from technical discussions during an IPC On-Line Forum (a web based discussion on the IPC for a month in February 2007), the IPC International Workshop in Rome in March 2007, and from the Greater Horn of Africa Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. Numerous technical experts in the nutrition and food security community have made contributions. This resulted in a number of structural revisions and the standardization of the cartographic protocols of the IPC. For instance in early 2008 the wording of Phase 2 changed from Generally Food Insecure to Borderline Food Insecure.

The modifications to the IPC are as follows:

Structural Revisions

Change the name of the IPC from "Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification" to "Integrated Food Security Phase Classification".

- Add an optional differentiation of Phase 1 (Generally Food Secure) into Phase 1A and 1B.
- Change the name of Phase 2 from 'Generally Food Insecure' to 'Borderline Food Insecure'.
- Change the naming of the categories that accompany the reference table for early warning from 'Early Warning Levels' to 'Risk of Worsening Phase'.



Cartographic Protocols

- Move the 'Projected Trend' from the call-out boxes to white arrows directly on each crisis area of the map.
- Within the key for the Defining Attributes of Crisis Areas, rearrange the order of the variables and add a basic description of the variables on the left side to highlight: magnitude, depth, parties, causes, frequency, date, and confidence.
- Add a new option to visually distinguish broad categories of magnitude (i.e., numbers of people in crisis) using different font sizes for populations ranging from 0-100,000, 101,000-500,000, and >500,000.
- Add a new protocol to the call-out boxes to indicate the depth of a crisis by inserting a stacked bar graph on the right side of each call-out box that displays the estimated population percentage in each from Phase 1 through 5.
- Add a new protocol to the call-out boxes to indicate the Frequency or Recurrence of Crisis over the past ten years, with categories of Low (1-2 years), Moderate (3-4 years), and High (>=5 years).

Components of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The IPC summarizes Situation Analysis, a distinct, yet often overlooked (or assumed) stage of the food security analysis-response continuum. Situation Analysis is a foundational stage whereby fundamental aspects (severity, causes, magnitude, etc) of a situation are identified aspects for which there is optimally broad-based consensus by key stakeholders including governments, UN and NGO agencies, donors, the media, and target communities.

5.1.2 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE TABLE

Phase Classification	Key Reference Outcomes *Current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods. Based on convergence of direct and indirect evidence rather than absolute thresholds. Not all indicators must be present for classification..*	Strategic Response Framework *Objectives:* *(1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes*
1A Generally Food Secure 1B Generally Food Secure	***Crude Mortality Rate*** < 0.5 / 10,000 / day ***Acute Malnutrition*** <3 % (w/h <-2 z-scores) ***Stunting*** <20% (h/age <-2 z-scores) ***Food Access/ Availability*** usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal ppp day), stable ***Dietary Diversity*** consistent quality and quantity of diversity ***Water Access/Avail.*** usually adequate (> 15 litres ppp day), stable ***Hazards*** moderate to low probability and vulnerability ***Civil Security*** prevailing and structural peace ***Livelihood Assets*** generally sustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)	Strategic assistance to pockets of food insecure groups Investment in food and economic production systems Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity Prevent emergence of structural hindrances to food security Advocacy
2 Borderline Food Insecure	***Crude Mortality Rate*** <0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day ***Acute Malnutrition*** >3% but <10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range, stable ***Stunting*** >20% (h/age <-2 z-scores) ***Food Access/ Availability*** borderline adequate (2,100 kcal ppp day); unstable ***Dietary Diversity*** chronic dietary diversity deficit ***Water Access/Avail.*** borderline adequate (15 litres ppp day); unstable ***Hazards*** recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability ***Civil Security*** Unstable; disruptive tension ***Coping*** 'insurance strategies' ***Livelihood Assets*** stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals) **Structural** Pronounced underlying hindrances to food security	Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resistance and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk Provision of 'safety nets' to high risk groups Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets Create contingency plan Redress structural hindrances to food security Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Advocacy
3 Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	***Crude Mortality Rate*** 0.5-1 /10,000/day, U5MR 1-2/10,000/dy **Acute Malnutrition** 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing ***Disease*** epidemic; increasing ***Food Access/ Availability*** lack of entitlement; 2,100 kcal ppp day via asset stripping ***Dietary Diversity*** acute dietary diversity deficit ***Water Access/Avail.*** 7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping **Destitution/Displacement** emerging; diffuse ***Civil Security*** limited spread, low intensity conflict ***Coping*** 'crisis strategies'; CSI > than reference; increasing ***Livelihood Assets*** accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ↑ food access/availability AND support livelihoods Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets Create or implement contingency plan Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy
4 Humanitarian Emergency	***Crude Mortality Rate*** 1-2 / 10,000 / day, >2x reference rate, increasing; U5MR > 2/10,000/day **Acute Malnutrition** >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing ***Disease*** Pandemic ***Food Access/ Availability*** severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 kcal ppp day ***Dietary Diversity*** Regularly 3 or fewer main food groups consumed ***Water Access/Avail.*** < 7.5 litres ppp day (human usage only) **Destitution/Displacement** concentrated; increasing ***Civil Security*** widespread, high intensity conflict ***Coping*** 'distress strategies'; CSI significantly > than reference ***Livelihood Assets*** near complete & irreversible depletion or loss of access	Urgent protection of vulnerable groups Urgently ↑ food access through complimentary interventions Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy
5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	***Crude Mortality Rate*** > 2/10,000 /day (example: 6,000 /1,000,000 /30 days) **Acute Malnutrition** > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) ***Disease*** Pandemic ***Food Access/ Availability*** extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day ***Water Access/Avail.*** < 4 litres ppp day (human usage only) **Destitution/Displacement** large scale, concentrated ***Civil Security*** widespread, high intensity conflict ***Livelihood Assets*** effectively complete loss; collapse	Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) Immediate policy/legal revisions where necessary Negotiations with varied political-economic interests Use 'crisis as opportunity' to redress underlying structural causes Advocacy

Risk of Worsening Phase	Probability / Likelihood	Severity	Reference Process Indicators	Implications for Action
Watch	As yet unclear	Not applicable	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with low or uncertain *Vulnerability* ***Process Indicators:*** small negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Review current Phase interventions
Moderate Risk	Elevated probability / likelihood	Specified by predicted Phase, and indicated by color of diagonal lines on map.	Occurrence of, or predicted *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with moderate *Vulnerability* ***Process Indicators:*** large negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Contingency planning Step-up current Phase interventions
High Risk	High probability; 'more likely than not'		Occurrence of, or strongly predicted major *Hazard* event stressing livelihoods; with high *Vulnerability* and low *Capacity* ***Process Indicators:*** large and compounding negative changes	Preventative interventions--with increased urgency for High Risk populations Advocacy

The analytical logic of the IPC is that varying phases of food security and humanitarian situations are classified based on outcomes on lives and livelihoods. Outcomes are a function of both immediate hazard events along with underlying causes, and the specific vulnerabilities of livelihood systems (including both livelihood assets and livelihood strategies). The outcomes are referenced against internationally accepted standards, and their convergence substantiates a phase classification for any given area. Each phase is associated with a unique strategic response framework, while the outcome configuration for any given situation guides the development of the most appropriate responses within that framework. While the phase classification describes the current or imminent situation for a given area, early warning levels are a predictive tool to communicate the risk of a worsening phase. Risk is a function of the probability of a hazard event, exposure, and the specific vulnerabilities of livelihood systems.

The IPC Reference Table guides analysis for both the Phase Classification and Early Warning Levels. The Phase Classification is divided into six Phases 1A Generally Food Secure, 1B Generally Food Secure, Borderline Food Insecure, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Humanitarian Emergency, and Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe. The six phases are general enough to accommodate a wide range of causes, livelihood systems, and political/economic contexts yet their distinction captures essential differences in implications for action (including strategic design, urgency, and ethical imperative).

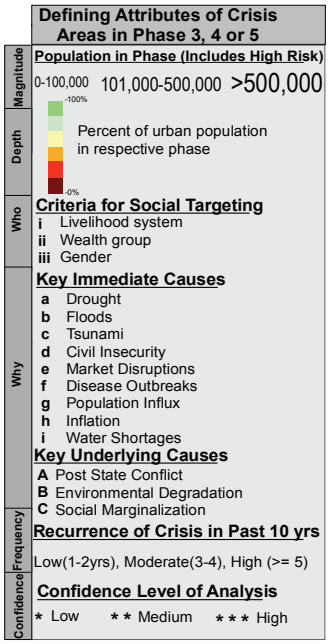
A comprehensive set of Key Reference Outcomes on human welfare and livelihoods are associated with each Phase to guide the classification, including: crude mortality rate, acute malnutrition, disease, food access/availability, dietary diversity, water access/availability, destitution and displacement, civil security, coping, and livelihood assets. The breadth of outcomes enables triangulation and ensures adaptability of the IPC to a wide variety of situations. Referencing the outcomes to international standards ensures comparability and consistency of the phase classification in different countries and contexts. The Strategic Response Framework unique to each Phase provides strategic, yet generic guidance to achieve three objectives: (1) mitigate immediate negative outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying/structural causes. The Reference Table also includes three levels indicating a Risk of Worsening Phase: (1) Watch, (2) Moderate Risk, and (3) High Risk. Each of these is associated with key information required for effective early warning: Probability, Severity, Reference Hazards and Vulnerabilities, Implications for Action, and Timeline.

The IPC Evidence Analysis Templates are tables which organize key pieces of information in a transparent manner and facilitate analysis to substantiate a Phase Classification and guide response analysis. The Cartographic Protocols are a set of standardized mapping and visual communication conventions which are designed to effectively convey key information concerning situation analysis on a single map. The Population Tables are a means to consistently and effectively communicate population estimates by administrative boundaries, livelihood systems, and livelihood types. The IPC is not an assessment method, per se, but a classification system for Situation Analysis that integrates multiple data sources, methods, and analyses (example options for specific assessment methodologies include those endorsed by WFP, ICRC, Save the Children UK, and many others). Effective use of the IPC encourages a mixed-method approach which is obligatory given the complexity of the analysis and the need for triangulation. In this manner, the IPC provides a consistent and meaningful structure to the final statement. To substantiate an IPC statement, whatever the specific methodologies, the legitimacy of data sources and analytical methods is rigorously evaluated and reflected in the overall confidence level.

Sustained Conditions: In general, the longer a crisis continues the relatively more essential it is to address underlying or structural causes if interventions have any chance of sustained positive effects. A purple border denotes areas of sustained levels of crisis in Phase 3, 4, or 5 for greater than three years (though an arbitrary threshold, it is inclusive of several seasonal cycles). By hi-lighting these areas, it informs the type of strategic response and draws attention to 'forgotten emergencies' for which complacency may have set in.

Defining Attributes of Crisis Areas. For each area currently in or at risk of Phase 3, 4, or 5 a call-out box is included with situation specifics related to the magnitude, depth, frequency, who is affected, the causes and confidence level of the analysis. A symbol key is provided for each defining attribute, including:

- Estimated magnitude (i.e., population in phase which includes high risk)
- Criteria for social targeting
- Key immediate causes
- Key underlying causes
- Recurrence of crisis in past 10 years (which allows for distinction between chronic and transitory food insecurity)
- Overall confidence level of analysis (which is an overall, heuristic statement on the confidence of the analysis as assessed by the analyst)

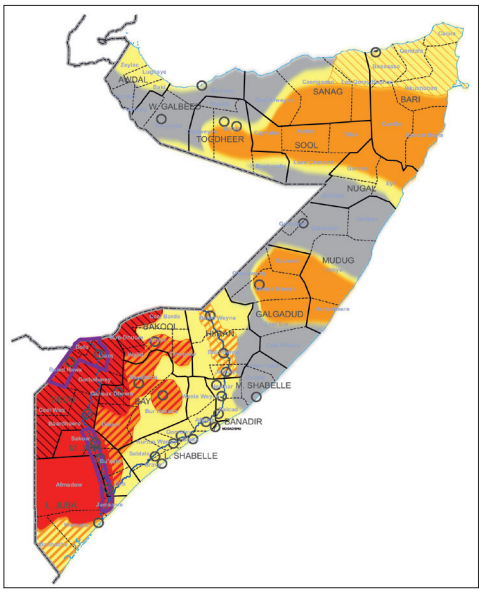


The key is generic, whereas the call-out boxes contain the specific attributes relevant to that crisis area. The attributes currently include those which have relevance to various places in Somalia. However, this can easily be expanded to suit a wider array of situations.

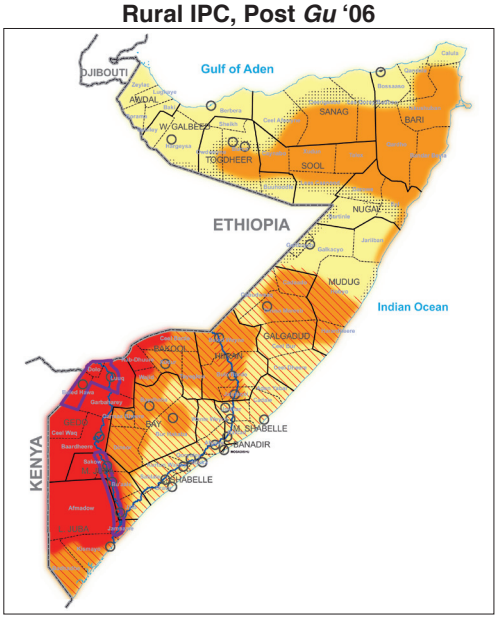
5.2 TIME-SERIES OF THE INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATIONS (IPC) MAPS FOR SOMALIA 2005 – 2011

5.2.1 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Rural Maps for Somalia 2005 – 2011

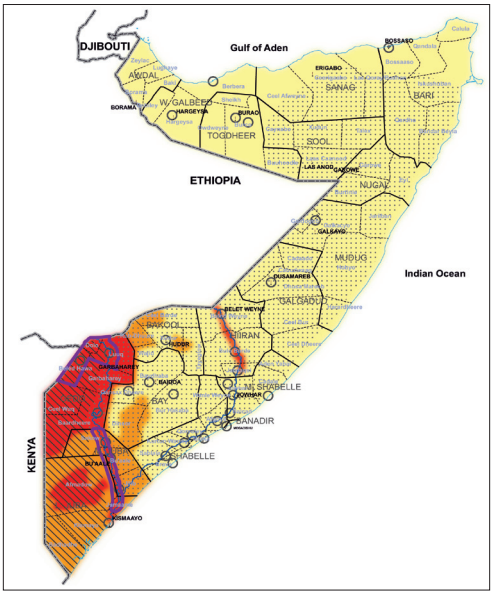
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '05/06



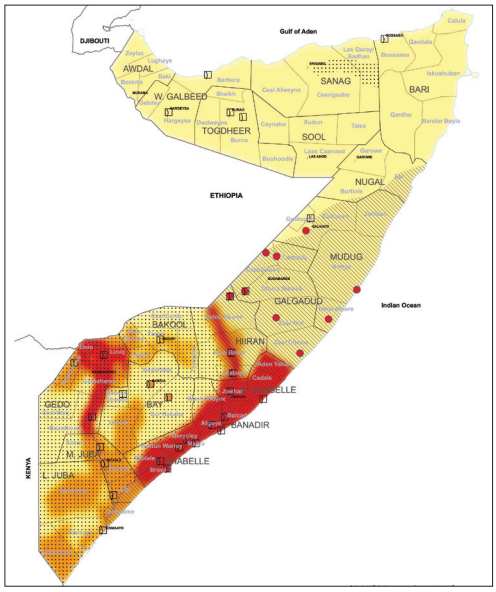
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '06



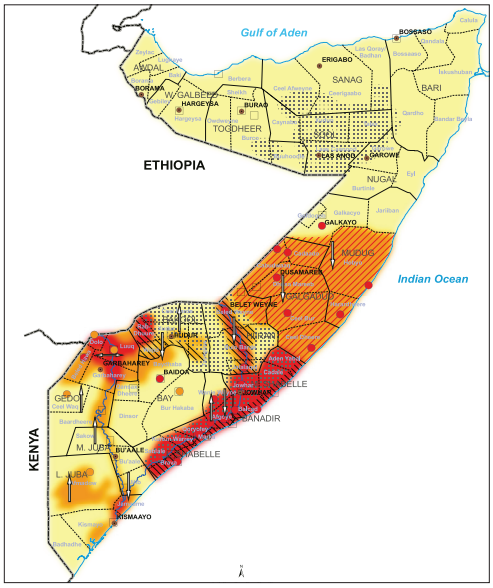
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '06/07



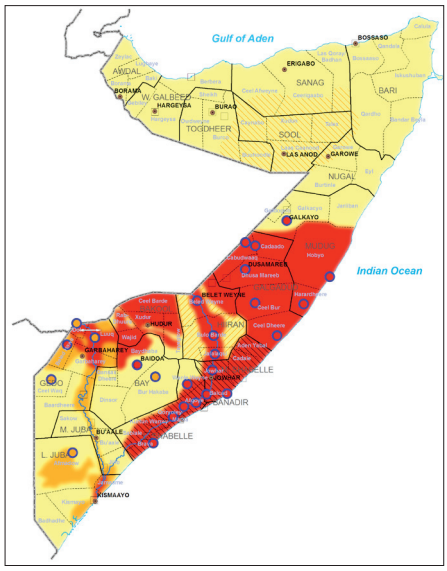
Rural IPC Post *Gu* '07



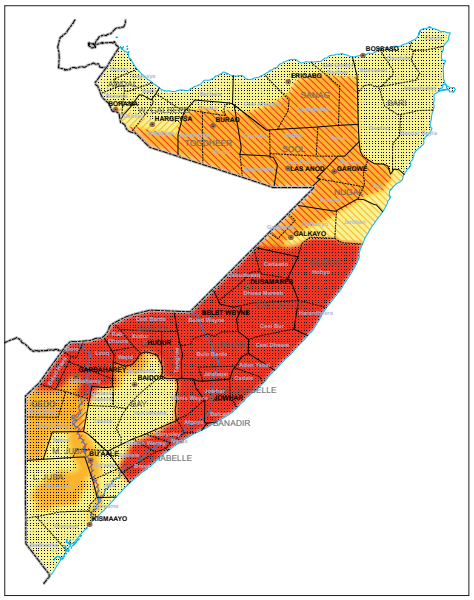
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08



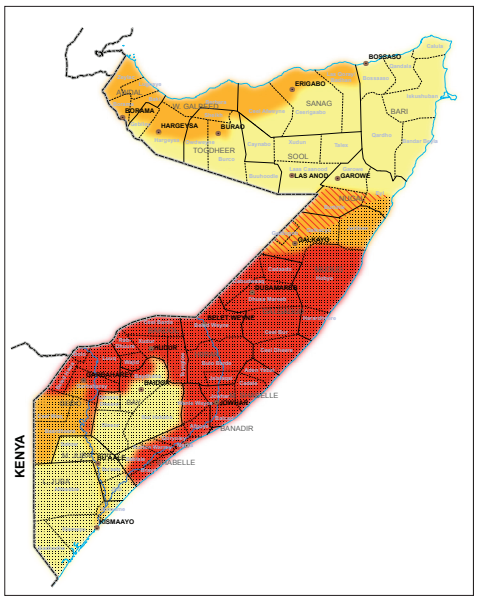
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08 updated April '08



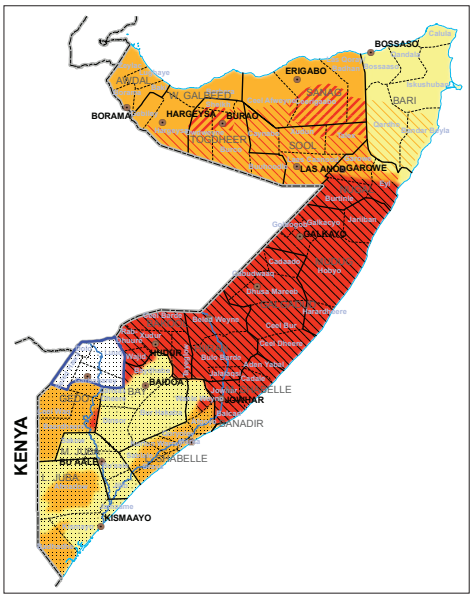
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '08



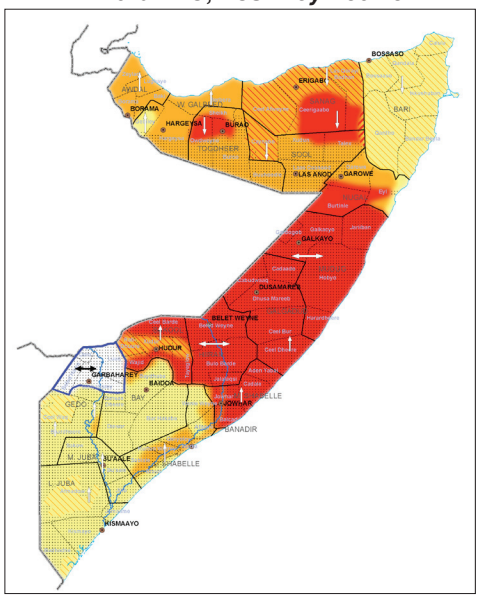
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '08/09



