Food Security and Nutrition Analysis
Post *Gu* 2012

Technical Series Report No VI. 48

October 18, 2012

FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods

Technical Partners

FEWS NET

WFP

JRC EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Funding Agencies

UKaid

Sida

USAID

Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

unicef

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

CHF SOMALIA

Acknowledgement

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

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

Technical Partners Participating in the Post *Deyr* 2011/12 Assessment

UN Organizations
World Food Programme (WFP) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNICEF.

Technical Partners
FEWS NET and JRC Mars

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities
Ministry of Agriculture Puntland (MOA) Ministry of Interior, Local Governance and Rural Development - Puntland, (MOI) Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs - Puntland (MOWDAFA), Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism - Puntland, Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy & Natural Resources (PSAWEN), Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation - Puntland, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry - Puntland, Ministry of Health - Puntland, Ministry of Livestock - Somaliland, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Somaliland, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources - Somaliland, Ministry of Health - Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture - Somaliland, Ministry of Planning - Somaliland, Ministry of Mining, Energy and Water Resources - Somaliland, Ministry of Livestock, Environment and Rural Development - Somaliland (MWMR) Ministry of Agriculture Awdal, Ministry of Agriculture Gabiley, Ministry of Agriculture Hargeisa.

International NGO's
World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid

Local NGO's
Deeh for Education and Health (DEH) Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG) Brothers Relief and Development Organization (BRADO) Alliance Organizations Aid (AOA) Horseed Relief and Development Organization Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization (SDRO) Ras-Awad Welfare Association (RAWA) Kaalo Relief and Development Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO) Relief Development Committee (RDC) Agency for Peace Development (APD)

National Institutions
Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency(HADMA)
National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **1**

1.1 Key Findings 1
1.2 Sector Highlights 6
1.3 Integrated Food Security Analysis Highlights 8

2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS **12**

3. Sector Reports 16
3.1 Climate And Rainfall Outcome 16
3.2 Civil Insecurity 19
3.3 Agriculture 21
3.4 Livestock Sector 26
3.5 Markets And Trade 30
3.6 Nutrition Situation Overview 32
Special Articles: Evolution Of Food Security And Nutrition Situation in Somalia (since Famine 2011) 34

4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS **36**

4.1 Somalia's Urban Food Security 36
4.2 Internally Displaced Persons 40
4.3 Somalia's Rural Food Security 44
4.3.1 Gedo Region 44
4.3.2 Lower And Middle Juba Regions 48
4.3.3 Bay And Bakool 52
4.3.4 Lower And Middle Shabelle 56
4.3.5 Hiran Region 60
4.3.6 Central Regions 64
4.3.7 Northeast Regions 68
4.3.8 Northwest Regions 72
4.4. The Gender Perspective Of Food Security In Somalia 77

5. Appendices

5.1.1 Background And Recent Developments In The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 81
5.2 Time-Series Of The Integrated Phase Classifications (Ipc) Maps For Somalia 84
5.2.1 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (Ipc) Rural Maps for Somalia '07 – 2012 84
5.2.2 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (Ipc) Combined Maps for Somalia 87
5.3 Progression Of Humanitarian Situation From Post *Deyr* 2011/12 To Post *Gu* 2012 88
5.3.1 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Gedo Region from Post *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 88
5.3.2 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 89
5.3.3 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bakool Region from Post *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 90
5.3.4 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bay Region from Post *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 91
5.3.5 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 92
5.3.6 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 93
5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Hiran Region from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 94
5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Central Regions from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 95
5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from *Gu* 2011 to Post *Deyr* 2011/12 96
5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 97
5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Northwest Regions from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 98
5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation for NW Regions from *Deyr* 2011/12 to Post *Gu* 2012 Continued 99
5.4 Post *Gu* 2012 Estimated Population in Emergency and Crisis for the period Aug-Dec 2012 100
5.4.1 Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers (Projection), Aug-Dec 2012 100
5.4.2 Estimated Rural Population In Acute Food Insecurity By District, Aug-Dec 2012 101
5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population In Acute Food Insecurity By District, Aug-Dec 2012 102
5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population In Acute Food Insecurity By District, Aug-Dec 2012 Continued 103
5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population In Acute Food Insecurity By Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2012 104
5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population In Acute Food Insecurity By Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2012 continued 105
5.5 Post *Gu* 2012 Overall Timeline 106
5.6 List of Partners WHO Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2012 Assessment 107
5.7 Post *Gu* 2012 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data 109
5.8 Post *Gu* 2012 Urban Indicator Matrix 110
5.9 Post *Gu* 2012 Idp Matrix 111
5.10 Livestock Herd Dynamics By Region and Livelihood Zone 112
5.10.1 Livestock Herd Dynamics Gedo Region 112

5.10.2 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Bakool and Hiran Regions 112
5.10.3 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Hiran and Juba Regions 113
5.11.4 Livestock Herd Dynamics Juba and Northwest Regions 113
5.11.5 Livestock Herd Dynamics Northwest and Northeast Regions 113
5.12 POST *Gu* '12 Assessment Analytical Tools 114
5.12.1 Pastoral Destitute Key Informant Questionnaire 114
5.12.2 Pastoral Destitute Household Focus Group Questionnaire 116
5.12.3 Key Informant/Focus Groups Questionnaire 119
5.12.4 Assesment Household Focus Group Questionnaire 122
5.12.5 Cereal Flow Survey 125
5.12.6 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by District 128
5.12.7 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by Village 137
5.12.8 IDP Household Survey Questionnaire 139
5.12.9 IDP Assessment Questionnaire 143
5.12.10 Urban Household Survey Questionnaire 146
5.12.11 Urban FGD South Central Questionnaire 151
5.12.12 Mogadishu Household Questionnaire 154
6 Acute Food Insecurity Analysis worksheet 157
Glossary 158

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Current) Jul 2012 2
Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Projection) Aug - Dec 2012 2
Table 3: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in Crisis, Aug- Dec 2012 3
Table 4: Overview of Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline 13
Table 5: *Gu* Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia 21
Table 6: *Gu* 2012 Cash Crop Production Estimates In Southern Somalia 23
Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2012 Calendar Year 25
Table 8: Trend in Livestock: Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes 27
Table 9: Bossaso Livestock Export Aug - Dec 2012 29
Table 10: Berbera Livestock Export Aug - Dec 2012 29
Table 11: Minimum Expenditure Basket 31
Table 12: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 45
Table 13: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 46
Table 14: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 50
Table 15: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 51
Table 16: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 44
Table 17: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 45
Table 18: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 48
Table 19: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 49
Table 20: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 52
Table 21: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 53
Table 22: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 56
Table 23: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 57
Table 24: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 60
Table 25: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 61
Table 26: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 64
Table 27: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug - Dec 2012 65
Table 28: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012 68
Table 29: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012 69
Table 30: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012 73
Table 31: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012 74
Table 32: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification 82
Table 33: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification *Gu* 2012 83

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, July 2012 4
Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Most Likely Scenario, Aug - Dec 2012 5
Map 3: Somalia *Gu* '12 Assessment Field Coverage 12
Map 4: Cumulative Rainfall Apr-Jun 2012 16
Map 5: Percent of Normal Rainfall Apr-June 2012 from LTM 16
Map 6: August 2012 NDVI Difference from LTM 17
Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum - Gu 2012 Rainfall Forecast 17
Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, Aug-Dec 2012 19
Map 9: Somalia Cereal Flow 24
Map 10: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* '12 26
Map 11: Somalia Nutrition Situation, August 2012 33
Map 12: Somalia Nutrition Situation, Sep-Nov 2012 33
Map 13: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Gedo, Aug-Dec 2012 44
Map 14: Rural Food Security Phase Classification - Juba, Aug-Dec 2012 48
Map 15: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Bay and Bakool Regions, Aug-Dec 2012 52
Map 16: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Shabelle Region, Aug-Dec 2012 56
Map 17: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Hiran, Aug-Dec 2012 60
Map 18: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Central Region, Aug-Dec 2012 64
Map 19: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northeast, Aug-Dec 2012 68
Map 20: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northwest, Aug-Dec 2012 72

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Time-series data of NDVI/RFE in Riverine areas of Marka (Lower Shabelle) 17
Figure 2: Trends in *Gu* Rainfall Performance and NDVI 18
Figure 3: Average Monthly Population Movements (22,000) - January to July 2012 20
Figure 4: Somali Refugees by most countries (July 2012) 20
Figure 5: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995-2012) 21
Figure 6: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Gu* '12 in the North 22
Figure 7: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Gu* '12 Southern Somalia 22
Figure 8: Regional Trends in Cattle Local Quality Prices (SOSH/SLSH) 28
Figure 9: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH) South 28
Figure 10: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH) North and Central 28
Figure 11: Comparison of Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso 30
Figure 12: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso 31
Figure 13: Consumer Price Index 31
Figure 14: Global Acute and Severe Acute Malnutrition, (WHZ < 2 and 3 z Scoresor Oedema) April- July 2012 – Somalia 32
Figure 15: Median wasting rates, WHOGS (WAZ<-2 and WAZ <-3) April- July 2012 33
Figure 16: Median Stunting rates, WHO GS (HAZ<-2 and HAZ <-3) April- July 2012 33
Figure 17: Housing in the Northern Regions 37
Figure 18: Sources if Income in the Northern Regions 38
Figure 19: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade : Cereal to Labour 39
Figure 20: Food Consumption 39
Figure 21: Food Spending 39
Figure 22: North: Distribution of IDPs by Region of Origin
Figure 23: Sources of water: North, Central and South IDPs 42
Figure 24: Per Capita Water Consumption of IDPs in the North 42
Figure 25: Gedo Regional *Gu* '12 Cereal Production Trends 46
Figure 26: Average Red Sorghum Price in Luuq, Gedo Region 46
Figure 27: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum 1Kg (Bardera Market) 47
Figure 28: Terms of Trade Daily Labour to Red Sorghum (Bardera Market) 47
Figure 29: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Middle Juba 51
Figure 30: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Lower Juba 51
Figure 31: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize (1kg) in Middle Juba Riverine 51
Figure 32: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize (1Kg) in Lower Juba 51
Figure 33: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to White Maize (1Kg) in Middle Juba Riverine 51
Figure 34: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to White Maize (1Kg) in Lower Juba 51
Figure 35: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2012) Bakool 54
Figure 36: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2012) Bay 55
Figure 37: Terms of Trade Goat to Red Sorghum Prices – Baidoa 55
Figure 38: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum Prices – Huddur 55
Figure 39. Lower Shabelle *Gu* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012) 59
Figure 40. Middle Shabelle *Gu* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012) 59
Figure 41: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize (Lower Shabelle) 59
Figure 42: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize (Middle Shabelle Riverine) 59

Figure 43: Trends of *Gu* Cereal Production in Hiran region 62
Figure 44: Trends in White Sorghum Prices (Hiran) 62
Figure 45: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to White Sorghum (Hiran) 62
Figure 46: Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum (Hiran) 63
Figure 47: Trends in Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Central Regions) 67
Figure 48: Terms of Trade Labour to Red Sorghum (Bossaso and Garowe) 71
Figure 49: Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe) 71
Figure 50: Trends in *Gu*-Karan Cereal Production (1998-2012) 75
Figure 51: Trends in Terms of Trade Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Northwest) 76
Figure 53: Percent of Men's Income from Differrent Sources in Mogadishu 78
Figure 54: Percent of Women's Income from Differrent Sources in Mogadishu 78

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, FEWS NET and partner post-*Gu* 2012 seasonal assessment results indicate continued improvements in food security and nutrition situation in Somalia. During a famine year of 2011, over 4 million people, or more than half of the population of Somalia were facing an acute food security crisis. **In the post_*Gu* 2012, an estimated 2.12 million people, or 28 percent of the country's population,** remain in acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4) for the August to December 2012 period. This indicates a 16 percent reduction from the beginning of the year. 53.7 percent of the food insecure are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in urban and rural areas, 7.9 percent are classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in urban and rural areas, and 38.4 percent are IDPs in a food security crisis. In addition, an estimated 1.7 million people in rural and urban areas are classified in **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). The improved situation is attributed to sustained humanitarian interventions over the last twelve months, improved food stocks at the household and market levels following an exceptional January 2012 *Deyr* harvest, improved milk availability and higher livestock prices in most pastoral areas of Somalia. Despite the decrease of the population in need, the total remains among the world's largest. Lifesaving humanitarian assistance remains necessary between now and December to help food insecure populations meet immediate food needs, protect livelihoods, and build resilience.

According to the assessment findings, the August/ September *Gu* harvest is significantly below average due to a late start of rains, poor rainfall totals, and pest outbreaks, among other factors. However, food stocks from last season's exceptional *Deyr* harvest helped to mitigate this shortfall and overall production for the 2012 calendar year is slightly above the annual average for the years of 1995-2011. Low cereal prices, high casual labor wage rates, and high livestock prices over the past six months have also contributed to reduced food insecurity by significantly strengthening the purchasing power of poor agropastoral households. In pastoral areas, households have also benefited from record livestock sales prices, robust livestock exports, and increasing livestock holdings, which have resulted in improved milk availability. This improved access to milk, among a variety of other factors, has driven a 27 percent reduction since January in the number of children requiring nutrition treatment. **Currently 236,000 children are acutely malnourished, of which 70 percent are in the South.**

While conditions have improved considerably since last year, the food security crisis has not ended. In the southern and central agropastoral areas, the below average *Gu* harvest, the continued need for cash to pay down debts, and low livestock holdings are keeping most southern and central agropastoral areas in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Other areas of concern include coastal areas and the coastal plains along the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean in the northern and central regions.

According to the consensus-based climate outlook concluded on the 32nd Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook on 29-31 August 2012[1] a mild *El Niño* is forecasted during October - December period. Overall, an El Niño is expected to have positive impact on Somalia as this phenomenon is associated with average to above average October to December *Deyr* rains. However, these rains are not always well distributed and therefore, cropping conditions could vary greatly over the rainfed, agropastoral areas. In addition, riverine areas are likely to experience flooding as a result of heavy rainfall and increased river levels. During the moderate 2006-07 El Niño, *Deyr* rains caused flooding, which disrupted production and markets, especially in the Juba Valley.

International food prices have risen and will likely have an impact on prices in Somalia between now and December, especially for wheat and sugar. Over the past three years, wheat and wheat product imports have averaged 63 percent of Somalia's food imports in grain equivalent terms. Prices for local maize and sorghum, the staple foods consumed by the poor, are likely to rise seasonably over the coming six months, but will be substantially lower than 2011.

The epicentre of Somalia's humanitarian crisis remains in the South, largely due to the long-term effects of drought and famine, and the short-term effects of this year's poor *Gu* rainy season. Efforts to meet immediate needs are essential to prevent further deterioration of food security. Assistance to help food insecure populations meet immediate food needs, protect their livelihoods, build their resilience, and improve food access remain necessary in Somalia between now and the *Deyr* harvest in January.

1 For more details on this forum are provided in the article on Climate and Rainfall Outcomes in this publication

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers (Current), Jul 2012

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	35,000	0	20,000	0	0	7
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	40,000	0	10,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	65,000	0	10,000	0	0	2
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	10,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	0	5,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	5,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	17
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	40,000	45,000	40,000	15,000	0	0	15
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	15,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	0	0	14
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**380,000**	**250,000**	**95,000**	**105,000**	**0**	**5,000**	9
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	0	60,000	30,000	20,000	0	35,000	24
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	15,000	65,000	10,000	35,000	0	35,000	24
Sub-total	**680,156**	**153,382**	**526,774**	**15,000**	**125,000**	**40,000**	**55,000**	**0**	**70,000**	24
South										0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	15,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	0	15,000	21
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	45,000	19
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	0	160,000	70,000	30,000	0	0	12
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	90,000	20,000	80,000	5,000	0	34
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	145,000	35,000	230,000	0	0	43
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	70,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	15
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	40,000	25,000	45,000	0	0	29
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	0	45,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	5,000	25
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**90,000**	**695,000**	**230,000**	**535,000**	**25,000**	**65,000**	24
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	245,000	-	60,000	**-**	0	-	7
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**730,000**	**1,070,000**	**425,000**	**695,000**	**25,000**	**140,000**	17

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	**450,000**	**6**	**22%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**835,000**	**11**	**40%**
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	**800,000**	**11**	**38%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,085,000**	**28**	**100%**
*Bossasso,Berbera,Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Afgoye,Mogadishu and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Projection) Aug - Dec 2012

Reegion	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	35,000	0	20,000	0	5,000	8
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	40,000	0	10,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	40,000	65,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	10,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	26
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	0	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	20,000	40,000	60,000	15,000	20,000	0	26
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	0	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	0	21
Sub-total	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**325,000**	**245,000**	**135,000**	**105,000**	**35,000**	**10,000**	12
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	0	60,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	35,000	24
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	60,000	15,000	35,000	0	35,000	26
Sub-total	**680,156**	**153,382**	**526,774**	**10,000**	**120,000**	**40,000**	**55,000**	**5,000**	**70,000**	25
South										0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000	0	15,000	24
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	45,000	19
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	0	185,000	70,000	0	0	0	8
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	110,000	20,000	55,000	5,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	145,000	35,000	230,000	0	0	43
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	70,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	15
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	5,000	25,000	45,000	0	0	29
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	0	10,000	20,000	45,000	20,000	5,000	23
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**90,000**	**660,000**	**230,000**	**485,000**	**25,000**	**65,000**	22
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	245,000	-	60,000	**-**	0	-	7
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**670,000**	**1,025,000**	**465,000**	**645,000**	**65,000**	**145,000**	18

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	**530,000**	**7**	**25%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**790,000**	**11**	**37%**
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	**800,000**	**11**	**38%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,120,000**	**28**	**100%**
*Bossasso,Berbera,Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Afgoye,Mogadishu and Burao			

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Table 3: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in Crisis, Aug- Dec 2012

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	540,000	405,000	15,000	420,000	53
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,129,123	395,000	180,000	30,000	210,000	27
Riverine	366,683	90,000	60,000	0	60,000	8
Destitute pastoral	106,439	0	0	100,000	100,000	13
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,025,000**	**645,000**	**145,000**	**790,000**	**100**

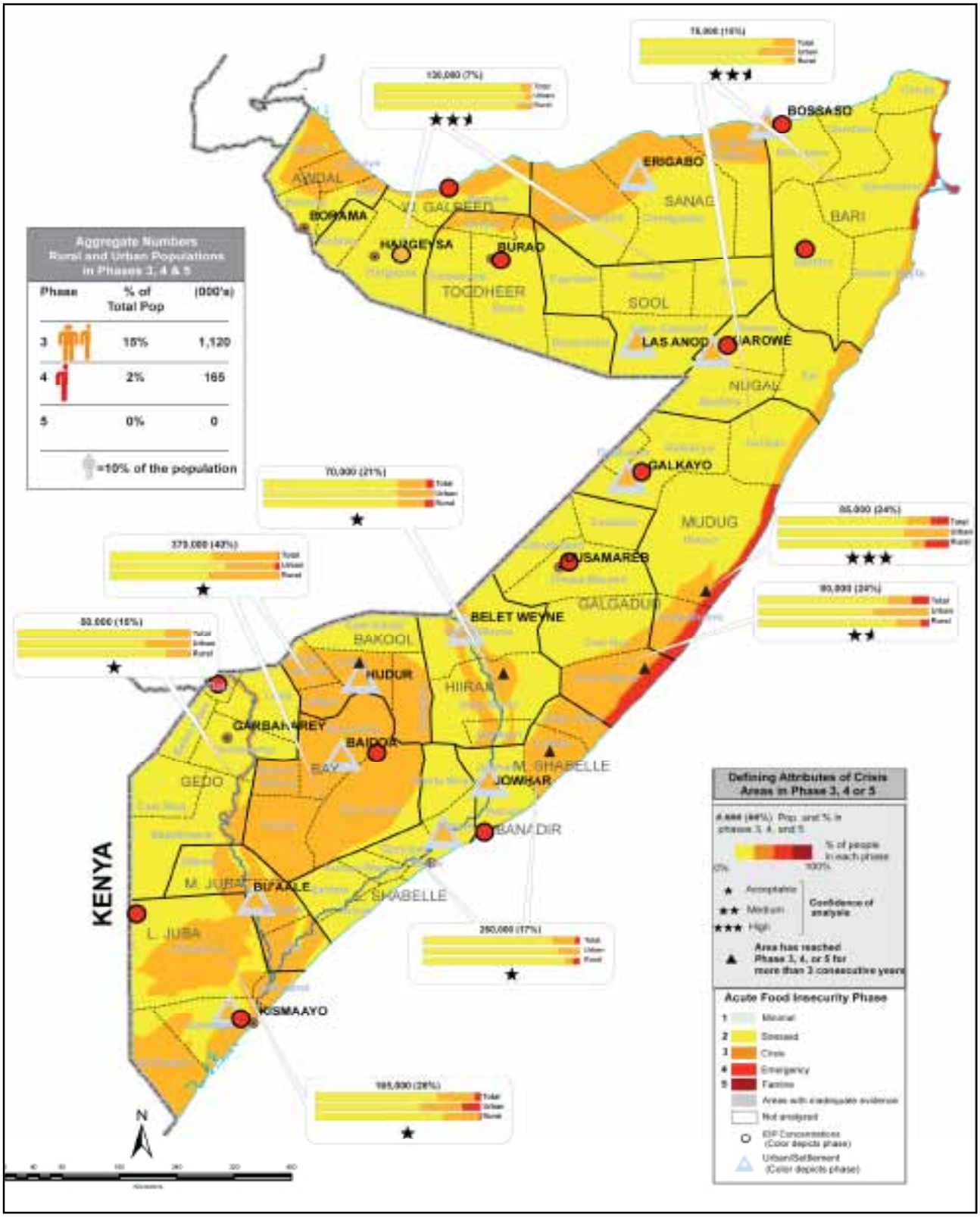
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	120,000	55,000	70,000	125,000	16
North East	650,626	402,836	60,000	20,000	0	20,000	3
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	660,000	485,000	65,000	550,000	70
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	185,000	85,000	10,000	95,000	12
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**1,025,000**	**645,000**	**145,000**	**790,000**	**100**

Rural	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	715,000	550,000	145,000	695,000	88
Middle	310,000	95,000	0	95,000	12
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**1,025,000**	**645,000**	**145,000**	**790,000**	**100**

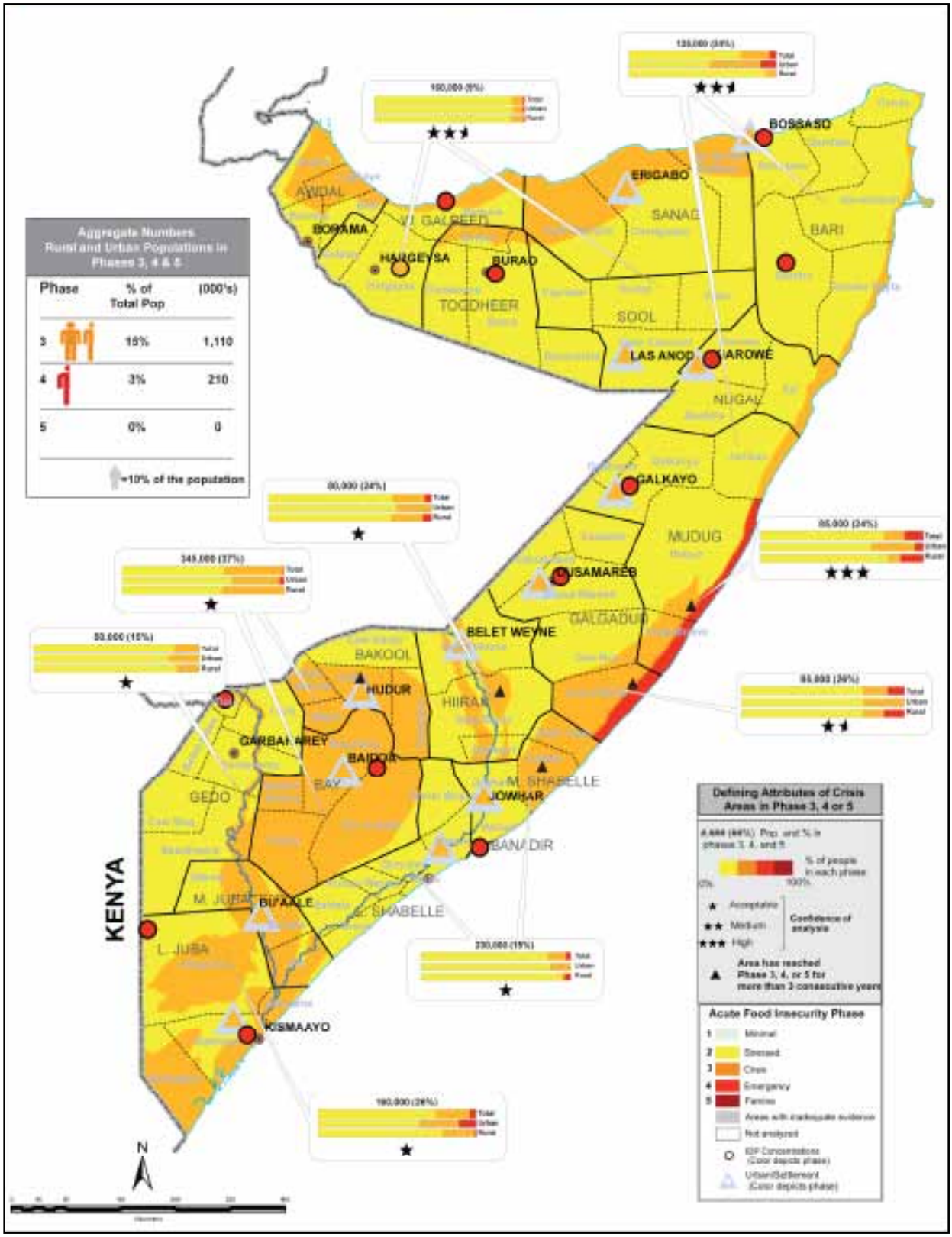
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	10,000	40,000	5,000	45,000	8
North East	650,626	247,790	20,000	80,000	25,000	105,000	20
South	3,579,597	786,632	90,000	230,000	25,000	255,000	48
North West	1,828,739	819,989	305,000	55,000	10,000	65,000	12
Banadir	901,183	901,183	245,000	60,000	0	60,000	11
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**670,000**	**465,000**	**65,000**	**530,000**	**100**

Urban	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	585,000	460,000	65,000	525,000	99
Middle	85,000	5,000	0	5,000	1
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**670,000**	**465,000**	**65,000**	**530,000**	**100**

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, July 2012



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Most Likely Scenario, Aug - Dec 2012



1.2 SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

In most of the regions of South/Central, *Gu* 2012 rains were generally below normal in terms of intensity, temporal and spatial distribution. However the season did start on time in most of the rural livelihoods.. In most parts of the North and some parts of Central, rains which regularly start in late March were delayed by nearly 20 days but nevertheless they were rated as near normal to normal. In the entire Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone with the exceptions of Bander-beyla and Eyl districts (Bari region), *Gu* rains failed, and the dry spell continued even during the normal peak of the rainy season at the end of April and early May. Very poor *Hagaa* rains were received in July-August in Lower Shabelle, Lower and Midlle Juba. Above average *Karan* rains fell in most livelihoods of W. Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer in Northwest (Jul-Aug).

According to the 32nd Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (29 to 31st of Aug '12), there is an increased likelihood of mild *El Niño* which will intensify the October to December *Deyr* rains in the southern regions of Somalia including Hiran, and Galgaduud (Central). In Mudug, the Northeast and the Northwest there are also likely to be above normal rains during the October to December *Deyr* 2012. The risk of flooding is high in Hiran, Gedo, Shabelle and Juba regions during *Deyr* season since the Ethiopian highlands are also likely to receive normal to above normal rainfall.

CIVIL INSECURITY

In the first half of 2012, civil insecurity remained one of the key contributing factors to the current food and livelihood insecurity in Somalia. Conflicts between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), its allies and anti-TFG militias continued in the regions of South-Central. The prevailing insecurity has culminated in population displacement and hampered economic activities, particularly in the Juba regions where Kismayo port activities have almost been suspended. According to UNHCR's population movement trends, between January and July this year an average of 22,000 people were displaced on a monthly basis from their homes, of which 70 percent was due to insecurity. The conflict has decelerated in Mogadishu after the pull-out of Al-Shabaab forces in August 2011. A new conflict erupted between the Somaliland government and Sool Sanaag Cayn militias over the declaration of a new state of Khatumo in Odweyne of Togdheer (January 2012), causing population displacement and high tensions. In the rural areas, disputes over rangeland resources exist in the different pastoral livelihoods in the North and Central. Political conflicts in the South and the Central are likely to continue in the current hotspot areas until June 2012 and to further expand to the other relatively stable regions such as Bay and Bakool.

AGRICULTURE

The *Gu* 2012 cereal harvest in southern Somalia, including the off-season harvest, is estimated at 63,000M the fourth lowest since 1995. This represents only 45 percent of the average *Gu* harvests from 1995-2011. When looking at the respective regional averages for this time period the largest shortfalls have been in the Bay, Gedo and Juba regions. These areas have had the lowest production compared to the average of the last. Factors that contributed to this poor cereal production in the southern regions include delayed, erratic and poorly distributed *Gu* rains, compounded by lack of *Hagaa* showers and crop damage from insect infestation. The off-season harvest (maize crops) is expected in September-October 2012 from Juba, Gedo, and Lower Shabelle. Despite *Gu* 2012 cereal production being far below normal, the total annual cereal production from the previous *Deyr* 2011/2012 and *Gu* 2012 combined is estimated at 258,700MT (195,700MT *Deyr* and 63,000MT *Gu*), which represents 108 of the annual average cereal production for the 1995-2011 years (238,800MT). Hence cereal stocks are available both at markets and household levels, although household cereal stock availability varies among the regions.