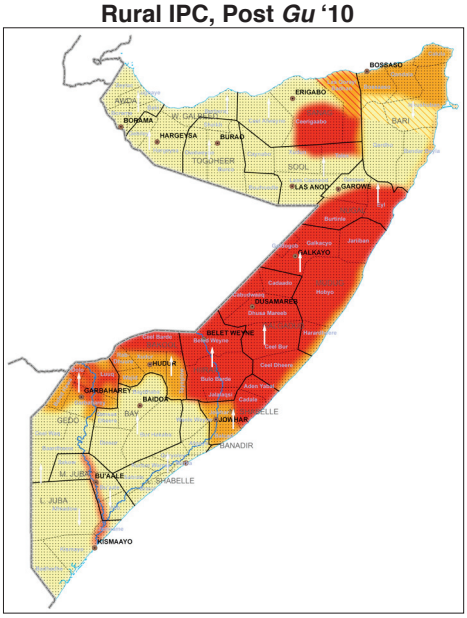
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '09



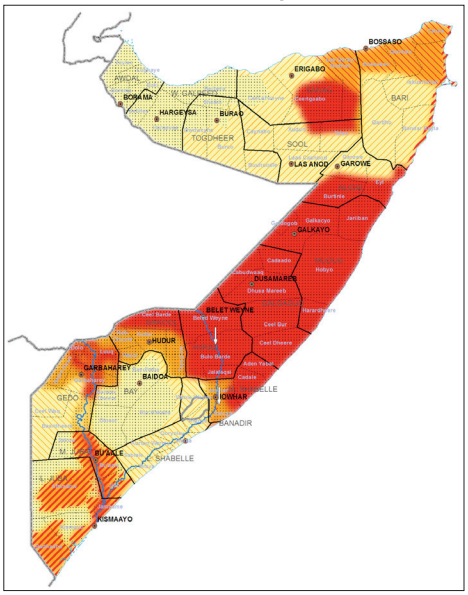
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '10

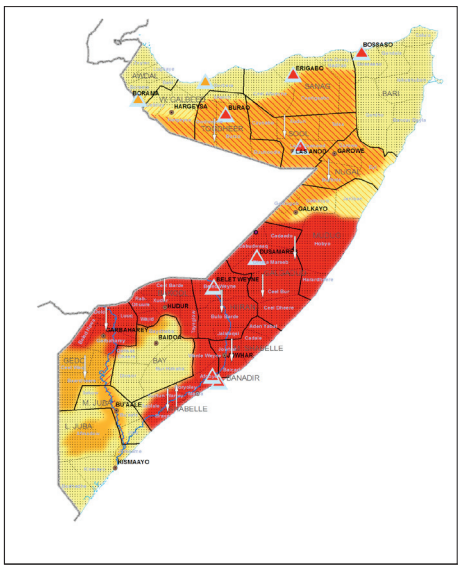


Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '10/11

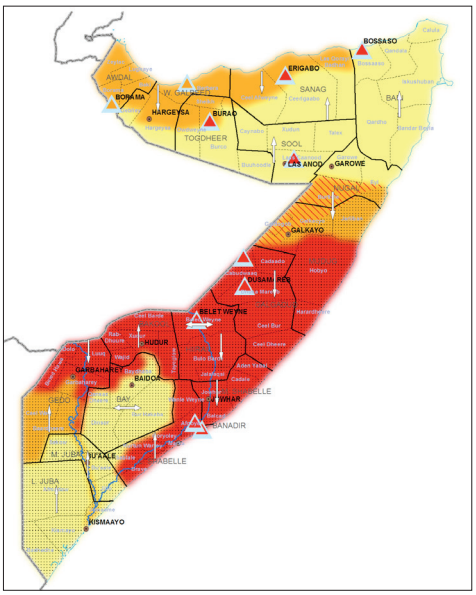


5.2.2 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Combined Maps for Somalia 2008 – 2011

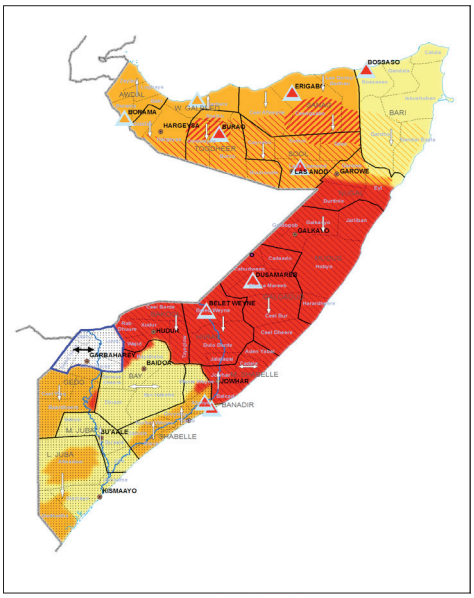
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '08



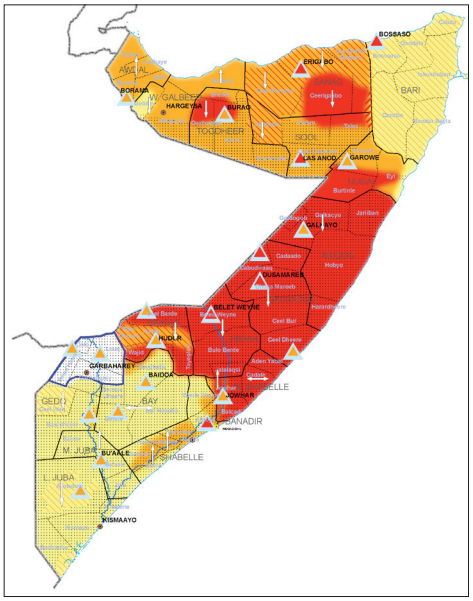
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '08/09



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '09



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10



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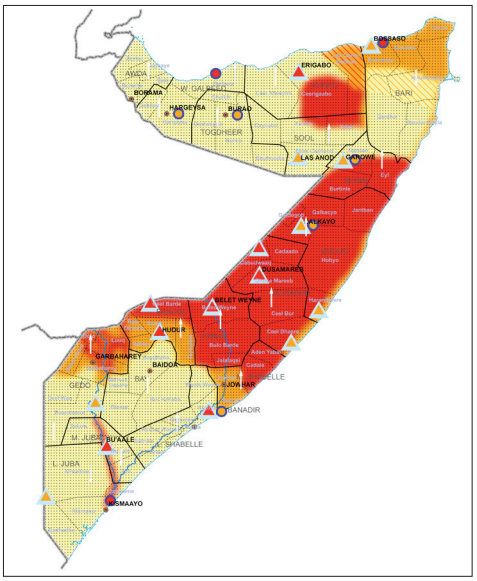
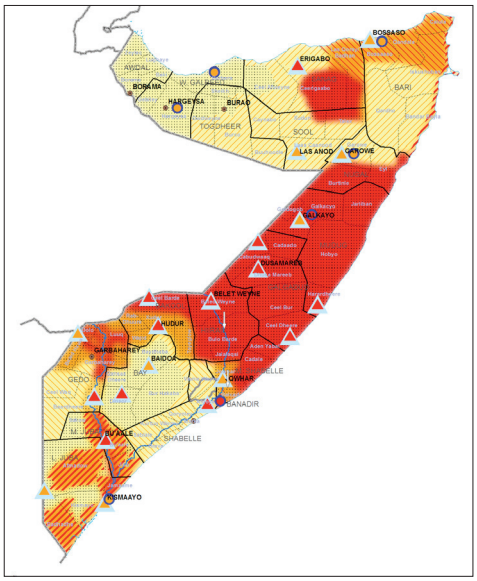
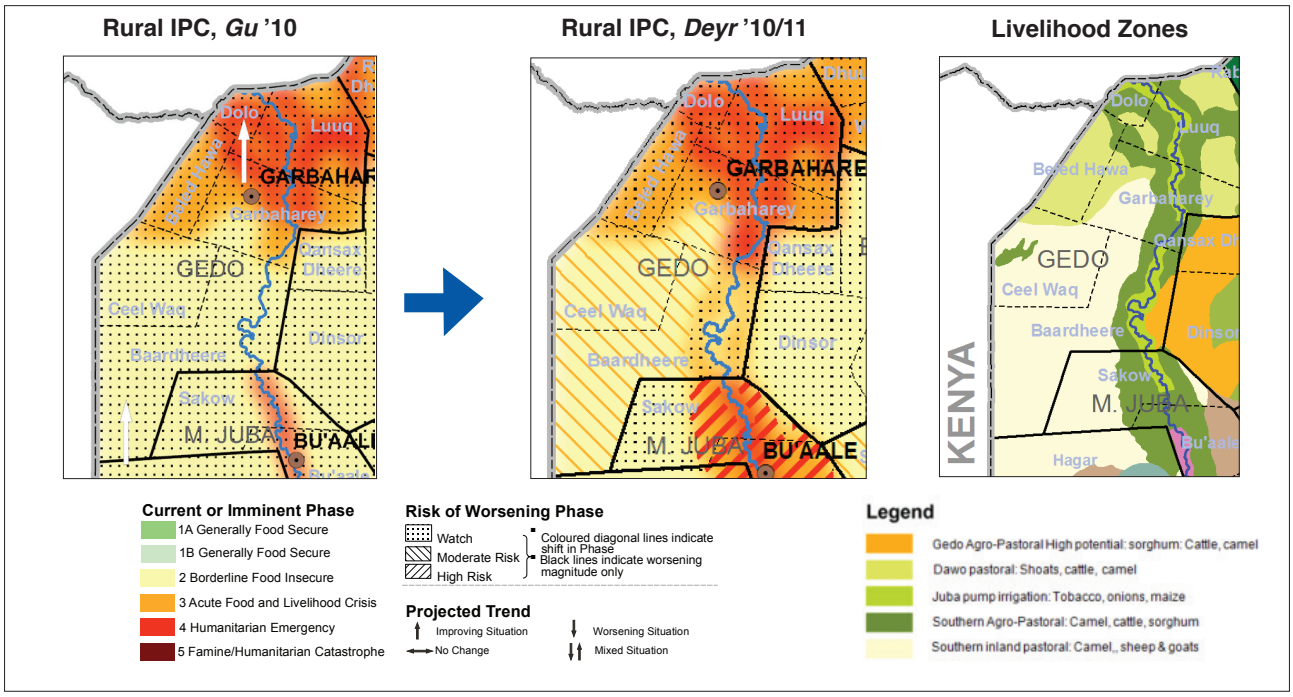


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '10/11



5.3 PROGRESSION OF HUMANITARIAN SITUATION FROM *GU* '10 TO *DEYR* '10/11

5.3.1 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Gedo Region from *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11



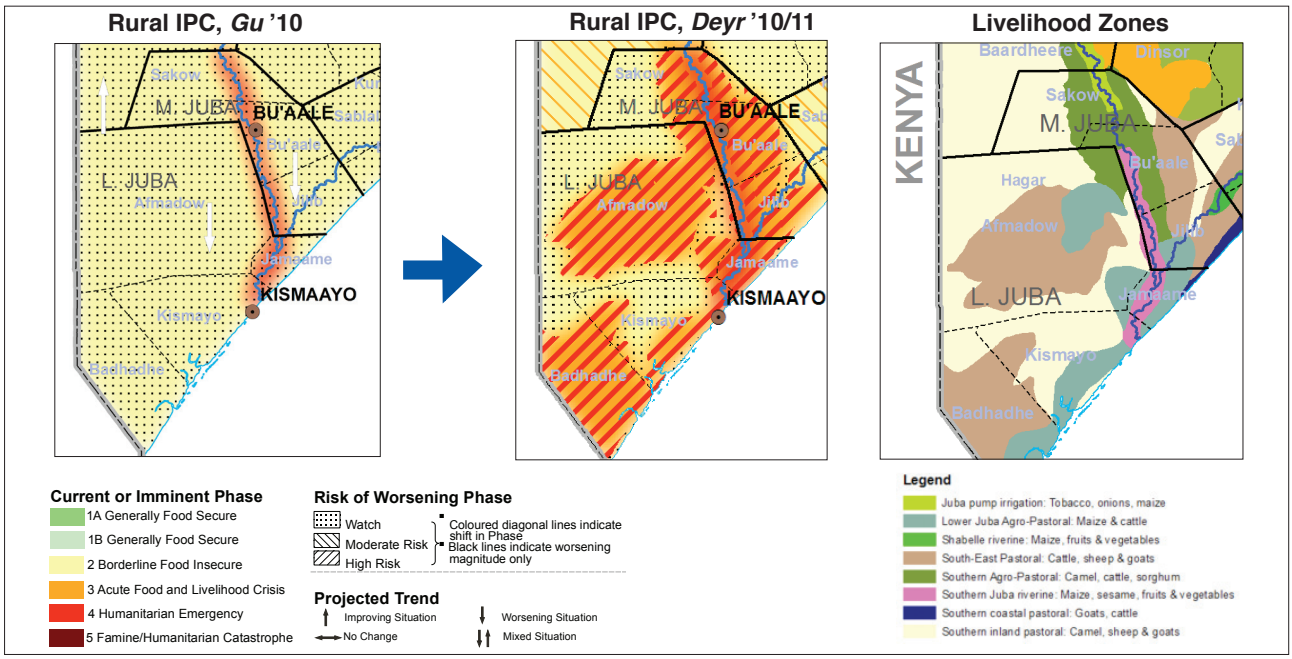
Gedo - Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Baardheere	80,628	0	0	9,000	0
Belet Xaawo	42,392	9,000	1,000	11,000	1,000
Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
Doolow	20,821	5,000	0	5,000	1,000
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	4,000	0	10,000	1,000
Luuq	48,027	9,000	1,000	9,000	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**44,000**	**4,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**29,000**		**48,000**	

Gedo Region and Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bay-Bakool Agro-Pastoral	26,607	0	0	9,000	0
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	17,000	0	27,000	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	4,000	0	2,000	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,751	6,000	2,000	6,000	4,000
Southern Inland Pastoral	75,828	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**44,000**	**4,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**29,000**		**48,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones					HE Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropa	Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Jan - June 2011(Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Northern districts: Pop affected; 100% Dolow, Belet Xaawo and Luuq, 50% Garbaharey		75% P	50%P	50%P		0%	0%	0%	50% P	
		Southern districts: Pop affected; 100% Bardera and Elwak, 50% Garbahaaree) SIP Elwak only High Risk to AFLC	0%		0%	50%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Northern districts: Pop affected; 100% Dolow, Belet Xaawo and Luuq, 50% Garbaharey		50%P	75%P	75%P		0%	0%	0%	25% P	
		Southern districts: Pop affected; 100% Bardera and Elwak, 50% Garbahaaree) SIP Elwak only High Risk to AFLC	0%		0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	

5.3.2 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11



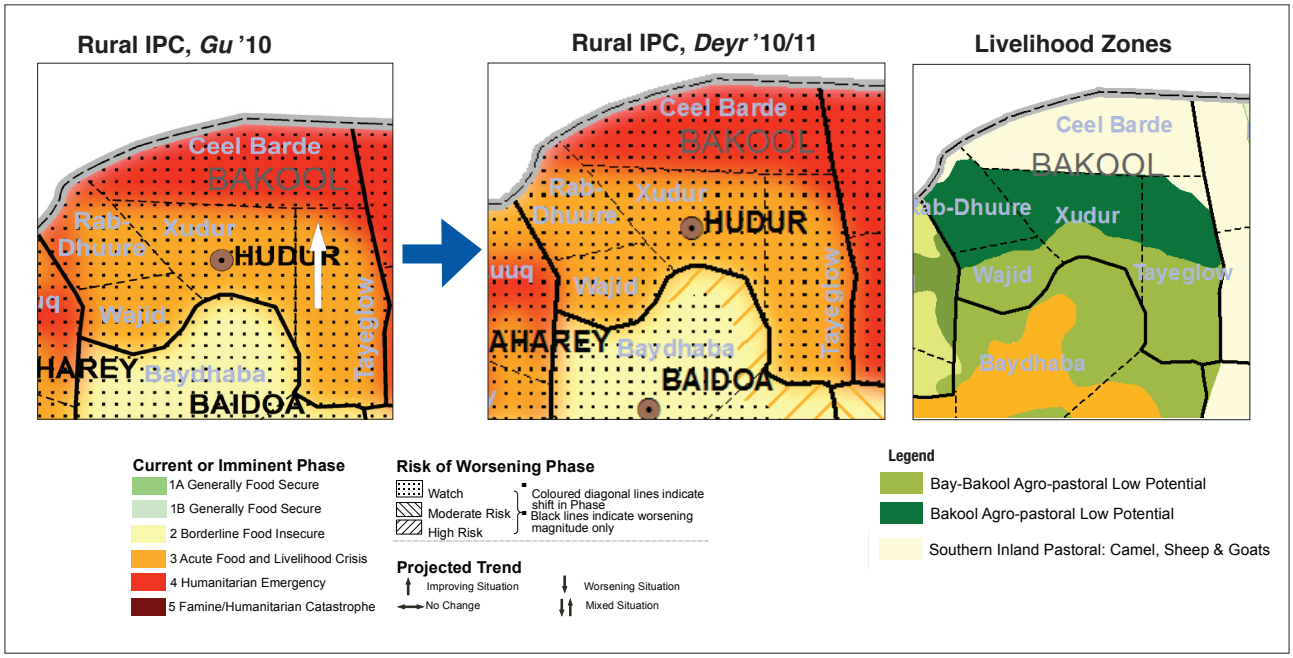
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	0	7,000	8,000	9,000
	Jilib	83,464	5,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	4,000	6,000	10,000	8,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	0	0	7,000	3,000
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	7,000	2,000
	Jamaame	106,734	6,000	14,000	12,000	17,000
	Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	9,000	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	**35,000**	**28,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**445,246**	**15,000**	**38,000**	**65,000**	**58,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**53,000**		**123,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,000	6,000	3,000	6,000
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	0	0	2,000	1,000
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	0	0	4,000	1,000
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	0	0	12,000	4,000
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	5,000	18,000	9,000	18,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	0	0	14,000	7,000
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	0	0	9,000	3,000
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0	3,000	1,000
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	6,000	14,000	9,000	17,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	**35,000**	**28,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**445,246**	**15,000**	**38,000**	**65,000**	**58,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**53,000**		**123,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones						HE Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L. Juba Agro past	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropa	L. Juba Agro past	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast
Juba	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Juba Riverine: Sakow			50%M						100%P			
		Juba Riverine: Jilib & Jamame			50%M						100%P			
		Juba Riverine: Buale			25%M						100%P			
		All other districts	0%	75%P	50%M	75% P	75%P	0%	0%	25% P	100%P	25% P	25%P	0%
Juba	July-Dec 2010(Gu 2010 Estimates)	Juba Riverine: Sakow			50%M				0%		100%P			
		Juba Riverine: Jilib & Jamame			25%M				0%		100%P			
		Juba Riverine: Buale			0%				0%		100%P			
		All other districts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.3 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bakool Region from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11



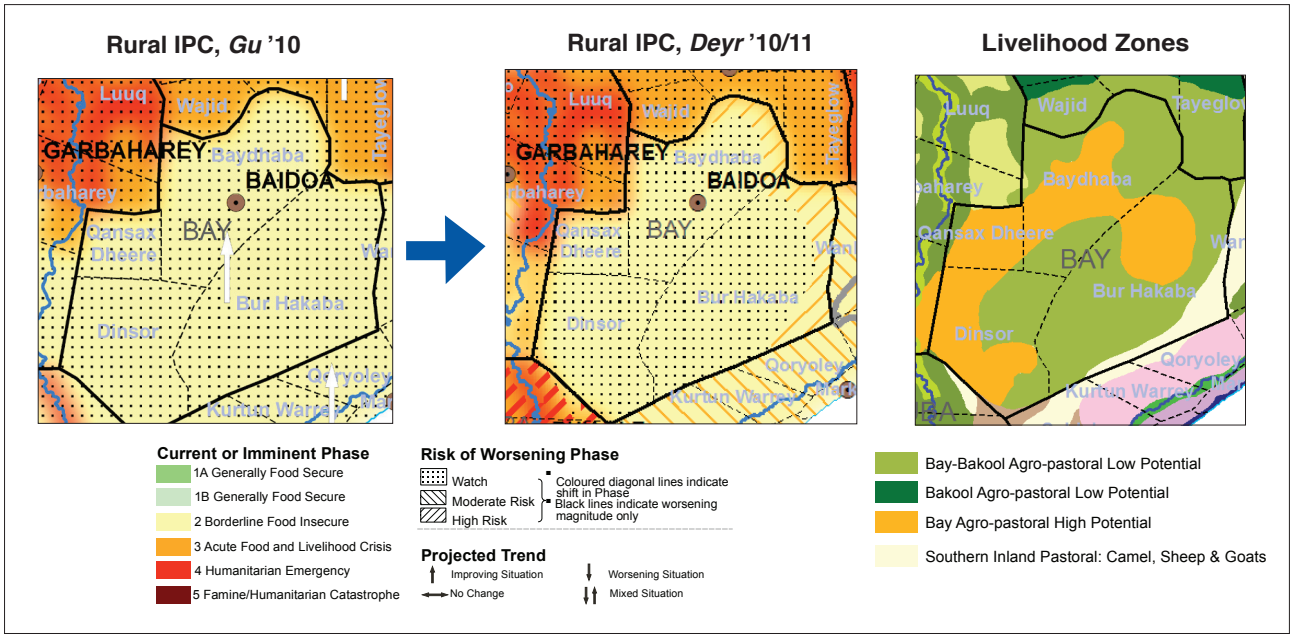
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	4,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	11,000	1,000	12,000	1,000
	Tayeeglow	64,832	21,000	0	24,000	1,000
	Waajid	55,255	18,000	0	20,000	0
	Xudur	73,939	24,000	0	28,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**90,000**	**5,000**
	Grand Total	**249,189**	**82,000**		**95,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	46,000	0	47,000	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	27,000	0	35,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	5,000	4,000	8,000	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**90,000**	**5,000**
	Grand Total	**249,189**	**82,000**		**95,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Rural: All districts	75%P	100%P	100%P	25%P	0%	0%
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Rural: All districts	50%P	75% P	100% P	25% P	0%	0%

5.3.4 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bay Region from *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11



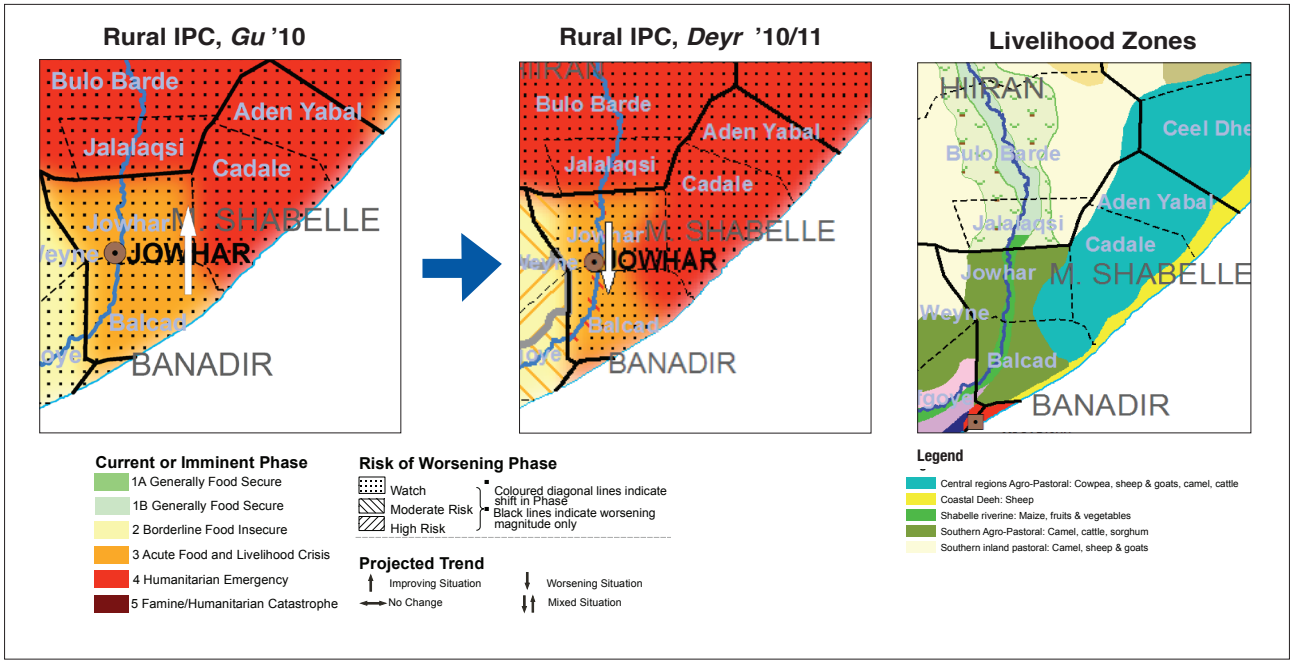
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	2,000	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	1,000	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	2,000	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	3,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**8,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**8,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Bay	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	0	0	8,000	0
	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**		
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**8,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			BB Agropast LP	S.E Past	Bay Agropast HP	BB Agropast LP	S.E Past	Bay Agropast HP
Bay	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Rural Pop affected; 25% Baidoa; 33.3% Burhakhaba	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Rural Pop affected; 25% Baidoa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.5 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11



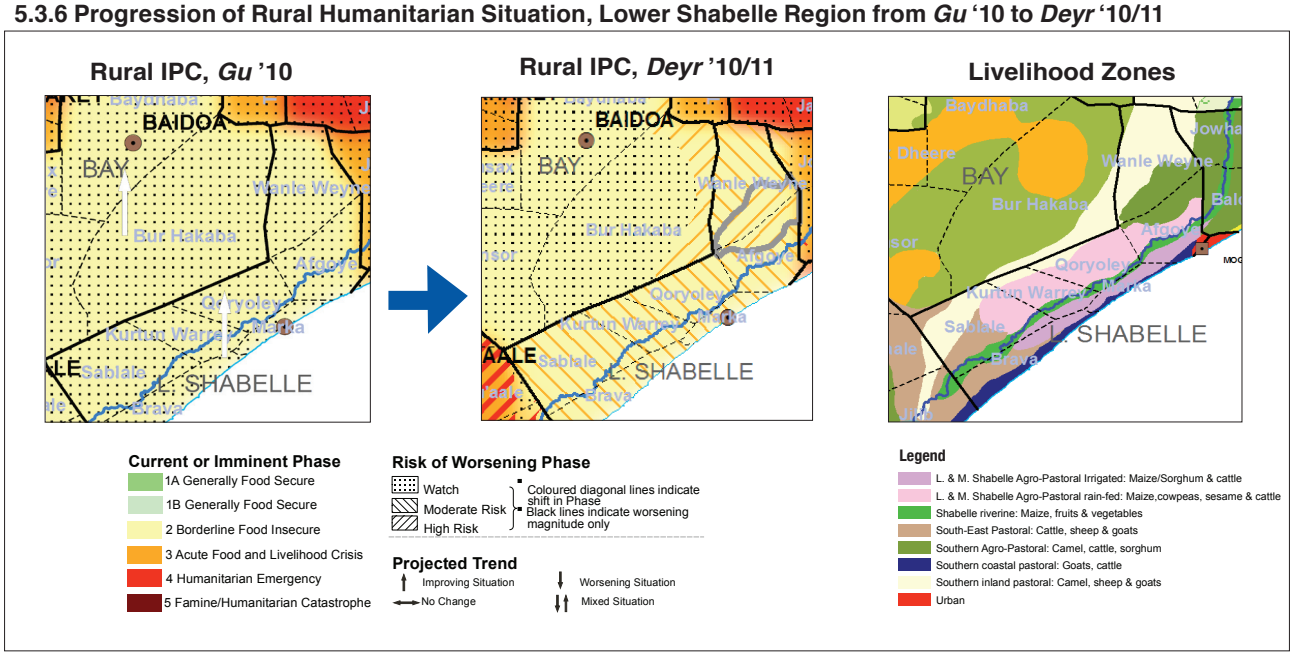
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
M/ Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	4,000	1,000	7,000	7,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	9,000	0	22,000	5,000
	Cadale	35,920	2,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	30,000	0	36,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**70,000**	**17,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**47,000**		**87,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
M/ Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	7,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	0	0	12,000	12,000
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	0	11,000	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	28,000	0	42,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	10,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**70,000**	**17,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**47,000**		**87,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./ Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa
M. Shabelle	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar	0%	50%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%
		Agro-pastoral: Adan Yabal & Cadale			50%P			50%P
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar	0%	0%	50%P	0%		0%
		Agro-pastoral: Adan Yabal & Cadale			75%P			25%P

5.3.6 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11



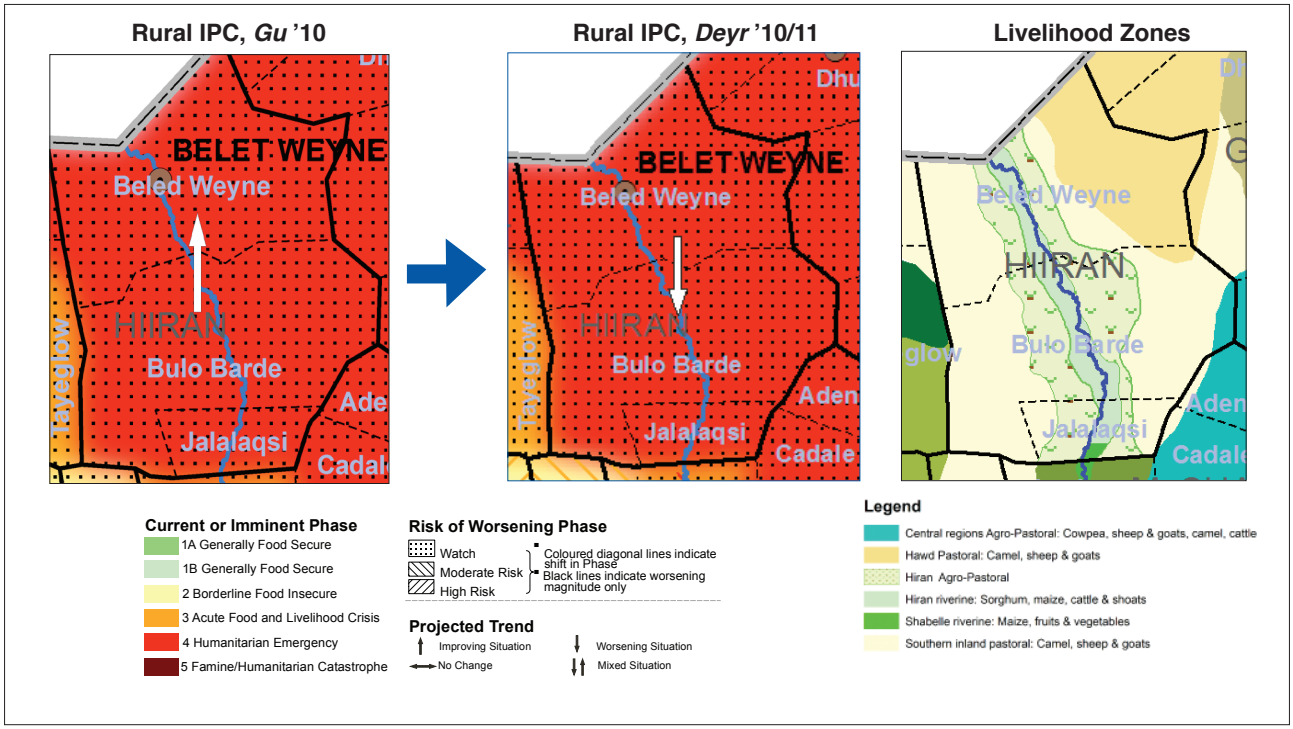
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
L/ Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	0	0
	Baraawe	42,239	0	0	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	0	0
	Marka	129,039	0	0	0	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	0	0	0	0
	Sablaale	35,044	0	0	0	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	9,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**9,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**9,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
L/ Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	9,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**9,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**9,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones				HE Phase Livelihood Zones			
			S.I. Pastoral	Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropat	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed
L. Shabelle	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	Merka, Qoryole, & Kurtunwarey Riverine		0%				0%		
		Sablale Riverine		0%				0%		
		Agro-pastoral: Wanla Weyne			25%P	0%			0%	0%
		All districts Southern Inland Pastoral	0%				0%			
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Merka, Qoryole, & Kurtunwarey Riverine		0%				0%		
		Sablale Riverine		0%				0%		
		Agro-pastoral: Wanla Weyne 50% only			25%	0%			0%	0%
		All districts Southern Inland Pastoral	0%				0%			

5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Hiran Region from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11



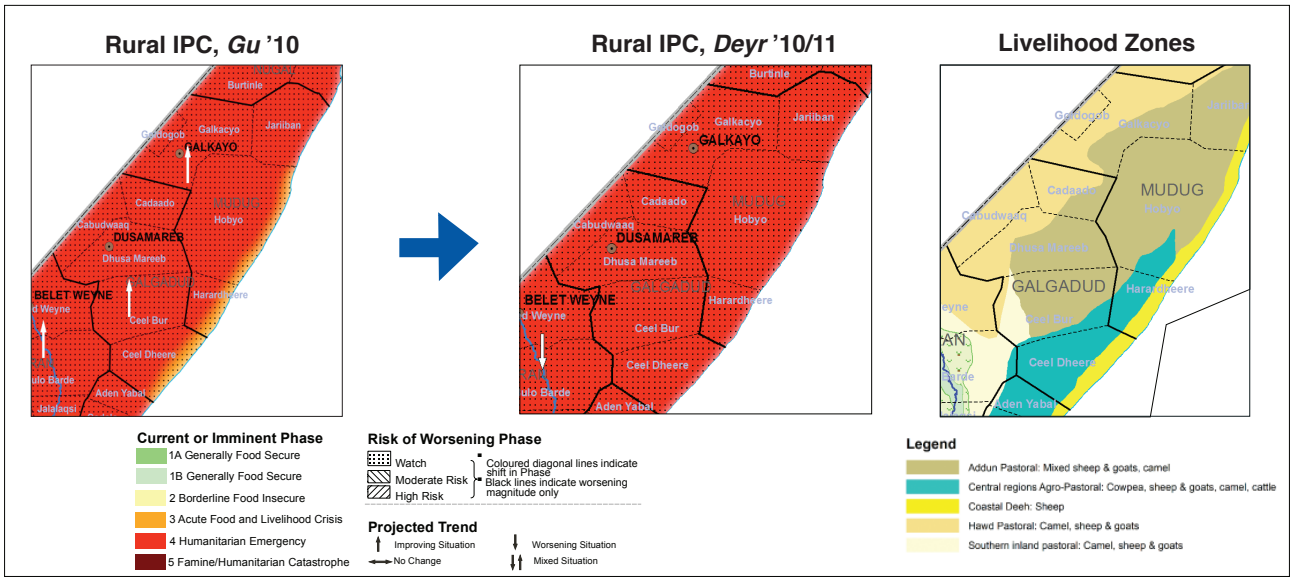
Hiraan Region Affected District	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	26,000	69,000	30,000	69,000
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	16,000	45,000	23,000	45,000
Jalalaqsi	36,445	6,000	15,000	10,000	15,000
SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**63,000**	**129,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**177,000**		**192,000**	

Hiraan Region and Affected Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	38,000	85,000	38,000	85,000
Hiran riverine	32,633	0	29,000	4,000	25,000
Southern Inland Past	61,511	7,000	8,000	17,000	12,000
Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	0	4,000
SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**63,000**	**129,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**177,000**		**192,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones					HE Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute pastoralists	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riv	Destitute pastoralists
Hiran	Jan - June 2011 (Deyr 10-11 Projection)	All Districts	25%P 50%M	50%P	50%M	25%M	0%	75%P	50%P	100%P 50%M	100%P 75%M	100% p
	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	All Districts	50% P	75% P	50% M	0%	0%	50%P	25%P	100%P 50%M	100%P 100%M	100%

5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Central Regions from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11



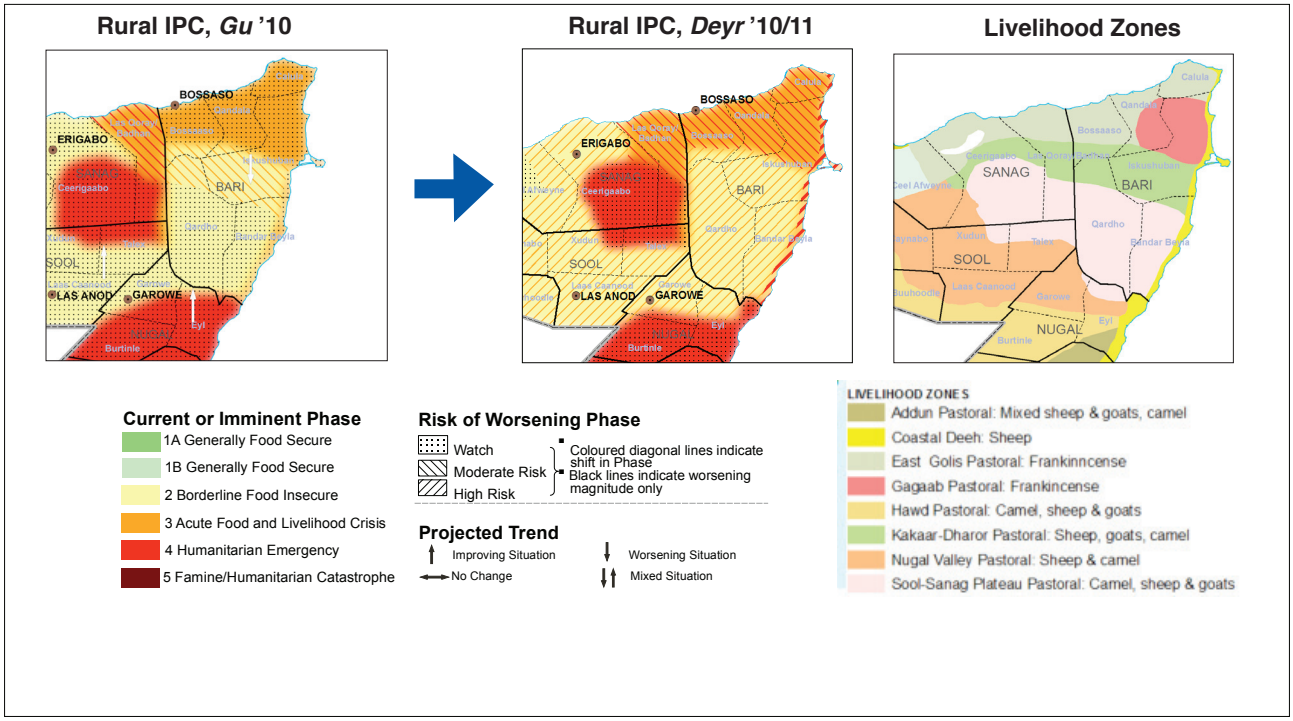
Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis(AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	9,000	8,000	8,000	5,000
	Cadaado	36,304	12,000	8,000	9,000	7,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	36,000	12,000	27,000	15,000
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	24,000	5,000	26,000	16,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	40,000	15,000	26,000	15,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**96,000**	**58,000**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	9,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
	Hobyo	54,438	25,000	8,000	19,000	13,000
	Xarardheere	52,157	23,000	6,000	20,000	12,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**57,000**	**18,000**	**45,000**	**29,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**402,535**	**178,000**	**66,000**	**141,000**	**87,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**244,000**		**228,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			GU 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	79,000	17,000	48,000	17,000
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	33,000	8,000	34,000	15,000
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	5,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	21,671	3,000	0	4,000	4,000
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
	Destitute pastoralists	16,764	0	17,000	0	18,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**96,000**	**58,000**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	34,000	7,000	21,000	7,000
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	17,000	4,000	17,000	8,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,000	0	5,000	6,000
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	5,000	0	7,000
	Sub-Total	**131,455**	**57,000**	**18,000**	**45,000**	**29,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**402,535**	**178,000**	**66,000**	**141,000**	**87,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**244,000**		**228,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones						HE Phase Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	Rural Population	75% P	0%	50% P 50% M	100% M	25% P 50% M	50% M	25% P	100%	50% P	100% P	75% P	100% P
	July-December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Rural Population	50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	50% P 75% M	50% P	50% P	50% P	100%	50% P	50% P	50% P	0%
S. Mudug	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	75% P	0%	50% P 50% M	100%M		50%M	25% P	100%	50% P	100%P		100%P
	June- December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	50% P 75% M		50% P	50% P	100%	50% P	50% P		0%

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11



NE Regions - Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Gu 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bari					
Bandarbayla	8,976	0	0	1,000	1,000
Bossaso	57,725	15,000	0	15,000	0
Caluula	27,002	8,000	0	8,000	1,000
Iskushuban	36,519	5,000	0	7,000	1,000
Qandala	26,902	7,000	0	7,000	0
Qardho/Dan Gorayo	45,613	0	0	3,000	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**41,000**	**3,000**
NorthMudug					
Gaalkacyo	58,007	20,000	11,000	22,000	9000
Galdogob	33,366	4,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Jariiban	32,866	16,000	5,000	16,000	6,000
Sub-total	**124,239**	**40,000**	**22,000**	44,000	19,000
Nugaal					
Burtinle	26,005	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Eyl	25,259	3,000	2,000	6,000	4,000
Garoowe	24,596	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Sub-total	**75,860**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**14,000**	**8,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**402,836**	**83,000**	**30,000**	**99,000**	**30,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**113,000**		**129,000**	

NE Regions - Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Gu 2010		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,000	0	2,000	3,000
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	25,000	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	8,000	0	9,000	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	32,793	0	0	2,000	0
Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	48,233	0	0	3,000	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**41,000**	**3,000**
NorthMudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	30,000	7,000	30,000	7,000
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	2,000	0	1,000	1,000
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	7,000	0	7,000
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	8,000	8,000	13,000	4,000
Regional Total	**124,467**	**40,000**	**22,000**	44,000	19,000
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	0	1,000	2,000
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	5,000	6,000	8,000	4,000
Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	0	0	2.000	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	4,211	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	0	1,000
Sub-total	**75,860**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**14,000**	**8,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**402,836**	**83,000**	**30,000**	**99,000**	**30,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**113,000**		**129,000**	