In the agropastoral areas of Northwest (Awdal, W. Galbeed and Togdheer regions), *Gu/Karan* 2012 cereal production projection stands at 34,000MT, which is 170 percent of 1998-2011. The above average production, which is the second highest *Gu/Karan* harvest since 1998, is a result of near normal and fairly distributed *Gu* 2012 rains. From the total cereal production, white sorghum's share is 92 percent, while maize contributes the rest (2,700MT). Local cereal prices (maize and sorghum) showed a declining trend in the first half of 2012 in most markets of southern Somalia. The aggregated maize prices in Juba and Shabelle declined by 47-67 percent in Juba, Shabelle, Gedo and Hiran regions. Similarly, the sorghum prices have also shown a declining trend in most markets of the Sorghum Belt. For example, sorghum prices decreased in most markets of Bay and Bakool regions by 18-31 percent. The main reason for this is the cereal availability from supplies through food assistance and stocks from good *Deyr* 2011/12 seasonal cereal production.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Pasture and water improved in most of the country as a result of the cumulative effects of the good *Deyr* 2011/12 performance and the *Gu* 2012 rains. Improved livestock conditions were observed among all species in key pastoral livelihoods apart from Guban, Coastal *Deeh* in the North and Central and parts of agropastoral in the South due to poor rainfall performance. Herd growth of small ruminants and cattle was noticed in most livelihoods over the last 12

months. However, livestock holding is below baseline levels among the poor in most livelihoods due to the effects of the past droughts, particularly in coastal areas of Central and cattle pastoralists in the South. Milk availability improved at household level in most pastoral/agropastoral areas due to kidding/lamping of sheep/goat (March-April 2012) and cattle calving (August-September 2012). Additional milk production from camels is expect in the coming two months as camel calving is expected in November-December 2012 in most of southern, central and parts of the northern regions. Normal livestock migration within the seasonal grazing areas is reported across the country. However, some abnormal livestock migration has been reported from the Guban pastoral livelihood zone of Sanaag region towards the Sool plateau and the lower Nugaal Valley in the Sool region.

Record high livestock prices and high livestock export in the first six months of the year were recorded. There has also been a considerable improvement in Terms of Trade (local quality goat/ cereals) due to low cereal prices and remarkably high goat prices. This is attributable to improved body condition, restocking in the agropastoral livelihoods and high demand for local quality goat and cattle in Mogadishu due to relative stability and increased population (military and civilians).

MARKETS

The value of the Somali shilling has been on an ascending trend in recent months, reflecting strong demand, limited supply growth and continued injection of the U.S. dollar from investment, especially in Banadir region. In the first six months of 2012, Somali Shilling (SoSh) has strengthened modestly against the US dollar and reached its highest value in nearly four years. The Somaliland Shilling (SlSh), which started an appreciating trend in July and August, declined discreetly by 15 percent from January to June 2012, following the increased circulation of new currency notes (of 1000 and 5000 SlSh value) in the markets of the SlSh zone. Total cereal imports (rice, wheat flour, pasta) through the Somali ports of Mogadishu, Berbera and Bossaso in the January-June 2012 period were 36 percent higher compared to the same period last year, totaling equivalence of 473,513 MT. In the same period, a total of 2,743 MT of cereals were imported from Ethiopia and Kenya through the six monitoring points (Togwajale, Buhodle, Goldogob, Beletweyn, Belet-xawa and Doblei). This is a 44 percent decrease from the quantity traded during the same period last year, which is attributable to increased cereal imports and improved locally produced cereals.

In all the Somali shilling regions, import commodity prices are way below their levels of a year ago in the range of 30-40 percent in the South and 20-30 percent in Central and Northeast. During the first half of the year, prices of most essential imported commodities (red rice, sugar, diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) dropped further from their previous levels of December 2011. In the Somaliland shilling zone, prices of rice, wheat flour and sugar decreased slightly (2-13%) while price increments for diesel (10%) and vegetable oil (7%) were observed in the first half of the year but were relatively stable in July and August.

In January-June 2012, the CPI slightly decreased (7-12%) in the South-Central in consideration of decreases in the price of other commodities in the MEB, i.e. milk, firewood, water and other essential non-food items while the index was unchanged in northeastern SoSh markets. However, CPI slightly increased (6%) from January to June in the northern SlSh areas, a reflection of low sorghum availability. In July-August this year, the CPI increased in most parts of the country, a reflection of market reaction to the increasing sorghum price following the recent below average production of sorghum in southern Somalia.

NUTRITION

Based on the *Gu* 2012 analysis, at national level, an estimated 236,000 (16% of the 1.5 million) under five children are currently acutely malnourished and in need of specialized nutrition treatment services. Of the 236,000 children, 54,000 (3.5% of the 1.5 million Somali children) are severely malnourished requiring immediate lifesaving interventions. Seventy percent of the malnourished are from the southern regions, where there are concerns about their ability to access vital basic services needed for survival.

1.3 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

URBAN AND IDP

The post-*Gu* 2012 results indicated an improving food security trend among the urban due to the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 situation in South-Central and the relatively stable situation in the North. As a result the urban population in crisis reduced by 18 percent, from 550,000 (post-*Deyr* 2011/12 to 450,000 people. The majority of affected urban population (94%) is in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), while the rest (in Lower Juba and Bakool) is in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). The improved situation is largely due to reduced local and imported food prices that led to decline in the cost of living (6-24%) between January and June and strengthened purchasing power of the urban poor. However, with the poor *Gu* 2012 cereal production, *El Niño* in the *Deyr* season (Oct-Dec '12), and the anticipated rise in global food prices combined with prevailing insecurity, a negative impact on the urban food security situation is predicted. An increase in food prices, weakening purchasing power and disruption in trade and commodity movements are likely before the end of the current year. The nutrition situation in Banadir has improved from *Very Critical* to ***Serious***. The urban nutrition situation in

most regions in the North is sustained and range between ***Alert*** and ***Critical*** with deterioration in Togdheer (from Alert to ***Serious***) and Bari (from Serious to **Critical**).

An estimated 800,000 of the total 1.36 million IDPs in the country are in acute food security crisis. The majority of these IDPs (72%) are concentrated in the South, while the rest are scattered across the country. Based on the analysis of the recent assessment data, all of the assessed IDP settlements are classified in **Emergency** (IPC phase 4) except for those in Hargeisa, which is classified in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3). Findings of nutrition surveys conducted in IDP settlements across Somalia (Jun-Jul '12), depict a ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical*** situation (GAM rates >15%) except for Hargeisa and Mogadishu IDPs, which are in ***Serious*** phase.

Although the malnutrition rates have reduced in this settlement to a GAM rate of 9.6 percent since the previous assessment (Apr. '12), the crude death rates (CDR) are estimated at the critical level of 1.41 per 10,000 people per day.

RURAL ANALYSIS

GEDO

The overall food security situation improved in the Gedo region this post-*Gu* season. In the projection period of August-December 2012, the total number of people in acute food insecurity phases of **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) is estimated at 50,000, indicating a 38 percent decrease since post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (Feb-Jun '12). In rural areas, an estimated 35,000 people are classified in **Crisis**. The livelihoods in food security crisis include the riverine and Gedo High Potential agropastoral communities who remain in **Crisis**.

Factors contributing to the food security situation in the projection period include: strengthened purchasing power of the local population owing to reduced local cereal prices and favorable livestock prices; average cash crop production from the riverine areas, which have provided labour opportunities to the poor households; average rangeland and livestock body conditions which have resulted in improved income from livestock sales. However, income from crop sales declined as well as the availability of cereal stocks amongst the poor households in all the districts of Gedo due to a complete sorghum failure and limited maize production. Nevertheless, cash crop activities are likely to continue, providing labour opportunities to poor households. Similarly, the daily labour wages, cereal, livestock and milk prices are expected to increase affecting the purchasing power of the poor households.

The current *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis of the northern Gedo region depicts a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation among the pastoral and riverine populations. However, no surveys were conducted in the southern Gedo region due to insecurity in the area and resultant inaccessibility; hence malnutrition levels could not be estimated. The nutrition situation in Gedo region remains concerning and is generally linked to seasonal outbreaks of Acute Waterery Diarrhea (AWD), cholera, malaria, measles and whooping cough. The situation is further aggravated by chronic underlying factors such as: household food insecurity, poor dietary quality, inadequate social care and environment (sub-optimal child care and feeding practices), and poor public health (limited access to basic human services such as safe water, health and sanitation facilities), which predispose the communities to high morbidity and high levels of acute malnutrition.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA

This *Gu* 2012, the food security situation in the Juba regions showed improvement since the last *Deyr* 2011/2012 (Jan-Jun '12). In August-December 2012, the total number of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC phases 3 and 4) was estimated at 100,000 (5,000 in **Emergency** and 95,000 in **Crisis**). This indicates a 41 percent reduction from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12. The livelihoods in both regions identified in acute food security crisis include South-East Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral and Juba riverine, which are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihood, which is in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). Significant improvements are visible in the Southern Inland Pastoral (camel herders), who remained **Stressed** (IPC Phase 3) as in the previous *Deyr* season. The positive changes discerned in the food security situation are largely attributable to the continued effects of the previous *Deyr* (2011/12) season, reflected in improved rangeland and livestock body conditions resulting in favorable livestock prices and improved milk production. In spite of limited *Gu* 2012 crop production, the off-season harvest (Mar-Apr '12) improved cereal availability in the region. However, substantial food and income gaps do still persist among the poor agropastoral and pastoral households in most of the region, as they do not have access to saleable animals owing to the effects of the previous droughts.

The post-*Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis in the Juba regions indicate a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation among the agropastoral and riverine populations since *Deyr* 2011/12 but an improvement from *Very Critical* to ***Critical*** situation among the pastoral. The slight improvement especially among the pastoral is largely linked to an improved food security situation that has increased access to milk and other livestock products as well as generated income from livestock that has enhanced household food access.

BAY AND BAKOOL

All livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions are identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) apart from Southern Inland Pastoral, which is in the **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). In the projection period (Aug-Dec'12), the total numbers of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4) are estimated at 230,000 in the Bay region and 55,000 in the Bakool region.

Factors contributing to the current food security situation in these two regions include: poor *Gu* cereal production, limited agricultural labour opportunities and overstretched social support base (crop gifts and *zakat*). Bay agropastoral High Potential livelihood was worst affected this season because the main food and income source of the population in this livelihood is based on farming rather than livestock production. However, in spite of the poor seasonal performance, the rangeland conditions remained favourable owing to the residual effect from the previous good *Deyr* 2011/12 and so livestock body condition and productivity remained normal.

An analysis of the data from nutrition assessments and health and feeding centres classify the nutrition situation of the Bakool pastoral and Bay agropastoral livelihood population as ***Very Critical*** level, indicating an improvement from the *Extreme* levels in the in Post *Deyr* 2011/12. In July 2012, in Bay region GAM rates were 20.4 percent (16.7-24.5), indicating a decline from ~30 percent in October 2011. No assessment was conducted in the agro-pastoral livelihood of Bakool region, therefore there is insufficient data to estimate the overall nutrition situation. However, data from health facilities indicates a high (>45%), and a stable trend of acutely malnourished children. Nevertheless, improved income and food access resulted from increased availability of casual labour as a result of the increased agricultural activities, social/diaspora support, reducing cereal prices and increased livestock prices, control of disease outbreaks as well as some limited humanitarian assistance may have mitigated the situation.

LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

The food security situation in the Shabelle regions slightly improved since last *Deyr* 2011/12. Most of the Shabelle regions' rural population is in **Stressed** phase, except Adan-Yabal and Adale districts, which are classified in **Crisis** phase this *Gu* season, an improvement from **the** Emergency phase post-*Deyr* 2011/12. In the August-December 2012 projection, the total number of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in Shabelle is estimated at 100,000 people (70,000 in M/Shabelle and 30,000 in L/Shabelle), indicating a decline from the *Deyr* 2011/12 levels. In Middle Shabelle, the improvements are largely due to average *Gu* 2012 rains that resulted in good crop production; improved pasture and water condition; improved income opportunities for both agriculture labour and livestock sales as well as, improved purchasing ability among the poor households. However, in Lower Shabelle, with the exception of the Southern Agropastoral of Waleweyne that received a normal sorghum production, the *Gu* cereal harvest was below normal due to the poor performance of *Gu* and *Hagaa* rains. This *Gu* harvest was the third lowest for this region in over a decade (1995-2011). Most of the better off and, to a limited extent, the middle wealth group either shifted to cash crop cultivation or fodder production. In spite of this, cereal prices (maize) in all the markets of this region sustained low levels, due to availability of carry-over cereal stocks from the previous good *Deyr* season.

No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access. The latest surveys conducted in the region were in July 2011. Due to lack of sufficient data, there is no overall nutrition situation estimate for the Shabelle regions. However data from health facilities in the region showed high (>30%) and stable trends of acutely malnourished children among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population; and a relatively low (>10%) and declining trend of acutely malnourished children amongst the riverine population.

HIRAN

The food security situation in Hiran region has shown some improvement since post *Deyr* 2011/12. The number of people in acute food security crisis has decreased by 21 percent. In the August-December 2012 projection, 40,000 rural people are identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), while the other 15,000 people are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). The most affected has been the agropastoral livelihood due to poor rainfall performance, affecting crop production. They have therefore been classified in **Crisis** post *Gu* 2012. The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily attributable to average *Gu* 2012 seasonal rainfall performance that resulted in improved water availability, pasture and browse conditions. This improved livestock conditions, hence an increased number of saleable animals at high prices. In riverine livelihood zones, where rainfall performance was similar to agropastoral zones, the poor households were not able to afford high irrigation costs due to lack of resources and thus faced poor crop production. However, they did have some cereal stocks to last a few months and could also benefit from cash crop production employment. Levels of social support such as *zakat* continued to improve in pastoral zones due to average seasonal performances. However, this declined in agropastoral and riverine zones of the region.

In July 2012, FSNAU and partners were able to conduct administrative based nutrition surveys in the accessible and predominantly pastoral areas of, Beletweyne and Mataban. However, no surveys were undertaken in Buloburti and Jalalaqsi districts due to prevailing insecurity. Therefore, there was not adequate data for an overall nutrition situation report for these two districts. In Beletweyne, the current integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a ***Critical*** nutrition situation, an improvement from likely *Very Critical* in the *Deyr* 2011/12. In Mataban district, nutrition situation is considered ***Critical***, an improvement from the *likely Very Critical* situation reported among the pastoral population in the preceding season. However, the elevated under five mortality rates and extremely low immunization rates are alarming and should be immediately addressed. The poor nutrition situation in Hiran region is mainly attributed to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates, low immunization coverage and high under five mortality rates), in addition to the impacts of persistent food insecurity (especially among the agropastoral population) and civil insecurity in the region. The projected outlook of the nutrition situation is however likely to improve due to the anticipated increase in milk availability/production.

CENTRAL

The overall food security situation has slightly improved in the central regions this post-*Gu* season. Currently, the total number of rural population in the acute food insecurity phases of **Crisis** and **Emergency** is estimated at 125,000 people, which is lower than post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (135,000 people) estimates. Out of the affected rural population 70,000 people are in **Emergency** (Phase 4), while 55,000 people are in **Crisis** (Phase 3). Hawd and Addun livelihoods are currently in **Stressed** phase while the Cowpea Belt and Costal *Deeh* livelihoods sustained their previous season's IPC phase classifications of **Crisis** and **Emergency,** respectively.

Factors contributing to the projected food security situation include: an average *Gu* seasonal performance in Hawd, Addun and parts of the Cowpea Belt; improved rangeland conditions; increased livestock production (milk) and reproduction, particularly in Hawd and Addun; strengthened purchasing power as a result of high livestock prices and reduced cereal prices; and increased humanitarian presence in the Hawd region. The sustained acute food insecurity in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt is attributed to poor seasonal performance affecting rangeland conditions and resulting in crop failure in the Cowpea Belt. There is also poor milk production (low camel calving) and limited livestock holding in these livelihoods due to the effects of drought during the past several seasons.

The current Post-*Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition analysis depicts a mixed picture of either a sustained or improved nutrition situation in the livelihoods of Central compared to Post *Deyr* 2011/12. The nutrition situation improved from *Critical* to ***Serious*** among the Hawd pastoral livelihood population, while Addun pastoral livelihood sustained a ***Serious*** nutrition situation from *Deyr* 2011/12. Assessments conducted in the Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* pastoral livelihoods showed a *likely* ***Critical*** nutrition situation.

NORTHEAST

In the Post *Gu* 2012, the food security situation improved in most of the rural livelihoods in the Northeast regions (Hawd, Addun, Nugaal Valley, Sool plateau and parts of Dharoor/ Karkaar and East Golis). In the projected period of August-December 2012, a total of 30,000 people in rural areas are estimated to be in acute food insecurity phases of **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). Specifically, the numbers are estimated at 20,000 people in **Crisis** and 10,000 in **Emergency**. This indicates a considerable reduction from the estimates in post-*Deyr* 2011 (65,000 people). Only the Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods are considered in **Crisis** phase, while all the other livelihoods in the Northeast are in **Stressed** phase. The factors that contributed to the improvement include near normal frankincense production in East Golis; enhanced livestock production and reproduction; increased income from livestock sales, particularly during the *Ramadan* festivities; strengthened purchasing power; and increased humanitarian access. However, the food security situation of the poor pastoral households in the upper Coastal *Deeh* remained unchanged due to the negative impacts of previous droughts that resulted in drastic livestock asset losses. As a consequence, poor households have had a limited number of saleable animals and are highly indebted. A decline in fishing activities has also been observed as trade with Yemen was interrupted by the monsoon season (Jun-Sep).

The Post-*Gu* 2012 nutrition situation has improved in the populations of East Golis and Hawd livelihoods, from *Critical* in *Deyr* 2011/12 to ***Serious.*** The driving factors for this include improved milk access and humanitarian interventions. The nutrition situation in Sool, Addun and Coastal *Deeh* is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase. The nutrition situation deteriorated among the populations of Nugal Valley to ***Very Critical*** from *Critical* in *Deyr* 2011/12. This is because the Nugal Valley follows a seasonal pattern of improvements in *Deyr* and deteriorations in *Gu*. Also, a measles outbreak reported in parts of the western districts of Nugal Valley largely contributed to the worsened situation, despite the positive food security indicators.

NORTHWEST

The overall food security situation this *Gu* 2012 improved in most parts of Northwest, with the exception of the Guban livelihood where it deteriorated**.** A total of 95,000 people of the rural population are estimated to be in acute food security crisis for the projected period of August-December 2012. Golis/Guban of Awdal, W/Galbeed and Sanaag have been identified in **Crisis** phase (IPC phase 3), while the rest of the livelihoods are in **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). Factors that determined this food security outlook in the post-*Gu* 2012 include: increased own production (crop and livestock); increased milk availability following a medium to high kidding among the small ruminants and low to medium camel calving; increased humanitarian interventions; and strengthened purchasing power of the local population as a result of reduced local cereal prices and favourable livestock prices. In the Guban zone (Awdal, W/Galbeed and Sanaag), which is identified in food security crisis, the deterioration in the food security situation is attributable to three consecutive poor *Xays* rains.

The Post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows either stable or deteriorating trends in the nutrition situation in Northwest livelihoods compared to the *Deyr* 2011/12. The nutrition situation for the West Golis and Nugal Valley livelihoods has deteriorated from *Serious* and *Critical* respectively in *Deyr* 2011/12 to ***Very Critical***. The nutrition situation among the population in the Hawd livelihood has significantly deteriorated from the *Serious* levels in *Deyr* 2011/12 to the current ***Critical***. This deterioration is mainly attributed to reduced food access especially household milk access in West Golis where following below normal *Gu* rainfall performance livestock have been forced to out-migrate in search of water and pasture while those remaining in the area are weak with low milk production. In Nugal Valley and Hawd livelihoods where food security is either stable or improved, high morbidity and measles outbreaks in Burao and Ainabo districts have significantly contributed to the deterioration. On the other hand, the nutrition situation among the populations in the Sool Plateau, East Golis/Gebbi Valley and Agro-pastoral livelihoods have remained stable at ***Serious*** levels since *Deyr* 2011/12.

1.4 GENDER HIGHLIGHTS

Female-headed households are more often, but not always, more food insecure than households headed by men. IDP households headed by women face most vulnerability. They have no or marginal assets and women in these households often have no option but to forage or do petty trade to buy food. IDP men and women both struggle to earn a survival income. The buoyant construction sector in Hargeiza, Mogadishu and other urban centers is currently providing day work primarily for men although women are also benefiting from a vibrant construction sector. FSNAU has documented that women can constitute about 20% of the unskilled labour in Baidoa's construction sector. Casual work is critical for the poor in both IDP and urban settlements.

The social safety net is very fragile for IDP households regards of the sex of household head. Northern and Mogadishu field findings indicate high dependency on gifts from relatives, local better-off families and humanitarian assistance back-stops whatever is earned in casual work, mainly by men, and petty trade, mainly by women. There is often an earnings gap. Men's casual work consistently pays higher than women's petty trade. Should insecurity or economic shock constrict either casual work or petty trade, the food security of those who depend, respectively, on the earnings of IDP men or women will be seriously undermined.

Clear gender gaps exist in housing disadvantaging women-headed households; in IDP education where boys outnumber girls; and access and control to income. Men are the primary owners of large livestock and other valuables, with the exception of women's jewelry and inherited sheep and goats. Rural focus groups showed men control the expenditure of income from most sources. The key exception: women usually control the income they earn from the sale of milk and ghee, hide and other livestock products. In urban areas findings show male-headed households consistently had more livestock, more productive and more household assets than households headed by women. Significantly more Mogadishu men are active in the formal sector while women are concentrated in the informal economy. In contrast, higher female literacy rates in the northeast are contributing to increasing numbers of women in salaried work. More woman-headed households in urban northeast and Mogadishu (urban and IDP) had poor consumption scores.

2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides the full findings of the Post *Gu* 2012 analysis. This analysis focuses on the outcome of the *Gu* seasonal rains (April – June) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market, Gender and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs residing in settlements within Somalia. The report is also an update on the Post *Deyr* 2012 assessment findings (FSNAU Technical Series, Report No. VI.44, March 2, 2012) and provides security projections in urban and rural livelihoods for the period of August to December 2012.

The FSNAU led assessment was carried out in collaboration with 59 partners from 43 different agencies and organizations, including UN agencies (6), various government ministries (25), national institutions (2), local NGOs (13) and international NGOs (4). The assessment also engaged 16 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of a capacity development project. The analysis also involved one technical partner from the European Union Joint Research Centre (JRC).

In the lead up to this assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in May 2012 to observe the initial indications of *Gu* 2012 outcomes and their impact on rangelands, crops and an overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Gu* 2012 early warning was released in June 2012. The FSNAU also carried out routine monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 47 main markets and 51 rural markets through the Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS) from all regions of the country. The data gathered from the sources above were used during the All Team Analysis workshop held in Hargeisa from 6-17 August, 2012 to provide a snap-shot of the food security situation in July 2012 and make a projection for August-December 2012. Analysis of the post-*Gu* 2012 assessment data were supplemented with the market price data, FSNAU/FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, as well as information from secondary sources, including health information systems (HIS), remote sensing, import/export data from three ports of Somalia, conflict and IDP analysis

FSNAU and Partner All Team Post Gu 2012 Analysis Workshop. Hargeisa, July 2012

Map 3: Somalia *Gu* 2012 Assessment Field Coverage

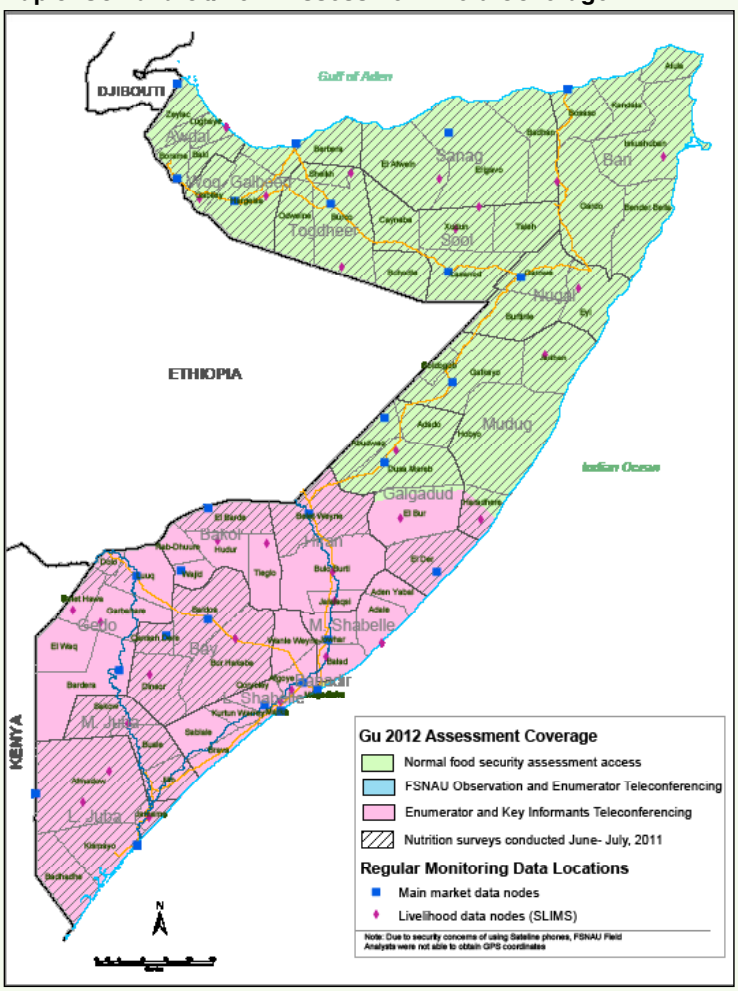


Table 4: Overview of *Gu* 2012 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	June 11, 2012	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	July 1 - July 10, 2012	Regional planning workshops in Garowe Hargeysa Due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts
Fieldwork	June 13 - 3 July, 2012	IDP Representative Household Survey (North) Urban Representative Household Survey (North) Crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	July 29 - August 2, 2012	Teams travelled to Hargeysa and Garowe: Deliverables • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	August 6-17	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	August 21, 2012	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	August 22, 2012	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Technical Release	September 7, 2012	FSNAU Press Release
Post-*Gu* 2012 Presentation of Findings	August 24, 2012	Presentation to, technical partners, donors, Nairobi
Regional Presentations	August 25-26, 2012	Northeast (Garowe) Northwest (Hargeysa)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	September 26, 2012	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	October 18, 2012	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.

from UNHCR and OCHA and humanitarian assistance from different clusters. In addition, the process involved fieldwork, field observations, teleconferencing and the use of key informants depending on the availability of field access. Table 5 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 and 5.6.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

Gu 2012 Assessment Planning

During the preparation of the Post *Gu* 2012 assessment, all the factors highlighted in the Post *Deyr* 2011/12 analysis, including the end of famine and improvement in food security outcomes especially in southern Somalia were taken into consideration. The Post *Gu* 2012 assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 11, 2012. The purpose of the meeting was to determine partner participation in the assessment, as well as to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics and support. Seasonal assessment instruments (Appendix 5.12) were then finalised and sent to the field. Prior to the actual fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops (field), designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held from the 1st to the 10th of July in Hargeisa and Garowe. Due to insecurity, planning workshops could not be conducted in South-Central.

Fieldwork, Assessment Methods and Field Access

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

In total, the *Gu* 2012 assessments and surveys were carried out by 16 FSNAU food security analysts, with the assistance of 211 enumerators, 59 partners and 16 focal points working under different ministries and government institutions seconded to FSNAU. For the representative surveys in the urban and IDP centres in the northern and Banadir regions, a total of 191 enumerators and 11 FSNAU food security analysts were used, aided by digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires. IDP surveys were conducted from the 18th-30th of May in the North, while urban surveys were carried out in the second half of June. Urban and IDP population surveys in Mogadishu were conducted jointly with World Food Programme (WFP) in mid-July 2012. In the rural areas, the fieldwork was carried out between the 6th and the 26th of July to assess the food security situation of the rural farmers and pastoralists.

From the extensive fieldwork, the total number of data collection instruments completed included; 416 Crop, 533 Pastoral, 174 Urban and 90 IDP questionnaires. Gender disaggregated data was acquired for all population groups (IDPs, rural and urban) through the above-mentioned assessments. A list of instruments used in the assessment are listed in Appendix 5.12.

Field access for the food security assessments was good in the northern regions, Banadir and parts of Mudgug region while Galgadud and the rest of the southern regions were not accessible. Therefore, in all southern and parts of central regions (Elbur, Elder and parts of Haradhere districts), assessment data was acquired mostly through teleconferencing with key informants since the areas were not accessible due to insecurity (Map 3). Representative nutrition assessments were conducted in most parts of the country with the exception of parts of Gedo, Bakool Hiran and all of the Shabelle regions.

Nutrition Assessments

From April-July 2012, FSNAU in collaboration with partner agencies conducted 46 representative nutrition surveys in Somalia, assessing rural, urban and internally displaced populations. Of these, 16 were done in the South; 4 in Central rural livelihood zones; 10 in Northwest and Northeast rural pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones; 8 in IDPs in the northern and central regions; and 8 in the urban livelihood zones in the North. Due to security restrictions, updated nutrition and mortality data was not collected in Shabelle regions and the southern parts of Gedo, Bakool and Hiran regions. However, indirect information on nutrition trends from health centers and feeding programmes was analysed. The tools used in data collection are provided in the FSNAU Post *Gu* Nutrition Technical Series Report No.47, September 2012.

Urban and IDP representative survey sampling methods

For the third time, large representative urban and IDP household surveys were conducted in the North and Mogadishu by FSNAU staff with the help of 191 enumerators. The cluster sampling method was employed with Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) being used to determine the number of households to interview per region. The following statistical sample estimation formula was used to estimate the sample size *n* for each region.

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

In this formula, *t* is the ordinate of the normal distribution curve at the desired level of significance (95% with t=1.96); *p* is the probability of a given event (population with food insecurity in this case) occurring, where *p*= 0.5 was applied in the absence of prior knowledge of the *p* parameter; *deff* is the design effect where 1.2 was used; *e* is the desired margin of error which is equivalent to 5% in this survey. Total sample size for all regions in the north, adjusted for finite population is estimated at 3,582. This sample was large enough to sustain the assumption that some households are inaccessible, In total 3,151 questionnaires in the North and 400 in Mogadishu were fully responded to in the urban survey while 4,239 responses were realized for the IDP survey.