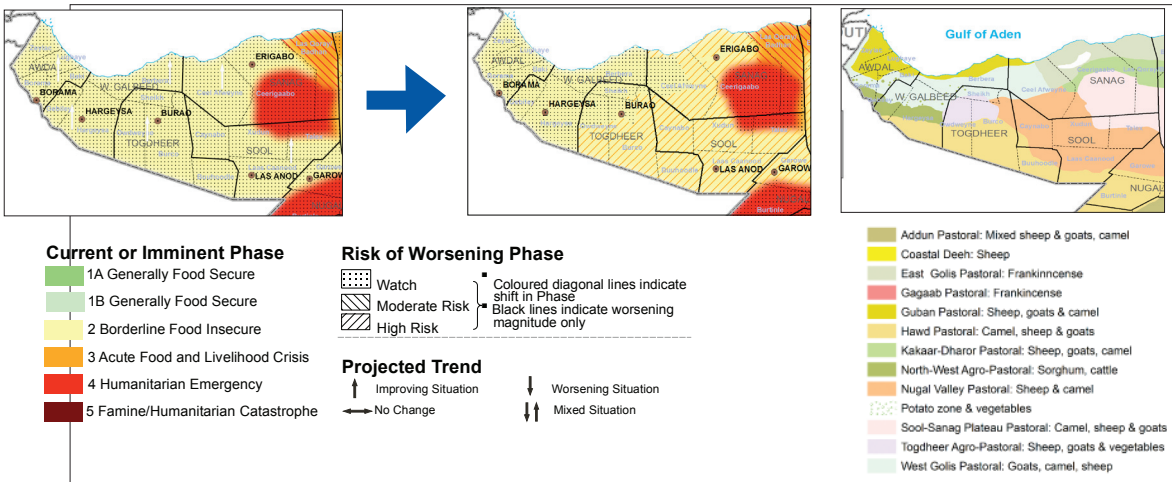
5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from *Gu* '10 To *Deyr* '10/11

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones								HE Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Past/Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Past	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
N. Mudug	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Estimates)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						75% P	0%	50% P 100% M	50%M						25% P	100%	50% P	100% P
	June- December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	75% P 25% M						50% P	100%	50% P	25% P
Bari	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	Rural Pop **Note: Coastal Deeh applies to only 50% Iskushuban and Calula**	25% P	100% P	25% P		100%P				75% P 25% M	0%	0%	0%		0%				25% P
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	Rural Pop **Note: Coastal Deeh applies to only 50% Iskushuban and Calula**	0%	100% P	0%		100% P				100% P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
Nugal	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	Hawd Eyl			25% P	25% P		25% P 25% M	0%	50% P 100% M	50%M			0%	0%		75%P		50% P	100% p
		Hawd Garowe & Burtine			25% P	25% P		75%P	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%		25% P	100%		
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Estimates)	All districts			0%	0%		50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	0%			50% P	0%		50% P	100%	50% P	0%

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Northwest Regions from *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11

Rural IPC, *Gu* '10 | **Rural IPC, *Deyr* '10/11** | **Livelihood Zones**



Current or Imminent Phase
- 1A Generally Food Secure
- 1B Generally Food Secure
- 2 Borderline Food Insecure
- 3 Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
- 4 Humanitarian Emergency
- 5 Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe

Risk of Worsening Phase
- Watch
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk

Coloured diagonal lines indicate shift in Phase
Black lines indicate worsening magnitude only

Projected Trend
- Improving Situation
- No Change
- Worsening Situation
- Mixed Situation

- Addun Pastoral: Mixed sheep & goats, camel
- Coastal Deeh: Sheep
- East Golis Pastoral: Frankinncense
- Gagaab Pastoral: Frankincense
- Guban Pastoral: Sheep, goats & camel
- Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
- Kakaar-Dharor Pastoral: Sheep, goats, camel
- North-West Agro-Pastoral: Sorghum, cattle
- Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel
- Potato zone & vegetables
- Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
- Togdheer Agro-Pastoral: Sheep, goats & vegetables
- West Golis Pastoral: Goats, camel, sheep

NW Regions Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 10		*Deyr* 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Awdal					
Baki	16,923	0	0	0	0
Borama	132,695	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	22,094	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	22,801	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	18,683	0	0	0	0
Gebiley	53,717	0	0	0	0
Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	191,748	0	0	12,000	0
Buuhoodle	28,821	0	0	2,000	0
Owdweyne	30,924	0	0	2,000	0
Sheikh	27,400	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**16,000**	**0**
Sanaag					
Ceel Afweyn	53,638	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
Ceerigaabo	83,748	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000
Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	12,000	11,000	14,000	11,000
Sub-total	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**25,000**	**16,000**
Sool					
Caynabo	24,026	0	0	2,000	0
Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	4,000	0
Taleex	20,983	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Xudun	15,528	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sub-total	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**9,000**	**2,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**18,000**	**17,000**	**50,000**	**18,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**35,000**		**68,000**	

NW Region Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		GU 10		Deyr 2010/11	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Awdal					
NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	0	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	67,455	0	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	0	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	14,000	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	0	0	2,000	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**16,000**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	4,000	0	8,000	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	3,000	0	4,000	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	0	0	3,000	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	0	6,000
Sub-total	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**25,000**	**16,000**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	2,000	0
Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	0	0	5,000	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	0	1,000
Sub-total	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**9,000**	**2,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**18,000**	**17,000**	**50,000**	**18,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**35,000**		**68,000**	

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation for NW Regions from *Deyr* '10/11 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones									HE Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Agropast Togdheer	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Past	Sool-Sanag Past	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Agropast Togdheer	Southern Inland Past	Coast Deeh
Toghdheer	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	Rural			25% P	0%	25% P		0%					0%	0%	0%		0%		
	July- December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural			0%	0%	0%		0%					0%	0%	0%		0%		
Saanag	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	Lasqoray only	75% P	50% P		75% P		0%			0%		50% P	0%	0%		100%			0%
		All other districts: Erigavo, Ceelafweiyn	25% P		25% P	25% P														
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Lasqoray only	75% P	50% P	0%	75% P		0%			0%		50% P	0%	0%		100%			0%
		All other districts	0%			0%														
Sool	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	All districts		50%P	25%P		25%P	0%					50% P	0%		0%	100%			
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts		50% P	0%		0%	0%					50% P	0%		0%	100%			
W. Galbeed	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	All districts				0%	0%			0%					0%	0%		0%	0%	
		Hargeisa Agro-Pastoral only							0%						0%	0%		0%	0%	
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts				0%	0%			0%					0%	0%		0%	0%	
		Hargeisa Agro-Pastoral only							0%						0%	0%		0%	0%	
Awdaal	Jan -June 2011 (Deyr 2011 Projection)	All districts				0%			0%						0%			0%		
	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts				0%			0%						0%			0%		

5.4 POST *Deyr* '10 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN HE AND AFLC FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO JUNE 2011

5.4.1 Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, Jan - Jun 2011

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	15,000	0	0	4
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	28
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	20,000	10,000	0	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	60,000	40,000	0	5,000	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	10,000	34
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**125,000**	**105,000**	**15,000**	**30,000**	**12**
Central								
Mudug	350,099	80,997	131,455	30,000	90,000	0	50,000	49
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	0	100,000	20,000	60,000	55
Sub-total	**680,156**	**139,974**	**402,535**	**30,000**	**190,000**	**20,000**	**110,000**	51
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	5,000	65,000	30,000	130,000	70
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	20,000	70,000	0	15,000	20
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	15,000	10,000	55,000	0	9
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	5,000	90,000	25,000	5,000	40
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	45,000	10,000	5,000	0	10
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	20,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	23
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	30,000	25,000	30,000	36
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	30,000	35,000	0	30,000	25
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**140,000**	**355,000**	**145,000**	**215,000**	**24**
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	-	**-**	-	-	0
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,882,160**	**4,482,847**	**295,000**	**650,000**	**180,000**	**355,000**	**20**

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed **Urban** population in AFLC and HE	**475,000**	**6**	**20%**
Assessed **Rural** population in AFLC and HE	**1,005,000**	**13**	**42%**
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	**1,465,000**	**20**	**-**
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	**910,000**	**12**	**38%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,390,000 – rounded to 2.4 million**	**32**	**100.0%**

Notes:

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

3 Dan Gorayo is included within Bari Region following precedent set in population data prior to UNDP/WHO 2005

4 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated September 2010 rounded to the nearest 5,000. Total IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cummulative IDP data

5 Analysis show that 62% of IDP originates from Mogadishu. To avoid double counting, only IDPs originating from Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in crisis. This is because FSNAU does not conduct assessments in Mogadishu and those IDPs from other regions are already considered in the overall IPC analysis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in HE or AFLC

6 Actual figure is 2,390,000 rounded to 2,400,000

7 Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

5.4.2 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by District, Jan - Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal					
Baki	25,500	16,923	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	132,695	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	0	0	0
Sub-total	**305,455**	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	60,753	18,683	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	0	0	0
Sub-total	**700,345**	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	288,211	191,748	12,000	0	6
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	2,000	0	7
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	2,000	0	6
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**402,295**	**278,893**	**16,000**	**0**	**6**
Sanaag					
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	5,000	1,000	11
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	6,000	4,000	12
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	14,000	11,000	33
Sub-total	**270,367**	**214,288**	**25,000**	**16,000**	**19**
Sool					
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	2,000	0	8
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	4,000	0	8
Taleex	25,354	20,983	2,000	1,000	14
Xudun	18,785	15,528	1,000	1,000	13
Sub-total	**150,277**	**111,143**	**9,000**	**2,000**	**10**
Bari					
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	1,000	1,000	22
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	15,000	0	26
Caluula	40,002	27,002	8,000	1,000	33
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	7,000	1,000	22
Qandala	42,502	26,902	7,000	0	26
Qardho/Dan Gorayo	81,156	45,613	3,000	0	7
Sub-total	**387,969**	**202,737**	**41,000**	**3,000**	**22**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	5,000	2,000	27
Eyl	32,345	25,259	6,000	4,000	40
Garoowe	57,991	24,596	3,000	2,000	20
Sub-total	**125,010**	**75,860**	**14,000**	**8,000**	**29**
Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	137,667	82,867	28,000	13,000	49
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	6,000	4,000	30
Hobyo	67,249	54,438	19,000	13,000	59
Jariiban	39,207	32,866	16,000	6,000	67
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	20,000	12,000	61
Sub-total	**350,099**	**255,694**	**89,000**	**48,000**	**54**
Galgaduud					
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	8,000	5,000	40
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	9,000	7,000	44
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	27,000	15,000	63
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	26,000	16,000	68
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	26,000	15,000	55
Sub-total	**330,057**	**271,080**	**96,000**	**58,000**	**57**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

5.4.2 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by District, Jan - Jun 2011 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population [1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	30,000	69,000	73
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	23,000	45,000	77
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	10,000	15,000	69
Sub-total	**329,811**	**260,698**	**63,000**	**129,000**	**74**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	7,000	7,000	25
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	22,000	5,000	26
Cadale	46,720	35,920	5,000	5,000	28
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	36,000	0	16
Sub-total	**514,901**	**419,070**	**70,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	129,039	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	9,000	0	7
Sub-total	**850,651**	**677,937**	**9,000**	**0**	**1**
Bakool					
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	6,000	3,000	38
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	12,000	1,000	42
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	24,000	1,000	39
Waajid	69,694	55,255	20,000	0	36
Xudur	93,049	73,939	28,000	0	38
Sub-total	**310,627**	**249,189**	**90,000**	**5,000**	**38**
Bay					
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	2,000	0	1
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	1,000	0	1
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	2,000	0	3
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	3,000	0	4
Sub-total	**620,562**	**493,749**	**8,000**	**0**	**2**
Gedo					
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	9,000	0	11
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	11,000	1,000	28
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	5,000	1,000	29
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	10,000	1,000	28
Luuq	62,703	48,027	9,000	1,000	21
Sub-total	**328,378**	**247,076**	**44,000**	**4,000**	**19**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	8,000	9,000	37
Jilib	113,415	83,464	12,000	13,000	30
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	10,000	8,000	33
Sub-total	**238,877**	**184,138**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**33**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	7,000	3,000	23
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	7,000	2,000	27
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	12,000	17,000	27
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	9,000	6,000	19
Sub-total	**385,790**	**261,108**	**35,000**	**28,000**	**24**
Banadir	**901,183**	-	-	-	**0**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**639,000**	**348,000**	**21**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population in HE and AFLC by District, Jan - Jun 2011

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population [1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population
Awdal					
Baki	25,500	8,577	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	60,753	42,070	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**490,432**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	288,211	96,463	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Badhan	55,000	7,322	2,000	2,000	55
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	4,000	3,000	58
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	10,000	7,000	55
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	2,000	1,000	55
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**18,000**	**13,000**	**55**
Sool					
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	3,000	0	45
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	12,000	0	48
Taleex	25,354	4,371	2,000	0	46
Xudun	18,785	3,257	2,000	0	61
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**19,000**	**0**	**49**
Bari					
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	2,000	0	37
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	36,000	0	34
Caluula	40,002	13,000	4,000	0	31
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	3,000	0	35
Qandala	42,502	15,600	5,000	0	32
Qardho	60,825	29,944	10,000	0	33
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**60,000**	**0**	**33**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	4,000	0	46
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	3,000	0	54
Eyl	32,345	7,086	3,000	0	42
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	15,000	0	45
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**25,000**	**0**	**46**
Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	19,000	0	35
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,000	0	28
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	3,000	1,000	31
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,000	0	32
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	4,000	1,000	37
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**30,000**	**2,000**	**34**
Galgaduud					
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	0	3,000	36
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	0	3,000	32
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	0	4,000	31
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	0	4,000	34
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	0	8,000	48
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**58,977**	**0**	**22,000**	**37**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population in HE and AFLC by District, Jan - Jun 2011 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population [1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population
Hiraan					
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	5,000	15,000	55
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	0	9,000	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	0	4,000	39
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**5,000**	**28,000**	**48**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	2,000	0	28
Balcad	120,434	28,106	6,000	0	21
Cadale	46,720	10,800	3,000	0	28
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	8,000	0	22
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	2,000	0	20
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	1,000	0	38
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**22,000**	**0**	**23**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	2,000	7,000	42
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	1,000	4,000	43
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	1,000	4,000	32
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,000	2,000	40
Marka	192,939	63,900	7,000	22,000	45
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	2,000	6,000	35
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	1,000	2,000	37
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	2,000	6,000	36
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**17,000**	**53,000**	**41**
Banadir					
Banadir	901,183	901,183	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool					
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	1,000	1,000	37
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	1,000	3,000	63
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	1,000	6,000	43
Waajid	69,694	14,439	1,000	6,000	48
Xudur	93,049	19,110	2,000	8,000	52
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**6,000**	**24,000**	**49**
Bay					
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	29,000	0	40
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	6,000	2,000	32
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	3,000	1,000	33
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	5,000	0	30
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**43,000**	**3,000**	**36**
Gedo					
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	8,000	3,000	43
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	3,000	0	22
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,000	0	22
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,000	0	18
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,000	2,000	41
Luuq	62,703	14,676	3,000	0	20
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**21,000**	**5,000**	**32**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	0	7,000	52
Jilib	113,415	29,951	0	15,000	50
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	0	4,000	36
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**0**	**26,000**	**47**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	2,000	0	28
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	2,000	0	34
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	8,000	0	36
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	16,000	0	18
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**28,000**	**0**	**22**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**294,000**	**176,000**	**16**

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

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, Jan - Jun 2011

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	67,455	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	14,000	0	6
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,000	0	17
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**16,000**	**0**	**6**
Sanaag				
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	8,000	0	14
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	4,000	0	13
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	3,000	0	8
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	10,000	10,000	33
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	95
Sub-total	**214,288**	**25,000**	**16,000**	**19**
Sool				
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	2,000	0	7
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	5,000	0	7
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	2,000	1,000	39
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	137
Sub-total	**111,143**	**9,000**	**2,000**	**10**
Bari				
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,000	3,000	65
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	25,000	0	29
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	9,000	0	32
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	32,793	2,000	0	6
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	48,233	3,000	0	6
Sub-total	**202,737**	**41,000**	**3,000**	**22**
Nugaal				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	3,000	1,000	95
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	1,000	2,000	43
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	8,000	4,000	28
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	2,000	0	13
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	4,211	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	68
Sub-total	**75,860**	**14,000**	**8,000**	**29**

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

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5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, Jan - Jun 2011 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Mudug				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	99,647	51,000	14,000	65
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	17,000	8,000	79
Coastal Deeh: sheep	32,587	6,000	7,000	40
Hawd Pastoral	77,399	15,000	5,000	26
Destitute pastoralists	14,311	0	14,000	98
Sub-total	**255,694**	**89,000**	**48,000**	**54**
Galgaduud				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	48,000	17,000	53
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	34,000	15,000	80
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	8,000	3,000	27
Coastal Deeh: sheep	20,242	4,000	4,000	40
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	1,000	40
Destitute pastoralists	18,192	0	18,000	99
Sub-total	**271,080**	**96,000**	**58,000**	**57**
Hiraan				
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	4,000	3,000	27
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	38,000	85,000	90
Hiran riverine	32,633	4,000	25,000	89
Southern Inland Past	61,511	17,000	12,000	47
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	**260,698**	**63,000**	**129,000**	**74**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	5,000	5,000	27
Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	12,000	12,000	26
Shabelle riverine	53,657	11,000	0	21
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	42,000	0	26
Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0
Sub-total	**419,070**	**70,000**	**17,000**	**21**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	9,000	0	8
Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**9,000**	**0**	**1**
Bakool				
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	47,000	0	40
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,000	0	35
Southern Inland Past	31,135	8,000	5,000	42
Sub-total	**249,189**	**90,000**	**5,000**	**38**

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

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5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, Jan - Jun 2011 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones [1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bay				
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	8,000	0	4
Sub-total	**493,749**	**8,000**	**0**	**2**
Gedo				
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	9,000	0	34
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	27,000	0	33
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	2,000	0	6
Southern Agro-Past	31,751	6,000	4,000	31
Southern Inland Past	75,828	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**44,000**	**4,000**	**19**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	3,000	6,000	52
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,000	1,000	34
South-East Pastoral	18,232	4,000	1,000	27
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	12,000	4,000	34
Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	9,000	18,000	46
Sub-total	**184,138**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**33**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	14,000	7,000	30
South-East Pastoral	38,810	9,000	3,000	31
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	3,000	1,000	34
Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	9,000	17,000	46
Sub-total	**261,108**	**35,000**	**28,000**	24
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**639,000**	**348,000**	**21**

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

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5.5 POST *Deyr* '10/11 OVERALL TIMELINE

Overview of *Deyr* '10/11 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date Dec. 2010 – Feb. 2011	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	November 29	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	Dec. 14 – 15 Dec. 17 - 18	Regional planning workshops in Garbaharey, Garowe Hargeysa, Baidoa and Buale The workshops could not be conducted in Shabelle, Hiran and Central regions due to insecurity.
Fieldwork	Dec. 1 – 14 Dec. 16 – Jan. 3 Dec. 19 – Jan. 4	Togdheer Region (Northwest) assessment conducted prior to regional planning workshops Regions of Northeast and Gedo Throughout the regions of Northwest, Central, Hiran and Juba with support from partners; through enumerators and key informants in the remaining regions because of limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	Jan. 5 – 9	• Hargeysa: Northwest, Central and Hiran • Garowe: Northeast • Regional Analysis in Shabelle, Juba, Bay/Bakool and Gedo not conducted due to insecurity Deliverables: • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	Jan. 10 - 14	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Finalization of Key Findings	Jan. 15 - 21	All Team (FSNAU Staff) and Partners, Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	Jan. 24	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	Jan. 26	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of *Deyr* Results	Jan. 29	Presentation to FSEDC, Nairobi.
Press Release Issued	Jan. 29	FSNAU Press Release
Release of Post *Deyr 2010/11* Special Brief	Feb.15	Release Executive Summary of FSNAU Post *Deyr '10/11* Analysis
Regional Presentations	Feb. 11 Feb. 21- 22	Northeast (Garowe) Northwest (Hargeysa)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	Feb. 25	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	March 4	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing

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

5.6 LIST OF PARTNERS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FOOD SECURITY POST *Deyr* '10/11 ASSESSMENT

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

UN Organizations:

1. World Food Programme (WFP)
2. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities

1. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resource (MWMR)
2. Ministry of pastoral Development and Environment(MOPDE)
3. Ministry of Environment and Trade
4. Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health
5. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN)
6. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC)
7. Ministry of Agriculture
8. Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC)
10. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA)
11. Lower Juba Local Authority
12. Galgadud, Mudug Local Authority
13. Gedo Local Authority
14. Ministry of Interior

International NGOs:

1. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
2. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
3. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
4. Care International
5. Save the Children
6. World Vision

Local NGOs:

1. *Deeh* for Education and Health (DEH)
2. Somali Relief and Development Society (SORDES)
3. Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG)
4. Brothers Relief and Development Organization (BRADO)
5. Alliance Organizations Aid (AOA)
6. Horseed Relief and Development Organization
7. Somaliland Fishing Association (SomFish)
8. Horn Vision
9. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
10. Relief Development Committee (RDC)
11. Towfiq Umbrella Organization
12. Gedo Women Development Organization (GEWDA)
13. Bulay Development Organization (BUDO)
14. Kaalo Relief and Development
15. Shilcon
16. Somali Refugee Community(SORAC)
17. Horn of Africa Aid Development Organization (HADO)
18. Somali Relief and Development Organization (SORDO)

National Institutions

1. District Health Information Systems (DHIS)
2. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)
3. National Environment research and Drought (NERAD)

5.7 Post *Deyr* '10/11 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data

Deyr'10/11 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, , Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*					
Region	**Access**	**Data Collection**	**Interviews**		**Reliability rank Confidence Level**
			Planned	**Actual**	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	125	110	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	374	354	R=1
Central	Normal access in most parts	FSNAU with partners	114	94	R=1
	No access (El-bur, Eldher and part of Dhusamareb)	Enumerators and/or key informants			R=2
Hiran	Normal access in BeletWeyne Hawd livelihood	FSNAU with partners	89	64	R=1
	No access (Buloburte, Jalalaqsi and the rest of BeletWeyne)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
M. Shabelle	Normal access (Jowhar and Balcad)	FSNAU with partners	90	64	R=1
	No access (Adab Yabal and Cadale)	Enumerators, partners and key informants			R=2
L. Shabelle	Normal access (Afgoye, Merca, Qoriyoley & Kurtunwarey)	FSNAU and partners	168	109	R=1
	No access (WanlaWeyne, Brava and Sablale)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Bay	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	FSNAU with partners	116	64	R=2
Bakool	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	FSNAU with partners	109	60	R=2
Gedo	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	213	129	R=1
M. Juba	Normal access (most parts)	FSNAU with partners	113	80	R = 1
	No access (South Jilib)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			R = 2
L. Juba	Normal access (most parts)	FSNAU with partners	138	71	R=1
	No access (Badhaadhe and pocket of Kismayo)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2

5.8 Post *Deyr* '10 /11 Urban Indicator Matrix

Indicators used for urban IPC Classification											Outcome	
Region/Zone	Town	% of food expenditure of total expenditure	CMB Change (Dec.10 Vs Base year (2007)	Purchasing Power (ToT): Deyr '10 Vs Deyr 3-YA	Dietary Diversity (< 4 Food Groups)	Severe Consumption Coping Strategy (% of people)	Water Access at Household Level[1]	Nutrition Situation (classification)	Conflict Impact on livelihoods[2]	IDP Population (% of town population)	Rural Food Security Phase	Urban IPC Deyr '10/11
						North SISh Zone						
W.Galbeed	Berbera	51%	17%	11%	6%	No data	Adequate to inadequate	Serious	Low	1%	BFI	BFI
W.Galbeed	Gebiley	64%	17%	11%	9%	No data	Adequate to inadequate	Serious	Low	0%	BFI	BFI
W.Galbeed	Hargeisa	55%	17%	33%	9%	45%	Adequate to inadequate	Very critical	Low	8%	BFI	BFI
Awdal	Borama	56%	34%	0%	3%	45%	Adequate to inadequate	Serious	Low	0%	BFI	BFI
Awdal	Zeylac	62%	2%	3%	0%	No data	Adequate to inadequate	Serious	Low	1%	BFI	BFI
						North SoSh Zone						
Togdheer	Burco	73%	10%	41%	45%	10%	Adequate	Critical	Low	21%	BFI	BFI
Sool	Lasanod	73%	143%	18%	4%	5%	Inadequate	Critical	Low	12%	BFI	AFLC
Bari	Bossaso	68%	96%	0%	0%	35%	Adequate	Serious	Low	21%	AFLC	AFLC
Nugaal	Garoowe	75%	94%	20%	0%	48%	Inadequate	Alert	Low	15%	BFI	AFLC
Sanaag	Erigabo	77%	136%	-4%	8%	83%	Adequate	Alert	Low	3%	BFI	HE
						Central Zone						
Galgaduud	Abudwaq	73%	146%	-17%	0%	13%	Adequate	Alert	Medium	48%	HE	HE
Galgaduud	Dhusamareb	60%	191%	8%	3%	35%	Adequate	Alert	High	80%	HE	HE
Galgaduud	Eldheer	75%	188%	-18%	30%	100%	Adequate	Serious	Medium	61%	HE	HE
Mudug	Harardheere	78%	56%	0%	0%	100%	Adequate	Serious	Medium	49%	HE	HE
Mudug	Gaalkacyo	71%	180%	14%	0%	70%	Inadequate	Alert	Medium	45%	HE	HE
						Southern Zone						
Lower Juba	Kismayo	80%	143%	-15%	No data	No data	Adequate	Very critical	Medium	21%	AFLC	AFLC
Lower Juba	Dhobley	80%	116%	9%	No data	No data	Inadequate	Critical	Medium	10%	AFLC	AFLC
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	71%	137%	-32%	No data	No data	Adequate	Serious	Medium	25%	HE	HE
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	68%	125%	10%	0%	80%	Adequate	Very critical	Medium	34%	HE	AFLC
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	75%	215%	13%	25%	70%	Adequate	Very critical	Medium	94%	BFI	HE
Bay	Baidoa	87%	139%	-16%	No data	No data	Inadequate	Very critical	Medium	22%	BFI	AFLC
Bay	Diinsoor	75%	187%	-13%	No data	No data	Inadequate	Very critical	Medium	22%	BFI	HE
Gedo	Belethawa	85%	192%	48%	No data	No data	Adequate	Very critical	High	69%	AFLC	AFLC
Gedo	Bardheere	80%	168%	-3%	No data	No data	Adequate	Very critical	Medium	22%	BFI	HE
Bakool	Elbarde	60%	117%	0%	No data	No data	Inadequate	Very critical	Medium	2%	HE	HE
Bakool	Hudur	60%	179%	-7%	No data	No data	Adequate	Very critical	Medium	0%	AFLC	HE
Hiraan	Beletweyne	70%	179%	-9%	No data	No data	Borderline	Very critical	High	47%	HE	HE

(Footnotes)
1 Adequate: refers to >15 litre/p/ppd ; Borderline: refers to 15 litre/p/ppd; Inadequate: refers to <15 litre/p/ppd

2 Conflict impact is assessed according to frequency and magnitude (area and population affected) of conflicts that caused human deaths, displacements, market disruption and limited humanitarian access.

5.9 Post *Deyr'* 10/11 IDP Matrix

Indicators used for urban IPC Classification												Outcome	
Region	IDP Camps (town)	Main source of income %	Main source of food %	% of IDPs with poor dietary diversity (<4 FD groups)	% with access to safe water	% access to health services	% with access to toilet	% with access to food aid	Nutrition		Nutrition categorization	IPC Phase Gu 2010	IPC phase Deyr 2010
									GAM %	SAM %			
W. Galbeed	Hargeisa	Casual labour 68	Purchase 98.3 Social support 1.7	12.3	93.9	No data	77.1	1	10.8 (8.9-13.0)	1.5 (0.8-2.8)	Serious (sustained)	AFLC	AFLC
W. Galbeed	Berbera	Casual labour 63.6	Purchase 96.6 Social support 3.4	12.9	96.9	No data	20.3	45	14.2 (10.9-18.3)	2.2 (1.2-4.1)	Serious (improved)	HE	AFLC
Togdheer	Burao	Casual labour 60	Purchase 92 Social support 8	21.5	88.5	No data	70	61	12.1 (8.8-15.4)	1.7 (0.8-3.4)	Serious (improved)	AFLC	AFLC
Bari	Bossaso	Casual labour 87.4	Purchase 94 Social support 6	8.5	28.5	25	60.7	89	15.6 (12.7-19.1)	2.8 (1.6-4.8)	Critical (improved)	HE	AFLC
Nugaal	Garowe	Casual labour 78.0	Purchase 87.3 Social support 12.7	8	41.7	40	35.8	20	13.3 (11.0-15.9)	2.5 (1.6-3.9)	Serious (sustained)	AFLC	AFLC
Mudug	Galkayo	Casual labour 84.0	Purchase 83 Social support 17	15	65.4	50	38.1	77	16.3 (13.2-20.0)	2.9 (1.8-4.5)	Critical (deteriorated)	AFLC	HE
Lower Shabelle	Afgoye	47.0	Purchase 94 Social support 6	13.2	96	46	98.7	100	21.6 (18.2-25.3)	3.2 (2.2-4.6)	Very Critical (deteriorated)	AFLC	HE

5.10 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS BY REGION AND LIVELIHOOD ZONE

5.10.1 Livestock Herd Dynamics Gedo Region

	Livelihood Zone					
	Gedo: Southern inland Pastoral			Gedo: Dawa Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	10	2	40	8	13	70
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline[2]	102%	43%	41%	105%	37%	33%
Herd Size at the end of June '10[2]	10	0.86	16	8.4	4.8	23
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa '10 and Deyr '10/11	1.5	0.1	5.1	1.3	0.9	7.2
Livestock off-take between July – December '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.8	0.2	10.4	1.1	0.9	9.1
Herd Size at the end Deyr '10	9.9	0.8	11.1	8.6	4.8	21.2
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Baseline	99%	39%	28%	108%	37%	30%
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Jun.'10	97%	91%	68%	103%	99%	92%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan.-Jun. '11						
Number at the start of Jan. '10	9.89	0.78	11.11	8.61	4.75	21.22
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan. –Jun. '11	1.48	0.07	0.38	0.82	0.12	1.23
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – Jul. '11: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.88	3.33	0.35	1.29	6.37	2.16
Herd Size at the end of Gu '/11[3]	9.5	0.5	8.16	8.14	2.71	16.09
Number at the end of June '11 as % of Baseline	95%	25%	20%	102%	21%	23%

5.10.2 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Bakool and Hiran Regions

	Livelihood Zone							
	Central Addun Pastoral		Bay/ Bakool: Bakool Agropastoral			Hiraan: Southern Inland Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	3	54	6	5	35	10	2	40
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline[2]	100%	100%	74%	38%	90%	46%	33%	64%
Herd Size at the end of June '10[2]	3	54	4.4	1.9	31.5	4.6	0.66	25.6
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa '10 and Deyr '10/11	0.15	11.11	0.82	0.43	8.38	0	0	0
Livestock off-take between July – December '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.17	8.87	0.67	0.36	12.71	0	0	0
Herd Size at the end Deyr '10	2.98	56.24	4.6	1.96	27.17	4.6	0.66	25.6
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Baseline	99%	104%	77%	39%	78%	46%	33%	64%
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Jun.'10	99%	104%	104%	103%	86%	100%	100%	100%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan.-Jun. '11								
Number at the start of Jan. '10	2.98	56.24	4.6	1.96	27.12	4.6	0.66	25.6
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan. –Jun. '11	0.69	3.47	0.89	0.32	3.92	0	0	0
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – Jul. '11: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.18	5.47	0.62	0.49	6.41	0	0	0
Herd Size at the end of Gu '/11[3]	3.49	54.24	4.83	1.8	24.73	4.6	0.66	25.6
Number at the end of June '11 as % of Baseline	116%	100%	80%	36%	71%	46%	33%	64%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Gu* '10 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11 (see Livestock Sector) calculated using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.10.3 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Hiran and Juba Regions

	Livelihood Zone					
	Central: Hawd Pastoral		Hiran: Hawd Pastoral		Juba: Southeast Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Cattle**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	8	55	8	55	18	15
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline[2]	86%	88%	93%	110%	96%	117%
Herd Size at the end of June '10[2]	6.88	48.4	7.44	60.5	17.28	17.55
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa '10 and Deyr '10/11	0.31	10.40	0.37	7.26	5.23	4.43
Livestock off-take between July – December '10: bought - (sales +slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.55	7.59	0.19	15.73	4.23	3.97
Herd Size at the end Deyr '10	6.64	51.21	7.63	52.03	18.27	18.02
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Baseline	83%	93%	95%	95%	102%	120%
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Jun.'10	97%	106%	103%	86%	106%	103%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan.-Jun. '11						
Number at the start of Jan. '10	6.64	51.21	7.63	52.03	18.27	18.02
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan. –Jun. '11	1.65	10.32	0	0	0.80	2.36
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – Jul. '11: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.60	10.96	4.0	18.73	2.65	2.89
Herd Size at the end of Gu '/11[3]	7.69	50.57	3.62	33.33	16.42	17.48
Number at the end of June '11 as % of Baseline	96%	92%	45%	61%	91%	117%

5.10.4 Livestock Herd Dynamics Juba and Northwest Regions

	Livelihood Zone						
	Juba: Southern Inland Pastoral			NW: Hawd Pastoral		NW: Sool Plateau	Nugal Valley Pastoral
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Goats**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	25	8	40	8	55	57	60
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline[2]	112%	64%	89%	89%	93%	100%	100%
Herd Size at the end of June '10[2]	28	5.12	35.6	7.12	51.15	57	60
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa '10 and Deyr '10/11	6.02	0	10.47	0.56	24.84	22.64	26.16
Livestock off-take between July – December '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	8.17	0	14.12	0.28	17.33	20.21	22.87
Herd Size at the end Deyr '10	25.85	5.12	31.92	7.4	58.66	59.44	63.29
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Baseline	103%	64%	80%	93%	107%	104%	105%
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Jun.'10	92%	100%	90%	104%	115%	104%	105%
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan.-Jun. '11							
Number at the start of Jan. '10	25.85	5.12	31.95	7.41	58.66	59.44	63.29
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan. –Jun. '11	0.64	0	4.62	1.99	16.71	8.81	6.0
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – Jul. '11: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.10	0.13	3.23	0.71	17.15	23.96	32.21
Herd Size at the end of Gu '/11[3]	25.4	4.99	33.34	8.69	58.22	44.29	37.08
Number at the end of June '11 as % of Baseline	102%	62%	83%	109%	106%	78%	62%

5.10.5 Livestock Herd Dynamics Northwest and Northeast Regions

	Livelihood Zone						
	Golis-Guban Pastoral		NE: Hawd Pastoral		NE: Sool Plateau	NE: Addun Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	**2**	**13**	**8**	**55**	**57**	**3**	**54**
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline[2]	**211%**	**77%**	**89%**	**93%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Herd Size at the end of June '10[2]	**4.22**	**10.1**	**7.12**	**51.15**	**57**	**3**	**54**
Actual Calving/Kidding in Hagaa '10 and Deyr '10/11	**0.06**	**4.76**	**0.78**	**13.91**	**17.83**	**0.45**	**14.04**
Livestock off-take between July – December '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	**0.15**	**3.61**	**1.15**	**18.02**	**18.86**	**0.53**	**15.66**
Herd Size at the end Deyr '10	**4.4**	**11.08**	**6.75**	**47.04**	**55.96**	**2.93**	**52.38**
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Baseline	**210%**	**85%**	**84%**	**86%**	**98%**	**98%**	**97%**
Number at the end of Dec. '10 as % of Jun.'10	**100%**	**111%**	**95%**	**92%**	**98%**	**98%**	**97%**
Projection for the next 6 months – Jan.-Jun. '11							
Number at the start of Jan. '10	**4.21**	**11.08**	**6.75**	**47.04**	**55.96**	**2.93**	**52.38**
Expected Calving/Kidding between Jan. –Jun. '11	**0.86**	**4.31**	**2.43**	**9.03**	**1.86**	**0.66**	**7.86**
Expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – Jul. '11: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	**0**	**3.16**	**0.74**	**8.75**	**12.21**	**0.29**	**3.67**
Herd Size at the end of Gu '/11[3]	**5.06**	**12.22**	**8.44**	**47.32**	**45.61**	**3.29**	**56.57**
Number at the end of June '11 as % of Baseline	**253%**	**94%**	**106%**	**86%**	**80%**	**110%**	**105%**

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Gu* '10 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11 (see Livestock Sector) calculated using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.11 POST *DEYR* '10/11 ASSESSMENT ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The tools used during the post *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment and Analysis process are listed below.

5.11 Assessment Instruments and Tools

5.11.1 Food Security Livelihoods and Nutrition Assessment Pastoral Questionnaire
5.11.2 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition Assessment: *Deyr* 2010/11 Teleconferencing, Focus Group / Key Informant Crop Production Survey
5.11.3 Crop Production Survey Summary by District
5.11.4 *Deyr* 2010/11 Season Crop Harvest Survey Summary by Village
5.11.5 *Deyr* 2010/11 Season Cereal Flow Survey
5.11.6 Post *Deyr* 2010/11 IDP Focus Group Questionnair
5.11.7 Urban Household Questionnaire

5.11.1 Food Security Livelihoods and Nutrition Assessment Pastoral Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU)/FEWSNET
FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT
PASTORAL

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

Current livestock holding of MIDDLE wealth group

Current livestock holding	Camel		Cattle		Sheep/goat	
Middle wealth Group						
Among the above mentioned animals, approximately how many were owned by men and how many were owned by women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women

1.1 Livestock holding of POOR wealth group same time last year

Current livestock holding	Camel		Cattle		Sheep/goat	
Poor Wealth Group						
Among the above mentioned animals, approximately how many were owned by men and how many were owned by women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women

1.2 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: RAINFALL

Amount	Duration *(from first to last rain)*	Frequency	Distribution

Note: Classify each as follows: ***1*** *very poor,* ***2*** *poor,* ***3*** *average,* ***4*** *good,* ***5*** *very good*

2.0 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: KEY EVENTS

Note the **key events** for the *Deyr* season. Key events may include, for example, reference water access/avail, water prices, water sources, pasture condition, food access, livestock condition, migration pattern, coping options, resource conflict, livestock prices. Note whether these are positive or negative in their impact *(Please tick the relevant box)*

Water access/avail	[ ] Poor	[ ] Average	[ ] Good	Livestock condition	[ ] Poor	[ ] Average	[ ] Good
Water source condition	[ ] Poor	[ ] Average	[ ] Good	Migration pattern	[ ] Normal	[ ] Abnormal	
Water price	[ ] Low	[ ] Average	[ ] High	Resource conflict	[ ] Yes	[ ] No	
Pasture condition	[ ] Poor	[ ] Average	[ ] Good	Livestock price	[ ] Low	[ ] Average	[ ] High
Milk access/avail	[ ] Poor	[ ] Average	[ ] Good				

3.0 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: CONCEPTIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS (*Please include all livestock - outmigrated as well as those retained in the area)*

Livestock Type			Camels			Cattle			Shoats		
Year	Seasonal performance	(1-5*)	Concept-ions	Births	Deaths	Concept-ions	Births	Deaths	Concept-ions	Births	Deaths
2010/11	*Deyr*										
2010	*Hagaa*										
2010	*Gu*										
2010	*Jilaal*										
2009/10	*Deyr*										

**** Classify each season as follows:***
5 = a very good season for livestock production (e.g. due to good rains, little disease, etc)
4 = a good season or above average season for livestock production
3 = an average season in terms of livestock production
2 = a poor season for livestock production
1 = a very poor season for livestock production (e.g. due to drought, livestock disease, etc.)

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

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

4.0 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS (*Please include all livestock - outmigrated as well as those retained in the area*)

	Livestock Type			
July '10 – December '10	**Camels**	**Cattle**	**Shoats**	
No. owned at the end of *Gu* 2010	20	20	50	
No. adult females				
No. born *Gu* 2010				
No. born *Hagaa* 2010				
No. born *Deyr* 2010				
No. sold during July – Dec. '10				
No. slaughtered during July – Dec. '10				
No. died during July – Dec. '10				
No. lost during Jan - Jun '10				
No. given away during July – Dec. '10				
No. bought /received during July – Dec. '10				
No. at the end of December 2010				
Number expected Calving/kidding between Jan. – June '11				
Number expected Livestock off-take between Jan. – June '11: (bought + received) – (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)				
July 2010 – now				**ShoatsCattleCamels**
No. owned at the end Dec. '10 (Reported)				
No. born *Deyr* '10				
No. lactating now (reported)				
Milk yield *Deyr* '10 (l/day)				
				ShoatsCattleCamels
No. at end of Dec. '10(calculated)				
= (no. owned end Gu '10) + (births of Hagaa '10+ Births of Deyr '10 + no. bought/received between July – Dec.'10) – (sales + slaughtered + died + lost + given away between July – Dec. '10)				

Cross-checks:

No. lactating now (calculated)			
No. lactating = births in	Gu '10 + Hagaa '10 + Deyr '10 ----------	Hagaa '10 + Deyr '10- ----------	Deyr '10 ----------

Results Summary:

No. lactating per 100 animals			
Milk yield Deyr '10 (l/day)			

Bear in mind *the following figures for East African pastoral herds in a year of no herd growth. In most years sold + slaughtered should be less than this to allow for some increase in herd size.*

Typical figures for births, deaths, sale and slaughter

	Camels	Cattle	Shoats
No. owned at start of year (total)	20	20	50
No. adults females:	11	8	28
No. born during year	4.5	5.5	33
No. sold + slaughtered during year	3	4	21
No. died during year	1.5	1.5	12
No. bought during year	0	0	0
No. at end of year	20	20	50
% sold + slaughtered			

Notes:
[1] No. died includes deaths of newborn animals.
Deaths in the 1st year of life are about 65% of total deaths for cattle.
Deaths in the 1st year of life are about 85% of total deaths for shoats.
[2] Estimates of sold + slaughtered are based on zero herd growth.

5.0 LIVESTOCK-MIGRATION

5.1 Are livestock movements in this area 'normal' for this season? *(Note: 'normal' in this sense is not resulting from unusual shortage of water and/or pasture or from insecurity)*	[ ] YES	[ ] NO
5.2 Is there any abnormal livestock migration expected in the coming *Jilaal* season?	[ ] YES	[ ] NO
5.3 If any abnormal migration is happening or is expected, what are the **reasons**? Rank them 1-4 in order of importance with '1' being the most important?	[ ] WATER [ ] PASTURE [ ] INSECURITY [ ] OTHER (SPECIFY)	
5.4 If there was ABNORMAL migration in this *Deyr*, from where to where the livestock has moved (list main 4 routes and rank 1-4 in order of importance, with '1' being the most important)?	1. 2. 3. 4.	
5.5 If there was ABNORMAL migration in this *Deyr*, did WHOLE or PART of the family outmigrated with the livestock?	[ ] WHOLE FAMILY	[ ] FAMILY SPLIT

5.6 What is the percentage of livestock migrated to/from this area?	**Returned**	**Out-migrated**		**In-migrated**
		Men	**women**	
Who migrated with the livestock?				
Who took care of the livestock that was left behind?				