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

Analysis

Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu from 6-17th August. Teams from Central and Northwest held the regional analysis in Hargeisa; the Northeast and Hiran regional teams held the analysis in Garowe; the rest of the southern teams met in Mogadishu. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa on August 6-17. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the analysis, vet the preliminary results and validate the information collected through fieldwork. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned were used to project the food security situation for August-December 2012. FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach to the analysis. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all evidence and arrive at an area (livelihood) and household-level Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Adoption of IPC Technical Manual Version 2.0

Since *Gu* 2011, for reasons of practicality and inter-operability of core results, FSNAU has so far adopted and incorporated most aspects of the IPC Version 2.0. These include: the unit of analysis for phase classification; phase names; reference outcomes for IPC phases; the two time periods for analysis of acute food insecurity (current situation and projected most likely scenario); the Analysis Worksheet for Acute Food Insecurity for documentation, and analysis of evidence to classify the severity of acute food insecurity and diagnose immediate causes; an accounting for humanitarian assistance in the analysis; the communication tools (maps); achieving quality assurance from Reliability Scores based on critical evaluation of the source, method, and time-relevance of the evidence and the confidence levels for the overall classification; and the criterion prescribing that for an area to be classified in a certain phase, 20 percent of the population in that area must be in that phase or worse based on the Household Analysis Group Classification (HAG). The internally developed standard that defines food security phases for HAG on the basis of a minimum of 25 percent of the wealth group being analyzed has been maintained.

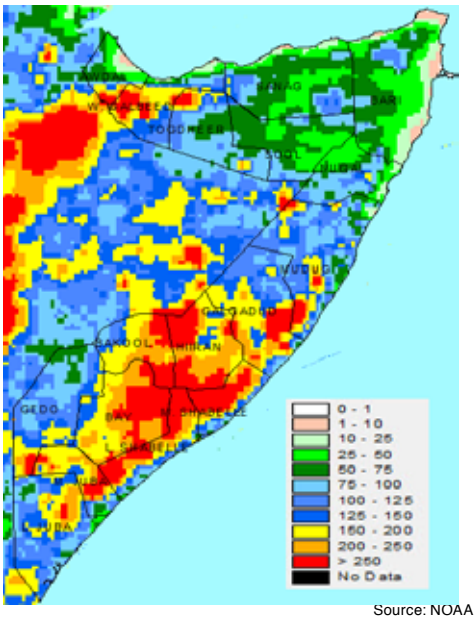
Vetting and Presentation of Results

After the All Team Analysis the nutrition results were vetted with partners on January 24 in Nairobi, while the sector and integrated food security analysis were vetted with technical partners on August 21. The full results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on August 24. The Nutrition Technical Series Report containing all the relevant information for the previous six months was released on September 27, 2012 and the full technical analysis from the Post *Gu 20*12 food security assessment and analysis are presented here in this Technical Series Report.

3. SECTOR REPORTS

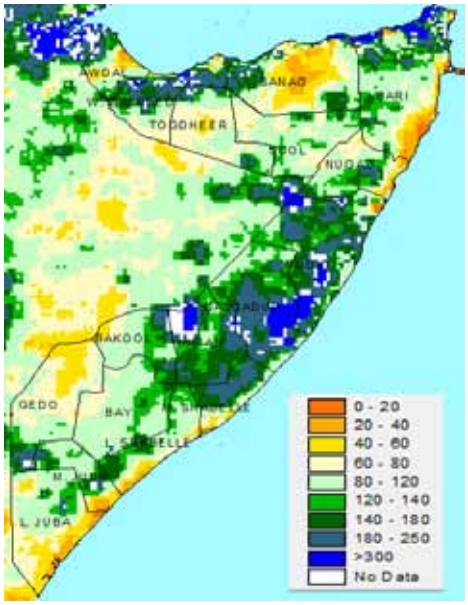
3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OUTCOME

Map 4: Cumulative Rainfall Apr-Jun 2012



Source: NOAA

Map 5: Percent of Normal Rainfall Apr-Jun 2012 from LTM



Source: NOAA

The 2012 main *Gu* rainy season started in the middle of April in most parts of the country. There were near normal to normal rains in most of the northern and parts of central regions between April and June. However, the performance of the rains in terms of intensity, temporal and spatial distribution was poor and below the long term mean in most of the southern and parts of central regions (Map 4). In most of the North which normally receives *Gu* rainfall earlier than the South with rains often starting by late March, the rains were delayed by nearly 20 days. However, the *Gu* season started on time, in mid-April, in most rural livelihoods in the South and some parts of the central regions. In most parts of the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood zone in Calula and Iskushuban districts of Bari region, and in the entire coastal plains of Middle and Lower Shabelle and Juba regions, the *Gu* rains performed poorly as there was a prolonged dry spell particularly during the normal peak of the rainy season at the end of April and early May.

In the Northwest, agropastoral areas received above normal rains (120-180% of normal) while most of the rain deficit areas during *Deyr* 2011/12 in the Hawd, Nugal Valley and Sool Plateau pastoral livelihoods received near normal rains (80-120% of normal) with good coverage. However, parts of East-Golis, Gabi Valley and Sool Plateau of Sanaag region experienced poor rainfall (20-60% of normal). Most of the northeastern pastoral areas received near-normal rains (80-120% of normal). The exceptions were the coastal strip of Calula and Iskushuban in Bari region, some parts of Karkaar/ Dharoor Valley and Guban Pastoral livelihoods in Awdal and W. Galbeed regions where rains were in the range of 20-40 percent of normal (Map 5).

Overall, rainfall performance in the Central regions was below normal to near normal. In most parts of Hawd and some parts of Addun pastoral in south Mudug and Galgadud regions, rains were near normal. In contrast, in most parts of Coastal *Deeh* pastoral in Hobyo, Xaradhere and Eldher districts, in Central Agropastoral (the Cowpea Belt), in parts of Addun pastoral, as well as some parts of the Hawd pastoral of Dhusamareb, the rains were significantly below normal.

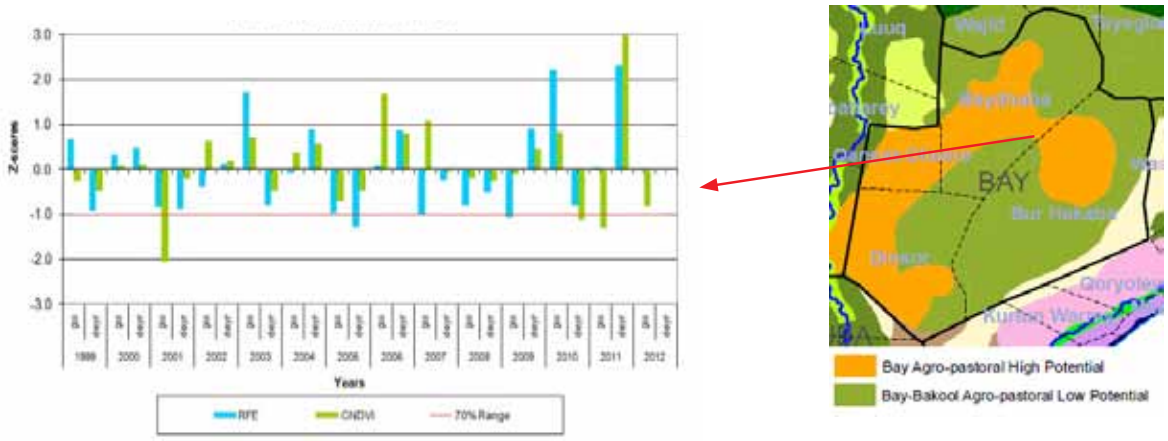
In the South, excluding Middle Shabelle which received average rainfall, the overall *Gu* rainfall performance was below average in terms of frequency, distribution and amount. The season had average rains in late April and early May, but the rains then ceased. A long dry spell started in mid-May and continued until mid-June. Moderate rains resumed in June in most agropastoral areas of Juba, Bay, Bakool and Shabelle regions, which slightly improved the standing crop performance as well as pasture and water conditions. However, dry weather continued in agropastoral areas of Hiraan and Gedo regions. Significantly below normal *Gu* rainfall of (0-20% of LTM) was reported in Coastal *Deeh* and adjacent agropastoral livelihoods of Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba regions.

July to August *Hagaa* rainfall performance in Lower Shabelle and Juba regions was erratic in both timing and distribution. In contrast, above average *Karan* rains (July to August) fell in most Northwest agropastoral and Golis livelihoods of W. Galbeed and Awdal regions and further extended to parts of the Hawd pastoral of Hargeysa district and Togdheer region.

Vegetation Conditions

The impact of the below normal *Gu* rains in the South was easly observable in the satellite-derived normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) for July 2012 (Map 6). The NDVI shows severely below normal vegetation conditions in most parts of the South. Far below normal vegetation intensity is visible in the Coastal *Deeh* of Lower Shabelle, all livelihoods of Juba, most parts of Gedo, Bay, Bakool, and Hiran regions. Severely deteriorated vegetation in sorghum-producing agropastoral areas of Bay is illustrated by

Figure 1: Time-series data of NDVI/RFE in riverine areas of Marka (Lower Shabelle)

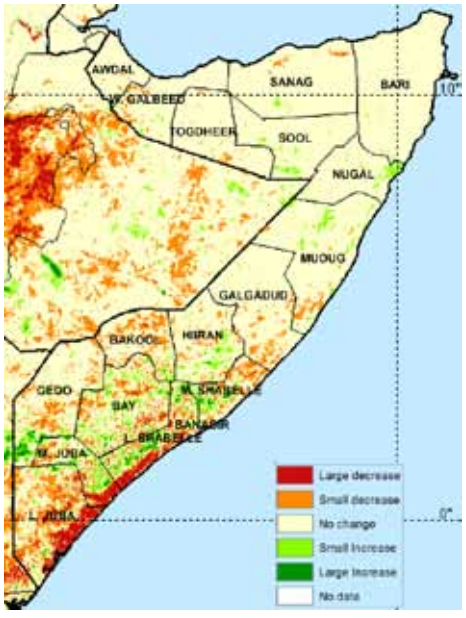


the graph of NDVI/RFE standardized difference from the LTM (Figure 1). In agropastoral areas of the South, with the exceptions of the Shabelle regions, the vegetation condition was very poor as depicted by small to large anomalies of NDVI from LTM. However, a small increase of NDVI from LTM is visible in pastoral livelihoods of Hiraan, Shabelle and parts of Middle Juba and south Gedo regions. In most parts of the Central regions, average vegetation conditions were observed in July although Mudug region was relatively better when compared to Galgadud. Small decreases in NDVI from LTM were observed in Central Agropastoral (the Cowpea Belt) and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods. In the northern regions, the vegetation condition swere average, except in the rain deficit areas of Guban Pastoral and pockets of the Hawd and East-Golis of Northwest regions.

Climate Outlook for Coming *Deyr* season (Oct-Dec 2012)

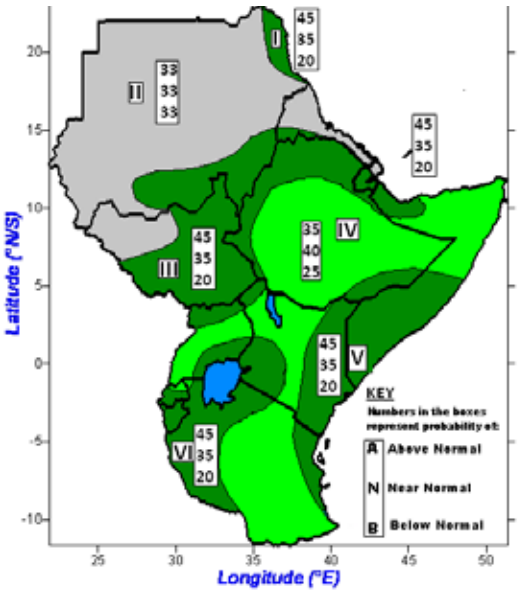
The consensus-based climate outlook was concluded on the 32nd Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook from the 29the to 31st of August 2012, which was organized by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in collaboration with World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of ICPAC member countries, as well as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO's Sub-Commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States (IOC-Africa), and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA). According to the outlook, a mild *El Niño* is forecasted to start during the coming October to December period. This will likely lead to above normal fOctober to December *Deyr* rains in the southern regions of Somalia including Hiran, Bakool, Gedo, Bay, the Jubas, the Shabelles and Galgaduud region in Central. Also, Awdal and W. Galbeed regions of Northwest are also likely to receive above normal rains during the October to December Deyr 2012 rains. In the rest of the country, near normal to above normal rainfall has been forecasted. The coming *Deyr* rainfall performance will be closely monitored as the risk of flooding is high since the Ethiopian highlands likely to also receive normal to above normal rainfall (Map 7).

Map 6: August 2012 NDVI Difference from LTM



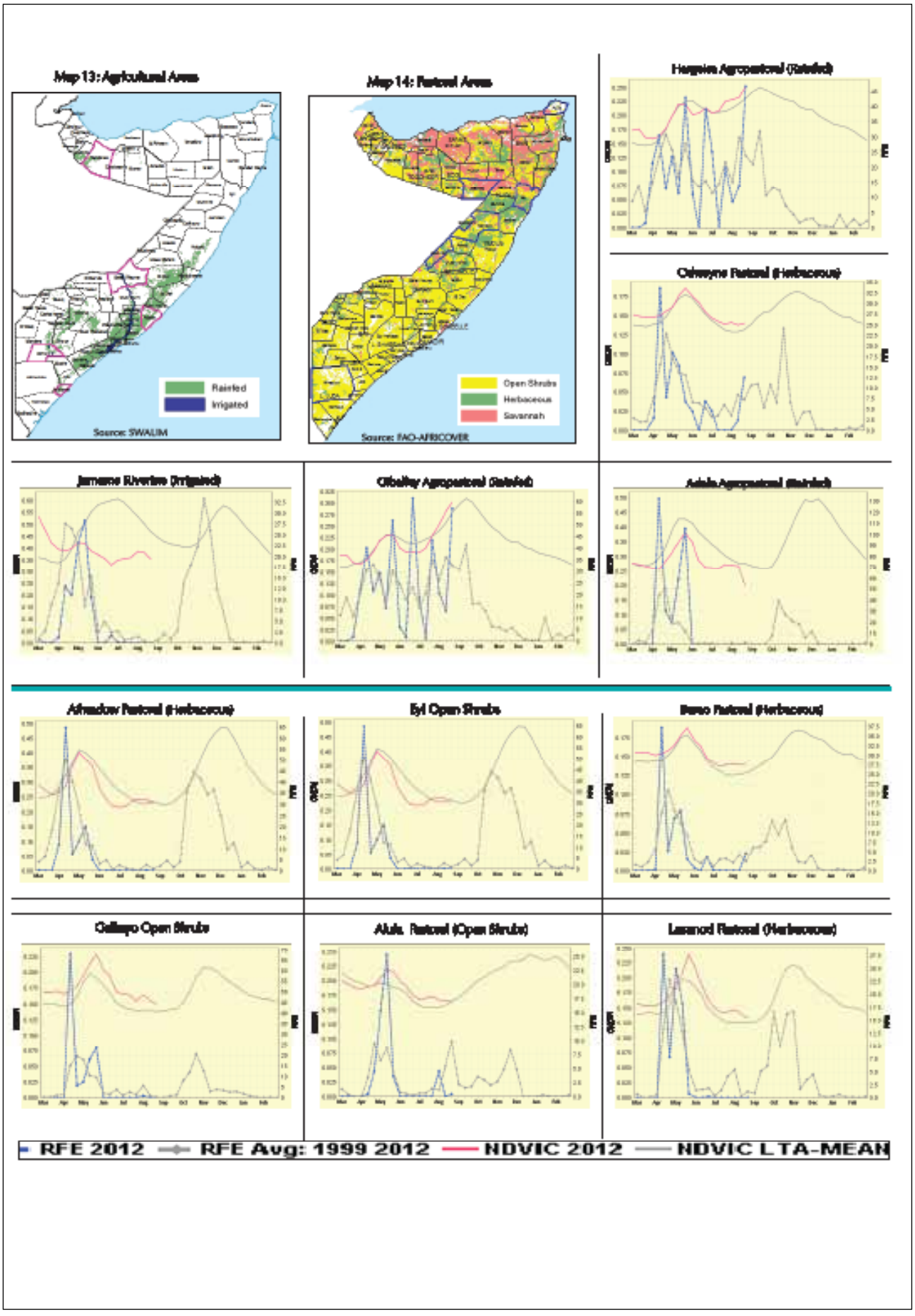
Source: JRC, SPOT

Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum - *Deyr* 2012/13 Rainfall Forecast



Source: ICPAC

Figure 2: Trends in *Gu* Rainfall Performance and NDVI



3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

KEY EVENTS

Civil insecurity continued to be one of the major contributing factors to the food insecurity in Somalia. Since January this year, displacements, restricted market and trade activities and limited access to rangeland resources in certain parts of the country continued to disrupt livelihoods and affect food availability and access of the population, particularly in southern regions.

The conflict between the Somali Federal Government (SFG) supported by African Mission for Somalia (AMISOM) and anti-government militias largely prevailed in South-Central[1]. However, conflicts have been spreading since January to other parts within these regions. The most affected areas included Kismayo and Afmadow (Lower Juba), Afgoye, Balcad and Marka (Shabelle), Baidoa (Bay) and Hudur (Bakool). The government and its supporters have been gaining ground and secured most of the towns above except for Kismayo where fierce struggle for control is still ongoing.

In the Central region, recurrent incidents took place between anti-government and pro-government militias, particularly in Dhusamareeb and Ceelbuur of Galgaduud regions. Tensions continue in all areas of the zone. In the northern regions, the conflict between Somaliland government and local militias over control of Buhodle district has also increased in the reporting period.

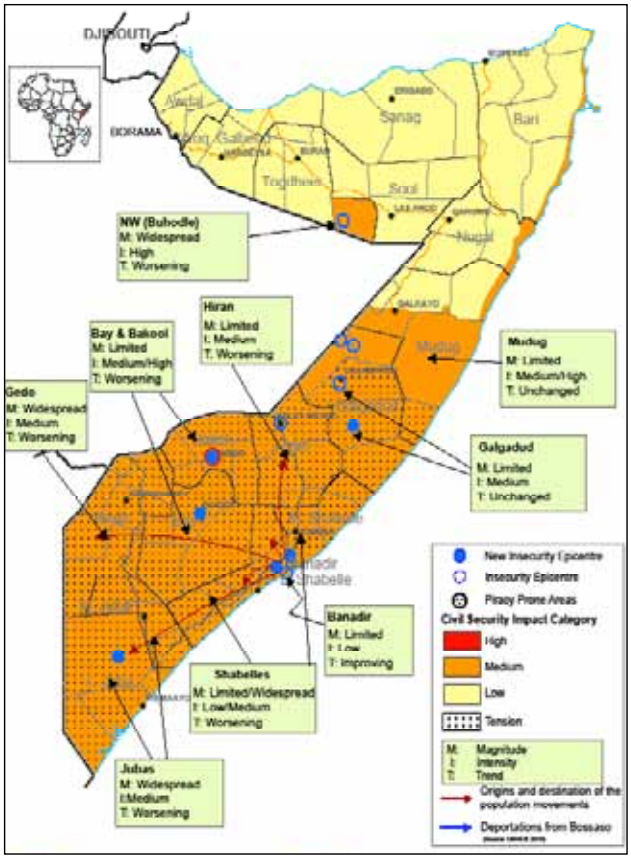
The resource-based conflicts have persisted since 2006 in parts of the key pastoral livelihoods in the central regions. They have particularly affected, Xeraale of Abudwaq district, Gelinsoor and Mirjicley of Adaado district and Camaara of Hobyo districts. The conflict in Buhodle of Togdheer region has also been resource-based driven, affecting the pastoral livelihoods there.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACT

Population displacement

Civil insecurity continued to displace people, mostly from the southern regions. According to UNHCR's population movement trends, an average of about 22,000 people were displaced on a monthly basis from their homes between January and July this year. Out of this total, more than two-thirds or 70 percent of the people were displaced as a result of insecurity. This is in sharp contrast to civil insecurity accounting for only 30 percent of total displacements (30,000 people) in a similar period last year (Jan-Jul'12). The rise can be explained by the massive displacement that took place from the Ceelasha area and its related environs along the

Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, Aug-Dec 2012



Mogadishu-Afgoye corridor, southwest of the capital, between February and July following the SFG and AMISOM offensive against anti-government militias in the area. In August and September, increasing displacements were observed from Marka and Kismayo where the SFG and its allies were making rapid advances.

Nearly two-thirds (62%) of the people displaced were from Lower Shabelle (46%) and Banaadir (16%), with the rest from other regions in the South. Most of the IDPs moved into the southern regions, particularly to Banadir (40%), Lower Shabelle (17%), Jubas (14%), Gedo (10%) and Bay (6%), while about seven percent moved into the northern regions. The recent increase in population displacement from Kismayo (Lower Juba) is not fully reflected in these estimates, but UNHCR reports that between 1st June and 7th September about 3,500 left the port city and moved into the neighbouring districts of Afmadow and Dhobley[2].

In addition, UNHCR reported that as of 22 July 2012 about 45,000 people have crossed the borders into neighbouring countries, including Ethiopia, Yemen, Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti and Egypt. According to the report "as of 9 August 2012, there were a total of about 1M Somali refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, and Egypt"[3]

1 Southern regions (Shabelles, Jubas, Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiran); Central regions (Galgaduud and South-Mudug)

2 UNHCR Kismayo PMT Report, 01 June – 07 September 2012

3 UNHCR's Somalia Fact Sheet, August 2012

Figure 3: Average Monthly Population Movements (22,000) - January to July 2012

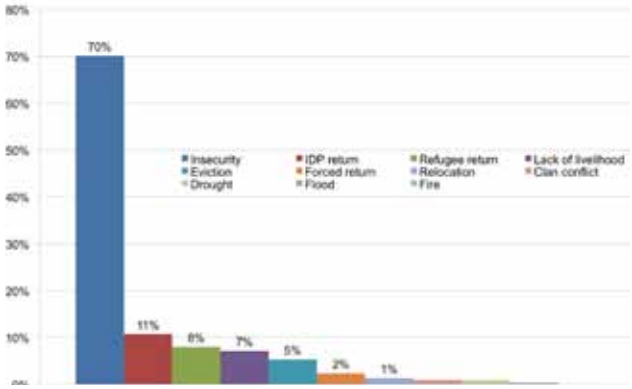
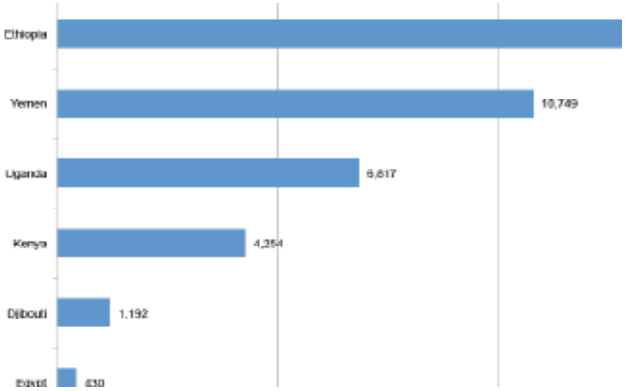


Figure 4: Somali Refugees by most Countries (July 2012)



Economic and Market Activities

The insecurity continued to have an adverse impact on trade and market activities in certain areas of the country, particularly in the southern regions. The government/Kenyan army offensive in the Juba regions resulted in a declining or halting of Kismayo port activities. The port has been a major labour source for much of urban population, particularly for casual labourers who depend on portage activities for their food and income.

The war between the pro-government armies and anti-government militias in the Bakool region led to a restricted flow of food and basics into the region, particularly in Hudur, Rabdure and Wajid districts. This led to a sharp increase in food prices, affecting the cost of living in this region (see the urban section).

On the positive side, continuing improvement of stability in Mogadishu boosted market and trade activities and opened labour and economic opportunities for the residents (see the urban section).

The conflict in the Buhodle district of Togdheer in different periods between January and July also led to market and economic disruptions for the region. One of the key outcomes has been the broken trade link between Buhodle and Burao where the latter was the key market for food and non-food commodities and livestock for the former. As a result, trade activities shifted towards Bossaso, which is significantly further from the district leading to high transport costs and increased prices of basic food and non-food items.

Restricted population and livestock movements

The Tensions over ownership and access to rangeland resources remained in the localised pastoral areas in the Central, however only a few incidents were reported during January to July 2012. Fresh confrontations that were reported in Mirjicley (Adaado district) from late August to early September are said to have resulted in the loss of lives. Due to long standing hostilities between the neighbouring pastoral livelihoods, population and livestock movements and access to rangeland resources is limited in areas of high tension. In the North, the conflict in Buhodle between the Somaliland government and opposing militias (Jan-Jul'12) has also affected the pastoral mobility in the district; livestock movements and access to water and pasture in a large part of the district is difficult.

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian operations have been active in most parts of the country and they managed to significantly alleviate famine and drought conditions last year. However, the ongoing military operations have impeded their activities in many parts of the South and Central. Out of the 204 international staff present in the country during June 2012, only three per cent were in South-Central zones[4].

Other effects of insecurity include the economic and humanitarian blockage in Hudur by the anti-government militias resulting in reduced access to basic services such as health. According to a recent OCHA-led interagency assessment, "the health centres in the town are short of nutrition and medical supplies and need scaled up humanitarian response[5]. However, despite periodic insecurity, access to humanitarian operations continued to improve in the Banaadir region, benefitting both residents and IDPs in the city.

Most likely scenario (Aug-Dec'12)

With the military operations expanding in many parts of the South, the violence is expected to continue and likely increase in other parts of the current hotspot regions. The Juba and Shabelle regions are likely to see more violence as the government army and its allies expand their control. The expected results include continued displacements, particularly from Kismayo (Lower Juba), parts of the Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and Bay and Bakool. Continued restriction of Kismayo port activities by the ongoing military activities will limit the flow of trade and access to labour and will further undermine the urban food security in the region. The insecurity will also continue to have an impact on the flow of humanitarian operations at least until December. FSNAU will closely monitor the situation.

4 UN OCHA's Humanitarian Access Report, June 2012
5 UN OCHA's Humanitarian Bulletin for Somalia, Issue 11 | 1-31 August 2012

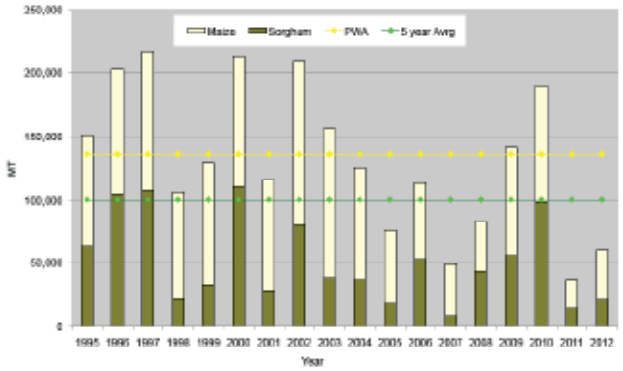
3.3 AGRICULTURE

Area Cultivated under Cereal Crops

Rain-fed areas normally account for 55-60 percent of land under cereal production in the South. In *Gu* 2012, an estimated 250,000 Ha (66% sorghum and 34% maize) was cultivated in southern Somalia of which only 48 percent (or 119,000Ha) was harvested. This is due to extremely poor *Gu/Hagaa* rains, low river levels and the high cost of fuel which reduced the opportunities for pump and gravity irrigation. The Juba River has not flooded in the last two seasons so there has been a decline in flood recession cultivation in the depressed areas (*desheks*).

In this season, the harvested area under cereals is 58 percent lower than the Post-War Average (PWA) (1995-2011). The sorghum harvested area is estimated at 64,420Ha (128% of the area harvested during *Gu* 2011 and 40% of PWA), while maize is estimated at 54,630Ha (122% of the area harvested during *Gu* 2011 and 41% of PWA). The worst affected regions were Gedo (9%), Lower Juba (11%), and M/Juba (22%) of PWA. The harvested area under cereals was also significantly lower than PWA in Bakool (41% of PWA), Lower Shabelle (47% of PWA), Hiran (67%) and Middle Shabelle (84%).

Figure 5: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995-2012)



Cereal Production

As a result of the poor *Gu* 2012 rainfall performance, there was a substantial decline in cereal production (maize, sorghum and rice) in southern Somalia. The total cereal (maize and sorghum) harvested in the South was estimated at 63,000 metric tonnes (67% maize and 33% sorghum). The *Gu* 2012 cereal production, inclusive of off-season harvest estimates expected in September-October, was 45 percent and 57 percent of the post war (PWA) and five year averages (2007-2011) respectively; this is also the fourth lowest *Gu* harvest since 1995. (Table 6 and Figure 5).

Factors that contributed to this poor cereal production in the southern regions include delayed, erratic and poorly distributed *Gu* rains, compounded by lack of *Hagaa* showers. Also, the significant drop in river levels and prolonged dry spells, pest attacks (aphids, stem borers and crickets), inefficient irrigation infrastructure, competition of irrigation water and high diesel prices affected both costs of irrigation and tractor tillage and so constrained *Gu* 2012 maize and sorghum production. Production of rice, obtained in Middle Shabelle region only, was equivalent to 1,400MT, which is 56 percent of the 4-year average (2008-2011). About 2,750 metric tonnes of off-season maize is expected from Juba, Lower Shabelle and Gedo regions in September-October 2012.

All southern regions received below average cereal production, except Middle Shabelle, which obtained 18,700MT (126% PWA). Regions with the highest reduction in *Gu* cereal harvest include Lower Juba (13% PWA), Bay and Gedo (24% PWA). (Table 5).

Table 5: *Gu* Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Gu* 2012 Production in MT			*Gu* 2012 as % of *Gu* 2011	*Gu* 2012 as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2011)	*Gu* 2012 as % of 5 year average (2007-2011)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakol	0	700	700	216%	39%	75%
Bay	900	6,800	7,700	103%	21%	24%
Gedo	1,200	0	1,200	179%	24%	66%
Hiran	700	1,200	1,900	299%	56%	152%
Middle Juba	2,700	200	2,900	146%	28%	27%
Lower Juba	1,800	0	1,800	185%	13%	14%
Middle Shabelle	12,100	6,600	18,700	557%	126%	209%
Lower Shabelle	22,500	5,500	28,000	83%	45%	56%
***Gu* 2012 Total**	**41,900**	**21,000**	**62,900**	**127%**	**44%**	**56%**

The bulk of the *Gu* 2012 cereal harvest in southern Somalia was gathered from Shabelle regions (46% L/Shabelle and 31% M/Shabelle). However, the total amount of cereals contributed by these two regions is considerably lower than normal (16%) (Figure 2). Cowpea Belt of Mudug and Galgadud regions also experienced *Gu* crop failure as a result of serious moisture stress and insect damage. The stocks from the good harvest received in the last *Deyr* 2011/12 was exhausted soon after harvesting, as households had to repay the debts accumulated over the period of successive droughts.