6.0 FOOD SOURCES

6.1 What is milk and meat accessibility for *Poor Households* compared to normal *Deyr Season*?	[ ] LOW		[ ] AVERAGE	[ ] GOOD
Who in the household is responsible for ensuring milk access for the households?	Men	Women		
Who in the household is responsible for ensuring access to meat for the households?				
6.2 What are the types of cereal available at the market?	[ ] SORGHUM		[ ] MAIZE	[ ] RICE

6.3 Where the cereals in the market come from (specify the area within Somalia)?	SORGHUM [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported MAIZE [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported RICE [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported
6.4 What is the current cereal price?	[- ----------] 1 Kg of RICE [----------] 1 Kg of SORGHUM [----------] 1 Kg of MAIZE
6.5 Are cereal prices HIGHER/LOWER than same time last year (*Deyr* 2009)?	[ ] HIGHER [ ] SAME [ ] LOWER

7.0 DEBT

7.1 What is the average level of **accumulated household debt for poor households** in the current season?	US$	[ ]
7.2 Has this level of debt increased, remained the same, or decreased from this season last year?	[ ] [ ] [ ]	Increased Same Decreased
7.3 What are the two most important **types of household debt for poor households** this season? 1. Food (staple food purchase); 2. Food (non-staple food purchase); 3. Transport; 4. Human health services; 5. Livestock health services; 6. Water (human); 7. Water (livestock); 8. Other (specify_____)?	a. Main Source b. Secondary Source	[ ] [ ]

8.0 EFFECTS ON LIVESTOCK

8.1 What is the current livestock body condition?	Livestock within the area [ ] POOR [ ] AVERAGE [ ] GOOD	Livestock outmigrated [ ] POOR [ ] AVERAGE [ ] GOOD
8.2 Do poor pastoralists have saleable animals?	[ ] YES	[ ] NO
8.3 What is the current Livestock price?	[----------] Local quality goat [----------] Local quality camel	
8.4 Are local goat prices HIGHER/LOWER than same time last year (*Deyr* 2009)?	[ ] HIGHER	[ ] LOWER

9.0 WATER

9.1 What is the current water condition?	[ ] POOR				[ ] NORMAL			
9.2 How do they access water?	[ ] Free				[ ] Purchase			
	Men	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Women	Girls	Boys
Who normally fetches water in the household for domestic use whether free or purchasing?								
Who normally fetches water for commercial purposes whether free or purchasing?								
9.3 What is the current water price?	[----------] 20 lt. Jerican							
Who is responsible paying for water cost for the households								
9.4 Are water prices HIGHER/LOWER than same time last year (*Deyr* 2009)?	[ ] HIGHER				[ ] LOWER			

10.0 EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS - SOCIAL CAPITAL

10.1 Are pastoralists receiving social support from relatives and friends?	[ ] YES		[ ] NO
10.2 If YES, currently, what are the main types of social support? Rank 1-4 (with 1 being the most important and 4 being the least important)	a. Amah b. Remittances c. Kaalmo d. Other (specify)		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
In the household, who decides the management of the social support?		Men	Women	Both
	a. Amah b. Remittances c. Kaalmo d. Other (specify)			
10.3 Are members of poor pastoralist seek labour migration since July 2010? If yes, who normally undertakes labour migration	[ ] YES			[ ] NO
10.4 IF YES; do they send cash to their families?	[ ] YES			[ ] NO
10.5 Since July 2010, have any pastoral households migrated to main villages and/or towns due to livestock losses during drought period?	[ ] YES			[ ] NO
10.6 If Yes, from which wealth group?	[ ] POOR	[ ] MIDDLE		[ ] BETTER-OFF
10.7 Since July 2010, has there been any shift from one wealth group to another? If yes, please indicate the percentage change?	[ ] POOR TO VERY POOR	[ ] MIDDLE TO POOR		[ ] BETTER-OFF TO MIDDLE
10.8 What is the percentage of households permanently moved from Rural to Urban/Semi urban?	[%]			[ ] No shifting
Among those that moved from Rural to Urban/Semi Urban how many were male headed and/or female headed?	Male headed	Female Headed		
10.9 What is the cause of shifting?				

11.0 OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF CASH INCOME

List in the table below other major sources of cash income for pastoralists in this area
Is access to these income sources different this season compared to usual?
Specify by gender –who makes decisions, access to and who controls

Source of cash income			**Relevant in this area?**	**Change in access to these sources this season compared to usual for this time of year**
	Men	Women		
Remittances			Yes [ ] No [ ]	Decreased [ ] no change [ ] increased [ ]
Wood/charcoal			Yes [ ] No [ ]	Decreased [ ] no change [ ] increased [ ]
Gums/resins			Yes [ ] No [ ]	Decreased [ ] no change [ ] increased [ ]
Other			Yes [ ] No [ ]	Decreased [ ] no change [ ] increased [ ]
Give reasons for any change in access, e.g. insecurity, changes in market conditions (supply and demand, price, trading patterns, local food insecurity leading to increased competition for resources, etc.)				

12. 0 ISSUES OF CONCERN
13.0 Reliability

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

5.11.2 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition Assessment: *Deyr* 2010/11 Teleconferencing, Focus Group / Key Informant Crop Production Survey

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

FSNAU **FSNAU**

Deyr 2010/11 Teleconferencing, Focus Group / Key Informant CROP PRODUCTION SURVEY

Interviewer's name: _____ **Region:** _____
Date of interview: _____ **District:** _____
Supervisor's name: _____ **Village:** _____
Date checked: _____ **Name of the farmer:** _____
Household size (in numbers): _____

In colLabouration with

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

1: RAINFALL

1.1 When did this *Deyr season* rains begin?
Early **On time** **Late** **Never** **Month_____**

1.2 How were the distribution and the amounts of *Deyr* rains?

A. Distribution: **Localized** **Moderate** **Good**

B. Amount: **Bad** **Normal** **Good**

1.3 Are the rains at this *Deyr* better than the same *Deyr* of last year?

Worse **Same** **Better**

2: AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND PLANTING

2.1 Did Farmers have enough seeds at the beginning of this *Deyr* Season?

Yes **No**

2.2 How was the situation of seeds this *Deyr season* compared with last year?

Worse **Same** **Better** **Do not know**

2.3 When did most farmers plant the main crop this season?

Before rains **On time** **Late**

2.4 How was the germination of seeds?

Bad **Normal** **Good**

2.5 Did farmers have to replant?

Yes **No**

3. CROP CONDITION
{For crops not grown, leave rows blank}

3.1 What was the typical crop condition this *Deyr* season? {Specify other crops}

CROP	Crop Failure	Poor crop	Normal crop	Good crop	Other
Maize					
Sorghum					
Beans					
Sesame					
Other 1					
Other 2					
Other 3					
Other 4					

3.2 What is the average farm size that Most households plant in normal *Deyr* season? _____
3.3 What is the average farm size that most households planted this *Deyr* 2010 season?_____

3.4 What is the total cropped area of your settlement/village this *Deyr* 2010 compared to the last year's *Deyr* season?

Less **Same** **Greater**

3.5 What is the total harvested area of your settlement/village this *Deyr* 2010 compared to the last year's *Deyr* season?

Less **Same** **Greater**

3.6 For each crop grown, indicate the average quantity harvested per Ha in a normal *Deyr* season?

Unit of Measurement (ha): _____

CROP	HARVEST
Maize	
Sorghum	
Sesame	
Beans	
Other 1	
Other 2	
Other 3	
Other 4	

3.7 For each crop grown, indicate the average quantity harvested per Ha or expected to harvest during this *Deyr* season?

Unit of Measurement (MT): _____

CROP	HARVEST
Maize	
Sorghum	
Sesame	
Beans	
Other 1	
Other 2	
Other 3	
Other 4	

3.8 What were the major production constraints this *Deyr* 2010 season indicate in order of importance (1 being the most important)

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____

4. LIVESTOCK

4.1 How were pasture conditions this *Deyr* season?

1. Bad 2. Normal 3. Good

4.2 Is there any abnormal livestock migration?

1. Yes 2. No

4.3 If yes from /to where?_____

4.4 Have there been any outbreaks of livestock diseases in the last one month?

1. Yes 2. No (skip 4.5)

4.5 Were there any livestock deaths?

1. Yes 2. No (skip 4.6)

4.6 How many livestock died as a result of abnormal disease out-breaks (numbers/types)? _____ _____

5 COPING MECHANISMS

5.1 What is the % of the households in this village having carryover stocks before this harvest? ---------- Specify quantity(average/household)?_____

5.2 How much food will have an average household in stock after this harvest (after selling etc)? _____ (Specify units)

5.3 What is the total stocks after harvest including carry-over stocks?_____

6.3 How long do you expect this food to last? _____ (Specify months/weeks)

5.4 If the food stocks will not last until the *Gu* 2011 harvest, how will the poor cope with the shortfall? _____

6. INTERVIEW QUALITY

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

6.2. Comments on the interview_____

5.11.3 Crop Production Survey Summary by District

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

Deyr 2010/11 SEASON CROP SURVEY SUMMARY BY DISTRICT

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

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

1. RAINFALL

1.1 When did this *Deyr* rainy season effectively begin?

Date: ..... / ..... / 2010
If you are not sure about the exact date, please specify:

1st dekad 2nd dekad 3rd dekad - Month _____

In case some showers were received prior to the effective start of the *Deyr* rainy season, please comment on the intensity and distribution : .....

1.2 How were the spatial coverage and the intensity of *Deyr* rains?

A. Distribution: Localized Moderate Good

B. Amount: Bad Normal Good

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

Very bad Bad Normal Good Very good

2. PLANTING

2.1 What was the main crop planted during this *Deyr* season?

Sorghum Maize Other (specify.....)

2.2 Who normally decides what crop to plant :

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.3 Who normally does the planting activities?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.4 Who normally does the weeding?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.5 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the households plant the main crop?

Early On time Late Never

2.6 Did a significant number of households have to replant? (*Please skip q-ns 2.5 and 2.6 if the answer is 'No'*)

Yes No

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

2.8. Please specify the proportion of land re-planted and the date of replanting: _____

2.9 Did all the villages within the district plant? (*Please skip q-ns 2.8 and 2.9 if the answer is 'Yes'*)

Yes No

2.10 If not, what is the proportion of villages (and areas) that did not plant?

Villages _____ Areas (ha) _____

2.11 What is the reason for some villages not planting the crops this season?
_____

3. SEEDS

1.1 **Did most of the households have enough seeds at the beginning of this *Deyr* season?**
Yes No

3.2 If no, mainly which households lacked enough seeds?

Female headed _____Male headed_____

3.3 How did the different households cope with the lack of adequate seeds?_____
3.4 What was the source of the seeds for the majority of the households:

From own crops From aid New seeds purchased

Other (specify) _____

3.5 sources of seeds for: Female HH headed

From own crops From aid New seeds purchased

Other (specify) _____
Male HH headed
From own crops From aid New seeds purchased

Other (specify) _____

3.6 How was the situation of seeds this *Deyr* season compared with a normal *Deyr*?
Worse Same Better Do not know

17Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season? If yes, what was the source of fertilizers?

Free distribution Purchased Gift No access

3.8 Which wealth group households experienced most difficulties in accessing fertilizers this season?

Female headed Male headed

3.9 How was the situation of fertilizers this *Deyr* season compared with a normal *Deyr*?
Worse Same Better Do not know

4. PLANTED AREA

4.1 Compared to a normal year, the estimated planted area was:
Lower. Why? _____ Similar

Higher. Why? _____

4.2 Average planted area per household, by wealth group (range of ha):

CROP	Poor	Middle	Better off
Maize			
Sorghum			
Cowpeas			
Sesame			
Other 1 (specify)			
Other 2 (specify)			
Other 3 (specify)			
Other 4 (specify)			

4.3 Estimated planted area of each crop for the district:

Unit Of Measurement (ha): _____

Crop		Field No.1	Field No.2	Field No.3	Other Field	Total Area
Maize	Irrigated					
	Rain-fed					
Sorghum	Irrigated					
	Rain-fed					
Beans	Irrigated					
	Rain-fed					
Sesame	Irrigated					
	Rain-fed					
All Others	Irrigated					
	Rain-fed					
Other 1 (specify)						
Other 2 (specify)						
Other 3 (specify)						
Other 4 (specify)						

5. CROP CONDITION
5.1 What is the crop condition at this time of the *Deyr* season?

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

6. PRODUCTION

6.1 Indicate the expected amount of *Deyr* harvest by wealth group and type of crop grown (range of 50 kg bags).

Crop	Poor	Middle	Better off
Maize			
Sorghum			
Cowpeas			
Sesame			
Other 1 (specify)			
Other 2 (specify)			
Other 3 (specify)			
Other 4 (specify)			

6.2 How does the estimated *Deyr* cereal production compare with the previous *Gu* cropping season?

	Below	Same	Above	Don't Know
Maize				
Sorghum				
Other 1 (specify)				
Other 2 (specify)				
Other 3 (specify)				
Other 4 (specify)				

6.3 Estimate the contribution of the district to the total *Deyr* cereal production of the region?

Crops	<10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%
Maize					
Sorghum					

7.HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

7.1 Estimate the average cereal stocks at household level at this time of the year (range of 50 kg bags), by wealth group

Poor	Middle	Better off

7.2 How long do you expect these cereal stocks to last (number of months)?

Poor	Middle	Better off

8. ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

Purchase (market) **Food aid**

Last *Gu* harvest

Other (specify :.....) _____

5.11.4 *Deyr* 2010/11 Season Crop Harvest Survey Summary by Village

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)
***Deyr* 2010/11 SEASON**
CROP HARVEST SURVEY SUMMARY
By Village

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

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

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

1: RAINFALL

1.1 When did this *Deyr* rainy season effectively begin?
Date: ..... / ..... / 2010
If you are not sure about the exact date, please specify:

1st dekad 2nd dekad 3rd dekad Month _____

Please comment if some showers were received prior to the effective start of the *Deyr* rainy season:
.....

1.2 What were the spatial coverage and the intensity of *Deyru* rains?

A. Distribution: Localized Moderate Good

B. Amount: Bad Normal Good

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

Very bad Bad Normal Good Very good

2: PLANTING

2.1 What was the main crop planted during this *Deyr* season?

Sorghum Maize Other (specify):

1.2 **Who normally decides what crop to plant :**

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.3 Who normally does the planting?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.4 Who normally does the weeding?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.5 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the households plant the main crop?

Early On time Late Never

2.6 Did a significant number of households have to replant? (*Please skip q-ns and 2.6 if the answer is 'No'*)

Yes No
2.7 Specify the reasons for re-planting: _____

2.8 Specify the proportion of land replanted and the date of replanting: _____
2.9 Did all the farmers within the village plant? Yes _____ No _____

2.10 If not, what is the proportion of farmers that did not plant? _____
Why? _____

3: SEEDS

1.1 **Did most of the households have enough seeds at the beginning of this *Deyr* Season?**
Yes No

3.2 If no, mainly which households lacked enough seeds?

How did the different households cope with the lack of adequate seeds?

_____

1.3 **What is the seed situation this *Deyr* season compared with a normal *Deyr*?**

Worse Same Better Do not know

4: AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED

4.1 What was the total cultivated area in the village? _____

4.2 What method was used for the cultivation in the different households?

4.2 Compared to a normal year, what was the estimated planted area:
Lower, Why? _____ Similar

Higher, Why? _____

4.3 What was the total area harvested in the village? _____

4.4 What method was used for harvesting in the different households?

4.5 Who normally does harvesting?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

4.6 Who normally does the transportation from farm to the storage area?

Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

4.4 What is the total number of households in the village? _____

4.5 What is the proportion of population in each wealth group?

	Poor	Middle	Better off
% pop.			
HH size			

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

4.7 Among this, on average how many farms belong to the female headed households?

4.7 Average planted area per household, by wealth group (range of ha):

CROP	Poor	Middle	Better off
Maize			
Sorghum			
Cowpeas			
Sesame			
Other 1 (specify)			
Other 2 (specify)			
Other 3 (specify)			
Other 4 (specify)			

5: CROP CONDITION

5.1 What is the crop condition at this time of the *Deyr* season?

Crop	Failure	Poor	Normal	Good crop	Very good
Maize					
Sorghum					
Cowpeas					
Sesame					
Other 1					
Other 2					
Other 3					
Other 4					

6: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

6.1 Indicate the expected *Deyr* harvest by wealth group and type of crop grown (range of 50 kg bags).

Crop	Poor	Middle	Better off
Maize			
Sorghum			
Cowpeas			
Sesame			
Other 1			
Other 2			
Other 3			
Other 4			

6.2 How does the estimated *Deyr* cereal production compare with the previous *Gu* cropping season?

	Below	Same	Above	Don't Know
Maize				
Sorghum				
Other 1				
Other 2				
Other 3				
Other 4				

6.3 Forecasted contribution of each crop to the total *Deyr* cereal production of the district?

	<10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%
Maize					
Sorghum					

7: HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

7.1 Estimation of average cereal stocks at household level at this time of the year (range of 50 kg bags), by wealth group

Poor	Middle	Better off

7.2 How long do you expect these cereal stocks to last (number of months)?

Poor	Middle	Better off

8: ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

1. Purchase (market)

2. **Food aid**

***3. Gu* harvest**

4. *Deyr* harvest

5. Other (specify :.....)

9: POST HARVEST LOSSES

9.1 For each crop harvested, estimate the amount lost in percentage terms this *Deyr* season during harvest (harvest loss, threshing loss, and transportation loss)?

Unit of Measurement: Percentages

Crop	% Lost
Maize	
Sorghum	
Sesame	
Beans	

9.2 For each crop harvested, estimate the amount planned to sell (marketed) at harvest time in percentage terms in this *Deyr* season?

Unit of Measurement: Percentages

Crop	% Marketed
Maize	
Sorghum	
Beans	
Sesame	

9.3 What type of storage system do you use?

Underground Pits Drums

Others (Specify .....)

9.4 How long is the grain stored after the harvest? Month(s) _____

Year (s) _____

9.5 Were there any larger grain borers observed this season?

Yes No

9.6 Were there any rains during the harvest?

Yes No

5.11.5 *Deyr* 2010/11 Season Cereal Flow Survey

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

Deyr 2010/11 SEASON CEREAL FLOW SURVEY

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

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

1. **What was the cereal production in the neighbouring regions of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya? (***tick one answer for each country***)**

	poor	normal	good
Kenya			
Ethiopia			
Somalia			

2. **What is the main cereal produced in your settlement? (***Tick one answer. If the answer is 'None' proceed to question #4)*

   Maize _____ Sorghum _____ None _____

3. **What was the cereal production in this _Deyr_ season in your settlement?** (*Tick one answer*)

   Poor _____ Normal _____ Good _____

4. **Please indicate 2 main sources (primary and secondary) of cereal supply in your region in the last six months:**

Source of supply	Importance of the source	Cereal Type				
		Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
Somalia (specify the region)	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Ethiopia	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Kenya	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Djibouti	Primary					
	Secondary					
Commercial Import	Primary					
	Secondary					
Humanitarian Aid	Primary					
	Secondary					

Did men and women traders use similar primary/secondary sources for their cereal supply?

Yes _____ No. _____

f no, describe the difference: Women----------Men----------

6. **Is there any difference in terms of primary and secondary cereal supply sources if comparing July –December period 2010 with the same period last year?**

Cereal supply sources	Change in supply compared to Jan-Jun 2009	Cereals				
		Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
Somalia (specify the region)	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Cross-border trade with Ethiopia	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Cross-border trade with Kenya	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					

Cross-border trade with Djibouti	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Commercial Import	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Humanitarian Aid	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					

6. Please indicate in which month the supply of different cereals was below normal in July - December 2010? Please explain below why.

Cereals	July	August	September	October	November	December	don't know
Sorghum							
Maize							
Rice							
Wheat flour							
Wheat grain							

Explanation: _____

6.2 How do men and women traders cope with the shortfall? Men----------

Women----------

7. Please indicate the typical months of the lowest and the highest cereal supply in your markets *(record no more than 2 answers per each category for the type of cereal) :*

Cereal	Month of the lowest supply	Month of the highest supply
Sorghum		
Maize		
Rice		
Wheat flour		
Wheat grain		

8. Has there been any cereal outflow from the region in the last 6 months? (*Tick one answer. If 'Yes' please proceed to question #9. Otherwise move to question #10*)

Yes No Don't Know

9. Please specify main destinations (country/region) of the cereal outflow (*Tick no more than two answers per cereal type*)

Cereals	Cereal Outflow			
	Other region of Somalia (specify the region)	Ethiopia	Kenya	Djibouti
Sorghum				
Maize				
Rice				
Wheat Flour				
Wheat Grain				

9.2 Approximately, how many men and women traders engage in the cereal out-flow ?

Men ----------Women----------

Additional Information

9. How many functional markets are currently in your area? *(Tick one answer)*

0 – 2 ____ 2 – 3 ____ 3 – 4 ____ more than 4 _____

10. How many active large grain traders are in your market? *(Tick one answer)*

0 – 2 ____ 2 – 3 ____ 3 – 4 ____ more than 4 _____

How many of the traders mentioned in 11 above are men? and

women? Men ----------, Women ----------

10. What were the major cereal flow constraints in your area in this *Deyr* season. Please rank the problems in order of importance (1 being the most important)?

Major constraints	**Ranking**	
	Men	**Women**
Poor market infrastructure (lack of markets)		
Road conditions		
Insecurity		
Low Production		
Low supply from outside		
High cost of transportation		
Low purchasing power		
High price on local cereals		
High price on imported cereals		

10. What are the prospects of cereal supply in the next six months of this year? (*Tick one answer)*

Above Normal Supply _____ Normal supply _____ Below Normal Supply _____

11. Please explain the reason

_____

12. Map the trade flows at the back of the paper, indicating the origins, areas of transit and destination.

13. Reliability Assessment

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

5.11.6 Post Deyr 2010/11 IDP Focus Group Questionnaire

Seasonal IDP Food Security Assessment
IDP Focus Group Questionnaire
Post-Deyr 2010/11

Date: I___I___I20___I
Interviewer's name: _____
Region: _____District: _____ City/town: _____
Focus Group: *indicate number of female/male respondents* (male_____ female_____)
Data Entry Number _____

1.0.	**DEMOGRAPHICS**			
1.1	**What is the gender of the household head of the majority of IDP households?** *Please give the proportion of the majority of the household* _____ *%)*		1. Male I___I	2. Female I___I
1,2	**What family structure do the majority of the IDP households belong to?**		3. Yes I___I	4. No I___I
1.3	**On average how many people are living in IDP households permanently?**		I___I___I	
1.4	**What is the average of age of the members of the households (please disaggregate by gender)**		**1.4.1 Male**	**1.4.1 Female**
		1. 0-5 years		
		2. 6-14 years		
		3. 15-24 years		
		4. 25-49 years		
		5. > 60 years		
1.5	**On average, how many people do work and earn income within the majority of IDP households?**	(1 person) I____I	(1-2 people) I____I	(2-3 people) I____I
1.6	**When do majority of the IDPs come in the camp?** *Please indicate the month and year, e.g. 08/2004*	. I____I_____I	. I____I_____I	. I____I_____I
1.7	**Where did the majority of IDPs come from?**	Area1: ----------	Area 2: ----------	Area 3: ----------
1.8	**What are the main reasons of IDP's displacements?**	1._____	2. _____	3. _____

2.0	**LIVELIHOOD ASSETS**		
2.1	**Do majority of IDP households have access to land for cultivation?**	1. Yes I___I	2. No I___I
2.2	**What is the land ownership type for the majority?**	1. Owned I___I 2. Rented I___I 3. Other (please specify) _____	
2.3	**How many hectares of land do each household use?**	1. Owned I___I___I	2. Not owned I___I___I
2.4	**How many hectares of land does each household normally cultivate?** *Please provide ranges, e.g. 1-2 ha.* 1. Owned I_____I 2. Not owned I_____I 3. Don't cultivate I_____I		
2.5	**What are the major crops harvested in the last 3 months, if any?**	1. Cereals I____I 2. Pulses I____I 4. Vegetale/fruits I____I	4. Fodder I____I 5. Other I____I 6. None I____I
2.6	**What assets do the majority of the IDPs have?** *SHOW CARD #1 and record the coded answers on the reported assets in the next column*		*Assets*:
2.7	**What are the main types of housing for the majority of IDP households?** *Please rank in order of importance, 1 being the most important*	Tarpaulin/sticks (buul) I___I Corrugated sheets I___I Wooden houses I___I	Stone houses I___I Other1 (specify)_____ Other2 (specify)_____
2.8	**What is the house ownership type of the IDP households?**	Private ownership I___I Rented I___I Not-owned but free use I___I Public housing I___I Other (please specify)_____	
2.9	**What type of toilets do the majority of IDPs use?**	Pit latrine I___I Toilet with flush I___I Neighbor's toilets I___I Public toilets I___I Other (specify)_____	

2.10	**What are the IDP's main sources of water for drinking?** *Please differentiate between those available free-of-charge and those purchased*	**Drinking water sources**	***2.10.1 Free-of-Charge***	***2.10.2 Purchased***
		1. Shallow wells	I___I	I___I
		2. Boreholes	I___I	I___I
		3. Water kiosks	I___I	I___I
		4.Pipe water	I___I	I___I
		5. Tracked water	I___I	I___I
		6. Other specify)_____	I___I	I___I
2.11	**What are the IDPs main sources of energy for cooking?** *Please list in order of importance giving numbers 1,2,3,4, etc, with number 1 being the main source*	1. Firewood I___I 4. Other (specify) I___I _____ 2. Charcoal I___I 5. Other (specify) I___I _____ 3. Electricity I___I 6. Other (specify) I___I _____		
2.12	**What are the IDPs main constraints in accessing main energy or water sources in the last month?**	1= Far away I___I 3= Small quantity/irregular/cuts I___I 2= Cost I___I 4= Other (specify) I___I _____		
2.13	**What health services do the IDP households usually use?** *Please differentiate between those available free-of-charge and those purchased*	**Health Services**	***2.12.1 Free-of-Charge***	***2.12.2 Purchased***
		1. Hospitals	I___I	I___I
		2. Health posts	I___I	I___I
		3. MCHs	I___I	I___I
		4. Pharmacies	I___I	I___I
		5. Other (specify)_____	I___I	I___I
		6. None I___I		
2.14	**What were your main constrains in accessing health services in the last month, if any?**	1. Cannot afford I___I 2. Far away I___I 3. Insufficient capacity I___I 4. Other (specify) I___I _____ 5. Did not require health services I___I 6. Accessed without any constraints I___I		

QUESTIONS 2.14 and 2.15 for HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Are any children in your household attending schools? Please indicate number of boys and girls for each school type category. *Go to Q-n 2.15 if the household has primary school-age children. Otherwise, move to Q-n 3.1*	**School category**	**2.14.1 Boys**	**2.14.2 Girls**
	1. Primary		
	Secondary		
	3. Tertiary		
	4. Koranic		

If any of the primary school-age children are not attending the school what is the main reason? *SHOW CARD #2 if the school is not attended and record the coded answers in the respective column on the right. If All children attend the school, then move to Q-n 3.1 and indicate N/A in the columns on the right.*	**2.15.1 Boys**	**2.15.2 Girls**

3.0 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

3.1	**What were your household's main income sources in the last month? Please name not more than 3 sources, disaggregating by gender of the income earner.** *SHOW CARD #3 and record the coded answers in the relevant columns on the right.*	3.2. 1 - Men	3.2. 2 - Women	3.2. 3 - Children

3.2 **What was your household's total expenditure in the last one month?** (*Please underline the currency used*)
SolSh/ SoSh I_____I

Using proportional piling method, please allocate proportions for each expenditure category below:

Items	Proportions (%)
1 - Food purchase (cereal, meat, milk, pulses, vegetable oil/ghee, sugar and others)	
2 - Household items (utensils, clothes, soap, kerosene, electricity)	
3 - Health	

	4 - Education (school fees, uniforms, books, etc.)	
	5 - Inputs (farm and/or livestock investment)	
	6 - Water	
	7 - Energy for cooking (firewood, charcoal, electricity power, etc.)	
	8 - Transport	
	9 - Loan repayment	
	10 - Social expenses (qaraan,diyo, etc.)	
	11 - Festivals (expenses on *allabari, weddings, etc.)*	
	12 - Qat, coffee, and cigarette	
	13 – Other1 (specify) _____	
	14 – Other2 (specify) _____	

4.0	**OTHERS**			
4.1	What are the main of urban population opportunities/ challenges in terms of food access?	Opportunities: --- --- --- --- --- ---	Challenges: --- --- --- --- --- ---	
4.2	What are the attitudes of the host communities due to the IDP presence	Positive *Please give examples* --- --- --- --- --- ---	Neutral *Please provide examples* --- --- --- --- --- ---	Negative *Please provide examples* --- --- --- --- --- ---

Card #1: Q-n 2.5 on Asset

1. Livestock (1.1 Camel;1.2 Cow;1.3 Sheep/goat; 1.4 Donkey; 1.5 Chicken)
2. Farm machinery (tractor, other)
3. Farm tools
4. Wheelbarrows
5. Other tools: (5.1 blacksmith; 5.2carpentry; 5.3 masonry; 5.4 mechanical)
6. Donkey carts
7. Sewing machine
8. Vehicle
9. Bicycles/bikes
10. TV sets
11. Fridge
12. Mobile phones
13. Computers

CARD #2: Q-n 2.15 on Primary School Attendance

1= Sickness/handicap
2= Cannot pay school fees, uniforms, textbooks
3= Cannot pay transportation/ far away
4= Absent teacher/ poor quality teaching
5= Poor school facilities (building, toilets, etc.)
6= No girl schools/no female teacher available
7= Child work for household or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)
8= Child work for cash or food (e.g. casual work, petty trade, begging etc.)
9= Not interested

CARD #3: Q-n 3.2 on Income Sources

A.Production	B. Paid labour	C. Self-employment
A1. Cereal production	B1. Agriculture	C1 Firewood sales
A2. Cash crop production	B2. Small industry work	C2 Charcoal sales
A3. Livestock production	B3 Portage	C3 Water sales
	B4 Construction labour	C4 Qat sales
	B5 Restaurant work	C5 Hawking
	B6 Driving	C6 Meat sales
	B7 Bus conductor work	C7 Fodder sales
	B8 livestock- keeping	C8 Vegetable/fruit sales
	B9 livestock brokerage	C9 Milk sales
	B10 Butchery work	C10 Grain sales
	B11 Hotel work	C11 Retail trade (shops)
	B12 Shop keeping	C12 Wholesale trade (stores)
	B13 Blacksmithing	C13 Second-hand clothes sales
	B14 Masonry	C14 Fish sales
	B15 Government work	C15 Laundry service
	B16 Humanitarian work	C16 Garage service
	B17 Bakery work	C17 Bakery business
	B18 Livestock trekking	C18 Barber business
	B19 Laundry work	C19 Hotel business
	B20 House made	C20 Livestock sales
		C21 Transport services (Taxi, public transport)
		C22 Transport service (freight)
		C23 Milling business

5.11.7 Urban Household Questionnaire

Seasonal Urban Food Security Survey
Urban Household Questionnaire
Post *Deyr* 2010/11

Date: *I___I___I20___I*

Interviewer's name: _____

Region: _____District: _____City/town: _____

Key informant: *indicate number of female/male respondents* (male_____ female_____)

Data Entry Number _____

1.0.	**DEMOGRAPHICS**			
1.1	**What is the gender of the household head?**		1. Male I___I	2. Female I___I
1.2	**Is the household part of a polygamous family structure?**		1 =Yes I___I	2=No I___I
1.3	**What is the age of the household head?**		I___I___I	
1.4	**How many people are living in your household permanently?**		I___I___I	
1.5	**What is the age of the members of the households? Please indicate number of male and female for each age category**	Age groups	1.5.1 Male	1.5.2 Female
		1. 0-5 years		
		2. 6-14 years		
		3. 15-24 years		
		4. 25-49 years		
		5. Over 60 years		
1.6	**On average, how many people in your household do work and earn income?**		1. Male I___I	2. Female I___I
2.0	**LIVELIHOOD ASSETS**			
2.1	**Do you have access to land for cultivation?**	1 =Yes I___I 2=No I___I		
2.2	**What is the land ownership type?** 1. Owned I___I 2. Rented I___I 3. Other (please specify) _____			
2.3	**How many hectares of land did you cultivate in the last cropping season?** 1. Owned I___I___I 2. Not owned I___I___I 3. Did not cultivate I___I			
2.4	**What are the major crops you harvested in the last 3 months, if any?**	1. Cereals I____I 2. Pulses I____I 3. Vegetable/fruits I____I	4. Fodder I____I 5. Other I____I 6. None I____I	
2.5	**What assets do you have?** *SHOW CARD #1 and record the coded answers on the reported assets in the next column*	*Assets*:		
2.6	**What type of housing do you live in?**	1. Tarpaulin/sticks (buul) I___I 2. Corrugated sheets I___I 3. Wooden houses I___I	4. Stone houses I___I 5. Other1 (specify)_____ 6. Other2 (specify)_____	
2.7	**What is the housing ownership type?**	1. Private ownership I___I 2. Not-owned but free use I___I 3. Rented I___I	4. Public housing I___I 5. Other (please specify)_____	
2.8	**What type of toilets do you use?**	1. Pit latrine I___I 2. Toilet with flush I___I 3. Neighbors' toilets I___I	4. Public toilet I___I 5. Other (specify) _____	
2.9	**What are your main sources of water for drinking?** *Please differentiate between those available free-of-charge and those purchased*	**Drinking water sources**	***2.9.1 Free-of-Charge***	***2.9.2 Purchased***
		1. Shallow wells	I___I	I___I
		2. Boreholes	I___I	I___I
		3. Water kiosks	I___I	I___I
		4.Pipe water	I___I	I___I
		5. Tracked water	I___I	I___I
		6. Other (specify)_____	I___I	I___I
2.10	**What are your main sources of energy for cooking?** *Please list in order of importance giving numbers 1,2,3,4, etc, with number 1 being the main source*	1. Firewood I___I _____ 2. Charcoal I___I _____ 3. Electricity I___I _____	4. Other (specify) I___I 5. Other (specify) I___I 6. Other (specify) I___I	
2.11	**What are your main constrains in accessing main energy or water sources in the last month?**	1= Far away I___I 2= Cost I___I _____	3= Small quantity/irregular/cuts I___I 4= Other (specify) I___I	

2.12	**What health services do you usually use?** *Please differentiate between those available free-of-charge and those purchased*	**Health Services**	***2.12.1 Free-of-Charge***	***2.12.2 Purchased***
		1. Hospitals	I___I	I___I
		2. Health posts	I___I	I___I
		3. MCHs	I___I	I___I
		4. Pharmacies	I___I	I___I
		5. Other (specify)_____	I___I	I___I
		6. None		
2.13	**What were your main constrains in accessing health services in the last month, if any?**	1. Cannot afford I___I 2. Far away I___I 3. Insufficient capacity I___I 4. Other (specify) I___I _____ 5. Did not require health services I___I 6. Accessed without any constraints I___I		
	QUESTIONS 2.14 and 2.15 for HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN			
2.14	**Are any children in your household attending schools? Please indicate number of boys and girls for each school type category.** *Go to Q-n 2.15 if the household has primary school-age children. Otherwise, move to Q-n 3.1*	**School category**	**2.14.1 Boys**	**2.14.2 Girls**
		1. Primary		
		1. Secondary		
		3. Tertiary		
		4. Koranic		
2.15	**If any of the primary school-age children are not attending the school what is the main reason?** *SHOW CARD #2 if the school is not attended and record the coded answers in the respective column on the right. If All children attend the school, then move to Q-n 3.1 and indicate N/A in the columns on the right.*	**2.15.1 Boys**	**2.15.2 Girls**	

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY DIVERSITY

Food group consumed

Please describe the foods (meals and snacks) that your household ate or drank yesterday during the day and night at home[1]. *Start with the first food or drink of the morning. Include wild foods e.g. game meat, honey, fruits, vegetables, leaves.*

1= Yes 2= No

1. *Cereals and cereal products (e.g. maize, spaghetti, rice, caanjera, bread, biscuits)?*
2. *Milk and milk products (e.g. goat/camel/ fermented milk, milk powder)?*
3. *Sweets- Sugar and honey (sweetened foods, drinks, chocolates, sweets, candies, carbonated drinks etc)?*
4. *Oils/fats (e.g. fat or oil, butter, ghee, margarine added to food or used for cooking)?*
5. *Flesh meat, intestines (e.g. beef, sheep/goat/camel or bush meat, poultry& products, tongue, etc)?*
6. *Organ meat (e.g. liver, kidney, heart)?*
7. *Fish and sea foods (e.g. fried/boiled/roasted fish, lobsters or shellfish)?*
8. *Eggs (e.g. boiled, toasted or fried eggs)?*
9. *Legumes, nuts and seeds (e.g. beans, lentils, green grams, cowpeas; peanut, dry peas)?*
10. *White Roots and Tubers (e.g. white potatoes, yams, cassava and their products)?*
11. *Yellow or orange fleshed tubers and vegetables/Vitamin A-rich (e.g. pumpkins, carrots, sweet potatoes that are orange inside)?*
12. *Dark green leafy vegetables (local and wild leafy vegetables)?*
13. *Vitamin A rich Fruits (e.g. ripe mangoes, melon, passion, pawpaw, wild fruits etc which are yellow or orange fleshed)?*
14. *Other vegetables (local and wild vegetables that are not dark green or leafy e.g. cabbage, lettuce, green, red or sweet pepper)*
15. *Other Fruits (other local and wild fruits that are not yellow or orange fleshed e.g dates, bananas, oranges & fruit juices)?*
16. *Spices, Condiments, Beverages (Caffeinated Beverage, tea, coffee)*
17. *Total number of food groups consumed in each case?*
18. *Did you or anyone in your household eat anything (meal or snack) OUTSIDE of the home yesterday*

3.0	LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES			
3.1				
3.2	**What were your household's main income sources in the last month? Please name not more than 3 sources, disaggregating by gender of the income earner.** *SHOW CARD #3 and record the coded answers in the relevant columns on the right.*	3.2. 1 - Men	3.2. 2 - Women	3.2. 3 - Children
3.3.	**What was your household's total expenditure in the last one month? (***Please underline the currency used***)** **SolSh/ SoSh l_____l** *Using proportional piling method, please allocate proportions for each expenditure category below:* Items Proportions (%) 1 - Food purchase (cereal, meat, milk, pulses, vegetable oil/ghee, sugar and others) 2 - Household items (utensils, clothes, soap, kerosene, electricity) 3 - Health 4 - Education (school fees, uniforms, books, etc.) 5 - Inputs (farm and/or livestock investment) 6 - Water 7 - Energy for cooking (firewood, charcoal, electricity power, etc.) 8 - Transport 9 - Loan repayment 10 - Social expenses (qaraan,diyo, etc.) 11 - Festivals (expenses on *allabari, weddings, etc.)* 12 - Qat, coffee, and cigarette 13 – Other1 (specify) _____ 14 – Other2 (specify) _____			
4.0	**OTHER**			
4.2	What are the main opportunities/ challenges created by the presence of IDPs? *Ask this question if there are significant number of IDP population in the town/city*	4.2.1 - Opportunities: --- --- --- --- ---	4.2.2 - Challenges: --- --- --- --- ---	
4.3	What are the main of urban population opportunities/ challenges in terms of food access?	4.3.1 - Opportunities: --- --- --- ---	4.3.2 Challenges: --- --- --- --- ---	

Card #1: Q-n 2.5 on Asset

1. Livestock (1.1 Camel;1.2 Cow;1.3 Sheep/goat; 1.4 Donkey; 1.5 Chicken)
2. Farm machinery (tractor, other)
3. Farm tools
4. Wheelbarrows
5. Other tools: (5.1 blacksmith; 5.2carpentry; 5.3 masonry; 5.4 mechanical)
6. Donkey carts
7. Sewing machine
8. Vehicle
9. Bicycles/bikes
10. TV sets
11. Fridge
12. Mobile phones
13. Computers

CARD #2: Q-n 2.15 on Primary School Attendance

1= Sickness/handicap

2= Cannot pay school fees, uniforms, textbooks
3= Cannot pay transportation/ far away
4= Absent teacher/ poor quality teaching
5= Poor school facilities (building, toilets, etc.)
6= No girl schools/no female teacher available
7= Child work for household or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)
8= Child work for cash or food (e.g. casual work, petty trade, begging etc.)
9= Not interested

CARD #3: Q-n 3.2 on Income Sources

A.Production	B. **Paid labour**	C. **Self-employment**
A1. Cereal production	B1. Agriculture	C1 Firewood sales
A2. Cash crop production	B2. Small industry work	C2 Charcoal sales
A3. Livestock production	B3 Portage	C3 Water sales
	B4 Construction labour	C4 Qat sales
	B5 Restaurant work	C5 Hawking
	B6 Driving	C6 Meat sales
	B7 Bus conductor work	C7 Fodder sales
	B8 livestock- keeping	C8 Vegetable/fruit sales
	B9 livestock brokerage	C9 Milk sales
	B10 Butchery work	C10 Grain sales
	B11 Hotel work	C11 Retail trade (shops)
	B12 Shop keeping	C12 Wholesale trade (stores)
	B13 Blacksmithing	C13 Second-hand clothes sales
	B14 Masonry	C14 Fish sales
	B15 Government work	C15 Laundry service
	B16 Humanitarian work	C16 Garage service
	B17 Bakery work	C17 Bakery business
	B18 Livestock trekking	C18 Barber business
	B19 Laundry work	C19 Hotel business
	B20 House made	C20 Livestock sales
		C21 Transport services (Taxi, public transport)
		C22 Transport service (freight)
		C23 Milling business

(Footnotes)
1 Include foods prepared inside the home but consumed outside the home

5.11.8 Evidence Based Analysis Template, Post *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment

Part 1: Area Affected, Phase Classification, and Evidence in Support of Phase Classification and Early Warning Levels

Part 1: Area Affected, Phase Classification, and Evidence in Support of Phase Classification and Early Warning Levels					
Affected Area (Region, District, and/or Livelihood Zone)	**Applicable Reference Outcomes** (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	**Direct Evidence** • Direct Outcome Evidence in support of phase classification • Source of Evidence • Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) • Write 'Not Applicable' if the outcome does not apply to situation • Write 'Not Available" if there is no reliable direct evidence • Identify the Phase Classification for each piece of evidence (GFS, CFI, AFLC, HE, F/HC)	**Indirect Evidence (e.g., process or proxy indicators)** • Indirect Evidence in support of phase classification • Source of Evidence • Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Early Warning** (Tick Appropriate Boxes)
	Crude mortality rate	•	•	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine	☐ No Early Warning ☐ Alert ☐ Moderate Risk ○ ACFL ○ HE ○ Famine/HC ☐ High Risk ○ ACFL ○ HE ○ Famine/HC
	Acute malnutrition		• Improvement malnutrition levels recorded in the sentinel sites conducted in August in Bu'ale, Sakow, Jilib,, Jamaame and Afmadow, ESR=2 •		
	Disease		• Epidemic communicable disease particularly diarrhea malaria and ARI were high in the sentinel sites for Juba Valley coupled with limited access to health services which could contribute high acute malnutrition' ESR=2		
	Food Access/Availability		• *Income sources:* • *Purchasing power:* • *Food sources:* • *Expenditures:* • *Supply lines:* • *Social Access:* • *Others:*		
	Dietary diversity		• Sentinel site surveillance conducted in Juba August 06 revealed that >90% of the households had consumed diversified meals comprising of three or more food groups. FSAU nutrition sentinel sites R=2		
	Water access/availability				
	Destitution/ Displacement				
	Civil Security				
	Coping				
	Structural Issues				
	Hazards				
	Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)				

Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazard, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Part 2: Immediate Hazards, Direct Food Security Problem, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, Risks to Monitor and Opportunities for Response								
ANALYSIS							ACTION	
Affected Area (Region, District, and Livelihood Zone)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Immediate Hazards** (Driving Forces)	**Direct Food Security Problem** (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	**Effect on Livelihood Strategies** (Summary Statements)	**Population Affected** (Characteristics & Percent of Population)	**Projected Trend** (Improving, No change, Uncertain, Worsening)	**Risk Factors to Monitor**	**Opportunities for Response** (Immediate Response to Improve Access to Food and Assist with Other Immediate Needs, i.e. Health, Shelter, etc.)
	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine							

Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Opportunities for Mitigation in the Medium and Long Term

Part 3: Undermining Structures and Processes, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Mitigation in the Medium and Long Term						
ANALYSIS					ACTION	
Affected Area (Region, District and Livelihood Zone)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Underlying Causes** (Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	**Effect on Livelihood Assets** (Summary Statements)	**Projected Trend** (Improving, No Change, Uncertain, Worsening)	**Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes** (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)	
	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine		Physical Capital:			
			Social Capital:			
			Financial Capital:			
			Natural Capital:			
			Human Capital:			
			Local Political Capital:			

Note on Estimation of Affected Population Numbers

1. Define geographic area that spatially delineates the affected population (Chronically Food Insecure, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Humanitarian Emergency, or Famine).
2. Identify the most current population estimates for this geographic area (i.e. WHO 2004 population estimates by district).
3. Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.
4. Estimate the percent of the population affected (for each Phase of Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis) within the affected geographic area. The most appropriate method could be by livelihood zone, wealth group, but in come instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc.