Maize Production

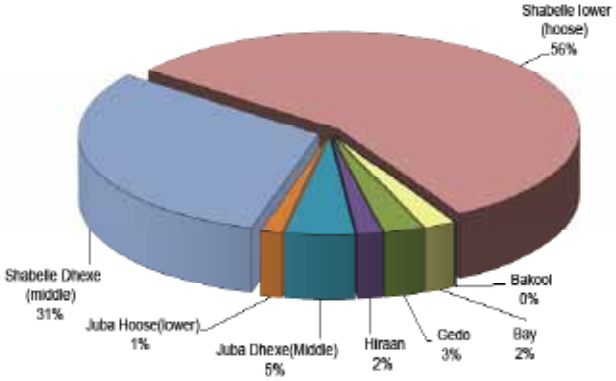
In normal years, maize harvest accounts for 60 percent of the total *Gu* cereal production in southern Somalia, of which about 85 percent is collected from the Shabelle regions. Total maize production in this *Gu* 2012 season was estimated at 41,900MT inclusive of the off-season estimate (45% of PWA) and 39,300MT without off-season (47% of PWA). This production is the second lowest since the *Gu* 2008 season. The meagre maize production across the potential key agricultural areas is primarily due to poor maize harvest in the riverine areas driven by *Gu* rainfall deficit (30-50 days dry spell); low river levels failing to support irrigation; pest damages (aphids, stem borers) and high diesel prices. Lack of follow up *Hagaa* rains (July-August 2012) in the Shabelle regions and Jammame of Lower Juba also affected cultivation/ crop development.

The major maize producing region of Lower Shabelle normally accounts for about 65 percent of total *Gu* seasonal maize production. However in this season, maize harvest in this region was 49 percent of the PWA. Good maize harvest was collected in Middle Shabelle (12,100MT; 126% of PWA) and the Sablale district (2,200MT; 112% PWA) of Lower Shabelle had above normal cereal production owing to average to good performance of *Gu* rains.

Sorghum production

Normally, about 80 percent of *Gu* season sorghum harvest is collected in three regions including Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. In particular, Bay makes up almost two-thirds (63%) of the sorghum production of southern Somalia. However, the *Gu* 2012 cereal production in the agropastoral areas was extremely poor, due to moisture stress following the very poor seasonal performance and long-dry spell in May and June 2012, as well as insect problems (cricket outbreak, stem borers, grasshoppers). The regional differences in crop production are directly related to rainfall performance and other adverse effects. The total sorghum production in this *Gu*' season was estimated at 21,000MT, which is the fourth lowest harvest (39% of

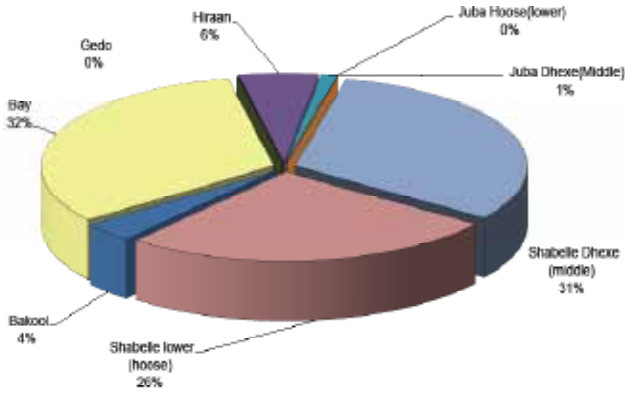
Figure 6: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Gu* 2012 in the North



Gu PWA) since *Gu* 2005. This is mostly due to very poor production in Bay region (20% of PWA). Lower Shabelle collected 5,500Mt of sorghum (87% of PWA), while the Middle Shabelle region received above average sorghum production (158% of PWA).

The regions of Bakool and Hiran Juba contributed only 10 percent of the total *Gu* 2012 sorghum harvest. However, the southern agropastoral of L/Shabelle (W/weyn) and Hagar district (L/Juba) had a near normal sorghum production.

Figure 7: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Gu* 2012 Southern Somalia



In the agropastoral regions of Awdal, W. Galbeed and Togdheer, *Gu/Karan* 2012 cereal production projection stands at 34,000MT which is 170 percent of PWA and 143 percent of the five-year average. The above average production, which is the second highest *Gu/Karan* harvest since 1998**,** is a result of the near normal and fairly distributed *Gu* 2012 rains. From the total cereal production, sorghum's share is estimated at 92 percent (31,400MT), while maize contributes the rest (2,700MT). Togdheer region's production of short cycle sorghum is far below average, amounting to 203MT (28% PWA- 1998-2011; 17% of five-year average) owing to the below average and unevenly distributed rains. However, early *Deyr* rains and replanting of the sorghum is expected to increase cereal production.

Gabiley district in W. Galbeed region (the major cereal producer in the Northwest) is expected to contribute 61 percent of the total cereal production in the zone. Due to the favorable *Karan* rains received in late July through to September 2011 in the Awdal and Galbeed regions, crop production is expected to be higher than the projections made during the post *Gu* 2012 crop assessment. FSNAU along with its partners plan to carry out a post *Gu/Karan* 2012 Crop Harvest Assessment in Somaliland in late October-November 2012.

Off-season crop production

As a result of re-planted crops in the flood recessional areas of the Lower Shabelle (Kurtun Warey), Juba and Gedo regions; off-season maize, cowpea and sesame crops are anticipated to be harvested in September-October 2012. The preliminary forecast of the off-season harvest is estimated at 3,700MT, of which 74% is maize(77% from Jubba and 16% Lower Shabelle), 20% sesame (69% from Jubba regions and 31% from Lower Shabelle) and 6 percent Cowpea (from Juba regions only) .

The prospect of the harvested maize in the Juba riverine is considerably lower than the normal *Gu* off-season production. This is because of the lack of *Hagaa* rains in the Shabelle and Juba regions during July-August 2012 and because there has been no flooding in Juba's rivers over the last two seasons. Off-season crops are currently at different levels of development depending on the dates of flood receding and sowing. FSNAU plans to conduct an off-season crop assessment in late in October 2012 to obtain actual production estimates.

Annual Cereal Production and Stocks

Gu'2012 cereal production was far below normal. However, the availability of locally produced cereals are determined by cereal production and carryover cereal stocks from previous seasons. Cereal production (maize and sorghum) of the last Deyr2011/12 indicated an above normal trend in all regions of Somalia. The total annual cereal production of *Deyr* 2011/2012 and *Gu* 2012 combined is estimated at 258,700MT (195,700MT *Deyr* and 63,000MT *Gu*), which represents 108 and 124 percent of the annual PWA (238,800MT) and 5-year average (208,800MT) cereal productions, respectively. Hence cereal stocks are available in both at markets and household levels, although household cereal stock availability varies among the regions. Most of the agropastral households in the South only have 1-2 months of cereal stocks saved from July 2012. In Bay High Potential Agropastoral, most poor households have sorghum stocks to last up to December 2012. Almost all households in the southern agropastoral regions of Shabelle and Hagar of Lower Juba have enough cereal stocks up to next harvest. Maize stocks of the poor riverine in Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Hiran regions will be enough up to 5 months. However, household cereal stocks are very low in the riverine areas of the Jubas and Gedo due to near complete crop failure in *Gu* 2012. The stocks from *Gu* and off-season harvests will last 1-2 months.

Other crops (cash crops)

Apart from cereals, other crops cultivated in most southern regions include vegetables (cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, onions), cowpeas, groundnuts and sesame. These crops, most of which are produced in riverine areas, represent sources of income as they are mostly used as cash crops. Production of other cash crops in Shabelle regions was not estimated due to lack of field access.

Table 6: *Gu* 2012 Cash Crop Production Estimates In Southern Somalia

Regions	*Gu* 2012 Production in MT										
	Rice	Cowpea	Off-Season Cowpea	Sesame	Off-Season Sesame	Ground Nut	Onions	Peppers	Tomato	Watermelon	Total
Bakool	-	200	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	200
Bay	-	850	-	200	-	50	-	-			1,100
Gedo	-	50	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	700
Hiran	-	-	-	50	-	-	8,100	120	650	4,500	13,420
Galgadud	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mudug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	-	250	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	700
Juba Hoose (Lower)	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	1,400	600	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	-	650	100	1,500	250	-	-	-	-	-	2500
Awdal	-	-	-	-	-			-		-	-
Togdheer		5						-	-	100	105
Woqooyi Galbeed		20				-		-	-	1,600	1,620
TOTAL	1,400	2,725	200	2,300	750	50	8,750	120	650	6,200	23,145

Local Cereal Price Trends

Local cereal prices (maize and sorghum) showed a declining trend in the first half of 2012 in most markets of southern Somalia. The aggregated maize prices in the Juba and Shabelle regions declined by 57% and 67% respectively; the price of this commodity has also dropped by 47% and 57% in the Gedo and Hiran regions in the same period. The main cause of this change was ascribed to increased supplies from food assistance and good cereal production in the *Deyr* 2011/12 season in most regions. In the same period, the Maize/Sorghum prices surged by 50 percent in the Dobley markets (Juba region) due to insecurity which affected trade flow into the area.

Sorghum prices have also shown a declining trend in most markets of the Sorghum Belt. Prices decreased in most markets of the Bay and Bakool regions by 18-31 percent, and in the Hiran region (Beledweyn) by 30 percent in June 2012 when compared to January 2012. The highest sorghum prices in June 2012 were recorded in the Belet Hawa (Gedo) market, followed by El-wak (Gedo). In contrast, the lowest sorghum prices were in Dinsoor and Qansahdere of Bay region.

Similarly, decreases in red sorghum prices were recorded in the main markets of Central region. The price of red sorghum in the Central region went down by 32 percent while in Northeast, the price increased slightly (2%) from last June 2011.

In the Northwest markets, the prices of white sorghum have shown a decreasing trend between June 2011 and June 2012 by 6-20 percent, except in the Lowaya-Adde market, which increased by 16 percent because is very far from the main producing areas (supply centres).

Average regional cereal prices increased moderately in Gedo (17%), Bay (9%), and Hiran (7%), over the month of August 2012. However, in the Hudur market of Bakool region, the prices surged significantly (24%) as a result of restricted trade movement in and out of the town due to insecurity. Remarkably, sorghum prices slightly decreased (13%) in central regions.

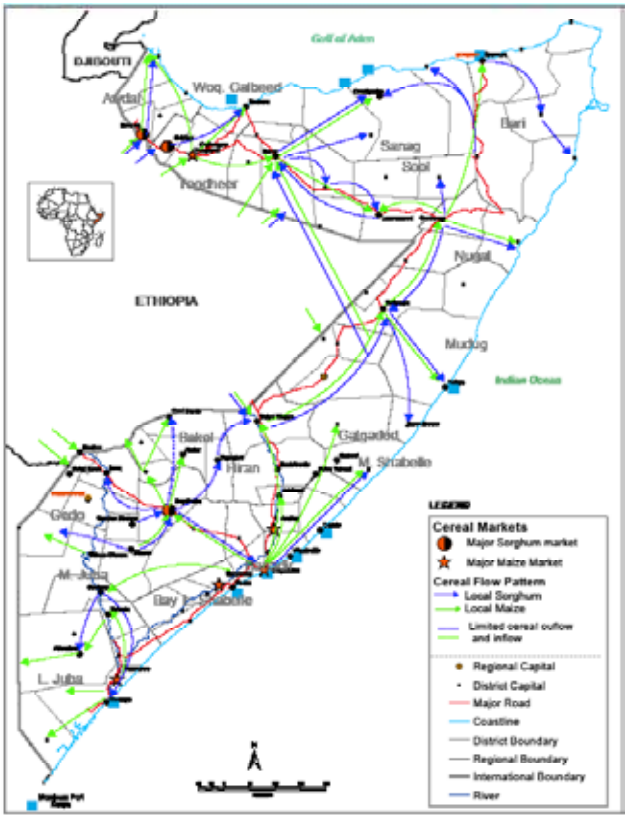
Anticipated poor *Gu* 2012 harvest in the South was one of the major driving factors in the local cereal price trends of the past months. Compared to a year ago, cereal prices are considerably lower in the South and Central zones and more stable in the North. In the context of poor cereal production, decreases in relief interventions in the South and Central may result in increased prices of cereals

Cereal Flow

In southern Somalia, Bay region is the major supplier of red sorghum to the markets. Trade movement of this item usually passes along one of two routes: (1) cereal traders transport local sorghum from the Bay region to Mogadishu, then it gets distributed to other regions such as central and northern; (2) traders transport sorghum from the producing regions directly to Central, Northeast and Northwest regions via Beletweyn. Maize flow is generally from the Shabelle region to the markets in Mogadishu, Hiran and Bay (Map 9). However, during this *Gu* 2012 cereal flow trends have changed due to declined demand in most consumption markets (Mogadishu and other regions), declined imported food prices in most markets because of food aid intervention and; of course low *Gu* 2012 cereal production in most regions of southern Somalia.

Cereal imports from cross border trade significantly increased in the first half of the year. The total cross-border cereal inflows amounted to 3,291_MT, from Kenya (white maize) through Dhobley and Belet Hawa and; from Ethiopia (red sorghum) through Galdogob, Buhoodle, Wajale and Beletweyn. The cereal (maize and sorghum) outflows amounted to 737MT (*Source: FEWSNET/FAO/WFP Regional Joint Cross Border Market and Trade Monitoring Eastern Africa initiative*).

Map 9: Somalia Cereal Flow



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, where estimates are based on available data on production, official sea imports, food aid and cross-border flows through main trade routes between Somalia and neighbouring Kenya and Ethiopia. The provisional CBS is updated to incorporate actual estimates of *Gu* cereal production, import and cross-border data.

Although the *Gu* seasonal production in the South was poor (estimated at 61,000 MT, the third lowest since 1995), the overall annual cereal supply is still above average due to good *Deyr* 2011/12 production, above average 2012 *Gu-Karan* seasonal production projections (34,000MT) in the North, and high cereal imports. Based on the current CBS, food surplus up to the end of 2012 is estimated at 44,000 MT of cereals.

The food surplus is calculated as follows: 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 128kg/ year) and per capita consumption (135kg/year) gives the cereal surplus/ deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2012 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2012 CALENDAR YEAR	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
		[thousand tonnes]		
Previous year production	0	3	114	116
Previous five years average production	0	4	253	257
Previous year imports	444	273	94	810
Previous five years average imports	155	185	121	461
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2012 Domestic Availability	**0**	**3**	**379**	**382**
2012 Production	**0**	**3**	**379**	**382**
Deyr '11/12	0	3	257	260
Off-season Deyr '11/12	0	0	12	12
Gu '12	0	1	105	106
Off-season Gu '12	0	0	5	5
Carryover Stocks	0	0	0	0
2012 Cereal Utilization	**444**	**263**	**472**	**1179**
Food use	420	242	394	1056
Exports or re-exports	18	20	0	38
Seed use	0	0	5	6
Waste/Post harvest loses	5	0	73	79
2012 Total Imports (comm. & food aid)	**444**	**259**	**94**	**797**
of which has been received	338	175	3	516
commercial projected to end of 2012	105	84	3	192
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	88	88
Estimated Food Surplus(August-Dec 2012)				**44**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2012 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	56	32	52	141
Calories (units/day)	448	328	480	1,256
Proteins (grams/day)	13	6	13	33
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
		[percentage]		
Indexes				
2012 Production compared to average	0	89	150	149
2012 Anticipated Imports compared to average	286	140	78	173
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				40
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				64

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal utilization requirement 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 (2009-2011). Data is from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Statistics and Mogadishu Port figures are collected by WFP. Data on cereals consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain, if any. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25
3. Projected *Deyr* 2012 production is calculated as the 5-year (2007-11) post-war average. The projected *Gu* 2012 off-season is assumed to be the same as that of last year, approximately 12,000MT. All these projections will be updated in January 2013 when the new CBS will be released.
4. Waste is calculated using the standard FAO factors for waste. For maize, sorghum and rice however, FSNAU defines and estimates the Post Harvest Losses (PHL) using the PHL calculator (http://www.phlosses.net/). PHLs for maize, sorghum and rice are estimated as 15%, 11% and 11% of production respectively
5. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated as 135kg/year based on FSNAU baseline data and nutrition surveys.
6. This CBS accounts for estimated production, imports, food aid and net-cross border trade flows, where data is available.
7. Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: IDR = imports*100/(production + imports - exports). In this table, this year's calculation and projections indicate that Somalia's dependency on imports is slightly increased (following below normal Post Gu 2012 seasonal production) and IDR=64%, up from IDR=57% 5-months ago. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported. Cereal re-exports data have been captured in our Cross-border monitoring system and have been included in the calculations.
8. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: SSR = production*100/(production + imports – exports). The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources. Somalia's SSR=40% in Jan-Dec 2012 projection period.
9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are only up to December 2012.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Background

More than half (4.2 million people) of Somalia's population comprise agropastoralists and pure pastoralists who depend on livestock and livestock products as a source of income and food. Out of a total of 33 livelihood zones defined in the country, 14 are purely pastoral and 12 are agropastoral. The purely pastoral zones are mainly concentrated in the central and northern parts. Eight out of twelve agropastoral livelihood zones are in the South, with only three in the North and one in Central.

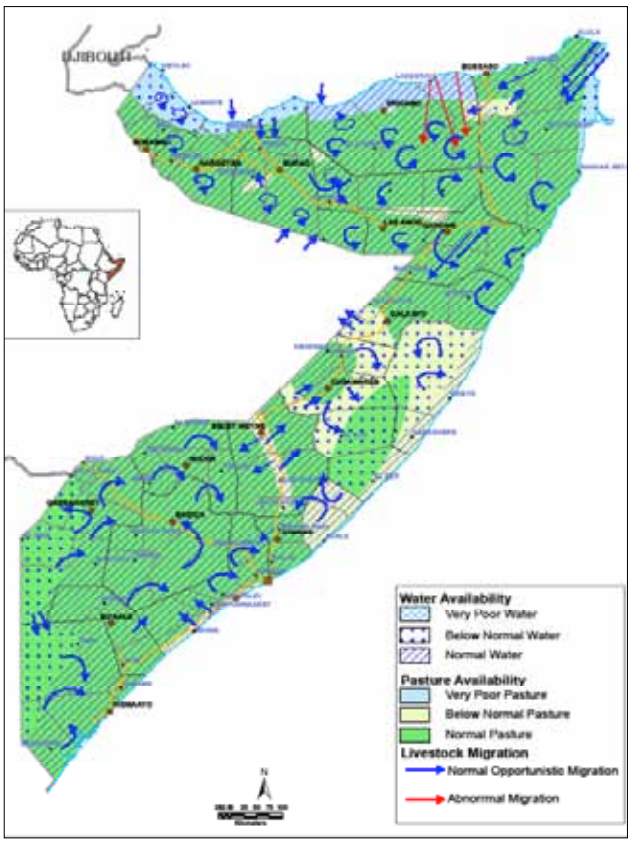
Pasture, Water and Livestock Migration

Pasture and water are in an average condition in most key pastoral livelihoods in the North due to the near average to average *Gu* 2012 rains. The rains also alleviated water shortages in areas of Sool plateau and Nugaal that had suffered rain deficit. However there were exceptions such as the Guban livelihood of Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed and Sanaag region, Coastal Deeh of Bari (Iskushuban and Aluula) and pockets of Nugaal valley, Gebi Valley and Hawd of Togdheer where *Gu* 2012 rains were either poor or had totally failed. For the Guban livelihood, this is the third consecutive year of failed *Hays* rains (Dec-Feb), which happen to be the. only rainy season in this area. The central regions of Galgadud and South Mudug, Coastal Deeh, large parts of Addun and Pockets of Hawd all have poor water and pasture conditions. Large areas of Hawd and Cowpea Belt have had average pasture and water availability. However, early depletion of pasture is expected in parts of the Addun, Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh livelihoods.

Pasture and water availability in most of the southern regions was average at the time of the *Gu* 2012 assessment (July 2012). The rains helped to improve the dry pasture from the previous Deyr 2011/12. However, poor pasture was reported in the agropastoral and riverine areas of the Hiraan region, and the agropastoral areas of Middle Shebelle (Adale and Aden Yabaal) and Coastal Deeh of of Lower Shebelle. Water shortages were also reported in the Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood of Gedo and Lower Juba regions due to poor *Gu* 2012 rains (40-60% LTM).

As pasture, browse and water were available in most of the South, North and parts of the Central region, livestock migration remained largely normal (within the traditional wet/dry season grazing areas). Abnormal migration was only observed in the Guban livelihood of Sanaag region towards Sool Plateau and Nugaal valley of Sool region. Pastoral migration from Coastal *Deeh* of Bari region (Iskushuban and Allula) to Sool Plateau of Bari region (Qardho and Iskushuban districts) was also reported (Map 1). No unusual cross-border livestock movements have been reported from the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia and Kenya owing to similar seasonal performances..

Map 10: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* 2012



Livestock Body Condition and Herd Dynamics

Since last *Deyr* 2011/12, improvements in livestock body condition (average to above average-PET 3-4)[1] as well as increased productivity have been observed throughout the country due to improved rangeland conditions. However, the Guban livelihood of the Northwest region is still of concern. Their livestock body condition, livestock production and reproduction are all below average to poor. This is a result of two *Hays* rains being missed in the area resulting in unfavourable rangeland conditions over the past two years (2010/2011). In southern and central regions, gradual herd growth of small ruminants and cattle have been observed. Medium kidding/lambing rates of sheep and goat were reported in March-May of this year as well as medium to high calving of cattle in *Hagaa* (July-Aug'12) . This is a normal trend (exceptionally high rates of conception) owing to average rangeland conditions (pasture and water) as well as improved livestock body conditions. In the northern regions, medium kidding and lambing rates were reported in the *Deyr* season and in March-May 2012. As a consequence,

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

milk production and availability improved in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the country. Camel calving is expected in November-December 2012 in most of Southern, Central and parts of Northern regions following a conception that occurred last Deyr 2011/12. Hence, further improvement of cattle and camel milk availability is expected in the projection period of August-December 2012. In the *Gu* season, conception of sheep/goat was medium, while cattle and camel conception was low as they conceived in last *Deyr* 2012.

In most of the key pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in the North, Central and Southern regions, herd dynamics analysis indicated a gradual increasing trend in the herd size of the small ruminants (sheep and goat) from the end of the season in June 2012, up until the projected period (Dec.'12). Conversely, in the areas of concern of west Golis/Guban and East Golis of the Northwest region, the herd growth of small ruminants showed a declining trend for the same period. This is due to high off-take (distress sales) and low reproduction in *Gu*'12. In west Golis, the herd size of sheep/goat compared to the baseline was 45 percent in Dec.'11 but only 37 percent in June'12 and has been projected to decline even further by the end of December 2012. In EastGolis the small ruminants holding compared to the baseline stood at 38 percent in Dec.'11 but slipped to 35 percent in June'12 and is projected to be at 34 percent by the end of the *Deyr* season in December 2012. In other drought affected livelihoods such as the Coastal Deeh of Bari and Central regions and the Cowpea Belt, the herd growth of small ruminants has been limited. In June, the herd size of the cattle in most of the southern regions remained unchanged but is expected to increase slightly in the projection period of December 2012. Nonetheless, generally, sheep, goat and cattle holdings are below baseline levels in all the livelihoods. Camel holdings are also below baseline in most areas apart from Juba, W.Galbeed and Awdal regions where herds are at baseline levels (Table 8)

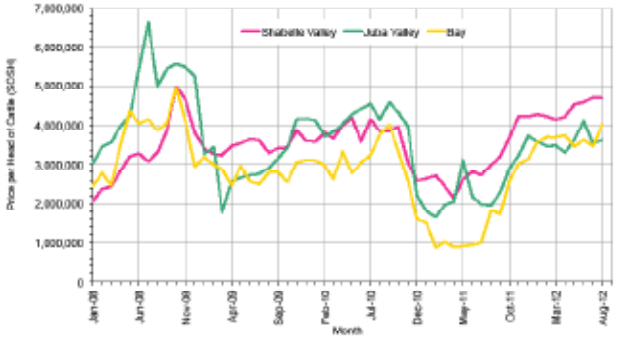
Table 8: Trend in Livestock: Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes

Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (*Gu*' 12)	Milk production (*Gu*' 12)	Expected calving/ kidding (July-Dec. '11)	Herd Size Projection (up to December'12)
NW	**Camel:** Medium to Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium with exception of Guban	**Camel:** Low to Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium to Low, except Guban	Below average all regions, but Poor in Guban	**Camel:** Low to Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Near to Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) for all livelihoods
NE	**Camel :** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium with exception of Coastal *Deeh* (Low)	**Camel:** Low to Medium **Sheep/Goats:** Medium with exception Coastal *Deeh* (Low)	**Camel:** Below Average **Sh/Goats:** Below Average	**Camel :** Average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Central	**Camel :** Low **Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel :** Low **Cattle :** Low **Sh/Goats: Low to** Medium	**Camel:** Below Average **Cattle:** None **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Below average **Cattle :** Below average **Sh/Goats:** Averge	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Considerably Below Baseline** (Increasing Trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Hiran	**Camel /Cattle**: Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel /Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel /Cattle**: Below average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel / Cattle:** Medium to High **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	**Camel :** low **Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Below Average **Cattle:** Below average **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel :** Medium **Cattle:** Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel and Cattle:** Increasing trend **Sh/Goats:** Increasing trend, No baseline to compare for all species
Juba	**Camel /Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Below average **Cattle:** Poor **Sh/Goats:** Average	**Camel:** Medium **Cattle**: Medium **Sh/Goats:** Medium to	**Camel: At Baseline level** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Gedo	**Camel :** low **Cattle**: Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** poor **Cattle :** poor **Sh/Goats:** Medium to low	**Camel:** High **Cattle:** High **Sh/Goats:** Medium to High	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)
Bay/ Bakool	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Low **Cattle:** Low **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel:** Below Average **Cattle :** Low **Sh/Goats:** Low	**Camel:** Medium **Cattle: Medium** **Sh/Goats:** Medium	**Camel: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Cattle: Below Baseline** (Decreasing trend) **Sh/Goats: Below Baseline** (Increasing trend)

Southern Somalia

Over the last twelve months both local and export quality cattle prices showed an increasing trend. In January-June 2012, local quality cattle prices moderately increased in Shabelle Valley (7%), in Juba (15%) and in the Sorghum Belt (14%). In the same regions, local quality cattle price increased by 63, 90 and by 111 percent, respectively, compared to a year ago (Figure 8). Factors that contributed to these increases include low supply of cattle given high off-take during the past drought seasons, improved body condition of the remaining cattle and an increased demand from Mogadishu due to relative stability and an increased population both military and civilian. In August 2012, the local quality cattle prices marginally increased in the Sorghum belt (5%) and Shabelle valley (4%), but moderately declined in the Juba valley (12%) due to insecurity. Cattle exports from Somalia to the Garissa market (Kenya) declined by 20 percent in June'12 (3000 heads) compared to January 2012 (3,750 heads) and 15 percent compared the same time of last year (3,533 heads). This is due to the on-going conflict along the Kenya-Somali border, which impedes livestock movement through the established trekking routes to Garissa.

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



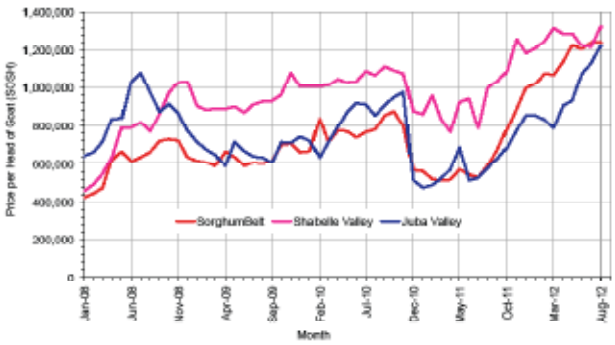
Similarly, local quality goat prices increased in Juba (26%) and the Sorghum Belt (18%) regions, while remaining unchanged in the Shabelle Valley in June 2012 compared to January 2012 (Figure 9). In the same regions, local quality goat prices increased by 109, 122 and 30 percent compared to the same periods last year (Jun '11), respectively. Goat prices showed an increasing trend in Juba (8%,) Sorghum Belt (3%) and the Shabelle Valley(9%) in August 2012.

Central and North

Prices for all livestock species followed a normal seasonal trend in most markets of the central and northern regions from January to June 2012 and compared to year ago. Prices picked up during the *Ramadan* period and are expected to increase during the *Hajj (*Sept.-Oct.'12) livestock collection period. Export quality goat prices in June 2012 slightly increased (2%) compared with the same month of the previous year in Central, Northeast (4%) and 33 percent in Northwest. Similarly, local quality goat prices increased in January-June 2012 in the Northwest (29%) and Central (27%) but remained constant in Northeast. Compared to a year ago, a significant increase (26%) was reported in Central and Northwest (31%) regions, while the prices remained stable in the Northeast (Figure 10). In August 2012, the price trend of local quality goat was relatively stable in Central, while it increased marginally in Northeast (2%) but reduced in Northwest (9%). This is due to reduced demand after the end of *Ramadan* season.

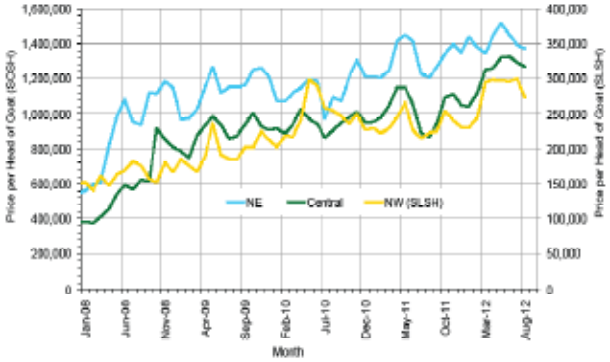
From January-June 2012, camel prices increased in

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



the Northeast (12%) and Central (29%) regions, while moderately declining in the Northwest (19%) as more camels from Ethiopia were supplied to the Northwest markets. Compared to the same time last year (June 2011), prices of local quality camel increased by 26-27 percent in the Northeast, Central and Northwest regions. In July 2012, the camel prices in the Northwest indicated an increase of 7 percent; they remained constant in the Northeast, and declined marginally in Central (2%). Cattle prices in the Northwest were 24 percent higher in June 2012 compared to January but they slightly decreased (12%) compared the same month in the previous year (June 2011). In August 2012 the price increased by 16 percent.

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



In the first half of 2012, the volume of livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports was equivalent to 1,503,507 heads, which is 26 percent higher than the same period last year (1,194,940 heads) and 33 percent higher than the 5-year average (2007 – 2011). Compared to first six months of 2011, sheep/goat and cattle exports for January-June 2012 period increased (28-29%) while camel declined marginally (7%). The increase in the volume of livestock exports is largely attributable to the improvement in livestock body conditions resulting from the average to below average *Gu* rains, increased demand in the month of *Ramadan*, and additional demand from the new markets following compliance to certification processes and animal health regulations imposed by Egypt, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan. Specifically, the exported livestock originated from North and Central Somalia, as well as the southern regions (Bay, Bakool, Shabelle, Hiraan) and the Somali region of Ethiopia.

In the period from January to June 2012, total livestock exports from Berbera port were at 957,808 heads, which is 33 percent higher than the same time last year (Jan.-June 2011). In June 2012, 209,768 heads were exported, 48 percent higher than January 2012 (141,303 heads) and 16 percent higher than a year ago (June 2011-181,199 heads) (Table 9). Similarly, Bossaso exports were at 545,695 heads, which is 15 percent higher than the same time last year (Jan.-June 2011). In June 2012, 126,055 heads were exported, 24 percent higher than January 2012 (101,402 heads). The export figures remained constant when compared to a year ago (June 2011-126,922 heads) (Table 10). This increase in livestock exports volume is largely attributable to the improvement in livestock body condition. This was the result of dry pasture from the *Deyr* season in most of the South and Central, average *Gu* rains in North and from an increased livestock demand in the month of *Ramadan*. Livestock export volumes are expected to increase over the coming months owing to the approaching *Hajj* season in October/November. Due to increased exports of live animals, the four abattoirs in Galkacyo, Belet weyne, Burao and Mogadishu have been out of use since October 2009. Livestock exported through Berber and Bossaso are indicated in the (Tables 9 and 10) respectively

Table 9: Bossaso Livestock Export Jan– Jun 2012

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	93,224	6,882	1,296
February	66,427	4,976	2,156
March	89,549	6,065	1,318
April	70,212	4,891	2,113
May	60,199	7,823	2,509
June	113,021	9,109	3,925
Total	**492,632**	**39,746**	**13,317**

Table 10: Berbera Livestock Export Jan– Jun 2012

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	111,646	18,917	10,740
February	241,356	19,592	10,934
March	107,948	14,696	8,506
April	95,092	10,413	10,598
May	71,676	9,766	6,160
June	183,357	11,539	14,872
Total	**811,075**	**84,923**	**61,810**

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rate Trends

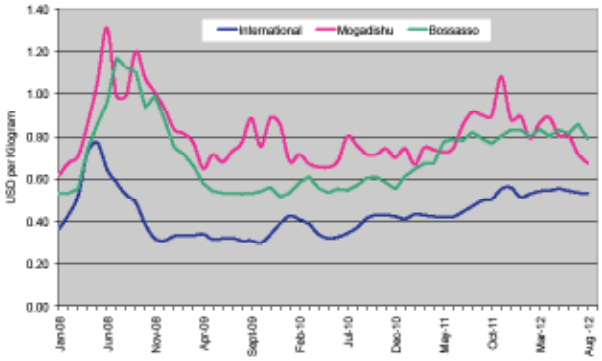
The value of the Somali shilling has been on an upward trend in recent months, reflecting strong demand and limited supply growth. In January-June 2012, SoSh strengthens modestly against the US dollar to reach its highest value in nearly four years. By June 2012, one US dollar was on average equivalent to SoSh 22,391 and Sosh 22,875 in Banadir (Bakaara, Huriwaa, Suuq Bacaad,Bakaara,Wadajir and Boocle), and Northeast (Garowe, Iskushuban, Caluula, Las Caanood and Bossasso) regional markets, representing a gain of 11 and 13 percent respectively. Similar trends were observed for other Somali Shilling regions with the highest (12-15%) appreciation observed in the central and Northeast regional markets. Several factors are responsible for the observed development including increased demand for shilling resulting from continued injection of the U.S. dollar from investment, especially in Banadir region. Also, constraints to the supply of new currency notes due to the lack of an effective central bank to supply new notes play a role. In fact, some reports indicate inter-regional buying and selling of the shilling between different regions of the country by major stake holders in the foreign exchange market.

The gain is much stronger, equivalent to 28-34 percent, when compared to the same period last year, mainly due to influx of U.S. dollars following the crisis last year. In July and August, the shilling continued to gain value in the central regions and the Northeast while remaining stable in other Somali shilling regions. The SlSh, which started an appreciating trend in July and August, declined modestly by 14 percent from January to June 2012, following the increased circulation of new currency notes (of 1,000 and 5,000 SlSh value) in the markets of the SlSh zone. On an annual basis, the currency has depreciated 13 percent against the dollar since last August. As recently observed, the Somaliland shilling is expected to seasonally appreciate as the livestock export business through Berbera reaches its seasonal peak in October and November 2012.

Cereal imports and Commodity Price Trends

Total cereal imports (rice, wheat flour, pasta) through the Somali ports of Mogadishu, Berbera and Bossaso in the January-June 2012 period were 36 percent higher compared to the same period last year, totaling equivalence of 473,500 MT and 64 percent higher than the three-year average (2009-2011). The increased imports are recorded in Berbera and Mogadishu ports, with the largest increases of 65 percent in Mogadishu. In particular, high volumes of pasta (186%) and rice (130%) were recorded trough the three ports. The accelerated importation of cereals in the first half of 2012 reflects increased demand during *Ramadhan* along with improving port facilities and overall increase in trade in Banadir with neighboring regions of southern Somalia. However, some (19,500 MT) of these cereals were re-exported to Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti. Cereal imports declined in June and July after the onset of the monsoon high seas season which deters boat and small vessels navigation into and out of the ports[1]. Other major commodity imports included vegetable oil(25,500 MT), sugar(192,800 MT), and diesel(80,000MT) through these three ports from January to June. This represents 44 , 12 and 8 percent increases for sugar, vegetable oil and diesel from January to June 2011. Numerous other ports such as Kismayo also serve the country especially people in the Juba regions who depend on this port for their imports. However, port activities have been badly affected since 2011 due to military activities which also disrupted trade in those regions. Informal cross-border trade also contributes to domestic cereal availability through the regions bordering Kenya and Ethiopia. In January-June 2012, a total of 2,700 MT of cereals were brought into country through the six monitoring points (Togwajale, Buhodle, Goldogob, Beletweyn, Belet-xawa and Doblei) from Kenya and Ethiopia which was 44 percent less than the quantity traded during the same period last year. Of these were 1,600 MT of maize, and 1,200 MT sorghum.

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

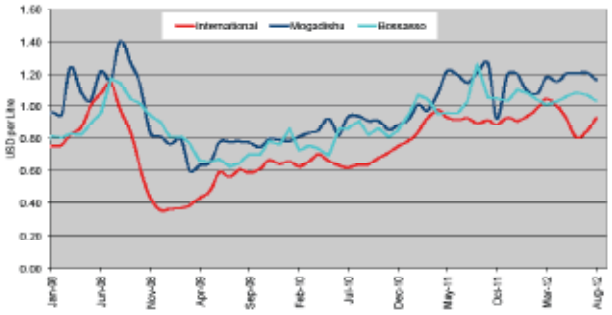


The decline in cross-border imports were attributed to improved current domestic cereal availability and locally produced cereals are usually competitive or cheaper, especially in the inland markets of south Somalia.

During the first half of the year, prices of most essential imported commodities (red rice, sugar, diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) dropped further from their previous levels of December 2011 in the South and Central regions. Rice prices exhibited the highest price decline (15-33%) followed by sugar (8-18%) and wheat flour (5-14%).The decline in the prices of these commodities is mainly due to a strengthening SoSh and increased supplies from the port in Mogadishu, and supply from relief activities. In the

1 FEWS NET/FAO/WFP Cross border monitoring data.

Figure 12: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso



northern SoSh areas, with the exception of vegetable oil whose price declined considerably (21%) on account of relief distribution, most import commodity prices have declined slightly, due to relatively stable supply. In all the Somali shilling regions, import commodity prices are way below their levels of a year ago in the range of 30-40 percent in the South and 20-30 percent in the Central and Northeast. In the Somaliland zone, on the other hand, prices of rice, wheat flour and sugar decreased slightly (2-13%) while price increments for diesel (10%) and vegetable oil (7%) were observed during the first half of 2012. Compared to last year, both diesel and vegetable oil prices rose modestly, while prices of other food items are relatively stable. Prices of most import items were relatively stable in July and August. However, rising international prices of fuel and wheat prices are likely to be transmitted to Somalia's markets in the near future. In addition, poor production prospects for maize due to deteriorating U.S. weather conditions in June through August is likely to put upward pressure on corn based vegetable oil until at least through the end of the year. Conversely, international rice prices are likely to remain relatively stable, and imported rice prices in Somalia are expected to continue to be relatively stable.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

During the first half of 2012, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban households, measured through the changes in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), were mixed; slight deflation between 7-12 percent in the South and central regions, marginal increase of 6 percent in northwest SlSh regions while unchanged in the northeastern SoSh markets. The most significant price falls in the South and Central contributing to CPI decline included cereals (5-33%), sugar (8-17%) and vegetable oil (1-15%). Decreases in the price of other commodities in the MEB such as milk, firewood, water as well as other essential non-food items have also contributed to deflation in the cost of the basket, although their contribution to the cost of the basket is relatively small. The slight increase in the cost of living in the first half of the year in the northern SlSh areas was as a consequence of low sorghum availability, as a key commodity in the MEB, before the harvest from the current *Karan* season which are expected to start arriving in on the markets in November 2012. Compared to a year ago, decreases in the price index are equivalent to 27-43 percent in the south and central, driven by humanitarian assistance after the famine, while inflation is low and prices are relatively stable in the northern regions. In July and August this year, the CPI increased in most parts of the country, a reflection of market reaction to the increasing sorghum price following the recent below average production of sorghum in southern Somalia.

Figure 13: Consumer Price Index

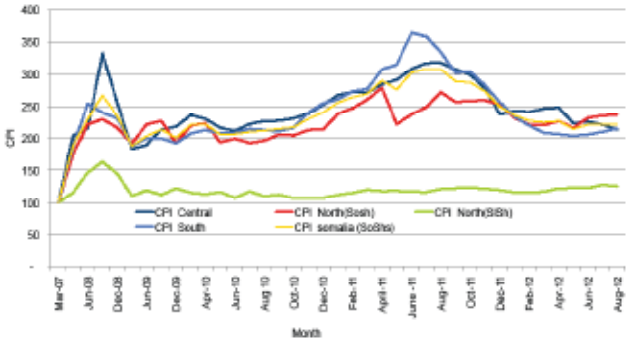


Table 11: Minimum Expenditure Basket

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

3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

The *Gu* 2012 nutrition situation shows significant improvements in parts of southern and northeast regions, and deteriorations in parts of the northwest regions since January 2012.

- Improvements are attributed to increased purchasing power, improved livestock productivity and sustained humanitarian support.
- Deteriorations in West Golis/Guban livelihood zone are attributed to food security concerns, while in Nugal Valley and Hawd livelihood zone of Northwest, this is due to high morbidity and measles outbreaks.

Nonetheless across the country, levels of acute malnutrition have declined to below the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) famine threshold of 30% evident in Bay, Juba Riverine and Middle Shabelle in January 2012, while crude death rates (CDR) are below the UNICEF emergency threshold of 2/10,000/day.

Across the South, the situation remains ***Very Critical*** except for parts of Juba and Hiran regions in ***Critical*** phase. In Central and Northeast regions, the situation is ***Serious*** except for the Coastal Deeh and Cowpea Belt in Central regions in ***Critical*** phase. In the northwest regions, the situation is **Serious** in all livelihoods apart from the Hawd in ***Critical***, Nugal Valley in ***Very Critical*** phases due to high morbidity and disease outbreaks, and West Golis/ Guban in ***Very Critical*** phase due to deteriorated food security conditions.

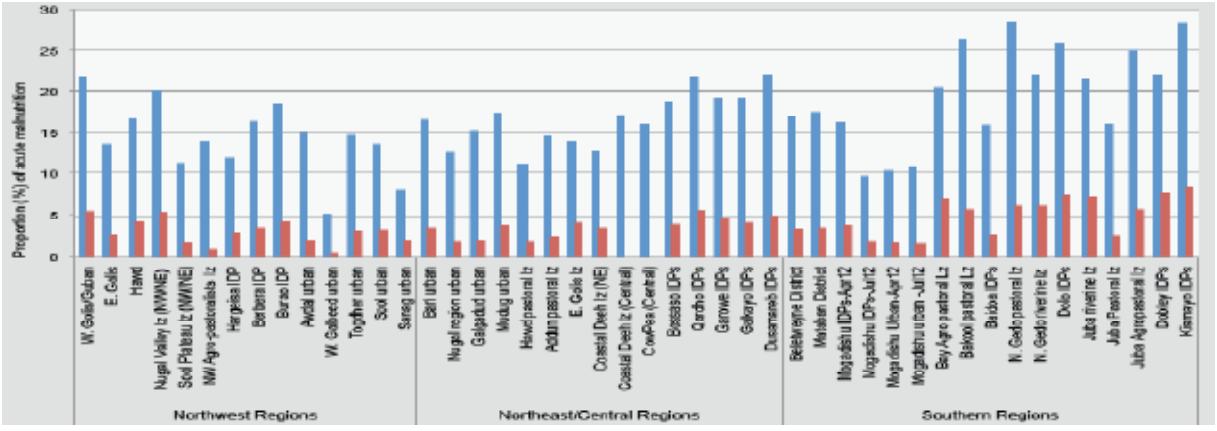
At **national level, an estimated 236,000 (16% of the 1.5 million) Somali children are currently acutely malnourished and in need of specialized nutrition treatment services. Of the 236,000 children, 54,000**

Children IDP Bosaso, FSNAU, 2012.

(3.5% of the 1.5 million Somali children) are severely malnourished requiring immediate lifesaving interventions to meet immediate nutrition, health and food needs, protect livelihoods and safeguard resilience.. Seventy percent of the malnourished are from the southern regions, where there are concerns about their ability to access vital basic services needed for survival. Nevertheless the figures reflect a reducing trend since August 2011, the peak of famine when an estimated 450,000 (30% of the 1.5 million Somali children) of the children were acutely malnourished with 190,000 (13%) in severe state, and January 2012, when 323,000 (or 22%) were acutely malnourished, with 93,000 (6%) in severe state.

The nutrition outlook for September-November 2012 has been derived from analysis of the current situation vis-à-vis historical seasonal trends of the nutrition, disease outbreaks, food security indicators, and civil insecurity

Figure 14: Global Acute and Severe Acute Malnutrition, (WHZ < 2 and 3 z Scoresor Oedema) April- July 2012 - Somalia



which limits access to imports and humanitarian assistance. The likely outcome is sustained *Critical-Very Critical* phase in the South, and sustained *Serious* nutrition phase in all of the north except for West Golis/Guban and Nugal Valley where there are likely to be improvements to *Critical* phase. IDP nutrition situation remains of concern, as in the *Gu* 2012 remain vulnerable due to dependence on humanitarian assistance, income from petty trade and casual labor opportunities that are closely linked with rural and urban livelihoods. The current projection assumption will be reviewed in October 2012 based on updated information on climate performance; cereal price dynamics; humanitarian interventions; insecurity.

Figure 15: Median wasting rates, WHOGS (WAZ<-2 and WAZ <-3) April- July 2012

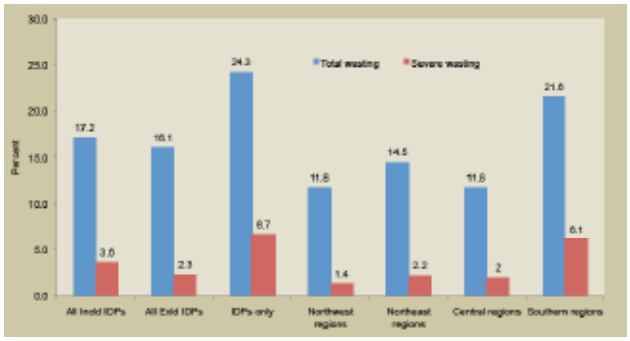
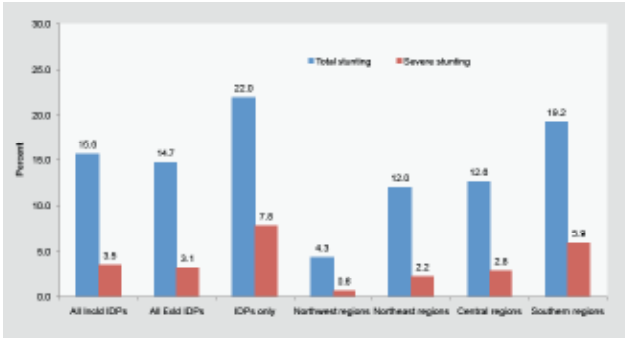
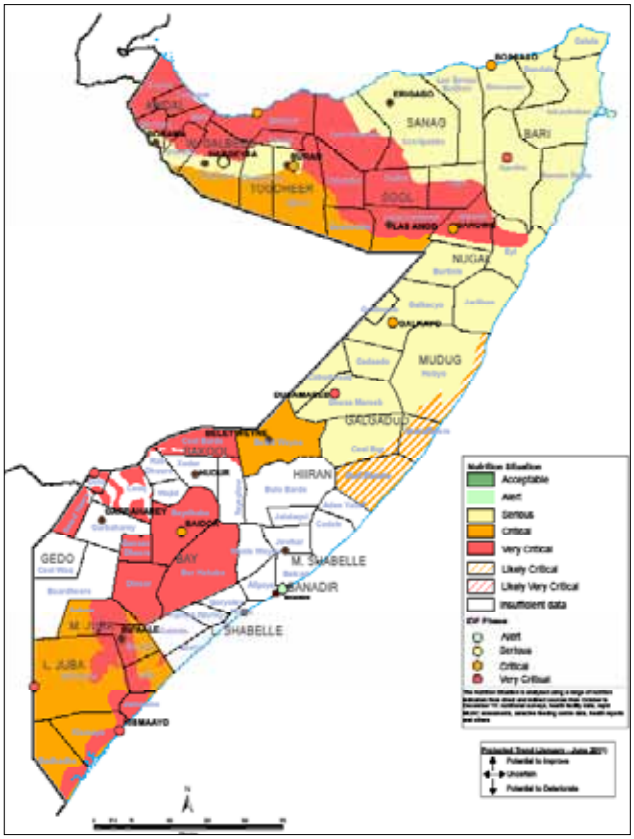


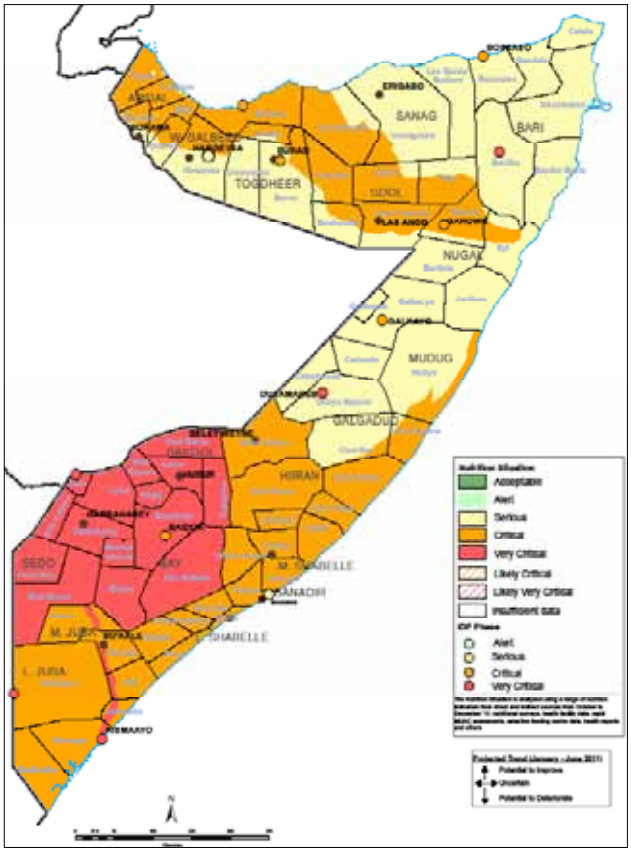
Figure 16: Median Stunting rates, WHO GS (HAZ<-2 and HAZ <-3) April- July 2012



Map 11: Somalia Nutrition Situation, August 2012



Map 12: Somalia Nutrition Situation, Sep-Nov 2012



EVOLUTION OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN SOMALIA (SINCE FAMINE 2011)

During the 2011 famine in Somalia, a total of 4.0 million people were identified as being in food security crisis, of which 750,000 people (490,000 rural people and 260,000 IDPs) faced starvation[1]. The famine conditions resulted from a prolonged drought and insecurity in southern Somalia, which meant humanitarian agencies could not provide a timely response to the deteriorating situation. In February 2012, the end of famine was declared and the number of people in crisis reduced to 2.55 million. The improvement in the South was largely a result of the massive scaling-up of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance and a good performance of the *Deyr* rains (Oct and Dec'11) leading to very good cereal harvest; increased farm labour opportunities; reduced food prices and significantly strengthened purchasing power. Livestock body conditions also improved during *Deyr* leading to a swelling of livestock prices and high conception rates. However, cattle pastoralists of Juba regions where impact of the drought was more severe (see FSNAU Tech Series No VI. 36, pg. 42) still remained in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 along with a few other areas in the South (ref. FSNAU Tech Series report, No.VI.44).

Recent post *Gu* 2012 analysis indicated continued improvement in the food security and nutrition situation for the projection period of August-December 2012. The total number of people in acute food security crisis in the country has reduced to an estimated 2.12 million, of which 1.32 million people are in rural and urban areas and 800,000 in the IDP settlements. Southern regions account for over 60 percent of the rural/urban population in crisis (805,000), although these numbers are significantly lower than the estimates during famine (2.44 million). The July 2012 caseload of the number of acutely malnourished children nation-wide (236,000 of under-fives) indicates a reduction of almost half since the famine period (450,000).

The improvements in the food security outcomes from post-*Gu* 2012, is mostly observed among the pastoralists. This is demonstrated in increased access to saleable animals (small ruminants) at favourable prices (local sales and exports) owing to improved body condition and high demand. The herds of small ruminants have also shown some increase, as the sheep and goats were able to be kidded/lambed twice after *Deyr* 2011/12 owing to good conditions and a short gestation period (5 months). The reproduction of cattle was however still low, due to a longer gestation period (9 months) and because of the impact of the 2011 drought. The recovery of cattle herds will require several good seasons. Therefore, cattle pastoralists in Juba regions are still classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) although they have been downgraded on the acute food insecurity scale since post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (from IPC Phase 4). The food security situation in post-*Gu* 2012, has slightly improved in the urban areas as a result of reduced cost of living. However, the food security concerns persist in the South, particularly in farming areas, due to poor performance of *Gu* rains.

The *Gu* 2012 harvest was the third lowest since 1995, although the 2012 annual production was above average due to carry-over stocks from the previous (*Deyr*) seasonal harvest. There is also sustained and escalated conflict in parts of the South restricting humanitarian access and disrupting trade and commodity flows. Based on historical trends, deterioration in the nutrition situation is highly likely in the upcoming season owing to uncontrolled cholera, malaria or measles outbreaks. Furthermore, there are concerns that the current decrease in cereal prices will be short lived and prices are predicted to rise in the lean season (Nov-Dec '12), as a result of increasing food price trends in the international markets; a shortage of local cereal supply from the *Gu* cereal production and reduced planned humanitarian assistance.
The table below summarizes various food security and nutrition indicators during the famine period (2011) and now (2012) in southern Somalia using the example of Bay and Lower Shabelle regions.

1 These areas included the riverine and most agropastoral areas of Lower Shabelle region, all rural livelihoods of Bay region, the Bakool agropastoral livelihood zone, Middle Shabelle agropastoral areas (Balcad and Cadale districts), the Afgoye corridor Internally Displaced People (IDP) settlement, and the Mogadishu IDP community

2011 Famine Period	2012 Post Famine period
Prices, Cost of Living and Purchasing Power	
• Inflation rates (compared to the base year of Mar '07): *217-258% in Jul '11; 214-236% in Aug '11;* • Cereal price annual change (Jun'10-Jun'11): *increase by 146% in Lower Shabelle (maize) and by 193% in Bay (sorghum)* • Labour wage rates annual change (Jun'10-Jun'11): *19% decline in Bay; 7% decline in Lower Shabelle* • Terms of Trade (labour wage/ cereals): *Bay 3kg per daily labour rate; Lower Shabelle 4 kg per daily labour rate*	• Inflation rates (compared to the base year of Mar '07): *110-121% in Jul '12 and 113-115% in Aug '12* • Cereal price annual change (Jun'11-Jun'12) *decrease by 62-68% in Lower Shabelle (maize) and by 83% in Bay (sorghum)* • Labour wage rates annual change (Jun'11-Jun'12): *19% increase in Bay; 21% increase in Lower Shabelle* • Terms of Trade (labour wage/ cereals): *Bay 13kg per daily labour rate; Lower Shabelle 10 kg per daily labour rate*
Livestock prices and Herd Growth	
• Livestock herds: *Below baseline levels for all species; limited or no saleable animals* • Cattle price annual change (Jun'10-Jun'11): *69% decline in Bay; 18% decline in Lower Shabelle* • Goat price annual change (Jun'10-Jun'11): *37% decline in Bay; 7% decline in Lower Shabelle* • Terms of Trade (goat/ cereals): *Bay 40kg per goat; Lower Shabelle 57 kg per goat*	• Livestock herds: *Below baseline levels for all species; limited saleable animals (livestock composed mainly of young flock)* • Cattle price annual change (Jun'11-Jun'12): *286% increase in Bay; 55% increase in Lower Shabelle* • Goat price annual change (Jun'11-Jun'12): *172% increase in Bay; 34% increase in Lower Shabelle* • Terms of Trade (goat/ cereals): *Bay 403kg per goat; Lower Shabelle 203 kg per goat*
Humanitarian Assistance	
• Food assistance in the South in Jan-Jun '11: *17,000MT cereals (ICRC and WFP data)*	• Food assistance in the South in Jan-Jun '12: *31,000MT cereals; 15,000MT legumes and other pulses (ICRC and WFP data)*
Other Conditions	
• Limited functioning of Mogadishu port: *145,000 MT of cereal imports through the port in Jan-Jun '11* • Population Displacement (average monthly movement in Jul-Aug '11): *54,000 people, o/w 89% due to drought (PMT)*	• Open/functioning Mogadishu port: *240,000 MT of cereal imports through the port in Jan-Jun '12* • Population Displacement (average monthly movement in Jul-Aug '12): *10,000 people, o/w 2% due to drought; largest 48% due to insecurity (PMT)*
Nutrition Situation	
Bay Agropastoral - Aug '11: • *Very Critical* nutrition situation, likely to deteriorate; GAM rates ~58.3% and SAM rates ~22.1%; CDR ~2.15 *Lower Shabelle - Jul'11:* • *Very Critical* nutrition situation: *Agropastoral* GAM rate ~ 40.6%; SAM rate ~ 20.9%; CDR ~ 4.21; *Riverine* GAM rate ~28.7%; SAM rate ~ 14.2%; CDR ~5.93	*Bay Agropastoral - Jul '12:* • ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation; GAM rate ~20.4% (16.7-24.5) and SAM rate ~ 6.9% (5.0-9.4); CDR (1.40) *Lower Shabelle – Jul '12:* • No nutrition surveys due to lack of access; however, the health facilities' data shows a high (>30%) proportion of acutely malnourished children amongst the agropastoralist and >10% but declining trend amongst the riverine population

4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 URBAN POPULATION

Overview

The food security assessments carried out from June to July 2012, indicated an improved situation in urban areas of the country, particularly in the southern regions. However, 450,000 people still face an acute food security crisis, of which 64 percent are in the southern regions. This number is 18 percent less than the urban population in crisis during the post-*Deyr* period (Jan '12). Out of the total population in food security crisis, 94 percent are in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3) and 6 percent are in **Emergency** (IPC phase 4) phases. The population in **Emergency** is concentrated in the South (5,000 people in Bakool and 20,000 people in Lower Juba); the population in Crisis is distributed across the rest of the regions: South (290,000 people); Central (40,000 people); Northeast (55,000 people); and Northwest (40,000 people).

The improved situation is largely due to the reduced cost of living driven by a continued decrease in both local and imported food prices from January to July (refer to the market section). This trend had a positive effect on the food access of market-dependent urban households, the majority of whom do not produce food.

In the South-Central, the cost of the minimum food basket (CMB) declined by 7 to 12 percent from January to July, which had a positive impact on the ability of the urban poor to purchase food. The purchasing power of the urban poor who primarily rely on casual labour (e.g. portage or construction works) as a source of income has strengthened. In Banaadir, the survey results indicate increased access to various income sources, particularly access to petty trading, skilled labour and remittances (see the income section). Consequently, the food security situation of the residents has shown an improvement whereby the proportion of population with "poor" food consumption[1] reduced from 22 percent in December 2011 to only 4 percent in July 2012.

However, continued conflicts in Bakool and Lower Juba regions disrupted trade and economic activities, which aggravated the food security situation of the urban population in these regions. Consequently, the cereal and imported food prices for sugar and vegetable oil have increased by 10 to 17 percent in Bakool and 20 to 25 percent in Lower Juba, particularly in the Afmadow/Dhobley areas. The Kismayo port activities, which typically provided labour opportunities for many urban households, have been severely affected by the ongoing conflicts and bombardments since January, drastically limiting access to labour for the urban poor.

In Bakool, the recurrent conflicts between pro-government and anti-government militias in parts of the region (Hudur, Rabdure and Elbarde) severely limited labour availability and market activities. Consequently, with more people competing for the meagre labour resources, labour wage rates in the region declined by 25-40 percent between January and July this year. The primary sources of income reported among the lower income groups in these areas include petty trade, limited casual labour, and self-employment.

The food security situation remained relatively stable in the northern regions. The pressure on household budgets was slightly eased by the reduced cost of the food basket from January to June 2012 (a decline of 3-8%), which is reflected in the decreased percentage of household spending on food from an average of 79 percent in January 2012 to 74 percent (still high) in June 2012. The purchasing power also remained relatively stable. The reported coping strategies for most of the households varied from "mild" to "moderate" across the northern regions (see below).