Glossary

Abnormal migration: unusual movement of pastoralists with their herd over vast areas towards other regions or neighbouring countries, from their respective environs of settlement in search of water and forage. This usually happens when there is a shortage of seasonal rains or rainfall failure.

Agropastoral: people who derive their living from both crop production and livestock rearing.

Balli/War: a seasonal rainwater catchment system, which is an unlined dug-out (dam), usually 2-3 m deep;. This is important for meeting water demands during dry periods or where there is no permanent water source.

Berkad: underground water reservoir, lined or un-lined, excavated to store surface runoff; commonly found in the northern and central regions.

Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS): the aggregate picture of the cereal supply (production, imports, food aid) and utilization (feed, food, processing and other utilization); it includes also the available information on seed rates, waste coefficients, stock changes, per capita dietary energy, fat and protein supplies from cereals as well as the estimated deficit or surplus of cereals. CBS is usually compiled twice a year (February and August) after the end of *Deyr* and *Gu* seasons.

Chronic food insecurity: a long-term or persistent inability to meet minimum food requirements.

Civil insecurity: exposure of the civilians to, and lack of protection from, the effects of a war between or among political factions or regions within the same country.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. FSNAU computes an urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) on a quarterly basis to measure the effects of price inflation on the urban livelihoods' ability to afford the basic of cost of living. The average percentage change in the current minimum expenditure basket (MEB) costs is calculated in reference to the March 2007 MEB cost. Laspeyres Weighted Price Index methodology is applied in the computation.

Coping strategies: the activities that households engage in to access food and cash income when their normal livelihood strategies are undermined by a shock or hazard. These activities may include, and are not limited to, increased livestock sales or collection of wild foods, sending household members to work in town, reducing quality of food consumed, etc. Actual coping strategies are generally categorised into a) insurance strategies; b) crisis strategies and c) distress strategies.

Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB): the average monthly costing of the minimum market (expenditure) basket.

Desheks: natural depressions in low lying areas that receive water from river floods or flash floods in the event of torrential rains in the surrounding as well as the Ethiopian highlands. They are mostly found in the Juba regions. River or flash floods provide opportunities for off-season flood recessional food (mainly cereals) and cash crop production, when flood water recedes.

Deyr: a short rainy season, normally occurring from mid-October to mid-December in most parts of Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions. It is a secondary agricultural season, contributing about 30 percent to annual cereal production.

Domestic Cereal Deficit: the negative balance between domestic total cereal production (*Gu/Deyr/* off-season production) plus net imports and domestic cereal utilization.

Early Warning Levels: refers to the three levels (Watch, Moderate Risk, High Risk) indicating a **Risk of Worsening Phase** associated with key information required for effective early warning: probability, severity, reference hazards and vulnerabilities, implications for action and timeline.

- **Watch:** occurrence of, or predicted hazard event stressing livelihoods, with low or uncertain vulnerability and capacity; needs close monitoring and analysis.
- **Moderate risk:** occurrence of, or predicted hazard event stressing livelihoods; close monitoring and analysis is crucial.
- **High risk:** occurrence of, or strongly predicted major hazard event stressing livelihoods; with high vulnerability and low capacity. Preventative interventions with increased urgency for high risk populations is highly recommended.

Export quality goat: a male goat of good quality (2-3 years with size relative to the region of origin) exported to external markets.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): is a group discussion of approximately 6-12 persons sharing at least one characteristic and guided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. Its purpose is to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas of a group that represent the community.

Food access: access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Food availability: the availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid).

Food security: exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs, and food preferences for an active and healthy life *(Source: World Food Summit, 1996).*

Gu: the main rainy season normally occurring from mid-April to June across Somalia. It is the major rainy season, contributing 70 percent of the annual cereal production of Somalia.

Hagaa: a minor dry season occurring from July to September across Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions.

Hajj: the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, during the month of *Dhu al-Hijja* (the last month of Islamic year), at least once in a lifetime, as an obligatory religious duty for every Muslim, male or female that are able-bodied and can financially afford it. It is the Fifth Pillar of Islam and a demonstration of the solidarity of the Muslim people, and their submission to Allah. On the 3rd day of *Hajj* (or the 10th day of *Dhu al-Hijja*), the pilgrims sacrifice animals (sheep or goat per person or one camel or cattle per 7 people) after casting stones at *Jumrah-tul-Aqba* (one of three small hills for throwing the stones*).* In 2010, *Hajj* period was in November.

Household: A group of people, each with different abilities and needs, who live together most of the time and contribute to a common household economy, and share the food and other income from this.

IDP (Internally Displaced People): persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border *(United Nations report, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement)*

Indicator: a specific variable, or combination of variables, that gives insight into a particular aspect of the situation.

Inflation: an overall rise in the prices of goods and services in an economy. There is an inverse relationship between the prices of goods and services and the value of money in an economy: other things being equal, as prices rise over time, a given amount of money will be able to purchase a fewer and fewer goods and services. Computationally, inflation is referred to as the percent change in the CPI.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC): it is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for a strategic response within the five varying levels (referred to as 'phases'). It is based on outcomes on human lives and livelihoods and creates a forum for reaching technical consensus. These phases included: phase 1A/1B - Generally Food Secure **(GFS)**, phase 2 - Moderately/ Borderline Food Insecure **(BFI)**, phase 3 - Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis **(AFLC)**, phase 4 - Humanitarian Emergency **(HE),** and phase 5 - Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe. Additionally, it focuses on situation analysis (identifying foundational aspects and trends of a given situation in terms ofthe magnitude, severity, geographic extent, causes, etc.) and communication.

- **Generally Food Secure (GFS)**: an adequate and stable food access with moderate to low risk of sliding into phases 3, 4 or 5.
- **Borderline Food Insecure (BFI)**: a borderline adequate food access with recurrent high risk (due to probable hazard events and high vulnerability) of sliding into phase 3, 4 or 5.
- **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**: a highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that, if continued, will slide the population into Humanitarian Emergency or Catastrophe and/or likely result in chronic poverty.
- **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**: severe lack of food access with an excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping.
- **Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe**: extreme social upheaval with a complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death and displacement are evident.

Jilaal*:* a long dry season from mid-December to mid-April March across Somalia.

Karan: an important short rainy season, normally occurring from the end of July to September in Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed regions and western parts of Togdheer. In the Northwest, there is mainly one cycle of cereal production annually (planted in late April) and it is harvested in November and early December. *Karan* rains usually start at the seedling stage of the *Gu* crops; the seasonal crop production depends on its performance.

Key informant: an individual with a particular knowledge or expertise of the area or livelihood; this could be a community leader, market trader, etc.

Livelihood assets: capitals that people draw upon to make a living. They are categorized into the following five groups: human, social, natural, physical, financial, and political capitals

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, health and ability to work, literacy levels
- **Social capital:** social resources, including informal networks, membership of formalized groups and relationships of trust that facilitate co-operation and economic opportunities
- **Natural capital:** natural resources such as land, soil, water, forests and fisheries
- **Physical capital:** basic infrastructure, such as roads, water and sanitation, schools, and producer goods, including tools, livestock and equipment
- **Financial capital:** financial resources including savings, credit, and income from employment, trade and remittances

Livelihood baseline: quantified analysis of sources of food and income and of expenditure for households in each wealth group over a defined reference period.

Livelihood strategies: the ways in which households and individuals utilize and combine their assets to obtain food, income and other goods and services.

Livelihood zone: geographical areas within which people share broadly the same patterns of access to food and income, and have the same access to markets. They also have similar responses to shocks. In Somalia, these zones broadly include: agricultural (riverine), agropastoral, pastoral and urban.

Livelihood: comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Local quality goat: A male or female goat sold at local markets for domestic use.

Long Term Average (LTA) : the normal observation over a period of time. The long term average estimates for Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is calculated from data from 1999 up to the recent year, whereas Rainfall Estimates (RFE) are derived from interpolated rain-gauge data for the period 1920-1980.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): is a basket of both basic food (2,100 kilocalories/ person/day basic energy requirement) and non food items, based on general patterns of consumption of poor households' in urban areas, necessary for maintaining a minimum standard of living. It is designed to sustain a household of 6-7 members in a period of one month. MEB in Somalia was developed applying a standard methodology outlined in the World Bank's (WB) *Poverty Manual.*

Multi-stage cluster sampling: a kind of complex sample design in which two or more levels of units are embedded one in the other. For example: geographic areas (primary units), villages (secondary units), households (tertiary units). At each stage, a sample of the corresponding units is selected. At first, a sample of primary units is selected, then, in each of those selected, a sample of secondary units is selected, and so on. All ultimate units (individuals, for instance) selected at the last step of this procedure are then surveyed.

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): is an index used to measure the amount and vigor of vegetation on the land surface. Generally values range from -1.0 to 1.0, with negative values indicating clouds and water, positive values close to zero indicating bare soil, and higher positive values of NDVI ranging from sparse vegetation (0.1 - 0.5) to dense green vegetation (0.6 and above).

Nutrition security: a situation in which all individuals and households are food secure, have good access to preventive and curative health care, and undertake healthy and sustainable care practices.

Pastoralists: a person whose primary occupation is the raising of livestock and who derives more than half of his/her income from livestock and livestock products. This may have a mobile aspect - moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water.

Petty trade: a trade that is conducted on a small scale, a sale of small, inexpensive items.

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): is a sampling technique for use in surveys in which the probability of selecting a sampling unit (e.g., village, zone, district etc.,) is proportional to the size of its population. It gives a probability (random representative) sample. It is most useful when the sampling units vary considerably in size because it assures that those in larger sites have the same probability of getting into the sample as those in smaller sites, and vice verse.

Purchasing power: is a measurement of the relative value of money in terms of the quality and quantity of goods and services it can buy.

Post-War Average (PWA) of crop production: longitudinal agricultural data that spans back to 1995 in the South and 1999 in the Northwest after the end the civil war (1991). It is used as a benchmark against which current crop production estimates in FSNAUs' analysis process are measured.

Koranic schools: also referred to as the *madrasah* (an Islamic theological seminary and law school attached to a mosque) where Islamic teaching, including memorization of the *Quran* (a religious text of Islam, also sometimes transliterated as *Kuran, Koran, Qur'ān, Coran* or *al-Qur'ān*) is conducted. These schools are responsible for the religious education of the Muslim children according to Islamic law and do not provide secular education.

Rainfall estimates (RFE): these are estimates used to measure the amount of precipitation. They work by converting radiation measurements to precipitation information.

Rapid assessment: undertaken following an initial assessment in a sudden crisis, or as a component of a reassessment. It is based on a combination of secondary and primary data.

Reference market: key markets that influence the performance of other markets directly tied to food insecure and vulnerable populations, and also provides good information and orientation for food security analysis.

Reference period/year: a period of time used to help explain or project into the future the performance and likely food security outcomes of the current period. For example, previous drought years provide an illustration of the potential progression and outcome of a current drought year.

Seasonal assessment: the rapid appraisal and standard surveys of the food security and nutrition situation of the rural and urban livelihoods in Somalia at the end of each *Gu* long rainy seasons (April-June); and *Deyr* short rainy seasons (Oct- Dec).

Self-employment: is working for one's self instead of an employer and drawing income from a trade or business, operated personally, for instance, petty trade such as selling of individually collected bush products in the market to obtain income.

Shocks: an event (flood, drought, conflict, etc.) that results in diminished food or income access.

Situation analysis: analysis of the current food security and nutrition status of the population and its risks to lives and livelihoods.

Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS): the markets delineated by FSNAU and FEWSNET in the rural areas/ rural towns.

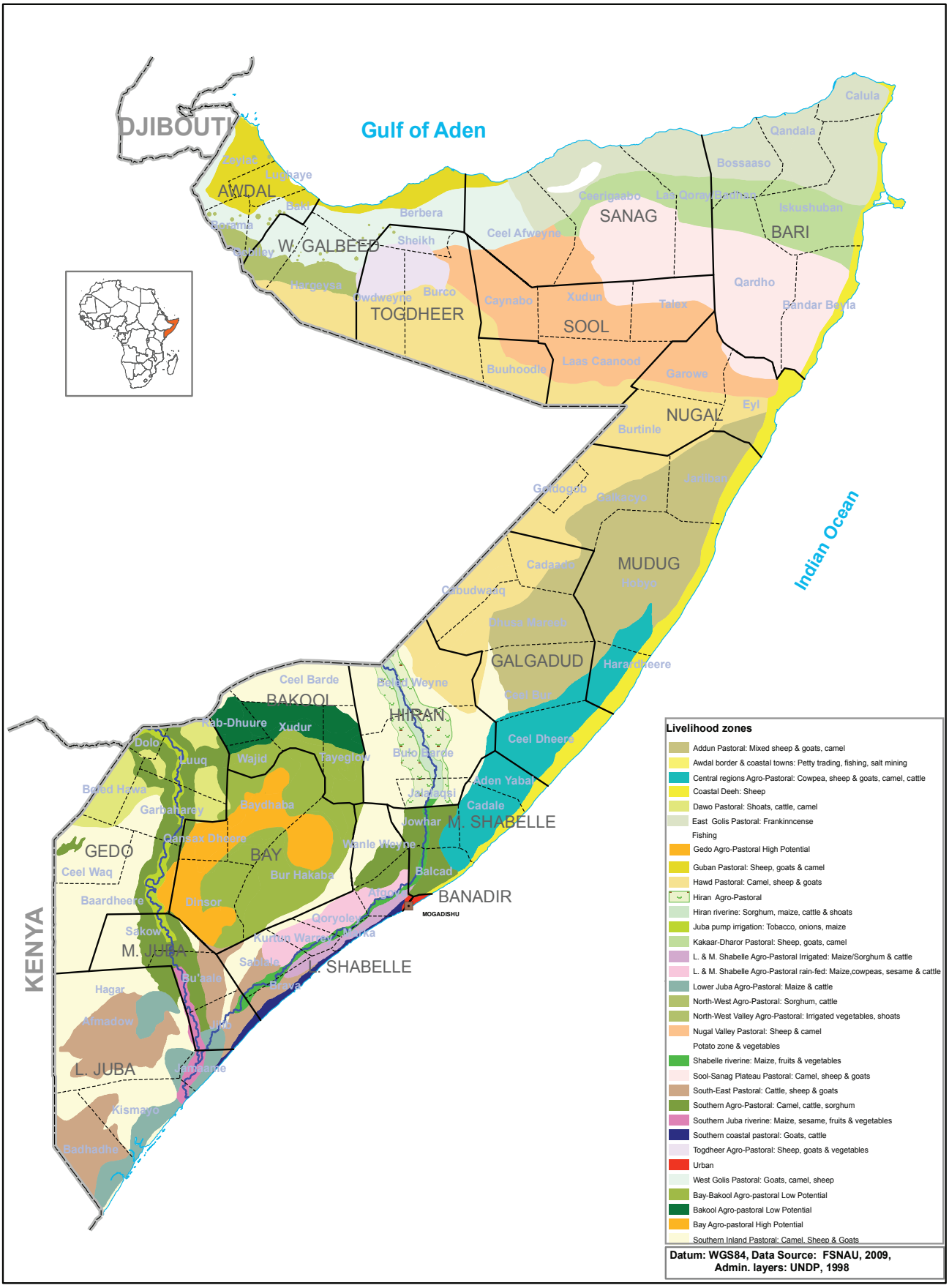
Terms of Trade (ToT): the rate at which one unit of a commodity (indicator) can be exchanged for a unit of another commodity and is typically expressed as price ratio or relative prices of commodities. ToT indicator is used to measure household purchasing power, the incentives to market and sale, which ultimately determines food access. The main indicators monitored include cereal to cereal, labour to cereals (sorghum, maize, rice) for poor households, local goat to cereals (for middle households) and camel/cattle to cereals for better-off wealth groups to helps gauge the relative purchasing power or food security situation of different wealth groups and livelihood systems (pastoral, agropastoral and riverine).

Vulnerability: is defined in relation to an event/hazard or shock capable of triggering an outcome, as opposed to an outcome itself.

Wealth groups: a group of households within the same community that share similar capacities to exploit the different food and income options within a particular livelihood zone. In Somalia they are categorised as follows: poor, middle and better-off.

Zakat: it is the Third Pillar of Islam and often compared to the system of tithing and alms. It serves principally as the welfare contribution based on accumulated wealth (giving of one's possessions/surplus wealth to the poor and deprived Muslims. It is obligatory for all who are able to do so and is essential to have it distributed fairly. It is given annually or seasonally in the form of own production (crop/livestock), and cash (savings, trade, etc.). Additional alms are optional.

Map 20: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
Sida
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo Ministero Affari Esteri
unicef
UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
CHF SOMALIA Common Humanitarian Fund Somalia
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia http://www.fsnau.org
P.O. Box 1230 Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya Email: fsauinfo@fsnau.org tel: 254-20-4000000 fax:254-20-4000555 FSNAU is managed by FAO

The Information Management Process

Gathering & processing

- FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website www.fsnau.org, provides a web-based user interface for data query, data import and export facilities from and into MS Excel, graphing, spreadsheet management and edit functions.
- Nutrition data is processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), EPInfo/ENA and STATA software for meta-analysis.
- FSNAU developed the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a set of protocols for consolidating and summarizing situational analysis. The mapping tool provides a common classification system for food security that draws from the strengths of existing classification systems and integrates them with supporting tools for analysis and communication of food insecurity.

Validation of Analysis

- Quality control of nutrition data is done using the automated plausibility checks function in ENA software. The parameters tested include; missing/flagged data, age distribution, kurtosis, digit preference, skewness and overall sex ratio.
- Quality control of food security data is done through exploratory and trend analysis of the different variables including checks for completeness/missing data, market price consistency, seasonal and pattern trends, ground truthing and triangulation of data with staff and other partner agencies, and secondary data such as satelitte imagery, international market prices, FSNAU baseline data, etc.
- Before the launch of the biannual seasonal assessment results (Gu and Deyr), two separate day-long vetting meetings are held comprising of major technical organizations and agencies in Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition clusters. The team critically reviews the analysis presented by FSNAU and challenges the overall analysis where necessary. This is an opportunity to share the detailed analysis, which is often not possible during shorter presentations or in the briefs.

Products and Dissemination

- A broad range of FSNAU information products include, monthly, quarterly and biannual reports on food and livelihood insecurity, markets, climate and nutrition, which are distributed both in print and digital formats including PowerPoint presentations and downloadable file available on the FSNAU site.
- Feedback meetings with key audiences enable us to evaluate the effectiveness of our information products. We constantly refine our information to make sure it is easily understandable to our different audiences.
- FSNAU has also developed a three year integrated communication strategy to ensure that its information products are made available in ways appropriate to different audiences including, donors, aid and development agencies, the media, Somalia authorities and the general public.

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