The nutrition situation in Banaadir significantly improved from **Very Critical** (Dec'11) to **Serious** (Jul'12). The nutrition situation in Dhusamareeb (Galgaduud) of Central remained **Critical**. Due to access and security constraints, nutrition data was not available in the rest of South-Central. In the North, the nutrition situation in most regions was ***Serious***, with the exception of Bari region where it was ***Critical*** and Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions which are at ***Alert***. The nutrition situation in all these areas was sustained at previous levels except Togdheer which deteriorated from Alert (Deyr'12) to Serious (Gu'12) and in Bari which worsened from Serious to Critical.

LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

Portions of the urban poor in the South engage in cultivation and a significant number in Middle Juba (90%) and Lower Shabelle (60%) reported that they had cultivated during the *Gu* 2012. The proportion in other regions in the South ranged between 6 and 26 percent. The majority of the urban poor in Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Hiran and Bay reported they owned the land they cultivated while the urban poor who cultivated in other regions in the South reported they used land they rented or obtained through other arrangements. Sorghum and maize were the key crops cultivated in all the regions athough crop and fruit production were also reported

1 Food consumption is measured through the food consumption score (FCS), which is a composite score based on the dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of the various food groups consumed. The higher the FCS is, the higher the dietary diversity and frequency of consumption will be. High food consumption increases the possibility that a household achieves nutrient adequacy. It has to be noted that in urban settings the FCS tends to be higher due to the increased availability and accessibility of different food types. Thus, it can be assumed that urban populations with poor FCS are particularly vulnerable.

in Gedo. Despite these instances, production of the *Gu* was significantly below the post-war average.

Human Capital

Nutrition situation: In July 2012, FSNAU and partners undertook 10 nutrition surveys in the urban population of Somalia. Five regional surveys were conducted in northwest regions, two in northeast, two in central regions and one in Mogadishu town. In the northwest regions, *Gu* 2012 survey findings depict ***Alert*** or ***Serious*** nutrition situations in urban populations and show varied trends from January 2012. The nutrition situation remains ***Alert,*** with GAM rates in the 5-9.9 percent range in W. Galbeed and Sanaag regions. In Awdal and Sool regions, the nutrition situation is sustained in the ***Serious*** phase with GAM rates of 10-14.9%. In Togdheer region, the nutrition situation has deteriorated from Alert in January 2012 to Serious with a GAM rate of 14.7 percent (10.5-20.3). In the Northeast regions, the nutrition situation among the urban populations is either sustained or has deteriorated since January 2012. For example, the situation has deteriorated in Bari region to a ***Critical*** phase from *Serious* while the situation is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase in Nugal region.

In the central regions, the nutrition situation is ***Critical*** both in Galgadud and Mudug regions with GAM rates of 15-19.9 percent. In Mudug, the findings indicate deterioration from the Serious phase in December 2011 when GAM and SAM rates of 14.9% (11.7-18.7) and 4.15 (2.4-6.9) respectively were recorded. A survey was not conducted in Galgadud in December 2011.

In the South, the nutrition situation in Mogadishu is in ***Serious*** phase with a GAM rate of 10.8 percent (8.3-13.9), sustained since April 2012 which is an improvement from ***Very Critical*** in January 2012. However, due to security reasons, it was not possible to undertake nutrition surveys in the other urban livelihoods zones of the southern regions. Nevertheless the nutrition situation in these regions is *likely* ***Very Critical,*** and consistent with the rural livelihood. For details, refer to the Nutrition Technical Series Report at http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series

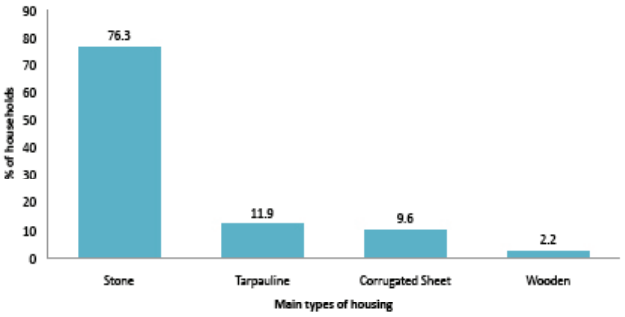
Access to education: Access to primary school education varies across the country. About 75-85 percent of the households in the northern regions reported they had primary school age children. About 10 percent of households with primary school-age children reported that they could not afford sending their children to schools due to lack of school fees sickness, child labour (income earning and household domestic work.

In the South-Central, the qualitative results indicate low access to primary schools where about 28-45 percent of the urban poor could send their children to primary school; this result is comparable to the December 2011 results. The key factors behind the low attendance included insecurity, limited school services and, where access services are available, inability to pay the schooling costs.

Physical Capital

Housing and residency status: In the North, about 96 percent of the households reported to be permanent residents while the rest were temporary residents or IDPs. Housing types vary among the urban population and consist of houses made of tarpaulin and rugs, corrugated sheets, wood and stones. In the North, about two-thirds (76%) of the households are stone houses, while 10 percent of households are made of corrugated-sheeting; the rest of the inhabitants live in tarpaulin-made houses (12%), or in wooden houses (2%). About 17 percent of urban households in the North have only one room, 36 percent have two rooms and the rest have more than 2 rooms with a maximum number of 6 rooms. However, more than half of these urban households experience overcrowding: 3-4 people per room in 39 percent of households and 5 or more people per room in 17 percent of households. In Mogadishu, about three-fourths (74%) of the household inhabitants surveyed live in stone houses, 13 percent in wooden houses and 12 percent in corrugated-sheet-made houses.

Figure 17: Housing in the Northern Regions



In other parts of South-Central, where rapid assessments were conducted, the main housing types reported among the urban poor are those made of corrugated sheets (Galgaduud and South Mudug) and wooden and corrugated-sheeting houses in the southern regions. The number of rooms in houses of the urban poor are in the range of 1-3 and the number of people per room ranges between 2 and 6.

Energy: The main sources of energy for cooking among the urban population are charcoal and firewood. Charcoal use is more common in the northern regions where 66-95 percent of households use it, with the rest using firewood. In the South-Central, firewood is the most common source of cooking energy.

Access to water: The rapid assessment results in South-Central revealed that two-thirds of the urban poor had per capita water consumption of 7.5-15 litres per person per day, which is below the recommended minimum per capita of 15 litres. This is considered a crisis situation. No data was available from the other parts of the country.

Social Capital

Social safety nets: Remittance is an important lifeline among the urban population. In the North, about 12 percent of the households in the Northeast and 17 percent in the Northwest reported receiving remittances as a primary income source in the three months preceding the survey. This is a significant reduction from December 2012 when the proportion of households depending on remittances were on average 33 percent in the Northeast and 20 percent in the Northwest. In the South-Central, the results show lack of access to remittances by the urban poor. However, about 24 percent of the residents in Banaadir, excluding IDPs, reported remittances as a primary source of income, which is double the number reported in December 2012.

Reliance on loans is an important livelihood and coping strategy for the urban population. In the North, two-thirds of the urban households reported to have been indebted during the assessment. The average household debts reported were SlSh 352,000 (equivalent to US$54) in the Northwest (SlSh zone) and SoSh 1,230,000 (equivalent to US$58) in the other parts of the North. These debts are equivalent to 36-37 percent of the cost of the MEB. The rapid assessment results in the South-Central indicate that most of the urban poor households are indebted. The average debts reported were SoSh 800,000 in the South and SoSh 1,500,000 in the Central, equivalent to US$35 and US$68, respectively. This shows an increase from the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 period (US$13) and is attributable to increased access to loans.

Financial Capital

Households were asked about ownership and amounts of liquidable assets, which included livestock, cash and jewellery. In the South, results from the Banaadir indicated ownership of sheep/goats (10 heads), donkeys (1 head) and chicken (2 heads) for 4-13 percent of the urban households; vehicles (1 unit) for 3 percent of households, computers (1 unit) for 5 percent of households, cash savings for 9 percent of households and jewelry for only 1 percent of households. The qualitative assessments from the rest of South-Central also indicated the urban poor households own on average 2-6 goats and 2-6 chicken.

In the North, about 26 percent (Northeast) and 44 percent (Northwest) of the households reported owning sheep and goats (4-9 heads), while only 1-3 of households reported ownership of camels (1-4 heads) and cattle (2-4 heads). About 9 percent of households cited ownership of vehicles (1 unit) and computers (1 unit). However, few households reported cash savings (2-10%) and none of the families reported ownership of jewellery.

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

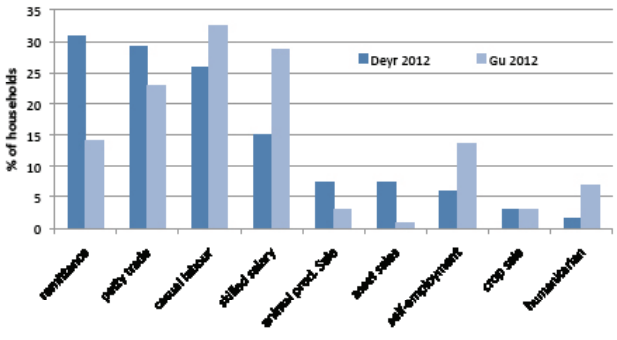
Income Sources

Income: The urban households were asked about the three main sources of income they had in the three months before the survey time. Based on these results, the urban population's main sources of income across the country were employment, trade, sales of livestock and livestock products, remittances and other types of social support. In the northern regions, based on regional outcomes, unskilled and skilled labour were reported by 31-33 percent and 28-30 percent of households followed by petty trading (20-28%), self-employment (13-14%) and remittance (11-16%). Livestock and livestock product sales were reported by 2-4 percent of households. However, 3-9 percent and 1-4 percent of households reported humanitarian assistance and gifts/ *zakat* as main sources of income.

The findings in Banaadir show increased access to various income sources. Specifically, from December 2011 to July 2012, the proportion of households engaged in petty trading increased from 7 to 41 percent. For skilled labour, households pursuing this income source increased from 10 to 27 percent. The proportion of households reporting remittances as a source of income has doubled from January (12% of households) to July (24% of households).

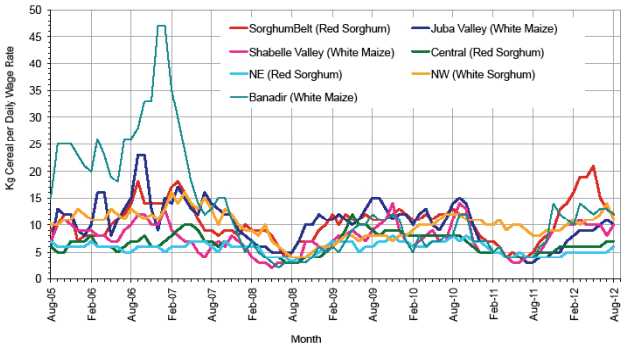
In terms of income diversity, that is the number of income sources per household, in the northern regions more than two-thirds (71-72%) of the urban households relied on one income source, 22-27 percent have income from two sources with the rest relying on three or more income sources.

Figure 18: Sources if Income in the Northern Regions



Portage activity at Bossaso Port, October 2012

Figure 19: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade : Cereal to Labour



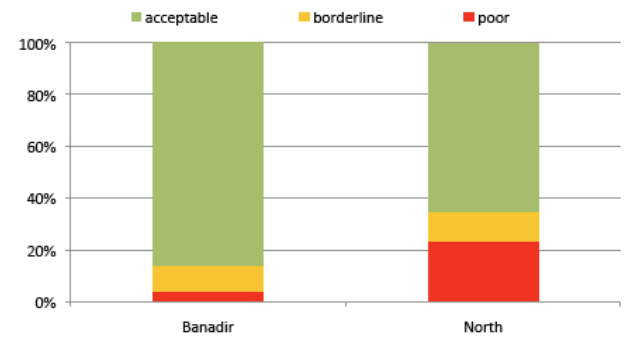
This trend is comparable to the situation in the post-*Deyr* period. In the South-Central, about 35 percent of the households in Banaadir reported reliance on only one income source; 41 percent on two sources and the rest on three or more sources. However, having more than one income source does not necessarily mean earning more, as the flow and amounts of income from the above sources could vary.

Purchasing power

The ability of the urban poor to purchase food, measured through terms of trade (ToT) between cereals and casual labour wage, has improved in southern and central Somalia. In most regions of the South, about 9 to 16 kilograms (kg) of cereals could be purchased in July 2012 through one day's casual labour wage versus 7 to 12 kg in January 2012. However, in Bakool the amount of cereals for a daily labour wage has fallen from 9 kg (Jan '12) to 5 kg (Jul '12) due to an economic siege by anti-government militias, hampering the functioning of markets and flow of commodities. In Central, the ToT has slightly improved from 6 kg to 7 kg over the same period. In the North, the ToT were equivalent to 10 to 11 kg in the Northwest and 5 to 6 kg in the Northeast.

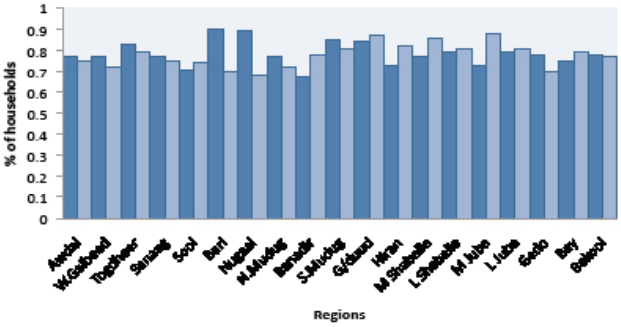
The ToT in August showed mixed trends. It remained stable in the northern and central regions but in parts of the South, particularly Lower Juba, Hiran, Bay and Bakool and Banaadir, it showed a slight decline of 1-2 kg due to slightly reduced labour wages and increased cereal prices. An increase of 1-3 kg was observed in the Shabelle regions and Middle Juba, mainly due to the decline in cereal prices (9-23%) and slight rise of labour wage rates.

Figure 20: Food Consumption



Food consumption: Food access significantly improved among the urban households in Banaadir as demonstrated by the proportion of population with "poor" food consumption reducing from 22 percent (Dec'11) to only 4 percent (Jul'12). This is attributed to the growing market and trade activities following the improving security situation since late last year and increased access to various income sources such as trading, skilled labour and remittances (please refer to the income section). Given security constraints, however, food consumption data was not available in the rest of South-Central. In the North, the majority of urban households had acceptable or borderline food consumption; however, on average 23 percent of households reported poor food consumption.

Figure 21: Food Spending



Food spending: In the northern regions, the pressure on household budgets was slightly eased by the reduced cost of the food basket between January and June 2012. This decline was equivalent to 3-8 percent. Subsequently, household spending on food as a percentage of total expenditures has also declined, from an average of 79 percent in January 2012 to 74 percent in June 2012.

The qualitative data collected from urban poor households in the South-Central indicated that their food spending was around 80 percent of the total household expenditure, which is comparable to the situation in the post-*Deyr* period. The proportion spent in Banaadir has however shown an increase from 67 percent of the total during December 2011 to 78 percent in July 2012. This can be explained by the survey taking place in the month of *Ramadan* when households generally increase their food expenditures.

Coping strategies

With the general insecurity in South-Central, poor production of crops and unstable access to food and income, some urban households have alternative and sometimes adverse strategies to cope. For example, 22 percent of the urban population in Mogadishu reported to have used either severe[2] or very severe[3] strategies.

2 Severe coping strategies include dependency of clan and community support as well as dependency on humanitarian assistance
3 Very severe strategies include sending children to eat elsewhere, staying entire day (s) without eating, begging, etc.

Given the security constraints, however, coping strategy data is not currently available in the rest of South-Central. In the North, the major coping strategies used are mild and moderate strategies for 65 percent and 77 percent of households, respectively. The proportion of households using severe strategies in the northern regions are relatively and significantly lower; 16 percent are employing severe coping strategies compared to 13 percent in the December 2012.

Outlook

In the projected period (Aug–Dec '12), the number of people in food security crisis is estimated to increase by 18 percent to 530,000 people. The major assumptions behind the deteriorating food security situation in urban areas include the anticipated increase in food prices, which will affect the purchasing power of the market dependent urban population. The price increases will be mostly driven by the shortfall of *Gu* production and also by rising international food prices.

Given poor road infrastructure, the forecasted El Niño during the *Deyr* rains (Oct-Dec '12) will likely increase rainfall and flooding, affecting trade movements within the country. Trade and other economic activities may also decline due to the likely deterioration of the security situation in southern Somalia. Reduced trade may have an effect on food availability and thus place upward pressure on food prices. An increase of the prices of locally produced cereals of between 3 and 13 percent from June to July was already observed in many key markets.

The trend of increasing international prices will also place additional pressure on urban households' ability to purchase food which comprises the majority of their expenditures. Sugar prices are especially likely to rise over the next several months. However, prices are unlikely to reach their high levels from 2011 as the cost of the MEB remains much lower than last year, and the prices of some imported goods such as rice may remain relatively stable.

4.2 IDPs IN SETTLEMENTS

Overview

One of the key outcomes of the prolonged conflict in Somalia is human displacement with the latest estimates of internal displacement at about 1.36 million people (Source: UNHCR Somalia's IDP Population Estimates by Region, July 2012). In May and June, FSNAU conducted assessments in major IDP settlements across the country to assess the food security situation of the IDPs. The IDP household information was obtained from IDP settlements by means of rapid assessments South/Central (5 settlements) and through representative surveys in South-Central (2) and in the North (7)[4].

Both primary IDP household data (demographics, access to services, livelihood assets and strategies, etc.) as well as secondary information (market prices, displacement, crisis in urban/rural areas, etc.) were integrated in the analysis of IDP food security situation and their main vulnerabilities.

FSNAU classifies 800,000 people out of the estimated 1.36 million IDPs in the country as in acute food security crisis[5]. About 85 percent of these people are estimated to be living in Mogadishu (184,000) and Lower Shabelle (496,000) with the rest spread over other parts of the country. Overall, in the August-December 2012 period, the food security situation remains generally unchanged from the first half of the current year in most IDP settlements except those in Berbera and Burao where the situation has deteriorated. All of the assessed IDP settlements are classified in **Emergency** (IPC phase 4) except for those in Hargeisa, which is classified in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3).

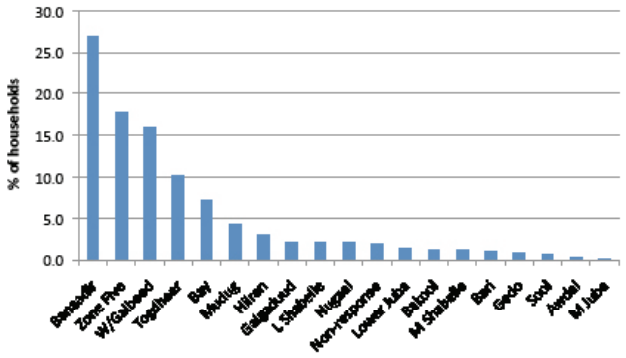
Specifically, the IDP settlements in Banaadir regions remain in **Emergency** (IPC 4), as demonstrated by the high proportion of IDP households with poor food consumption scores (42 percent with "poor" Food Consumption Score (FCS)) and the high proportion of IDP households relying on severe to very severe coping strategies (35 percent of households). In addition, a large portion of IDPs' incomes in this settlement, that is an average of 85%, is spent on food. Although the malnutrition rates have reduced in this settlement to a GAM rate of 9.6 percent since the previous assessment (Apr. '12), the crude death rates (CDR) are estimated at a critical level of 1.41 per 10,000 people per day.

IDP settlements in most parts of the North are classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) apart from those in Hargeisa (W.Galbeed), which are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The GAM rates in these settlements vary from 16.3 percent to 21.7 percent. More than half of the IDPs (67-83%) in the Northwest settlements and 20-43 percent in the IDPs in the Northeast settlements have poor to borderline food consumption levels. A large portion of IDPs' incomes in this settlement is spent on food (75-80 percent of expenditures). Out of the total IDPs surveyed within the country (3,518 households), 55 percent are from the southern regions, of which the majority (60%) are from Mogadishu; 8 percent from central regions; and 37 percent from different parts in the North. The main reasons for displacement were insecurity (26% of households), relocation and return (37%), drought and lack of livelihood (33%) and others (4%).

4 Rapid assessments were carried out in Abudwaq, Beledweyne, Jowhar, Baidoa and Beledhawa; representative IDP household surveys were conducted in the IDP settlements in Dhusamareb (Central); Banadir (South); and Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkayo (all in the Norh)

5 The IDP estimates are based on UNHCR population movement tracking data, which is not intended to collect long-term cumulative IDP data. Therefore, to avoid double counting, only 800, 000 IDPs who are concentrated in the settlements are classified in food security crisis. The situation of the rest of the IDPs who are integrated in rural/urban communities is captured in rural/urban food security analysis. The IDP population in crisis are those in large concentrated settlements in Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Garowe and Galkacyo, Mogadishu, Afgoye and Kismayo.

Figure 22: North: Distribution of IDPs by Region of Origin



The majority of the IDPs (84%) in the assessed settlements in the northern regions have lived in those settlements for more than one year. The rest of the IDPs reported having moved to these settlements over the past one year, with only five percent reporting having arrived less than six months prior to the assessment date (July 2012). The recently displaced people are from the South (45%), Somali region of Ethiopia (28%), other parts in the North (14%) and Central (13%). Of the total displaced population surveyed, 82 percent were internally displaced, and 18 percent were refugees from the Somali region of Ethiopia. In Banaadir, about eight percent of total IDPs have arrived in the last three months preceding the July survey. Almost two thirds of the newly arrived IDPs are from Lower and Middle Shabelle regions while 22 percent are from Bay; the rest are from other regions. The majority of the displaced are from within the same regions and other neighbouring regions.

The rapid assessment results in the South-Central have shown that the majority of the IDPs assessed (86 out of 90 focus groups) in five settlements in South-Central (Abudwaq, Beledweyne, Jowhar, Beledhawa and Baidoa) have lived there for more than a year.

LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

Land ownership is not common among the displaced populations across the country. In the North, only a small proportion of the IDPs in Hargeisa (8%), Berbera (2%), Garowe (1%) and Galkayo (1%) reported land ownership. In the South-Central, land ownership was not reported among the IDPs assessed except for few of the IDPs in Baidoa (Bay). In Baidoa, 20 percent of the IDPs are reported to have cultivated land during *Gu* 2012 and just above half of them reported they owned the cultivated land with the rest cultivating the land through other arrangements such as *doonfuul* (rent), etc. The IDPs who cultivated in Baidoa expected production of cowpea crops (July-August).

Human Capital

Nutrition: Findings of nutrition surveys conducted in IDP settlements across Somalia (Jun-Jul '12), depict a ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical*** situation (GAM rates >15%) except for Hargeisa and Mogadishu IDPs, which are in ***Serious*** phase. In the Northwest, the nutrition situation was sustained in ***Serious*** phase in Hargeisa IDPs and in ***Critical*** phase in Berbera IDPs, but has improved to ***Critical*** from *Very Critical* phase in Burao IDPs, since January 2012. In the Northeast and Central, the nutrition phase has improved to ***Critical*** from *Very Critical* phase in Bossaso and Galkayo IDPs, while it deteriorated to ***Very Critical*** from *Critical* phase in Garowe and Qardho IDPs. However, it remains ***Very Critical*** in Dusamareb since January 2012. In the South, the nutrition situation in Mogadishu IDPs has improved to ***Serious*** with a GAM rate of 9.6% (7.1- 13.0) from *Very Critical* phase in January 2012. Baidoa IDPs face a ***Critical*** nutrition situation with GAM rate of 15.8 percent. A ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation prevailed in the IDP settlements in Dolow, Kismayo, Dobley with GAM rates in the range of 20-29.9 percent. *For details, refer to the FSNAU Nutrition Technical Series report at http:fsnau.org/products/technical-series No VI. 47.*

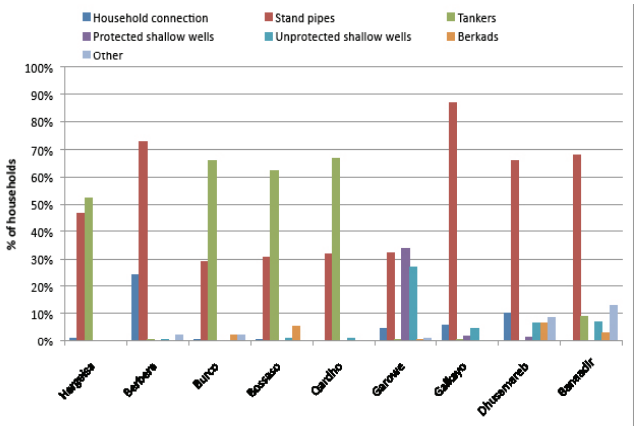
Education: About 52 percent of the IDP households surveyed in the North had primary school age children. Only 12 percent of the IDP households with primary school age children reported not being able to send their children to primary schools. The most commonly reported reasons included inability to pay school fees; engaging children in household domestic work or in income generations; and lack of interest. In the South-Central, limited school services and inability to pay for school costs are the primary barriers to schooling.

Physical Capital

Housing: The IDPs surveyed have different types of housing arrangements. The results of the last two studies in the northern settlements have shown 55 percent of the IDPs use makeshift housing that gets exposed to rain, wind and fire while nearly one-third of them lives in houses made of corrugated sheets. Only eight percent live in houses made of stones, which are relatively better than other housing. The remaining 6 percent have other types of housing. In the South, housing situations among the IDPs in Mogadishu have shown an improvement where the proportion of households using makeshift houses has fallen from 93 percent (Dec'12) to 73 percent (Jul'12) and the proportion of households using houses made of corrugated sheets increased from 2 percent to 21 percent. However, the population using stone houses remained the same over the same period. Makeshift houses are the main type of dwellings for the IDPs in the rest of South-Central.

IDPs' poor housing combined with overcrowding exposes them to health problems. The average household size among the IDPs is 5-6 members. About 62-85 percent of IDPs in the Northeast (Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkayo) are reported to have only one room. However, the situation is relatively better in the Northwest (Hargeisa, Berbera and Burco) where 60-76 percent reported to have used more than one room.

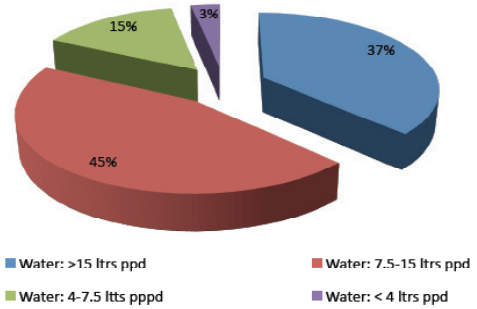
Figure 23: Sources of water: North, Central and South IDPs



Energy for cooking: Firewood is the major source of energy for the majority of IDPs. In the North, 85-95 percent of IDPs depend on firewood for cooking energy except for Hargeisa where the majority of IDPs (72%) use charcoal and Berbera where firewood and charcoal are equally important. In the South-Central, firewood is the only source of energy reported by the IDPs.

Access to water: IDPs access water through different sources with different safety levels. In the North, most of the water sources provide safe water and include standing pipes (all settlements) and tankers (Hargeisa, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho). However, IDPs in other areas mostly use water from unprotected (unsafe) shallow wells. In Banaadir, primary sources of water are standing pipes such as kiosks, public taps, or storage tanks (about 70% of households) followed by tankers (9%). However, about six percent of IDPs in this settlement used unsafe water from open shallow wells and other minor water sources such as *berkads (unsafe).* The assessed IDPs in the South-Central obtained water from different sources. IDPs in Galgaduud (Abudwaq) and Middle Shabelle (Jowhar) accessed safe water from standing pipes while the IDPs in in Hiran (Beledweyne), Gedo (Beledhawa) and Bay (Baidoa) accessed water through unsafe sources such as rivers and shallow wells.

Figure 24: Per Capita Water Consumption of IDPs in the North



Not all the IDPs had adequate water for consumption. The results indicated that about 63 percent of the IDP households in the North and 61 percent in Banadir reported water consumption level of less than the required minimum level of 15 litres per person per day. About 18 percent in the North and 14 percent in Mogadishu have the worst water access of less than 7.5 litres per person per day. The rest consumed 7.5-15 litres per person per day. The per capita water consumption for IDPs in the South-Central ranged between 12-15 litres per person per day. The inadequate access to water in the North and Banadir is attributed to inability to purchase water as well as long distances to fetch water.

Social Capital

The surveyed IDPs across the country stated that remittances were not common. However, some of these IDPs reported to have had access to cash and food from the host communities and humanitarian organizations in the three months preceding the survey. For example, 26 percent of IDPs in the North reported to have obtained food aid products. Access to food aid in this zone was highest (44-47% of households) in Burao, Galkayo and Qardho while the lowest access was reported in Hargeisa (6% of households) and Berbera (15% of households). About 5 percent of these IDPs reported to have had access to community donated food gifts and a similar number reported to have had access to food for work implemented by humanitarian agencies. Similarly, the IDPs in Dhusamareb and Abudwaq (Central) and other parts in the South, particularly in Banadir, Hiran (Beledweyne), Gedo (Beledhawa), and Bay (Baidoa) reported access to some food assistance.

Financial Capital

The majority of the IDPs have a poor asset base caused by insecurity, droughts or other calamities as well as inadequate food access and poor income options. Only a few IDPs reported ownership of sheep/goats and chicken: On average about 8 percent reported to own sheep and goats (4 to 10 heads per household) with the highest proportions of households in Burco (28% of households) and Galkayo (22%). Ownership of poultry (3-5 chicken) was reported by an average of only 7 percent of IDPs in the settlements in the Northwest (Hargeisa, Berbera and Burco).

Debt levels: The proportion of IDPs who were indebted were significantly lower than their urban counterparts. This is attributed to inability to access loans due to financial constraints. On average, about 15 percent of IDP households in the northern settlements reported to be indebted compared to two-thirds of the urban households. In the South-Central, the average household debt is equivalent to SoSh 700,000, which is comparably lower than their urban poor counterparts (SoSh 800,000-1,500,000).

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Income sources

The IDP households were asked about the three main sources of income they had in the three months before the survey time. Results were varied. The major sources of income reported in the northern settlements were casual labour for 55 percent of households; self-employment for 17 percent of households, and petty trading for 14 percent of households, all of which are unstable sources of income. However, about 12 percent of households reported skilled labour such as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, etc as a main source of income. The average number of days worked at household level in the settlements in the North ranged between 20 and 25 days. When compared to the last season (Oct '12), the proportion of households that depend on casual labour dropped from 65 percent to 55 percent. However, the number of households that rely on self-employment and petty trading increased from 10 to 17 percent and from 12 to 14 percent, respectively. A small proportion of the IDPs in Berbera (7%), Bossaso (12%) and Galkayo (24%) reported access to humanitarian cash relief.

In the South-Central, the IDPs' main income sources were casual labour and petty trading. In Banadir, casual labour (64% of households) and petty trading (14% of households), indicated an increase from 23 percent and 6 percent of households, respectively in December 2011. This is attributed to the growing stability and economic opportunities in Mogadishu, which enhanced access to labour. The majority of IDPs mostly relied on one income source; that is three-fourths (70-80%) in the northern settlements and nearly two-thirds (60%) of households in Banaadir.

Purchasing power

The purchasing power of casual labourers (portage or construction activities) remained stable in most of the northern regions. The purchasing power in the South-Central including Banadir improved (refer to the purchasing power in the urban section).

Food sources

The main food types consumed by IDPs were cited as local and imported cereals (sorghum, maize, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar). IDPs in the northern settlements reported market purchase as their primary source of food for two-thirds of cereals, vegetable oil and sugar products consumed. Credit purchase and borrowing accounted for 20 percent of the cereals consumed and 15 percent and 24 percent of vegetable oil and sugar products, respectively. Humanitarian assistance was the third main food source reported, accounting for 15 percent each for cereals and vegetable oil consumed.

Food spending and consumption

Food spending provides an insight of whether households adequately meet their food needs. IDP households' food spending is relatively higher than urban households. Poor income options and weak social safety networks are the primary factors affecting their food access. The survey results indicated that the average food spending of the surveyed settlements in the northern regions ranged between 75 and 80 percent of total household expenditures, which is comparable to the situation in October last year (70-80% of households). However, one third of the IDPs (29-42%) in these settlements have spending that is above their area averages .

Similarly, the average food spending in the South-Central is in the range of 80 and 90 percent, meaning constrained food access.

Coping strategies

The IDP households were asked whether they experienced a situation where they did not have enough food or money to buy food in the 30 days preceding the survey[6]. Results have shown varying levels of coping. The majority of IDPs in the North employed mild and moderate food consumption strategies; 35-52 percent of IDP households reported to have used at least one of the mild strategies that include consumption of low quality food or limiting the portions of food and the number of meals consumed. The proportion is higher in Banaadir where 58-68 percent of households used the above strategies. About 60 percent of IDPs in the North and 45 percent of IDPs in Banadir borrowed food on credit from shops. However, about one in every five households in the North and also Banadir borrowed food from other households.

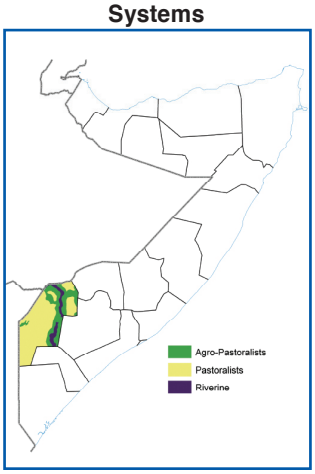
About 29 percent of the IDP households in Banadir and 6 percent in the North reportedly obtained food donations either from relatives or the host community or humanitarian organizations in the one month preceding the survey period. Similarly, fewer households in the northern settlements and Banadir used very severe strategies as coping mechanisms. These include family splitting (1-6%), begging for food (2-3%), not eating for entire days (2%). Data on coping strategies is not available in the rest of South-Central due to access and security constraints.

6 The IDPs were asked thirteen questions - ordered and grouped in order of severity from mild to very severe - on how they managed if they experienced food shortfall.

4.3 RURAL LIVELIHOODS

4.3.1 GEDO REGION

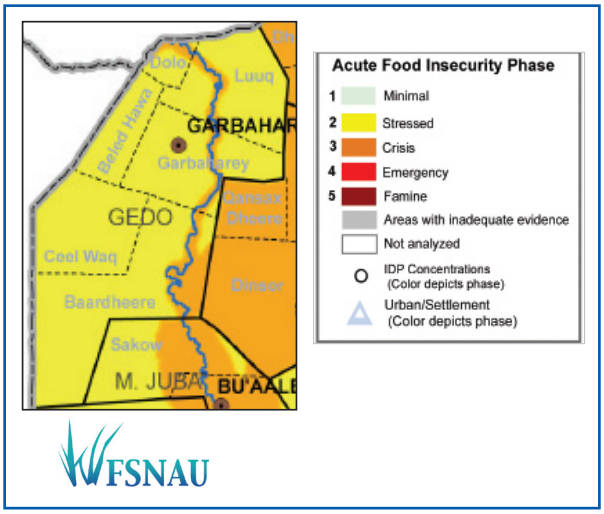
Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

The overall food security situation improved in the Gedo region in this post-*Gu* season. The total number of people in acute food insecurity phases of **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) is estimated at 50,000, indicating a 38 percent decrease since post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (Feb-Jun '12). In August-December 2012, an estimated 35,000 rural people were classified in **Crisis** and an estimated 70,000 people were **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). The number of rural people in crisis is projected to remain the same during August – December 2012 period. The most affected are the Juba pump irrigation and Gedo High Potential agropastoral communities who remain in **Crisis** as was the case during in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 period. Thirty percent of those considered in **Crisis** were from pastoral livelihoods (SIP and Dawa).

Map 13: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Gedo, Aug-Dec 2012



Factors contributing to the improved food security situation include: strengthened purchasing power of the local population owing to reduced local cereal prices and favorable livestock prices; average cash crop production from the riverine areas, which have provided labour opportunities to the poor households; average rangeland and livestock body condition which have resulted in improved income from livestock sales. However, in all the districts of Gedo, there was complete sorghum failure, while maize production was limited (1,000MT) owing to the poor seasonal performance and pest infestations. As a consequence, income from crop sales declined and the availability of cereal stocks amongst the poor households were reduced to a minimal level (less than 2 months). In the projection period (Aug-Dec '12), cash crop activities are likely to continue, providing labour opportunities to poor households. Similarly, the daily labour wages, cereal, livestock and milk prices are expected to increase affecting the purchasing power of the poor households. Additionally, off-season production is expected from September-October 2012. However, this will not offset *Gu* crop losses.

The current *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis of the northern Gedo region depicts a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation among the pastoral and riverine populations. In the southern Gedo region, no surveys were conducted due to inaccessibility to the area as a result of civil insecurity. Therefore, the available data (from health and feeding facilities) is insufficient to make an overall nutrition situation estimation. The nutrition situation in Gedo region remains concerning and is generally linked to seasonal outbreaks of AWD, cholera, malaria, measles and whooping cough. The situation is further aggravated by chronic underlying factors such as: household food insecurity, poor dietary quality, inadequate social and care

Table 16: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Gedo	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	22,000	26,000	0	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	2,000	0	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	1,000	0	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,000	1,000	0	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	5,000	0	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	72,000	35,000	0	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,000	16,000	0	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	103,000	51,000	0	16

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 17: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	34,407	5,000	19,000	0	71
Dawa Pastoral	311,858	35,000	0	0	0
Gedo Pastoral Enlarged Ele	31,284	15,000	11,000	0	35
Riverlines Agro-Pas	31,791	6,000	5,000	0	16
Riverlines Inland Fres	40,479	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	247,494	72,000	35,000	0	14
Urban	49,308	31,000	10,000	0	20
Gedo Grand Total	629,330	103,000	51,000	0	16

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

environment (sub-optimal child care and feeding practices), and poor public health (limited access to basic human services such as safe water, health and sanitation facilities), which predispose the communities to high morbidity and subsequently high levels of acute malnutrition.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital:

In most parts of the region, *Gu* rains started late and ended early. The rains were poorly distributed in time and space, while the amount of rain was equivalent to 60-80 percent of the LTM. The dry pasture and water are available in all the livelihoods of Gedo due to combined effects of the previous good *Deyr* 2011/12 and the below average *Gu* rains. In the riverine areas, the cultivated area in this season reduced by 14 percent compared to the previous season following the chronic problem of *Prosopis Juliflora* proliferation in the arable land and delayed rains.

Physical Capital:

Community assets such as public facilities (road infrastructure, hospitals, sanitation, efficient transportation and schools) are inadequate and the existing ones are in extremely poor condition. The culverts, old irrigation canals and the river embankments also remain in a precarious condition as they have not been properly maintained for several years.

Social Capital:

The extent and availability of social support amongst the poor households in pastoral and agropastoral areas was average this *Gu* 2012. This is attributable to the favourable livestock prices that increased income levels from livestock sales. However, owing to complete *Gu* 2012 sorghum failure in the agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, crop *zakat* to the poor households plummeted. In the same breath however, the number of people receiving remittances in the region marginally increased in May 2012 compared to same month the previous year (SLIM data).

Human Capital:

The provision of social services remains poor in this region. Access to primary school is limited since the existing functional schools are mostly concentrated in urban centres. The quality of education is also poor owing to inadequately trained teachers, lack of a functional curriculum coupled with low incentives for the existing teachers. Access to health and veterinary services is limited. There are a few organizations stepping in to provide basic services, however they remain inadequate. Nutrition assessments conducted in May 2012 in Northern Gedo region indicate elevated levels of acute malnutrition with GAM and SAM rates of **28.4** percent and **6.2** percent, respectively in the Dawa pastoral, and GAM and SAM rates of **22.5** percent and **6.1** percent, respectively, reported in the riverine livelihood zone. Nutrition data from the health facilities indicate high (>20%) numbers and an increasing trend of acutely malnourished children. Feeding centres in the area also report an increasing number of admissions. The analysis indicates a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation in the Northern Gedo region since *Deyr* 2011/12. The 90 days retrospective crude death rates are *Serious* amongst both the pastoral (**0.59/**10,000/day) and riverine (**0.20/**10,000/day) populations in Northern Gedo according to UNICEF classification. The respective U5 death rates of **1.36** and **1.60** in pastoral and riverine livelihoods respectively are also in *Serious* phase. No surveys were conducted in Southern Gedo region due to inaccessibility as a result of civil insecurity; therefore there is insufficient data to make an overall nutrition situation estimation.

Financial Capital:

Livestock remains a key financial asset for the pastoral and agropastoral communities who represent the largest rural population in this region (64% and 24%, respectively). However, the livestock holding of the poorest group at the end *Gu* 2012 remained below baseline levels. Crop production is a key financial asset for the riverine communities and in Gedo High Potential agropastoral areas. However, this season's crop production was significantly below average, estimated at 1,062MT (without off-season). The cereal stock levels among the poor households, was estimated to last for 1-2 months except in Gaboharey district, where it was up to 5 months. However, in September-October 2012, minimal off-season production (182MT of maize and sorghum) is expected.

Agricultural labour opportunities were also significantly below average this *Gu* season and the agricultural wage rates

decreased by 2 percent compared to the same month the previous year (famine period in *Gu*'11) and by 22 percent in the last six months (Jan-Jun'12). Nonetheless, cash crop activities are likely to continue providing the poor households with labour opportunities in the projected period (Aug-Dec'12) and labour wages are likely to increase from September 2012. The SLIM data (May 2012) indicate that the number of people with access to credit decreased by 39 percent from a year ago. This is because of pending debts incurred in the previous season and increased debt levels accruing from the high cultivation and irrigation costs, particularly amongst the riverine and agropastoral communities.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

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

Good Banana Crop, Bardera, Gedo, FSNAU, July 2012

Food Sources:

Own Production: Livestock herd size in the pastoral and agropastoral areas has remained unchanged since *Deyr* 2011/12. There was low conception of camel and medium conception among sheep and goat in Gu '12. High to Medium calving/kidding is expected before the end of the year. Milk production in this *Gu* was low but expected to improve in the projection period (Aug-Dec '12). On the other hand, while crop production is 53 percent higher compared to a year ago, it represents only 21 percent of PWA. Specifically, sorghum production from the agropastoral areas has completely failed and no off-season sorghum production is expected. Only an estimated 1,062MT of maize was collected in agropastoral areas. An additional estimated 182MT of off-season maize is expected from late September 2012 in the riverine areas but this will not offset the *Gu* crop losses. Cereal stocks for the poor agropastoral households are expected to last 1-2 months in most areas apart from Gaboharey district (5 months). However, in riverine areas the cereal stocks are not available to the poor households.

Market Purchase:

Although there was complete sorghum failure, as well as limited humanitarian assistance in the region, cereal supply from the neighbouring Bay, cross-border trade with Ethiopia has resulted in a decline in cereal prices. For example, average sorghum prices in the selected reference markets (Bardera, Luuq and Belethawa) are lower (64% and 20%), than the same period a year ago and in the last six months, respectively . Maize prices have also dropped (47% and 4%) compared to a year ago, as well as in the last six months, respectively. In August 2012, sorghum prices exhibited 15 percent increase, while maize prices increased slightly (4%).

Figure 25: Gedo Regional *Gu* '12 Cereal Production Trends

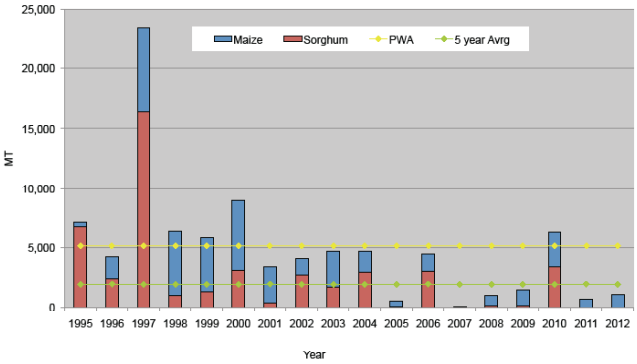
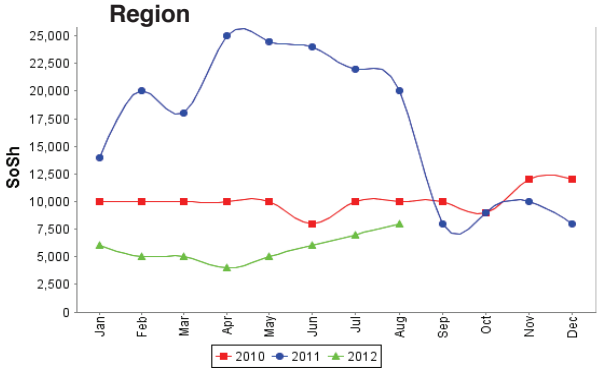


Figure 26: Average Red Sorghum Price in Luuq, Gedo Region



The purchasing power showed major improvements as indicated by increased Terms of Trade (ToT) between labour/cereal as well as goat/cereal from a year ago (Jun'11). The ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum in the selected reference markets increased significantly, by 400 percent (from 28kg/head to 140kg/head). When compared to the first six months of 2012, ToT between local quality goat and sorghum increased by 43 percent (from 98kg/head to 140kg/head), while a slight decline (6%) was recorded in August following an increase in cereal prices from their June 2012 levels . The annual ToT comparison between red sorghum/daily labour rate have also shown a significant increase, of 200 percent, in the same selected reference markets (from 6 to 18kg sorghum/daily labour rate). Similarly, an increase of 29 percent was recorded for ToT between red sorghum/daily labour rate in January-June 2012. However, the ToT declined in August 2012 (17%) as a result of reduced labour rates from their June 2012 levels.

Imported commodity prices indicated a declining trend in all of the Gedo markets. Rice prices decreased by 33 percent, vegetable oil by 36 percent and sugar by 37 percent compared to a year ago. The same declining trend was observed in the first half of the year (9%- rice; 5%-vegetable oil and 24%-sugar). However, in August 2012 imported commodity prices indicated a mixed trend in all the Gedo markets. Rice price decreased marginally (4%), vegetable oil increased (12%) while sugar prices recorded no changes from the June 2012 levels.

Income Sources

Income from crop sales and agricultural labour opportunities for poor households in the riverine and agropastoral communities decreased this season due to the poor seasonal performance (complete sorghum failure). However, the daily labour rates for those who engaged in the off-season, cash crop and fruit production activities indicated an increase. For example, labour wage rates increased by 13 and 6 percent compared to a year ago and the first six months of 2012, respectively. In the riverine communities, which experienced complete crop failure (sorghum), the poor household had no cereals for sale. Nevertheless, they are expected to benefit from cash crop labour and coming *Deyr* season farm activities (15 days/month). Kidding and calving is expected from September 2012 for all the species. As such, average livestock milk production and income from its sale is expected to increase amongst the agropastoral and pastoral communities in the region.

Additionally, income accruing from livestock sales (local quality goat) has considerably improved due to increased livestock prices. Specifically, the livestock prices increased by 82 percent from a year ago and by 15 percent in January-June 2012. In August 2012, prices exhibited a further eight percent increase. The favourable livestock prices are due to the good livestock body condition, increased demand for *Ramadhan* (Jul '12) and the *Hajj* (Oct-Nov '12). Camel milk prices on the other hand have also increased by 12 and 61 percent more than a year ago and in the first six months of 2012 in all the markets. Camel milk prices continued to increase in August 2012 (8%) due to decreased supply in the markets.

Figure 27: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum 1Kg (Bardera Market)

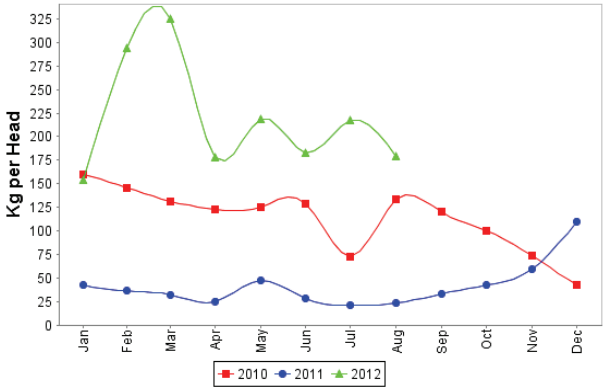
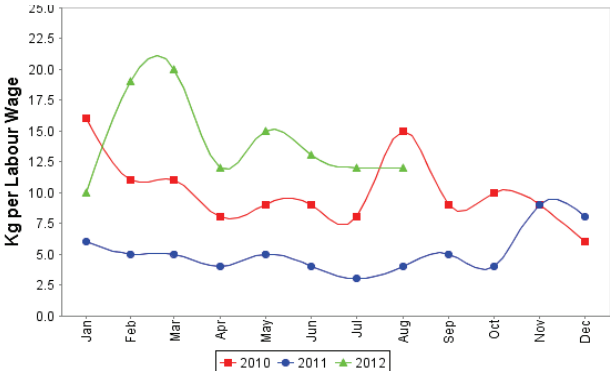


Figure 28: Terms of Trade Daily Labour to Red Sorghum (Bardera Market)



Good Tomato Crop. Luuq ,Gedo, FSNAU, July 2012

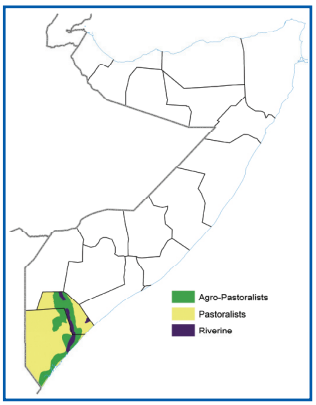
Coping Strategies

Various coping mechanisms are commonly employed by the poor to meet their food/non-food needs. Main coping strategies amongst the poor households include: food purchase on credit, self-employment (bush products), increased seeking of social support from relatives (inside and outside) such as *zakat*, remittances, gifts and crop sharing amongst the riverine communities. In the projected period, some levels of humanitarian assistance is expected.

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

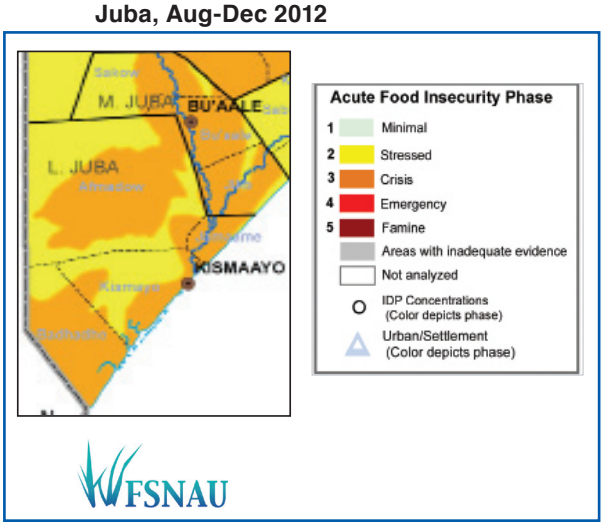
Overview

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



Post *Gu* 2012, the total number of rural people in acute food security crisis (IPC phases 3 and 4) is estimated at 100,000 (5,000 in **Emergency** and 95,000 in **Crisis**), indicating a 41 percent reduction from the estimates from post-*Deyr.* The areas in **Crisis** include South-East Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral, Lower Juba Agropastoral and the Juba riverine livelihoods of both regions**.** However, improvements are visible in the Southern Inland Pastoral (camel herders), which has remained in the **Stressed** phase as it was in the previous *Deyr* season. The positive changes discerned in the food security situation are largely attributable to the previous *Deyr* (2011/12) season, which significantly improved the overall rangeland conditions. Resultantly there were improvements in: livestock body conditions, livestock prices and milk production. Despite the poor *Gu* 2012 crop production, the off-season harvest (Mar-Apr'12) has ensured cereal availability in the region. The ToT between livestock and cereals (maize) has considerably improved. However, despite the above improvements, substantial food and income gaps still persist among the poor agropastoral and pastoral households in most of the region as they do not have access to saleable animals owing to the effects of the previous droughts.

Map 14: Rural Food Security Phase Classification - Juba, Aug-Dec 2012



The post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis in the Juba regions indicates a sustained ***Very Critical*** situation among the agro-pastoral and riverine livelihoods since *Deyr* 2011/12 but an improvement from a *Very Critical* to ***Critical*** situation among the pastoral population. This slight improvement, especially among the pastoral population, is largely linked to an overall improved food security situation that has increased access to milk and other livestock products as well as generated an income from livestock that has enhanced household food access. However, the population in the two Juba regions still remains highly vulnerable to shocks. The current risk factors are: reduced access to humanitarian services, high morbidity burden reported AWD and measles outbreaks, poor access to health care services and sanitation, sub-optimal child feeding and care practices. All of these factors have a direct impact on the health and nutritional status of children especially, and therefore close monitoring of the situation is crucial.

Table 18: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Choke	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	13,000	0	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	18,000	1,000	23
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	15,000	0	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	46,000	1,000	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	26,000	0	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	72,000	1,000	31
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	9,000	0	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	6,000	1,000	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	19,000	3,000	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	11,000	2,000	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	45,000	6,000	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	22,000	22,000	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	67,000	28,000	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	139,000	29,000	27

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 19: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

LivelihoodZone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	6,000	0	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2,000	1,000	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	4,000	0	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	16,000	0	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	18,000	0	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	46,000	1,000	26
Urban	[illegible]	0	26,000	0	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	72,000	1,000	31
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	15,000	6,000	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	9,000	0	23
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	4,000	0	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	17,000	0	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	45,000	6,000	29
Urban	[illegible]	0	22,000	22,000	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	67,000	28,000	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	139,000	29,000	27

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

The *Gu* rainfall performance was poor in terms of distribution, intensity and frequency (RFE is 40-60% of LTM). There was carry over dry pasture from the previous *Deyr* season in both regions. Water availability was poor and not able to sustain livestock during the mild dry *Hagaa* season (Sept-Oct-March 2012), however there were normal migration opportunities to the riverine areas and the *desheks* to access the water.

Physical Capital

The state of the existing road infrastructure and the irrigation facilities are generally deplorable and continue to deteriorate owing to lack of maintenance for nearly two decades. Flash and river floods further aggravate the existing condition of roads as well as the irrigation infrastructure. As a result, an increase in the transportation costs and, ultimately, food commodity prices is observed. Water catchments in the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods are silted while the shallow wells in the pastoral livelihoods of both regions are in an appalling condition.

Social Capital

In both the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, crop *zakat* is not available due to poor crop production this season. There is access to milking animals on loan because of enhanced livestock reproduction, however livestock *zakat* is still below normal owing to the reduced herd sizes.

Human Capital

Access to other social services such as schools and health services generally remains inadequate and undeveloped since the collapse of the government more than 20 years ago. The nutrition assessment conducted among the riverine population of Juba reported GAM rate of **21.1** percent and a SAM rate of **6.6** percent indicating a significant improvement from the *Extreme* nutrition situation reported in the *Deyr* 2011/12 season. The 90 day retrospective crude and under five death rates are **0.20** and **1.16**, respectively, indicating *Acceptable* and *Alert* situations (UNICEF 2005). The nutrition assessment among the agropastoral population reported a GAM rate of **25.1** percent and a SAM rate of **5.8** percent, indicating a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation since *Deyr* 2011/12. The 90 day retrospective crude and under five death rates reported in July 2012 are **0.25** and **0.85**, respectively, indicating *Acceptable* and *Alert* situations (UNICEF 2005). Among the pastoral population, the nutrition assessment reported a GAM rate of **15.8** percent and a SAM rate of **2.1** percent indicating a ***Critical*** situation and significant improvement ($p<0.05$) from the *Very Critical* situation recorded in *Deyr* 2011/12. The crude and under five death rates are **0.44** and **0.81**, respectively, indicating *Acceptable* and *Alert* situations. (UNICEF 2005).

Financial Capital

Crop production (sorghum and maize) in *Gu* 2012 including the expected off-season harvest in Middle Juba is 2,900MT, which is 31 percent of PWA. In Lower Juba maize production is estimated at only 550MT this *Gu* while the expected off-season maize is estimated at 1,275MT together representing only 31 percent of PWA. This harvest was mainly from recessional cultivation in the Jamame *desheks*. As a result of the limited crop production, cereal stocks in the riverine areas are minimal, translating to limited or no income from crop sales. In addition, agricultural activities have reduced resulting in fewer labour opportunities. The agriculture labour wage rate (in Buale, Jilib and Jamame riverine) in June 2012

Average cattle body Condition. Waraaba Guba, Buale, Middle Juba, FSNAU, July 2012

was eight percent lower than June 2011; it increased (33%) in January 2012 and (24%) in August 2012. The improving trend is mainly due to the expected off-season and the coming *Deyr* 2012 activities. Reduced cattle and goats herd sizes were observed, as result of past drought seasons, They are projected to remain below baseline levels (48 and 62%, respectively). However, camel herd sizes in the Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood are expected to increase (24%) above their baseline levels by the end of December 2012. In addition, owing to the closure of the Kenya/Somalia border following military operations, commodity flow and livestock trade in the Garissa market has been hampered. The level of indebtedness among the poor household is high (USD100), and is expected to increase or remain the same in *Deyr* 2012/13. The disruption of Kismayo port activities since June 2012 has also caused a decline in trade activities and loss of income from charcoal export. Humanitarian interventions were also limited in some parts (Afmadow/Badhaade).

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

There are 3 main livelihoods in the Juba regions; pastoral (cattle with sheep/goat and camel with sheep/goat), agropastoral (cattle or camel with rain fed maize or sorghum) and riverine (maize and cash crops). In a normal season, the main sources of food in the two regions include own cereal production for the riverine (60-65%) followed by livestock production, followed by market purchases (25-30%). Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases of 30–40 percent. Poor households in agro pastoral 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: Cereal production (maize and sorghum) in the Jubas is far below the PWA and 5-year average, affecting the cereal stocks for the majority of the poor farming community. However, access to milk from cattle has improved in the two regions due to high calving and kidding rates as well as average pasture conditions in the key pastoral areas.

Market Purchase: The riverine livelihoods are relying more on food purchases because of the current crop failure. In Middle Juba, maize prices from the Buale and Jilib markets recorded in June 2012 decreased by 70 percent compared to the same month the previous year; 36 percent compared to six months ago (Jan'12) and by 25 percent in August 2012. This is attributable to stocks from the previous (March-April) and current offseason harvest (Sep'-Oct'12). In Lower Juba, maize prices in the Jamamme, Hagar, Kismayo and Afmadow markets also decreased by 54 percent in June 2012 compared to June 2011; by 24 percent compared to January 2012 and increased by 33 percent in August 2012 due to insecurity and the difficulty of access to the market. The reduction in cereal prices is reflected in the ToT between daily labour and white maize in the riverine areas of Middle Juba; by 233 percent (3kg/daily to 10kg/daily) compared to June 2011; 150 percent since January 2012 (4kg/daily to 10kg daily) and 80 percent in August 2012 (10kg/daily to 18kg daily) . In the Lower Juba region, the ToT between daily labour to white maize in the riverine areas increased by 175 percent (4kg/daily to 11kg/daily) compared to June 2011, 57 percent since January 2012 (7kg/daily to 11kg daily) but declined by 9 percent in August 2012 (10kg/daily to 7kg daily) as a result of the increased maize price (33%) . Off-season agriculture labour opportunities are forecasted to remain low until the beginning of the *Deyr* 2012 farming activities. In the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Middle Juba (Buale market), ToT between local quality goat to white maize has increased by 526 percent (19kg/head in Jun'11 to 119kg/head in Jun'12) and by 63 percent (73kg/head to 119kg/head) compared to January 2012; and by 41 percent in August 2012 (119kg/head to 168kg/head). This is mainly due to the decrease of maize prices and increase of livestock prices. Similarly, in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Lower Juba (Hagar, Kismayo and Afmadow markets) ToT between local quality goat to white maize has increased by 368 percent (31kg/head in Jun'11 to 145kg/head in Jun'12) and by 91 percent (76kg/head to 145kg/head) compared to January 2012. However, it declined in August 2012 by 21 percent (145kg/head to 114kg/head). This is mainly due to the increase of maize price (33%) as a result of the volatile security situation.

Income Sources

Income from crop sales in the riverine areas reduced owing to a decline in crop yield as well as limited agricultural labour opportunities. There is no expected off-season cash crop harvest for the riverine community besides limited cereal crop. Income sources generally include agriculture labour for off-season and incoming Deyr 2012/13, self-employment and unskilled labor in the urban centers. Livestock prices have significantly increased during the season due to good livestock body condition. In June 2012, the local quality goat price in Juba increased from June 2011 (109%), from January 2012 (26%) and 14 percent in August 2012. Similarly, the local quality cattle prices indicate an increase of 90 percent from June 2011 to June 2012 and a 15 percent increase from January 2012. This is mainly due to high demand locally and the improved pasture and water as the *Gu* rains improved dry pasture from the last *Deyr* 2011/12. There was a decline (12%) in August 2012 caused by intensified fighting along the Kenya-Somalia border. Cattle milk production has improved across the two regions for both the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods and there has been increased income from milk sales. However, Kismayo port activities have declined due to the instability (military incursion in the area) affecting trade flows.

Figure 29: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Middle Juba

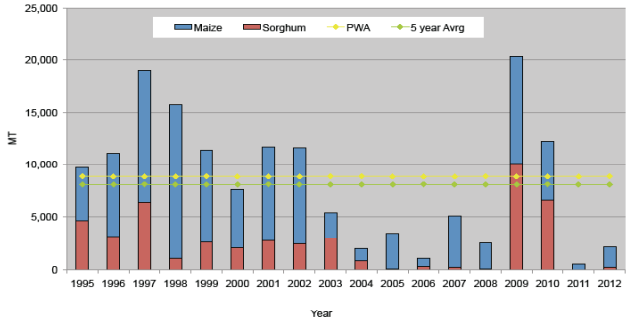
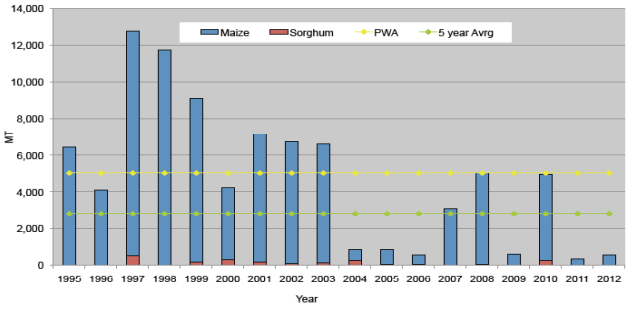


Figure 30: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2012) Lower Juba



Coping Strategies

There are limited coping options available in Juba. In the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, the poor households' income from charcoal sales has significantly dropped owing to a decrease in charcoal production and export due to the insecurity in both regions. The agropastoral and pastoral communities are extensively selling livestock to meet food requirements and the poor pastoral households are moving to refugee camps. Humanitarian assistance may have mitigated the situation.

Figure 31: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize in Middle Juba Riverine

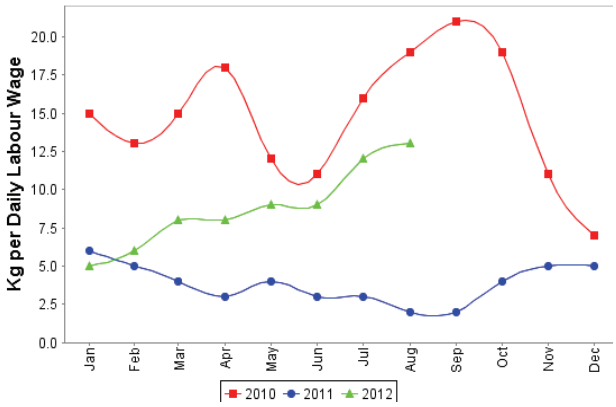


Figure 32: Terms of Trade between Daily Labour Rate to White Maize in Lower Juba

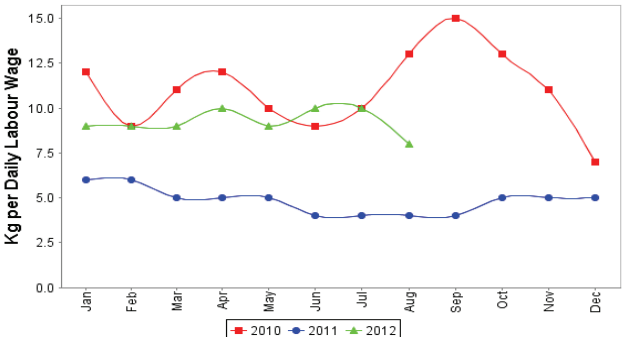


Figure 33: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to White Maize in Middle Juba Riverine

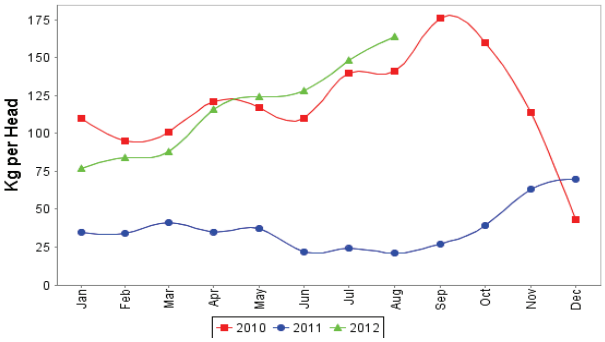
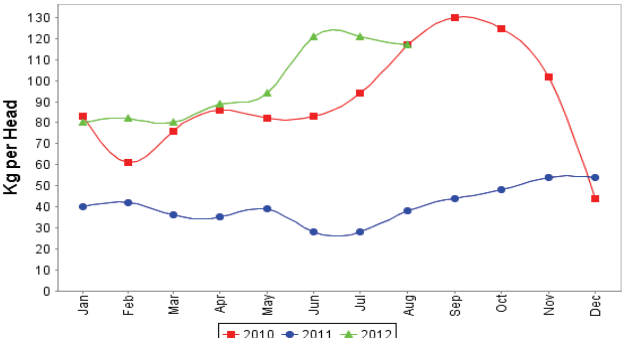


Figure 34: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to White Maize in Lower Juba



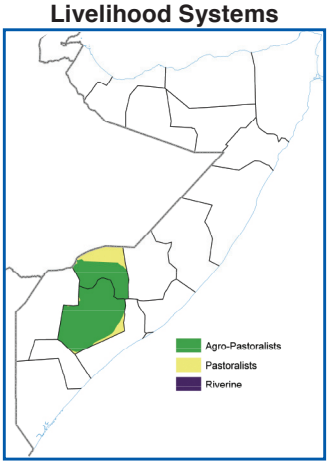
4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL

Overview

The food security situation in the rural livelihoods of Bay and Bakool has improved since *Deyr* 2011/12, except for the Bay Agropastoral High Potential livelihood where the situation has deteriorated following the *Gu* 2012 crop failure. In July 2012, the total numbers of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC Phase 3 and 4) was estimated at 230,000 in the Bay region and 80,000 in the Bakool region. This indicates a 17 percent increase in Bay and 43 percent decline in Bakool from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (Feb-Jun '12). All livelihoods are identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) apart from Southern Inland Pastoral, which is in the **Stressed** phase (IPC Phase 2). In urban areas, the total numbers of population in acute food security crisis was estimated at 35,000 people in Bay region and 25,000 people in Bakool. This indicates a 22 percent decline in Bay region while the numbers did not change significantly in Bakool from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12. In the projection period (Aug-Dec'12), the numbers of rural population in IPC Phase remains the same as in the Bay region while it decreased by 31 percent in the Bakool region to an estimated 55,000 people. In the same projection period, the numbers of urban population in crisis remain the same, that is 35,000 people in Bay and 25,000 people in Bakool.

Factors contributing to the current food security situation in these two regions include: poor *Gu* cereal production, limited agricultural labour opportunities and overstretched social support (crop gifts and *zakat*). Bay Agropastoral High Potential livelihood was worst affected this season because their main food and income source is from farming rather than livestock production. However, in spite of the poor seasonal performance, the rangeland conditions remained favourable owing to the residual effect from the previous good *Deyr* 2011/11. Livestock body condition and productivity remained

Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems



Map 15: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Bay and Bakool Regions, Aug-Dec 2012

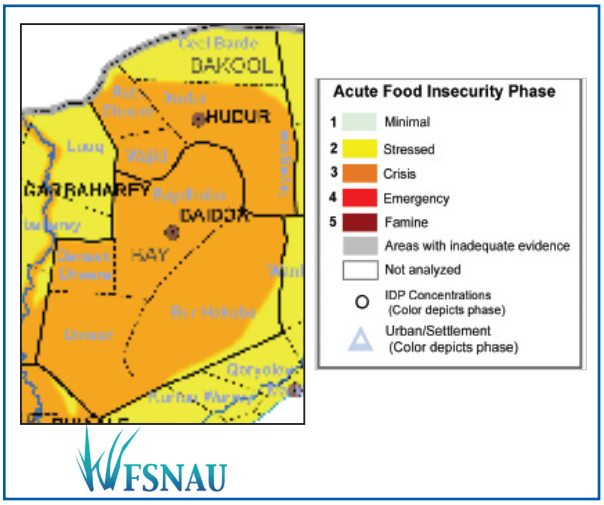


Table 20: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	5,000	0	21
[redacted]	[redacted]	17,000	6,000	0	19
[redacted]	[redacted]	28,000	15,000	0	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	24,000	13,000	0	24
[redacted]	[redacted]	34,000	17,000	0	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	106,000	56,000	0	22
Urban	[redacted]	22,000	13,000	7,000	42
[redacted]	[redacted]	130,000	75,000	7,000	26
Bay					
[redacted]	[redacted]	71,000	119,000	0	48
[redacted]	[redacted]	30,000	42,000	0	42
[redacted]	[redacted]	18,000	29,000	0	46
[redacted]	[redacted]	24,000	38,000	0	46
[redacted]	[redacted]	143,000	228,000	0	46
Urban	[redacted]	26,000	37,000	0	29
[redacted]	[redacted]	169,000	265,000	0	43
[redacted]	[redacted]	299,000	340,000	7,000	37

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 21: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	70,000	23,000	0	20
Bay Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	[illegible]	32,000	27,000	0	27
Southern Inland Pas	[illegible]	6,000	6,000	0	19
Sub-total	[illegible]	108,000	56,000	0	22
Urban	[illegible]	22,000	19,000	7,000	42
Regional Total	[illegible]	130,000	75,000	7,000	26
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	[illegible]	87,000	181,000	0	57
Bay Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	[illegible]	56,000	47,000	0	26
Sub-total	[illegible]	143,000	228,000	0	46
Urban	[illegible]	26,000	37,000	0	29
Regional Total	[illegible]	169,000	265,000	0	43
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	299,000	340,000	7,000	37

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

normal. Medium to high lambing and kidding was observed across all the livelihoods of these two regions in March and April. As a consequence, there was increased herd growth and better access to milk. Medium camel calving is expected in the *Deyr* (Oct-Dec'12) in both pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods and this is anticipated to increase the camel herd size as well as milk access in both regions. It is not however expected in the Bay Agropastoral High Potential livelihood and furthermore because of the famine in 2011 the increment in livestock herds is projected to be minimal. In all other livelihoods however, the remaining cattle is in good condition due to good pasture conditions. Medium level cattle calving started in August and continued through September. The purchasing power of pastoralists and agropastoralists was also strengthened due to high increase of livestock prices and low cereal prices.

The nutrition situation in the Bakool pastoral and Bay agropastoral livelihood zones is in sustained ***Very Critical*** phase since the *Deyr* 2010/11 with a very high GAM rate of >20 percent recorded. However, the malnutrition rates have declined from the extremely high (>45%) levels recorded in *Gu* 2011, which is attributed to the improved food security situation. In Bakool agropastoral however, a nutrition study could not be conducted due to lack of access therefore there is insufficient data to estimate the overall nutrition situation – nevertheless secondary data on nutrition trends at health facilities indicates high (>45%), and a stable trend of acutely malnourished children. The worrying nutrition situation is mainly attributed to persistent AWD outbreaks and high morbidity. Further aggravating factors include chronic problems of poor child feeding and health care practices and limited humanitarian interventions in terms of safe water, health and nutrition services, which predispose populations to high morbidity (AWD/cholera) and consequent high levels of acute malnutrition. Nevertheless, there was improved income and food access because of increased agricultural activities and the resultant availability of casual labour, social/diaspora support, reduced cereal prices and increased livestock prices as well as some humanitarian assistance. These factors may have mitigated the situation.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital: The *Gu* 2012 seasonal rainfall performance was below normal, in terms of amount and intensity, as well as temporal and spatial distribution. While rangeland conditions, particularly browse, in both regions remain in good condition, indiscriminate cutting of trees for building materials and charcoal production persist. Water is generally available and accessible in both regions except for isolated pockets in both regions.

Physical Capital: Road infrastructure remains in a deplorable state affecting transport networks and trade flows, particularly during rainy seasons. A significant number of seasonal water catchment areas in the Bay region and southern parts of the Bakool region are silted with poor holding capacity.

Social Capital: The poor *Gu* 2012 performance affected the social support base of the two regions. Poor agropastoral households could not benefit from agricultural labour, crop gifts or *zakat* after the seasonal harvests. The worst affected were the poor agropastoralists in the Bakool region who in addition to poor production, had no carry-over stock from *Deyr* 2012. Although cereal stocks were still available in the Bay region, access to *zakat* will still be difficult for the poor agropastoral households because the current low crop production is disincentive for the wealthier households to support the poor.

Human Capital:
The Post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis using data from nutrition assessments, health and feeding

facilities classifies the nutrition situation of the Bakool pastoral population as ***Very Critical***. A nutrition assessment conducted in June 2012 in the Bakool pastoral livelihood zone reported a GAM rate of **26.2%** (20.6-32.8) and a SAM rate of **5.7%** (3.6- 9.1) including four (0.5%) oedema cases. A significantly higher ($p<0.05$) proportion of boys (31.4%) than girls (21.7%) are acutely malnourished. The results show a *Very Critical* nutrition situation but an improvement compared to the July 2011 findings when GAM and SAM rates of 55.9% (50.6-61.2) and 20.4 (15.2-26.7) with three (7.4 %) oedema cases were reported. OTP admission in Bakool region has been increasing since April 2012 (See figure 11). The mortality rates are within the *acceptable* UNICEF levels with crude death rates (CDR) of **0.31** (0.15-0.61), and under five death rate of **0.86** (0.43-1.73), a significant improvement from the mortality rates reported in July 2011 (CDR - 1.89 and U5DR - 5.06).

Average body condition Goat, Ufurow, Qansahdere, Bay, FSANU, July 2012

No assessment was conducted in the agropastoral livelihood of the Bakool region, therefore there is insufficient data to estimate the overall nutrition situation. However, data from health facilities indicates a high (>45%), and a stable trend of acutely malnourished children. The information from partners conducting feeding programmes in the area indicates high but fluctuating admission trends in the area.

Financial Capital: Livestock recovery, rangeland condition and livestock productivity continues to improve since *Deyr* 2011/12. Water and pasture are largely available except for some pockets and body conditions of all livestock species are average to good levels (PET grades of 3-4). Lambing and kidding was high in March-April and medium calving (cattle) was observed in the *Hagaa* season (July-September). Further herd growth (camel) is also expected in the upcoming *Deyr* season in Southern Inland Pastoral, Bakool agropastoral and Bay Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential Livelihoods following the previous medium to high conception. As the demand for small ruminants increase ahead of the *Hajj* season (Oct/Nov), prices of livestock continue to rise boosting the pastoralists and agropastoralists. In the agropastoral areas, particularly the Bay region, the carry-over cereal stocks from *Deyr* 2011/12 among the wealthier households and post- *Gu* 2012 harvest (2-6 months) will ensure cereal availability until the next *Deyr* harvest (Jan 2013). However, poor households have very limited stocks available due to poor performance of the *Gu* 2012 season. Remittances are uncommon amongst the rural communities, although some remittances do flow in from the main urban areas through casual labourers and petty traders.

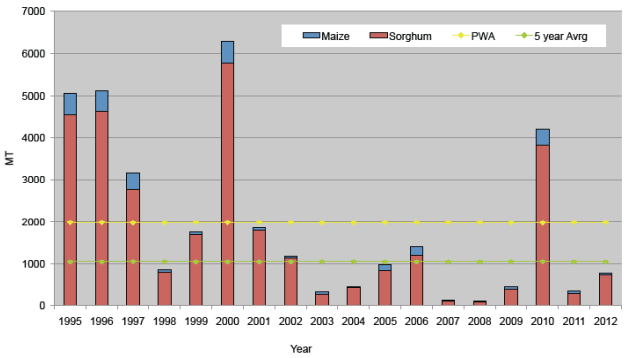
Effects of Livelihood Strategies

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

Food Sources

Own Production: The *Gu* 2012 cereal production in both regions was below average this season due to the poor performance of the rains as well as the outbreak of crop pests (Figure X and X). The current production is one of the worst since 1995, representing 21 and 39 percent of PWA in Bay (7,650MT) and Bakool (790MT), respectively. However, combined cereal stocks from the current harvest and carry-over stocks from the *Deyr* 2011/12 harvest (61,000M equivalent to 195% of PWA) from the Bay region ensures cereal availability until the next harvest (Jan'13). Due to limited land holding, low land fertility and limited production however, large proportions of agropastoralists in the Bakool region have no carry-over stocks. On other hand, livestock conditions, which had continued to improve since the good *Deyr* 2011/12 meant there was good sheep and goat lambing

Figure 35: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2012) Bakool

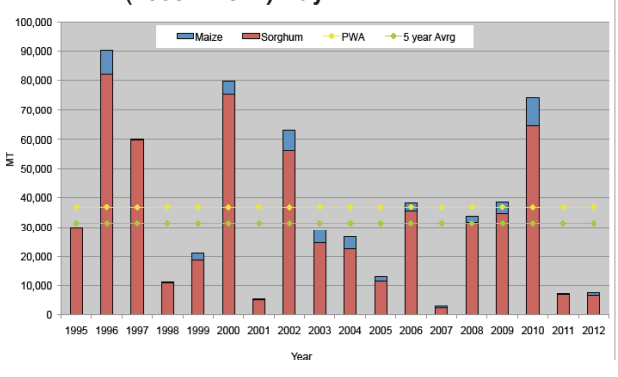


and kidding (Mar-Apr'12) and a medium level calving of cattle (Aug-Sep'12). This boosted household access to milk. Expected high calving rates of camel in the *Deyr* 2012/13 will also have a positive effect on food access, particularly for pastoralists and agropastoralists in the Bakool region.

Market Purchase: Sorghum prices dipped between January and June 2012 in both regions. Prices dropped by 18 percent (from SoSh 7,500 to SoSh 6,125 per kg) in Bakool and by 32 percent (from SoSh 4,700 to SoSh 3,200 per kg) in Bay. In June 2012, sorghum prices were the lowest they've been in the last four to five years. However, because of the failure of the *Gu* cereal production (Apr-Jun'12) in both the regions, cereal prices had started increasing from July and are likely to continue with the same trend until the next harvest (Jan'13). By comparing the August prices to June (end of the *Gu* season), sorghum prices showed an increase of 8 percent in Bay and 55 percent in Bakool. The sharp increase of prices in the Bakool region is attributable to the compounding effects of poor production, lack of carry-over stocks and prevailing insecurity that affected cereal supply to the markets. Existing and growing demand for local cereals from other regions in and across the country combined with the poor *Gu* harvest were driving factors of cereal prices in the Bay region.

The purchasing power of pastoralists and agropastoralists in both regions considerably strengthened this year. A big reduction of local cereal prices and a significant increase in livestock prices have led to the increase in the ToT (Figures X and X). In June 2012, local quality goat fetched 422 kg of cereal in Bay and 209 kg in Bakool, which is equivalent to 66 and 57 percent from the January ToT levels, respectively and 10 to 15 times higher than last year, when famine conditions prevailed in these areas. However, due to increasing local cereal prices triggered by poor *Gu* 2012 production, the ToT levels had started to decline in July and by August 2012 the levels in Bakool reduced from the 209 kg to 128 kg per local quality goat and in Bay from 422 kg to 403 kg. With the anticipated increase in cereal prices in the coming months, the ToT is also likely to reduce further assuming goat prices will remain stable.

Figure 36: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2012) Bay



Income Sources

In the agropastoral areas, agricultural labour opportunities in *Gu* 2012 were limited, significantly affecting the income levels of the poor agropastoralists who significantly depend on this source of income. Price of all livestock species in June 2012 indicated a considerable increase from the levels earlier in the year (Jan'12) as well as from same period last year (Jun'11). Driven by increased livestock demand preceding the *Hajj* season, the local quality goat prices have increased by 15 percent and 29 percent in Bay and Bakool, respectively, compared to January prices (SoSh 994,000/goat in Bakool and SoSh 1,194,000 in Bay). The trend is similar for the other livestock species. The good livestock conditions and increased demand during *Hajj* suggest that livestock prices will increase in the projection period. The forecast for moderate *El-Nino* in the coming *Deyr* 2012 season, suggests a normal cropping season in October-December 2012, hence availability of farm labour opportunities for poor households in Bay and Bakool regions.

Coping Strategies

Poor pastoralists are borrowing lactating animals and obtaining live animals in the form of gifts from the wealthier pastoralists. Poor agropastoralists are collecting and gathering bush products for sale (construction poles, firewood and charcoal). Other coping options include the collection of wild foods, honey production (particularly in Tieglow and Hudur), accelerated asset stripping (livestock), and reduction in the frequency of meals. Labour migration towards the Bay region and urban areas in Puntland is also reported.

Figure 37: Terms of Trade Goat to Red Sorghum Prices - Baidoa

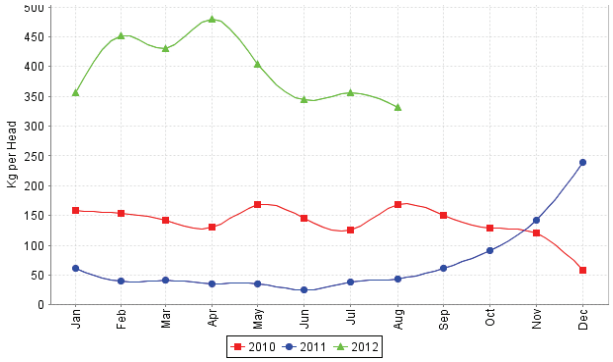
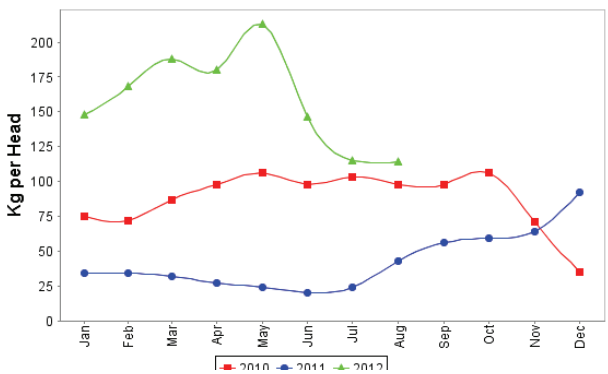


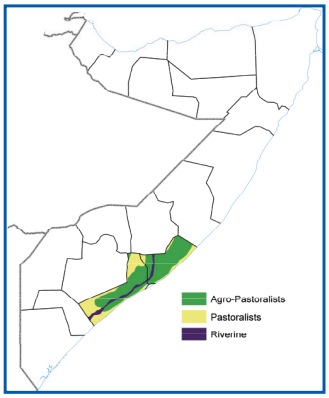
Figure 38: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum Prices - Huddur



4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

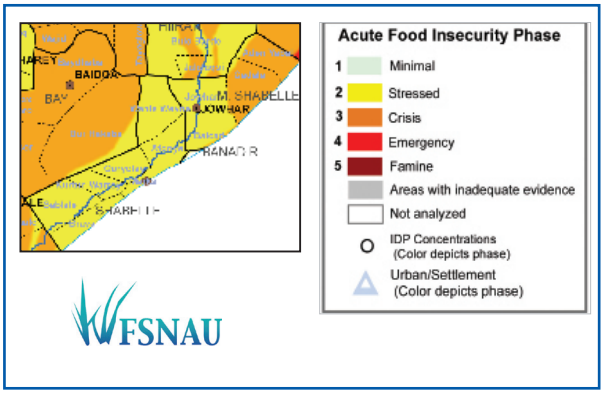
Overview

Shabelle and Cowpea Belt Livelihood Systems



The food security situation in the Shabelle regions has continued to improve since last *Deyr* 2011/12. In the post *Gu* 2012, most rural livelihoods in Lower Shabelle region are in **Stress** phase (IPC Phase 2). Similarly, in Middle Shabelle, all rural livelihoods are in Stress phase except in Adan-Yabal and Adale districts (agropastoral livelihoods), which are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), indicating an improvement from Emergency phase (IPC Phase 4) from the post-*Deyr* 2011/12. In July 2012, the total number of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in Shabelle were estimated at 100,000 people (70,000 in Middle Shabelle and 30,000 in Lower Shabelle), representing a considerable decline in both regions (Middle Shabelle - 55% and Lower Shabelle - 67%) from post-*Deyr* 2011/12 levels. In the projection period, August-December 2012, the number of rural population in acute food security crisis remains the same in Middle Shabelle, while a further improvement is expected in Lower Shabelle region. In urban areas, in August-December 2012 the estimates of the number of people in food security crisis is projected at 100,000 people (30,000 people in Middle Shabelle with 15,000 *Crisis* and 15,000 *Emergency*; 70,000 in Lower Shabelle in Crisis).

Map 16: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Shabelle Region, Aug-Dec 2012



In Middle Shabelle, the improvements are largely due to average *Gu* 2012 rains that resulted in good crop production; improved pasture and water conditions; improved income opportunities for both agriculture labour and livestock sales as well as, improved purchasing power of the poor households. However, Lower Shabelle, with exception of Southern Agropastoral of Waleweyne that had a normal sorghum production, obtained below normal cereal harvest this season as a result of below normal *Gu* and *Hagaa* rains. The *Gu* 2012 cereal harvest was the third lowest for this region in over a decade (1995-2011). Most of the better off wealth group and to a limited extent the middle wealth group either shifted to cash crop cultivation or fodder production. In spite of this, cereal prices (maize) in all the markets of this region sustained low levels, a result of the spillover effects of the previous good *Deyr* 2011/12 season as well as an average to above average cereal production in Middle Shabelle.

Table 22: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,000	12,000	18,000	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,000	7,000	18,000	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	7,000	11,000	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	72,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	116,000	26,000	48,000	17
Urban	[illegible]	0	30,000	0	31
Region Total	[illegible]	116,000	56,000	48,000	20
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	44,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	37,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	44,000	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	185,000	0	0	0
Urban	[illegible]	0	71,000	0	41
Region Total	[illegible]	185,000	71,000	0	8
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	301,000	127,000	48,000	13

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 23: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Shabelle River (Middle)					
General Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	20,000	9,000	0	25
General Pastoralist	[illegible]	0	17,000	0	36
Shabelle Riverine	[illegible]	21,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pas	[illegible]	56,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	19,000	0	0	0
Southern pastoralist	[illegible]	0	0	46,000	98
Sub-total	[illegible]	116,000	26,000	46,000	17
Urban	[illegible]	0	30,000	0	31
Region Total	[illegible]	116,000	56,000	46,000	20
Shabelle River (Lower)					
Lower Inland Flood Plains	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Lower Shabelle Agro-Pastoral Irrigated	[illegible]	81,000	0	0	0
Shabelle Riverine	[illegible]	46,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	[illegible]	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pas	[illegible]	37,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	[illegible]	185,000	0	0	0
Urban	[illegible]	0	71,000	0	41
Region Total	[illegible]	185,000	71,000	0	8
Grand TOTAL	[illegible]	301,000	127,000	46,000	13

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access. The last surveys in the region were done in July 2011. Due to lack of sufficient data, no nutrition situation estimates were produced for the Shabelle regions. However, data from health facilities in the region showed a high (>30%) and stable trend of acutely malnourished children among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population. There was also a declining trend (> 10%) of acutely malnourished children amongst the riverine population.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

Gu 2012 rainfall performance in Middle Shabelle was average to above average. However, in most of Lower Shabelle, rains were poor and erratic (40-60% of LTM) except for Sablale and most parts of the Waleweyne districts. The worst affected area was the Southern Coastal Pastoral (L/Shabelle) which recorded rainfall estimates of 20-40 percent of the LTM. The situation was further aggravated in L/Shabelle by a failed *Hagaa* season (Jul-Aug'12). Nonetheless, pasture and water conditions in most areas of the Shabelle regions was considered normal due to the residual effect from the previous good *Deyr* 2011/12 coupled with the average *Gu* rains in M/Shabelle and limited *Gu* rains in L/Shabelle. The Shabelle River provided enough water for both human and livestock consumption. Water prices in most of Lower Shabelle Agropastoral increased (7%) in June 2012 compared to the same time last year and in the past six months (Jan'12). The main concern is the increasing exploitation of natural resources through cutting of poles for construction and recent extensive charcoal burning for export and domestic use causing environmental degradation. It has been banned particularly in the Juba area but its impact is still aggravating the environmental conditions.

Physical Capital

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

Human Capital

Many formal schools supported by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) were operating in the Merca, Qoryooley, Afgoye and Kurtunwaarey districts. The suspension of agencies in the region has not affected formal school attendance in these districts as communities have maintained school service. There is in fact an increased number of children attending primary school since last year, and schools are available in both regions. No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access and lack of sufficient data. Data from the health facilities in the agropastoral livelihood areas indicates a decreasing trend of admissions of acutely malnourished children, and equally among the riverine population the data indicates a declining trend of acutely malnourished children.

The population still remains highly vulnerable to shocks and risk factors such as reduced access to humanitarian services, reduced rainfall, high morbidity burden- reported AWD and measles outbreaks, poor access to health care services and sanitation, sub-optimal child feeding and care practices, which all leave the population highly vulnerable.

Social Capital

In this *Gu* 2012, crop *zakat* was much below normal in Lower Shabelle due to poor crop production in both riverine and rain-fed areas, while it remained average in Middle Shabelle. However, livestock *zakat* was much better than crop due to the increase in herd size and normal body conditions of all livestock species in both the regions. Remittances,(local and from abroad) and resource sharing were common forms of social support in this region. Collective communal asset protection (rehabilitating irrigation canals, collaborating to avert flooding and safeguarding of the common water resources) was also observed.

Financial Capital

In this *Gu*, the cultivated area significantly declined (46% of PWA - from 90,324ha to 41,500ha) in the Lower Shabelle region. The cereal production was 28,000MT (45% of PWA and 56% of 5 year average),the third lowest over a decade (1995-2011). Thus, limited cereal stocks were available to the poor households, while income from crop sales and agricultural labour were also reduced. However, labour migration opportunities to Mogadishu increased (40%) from January 2011. In Middle Shabelle, the poor households had access to income from cereal crop sales and agricultural activities owing to a good *Gu* season (18,700MT of maize and sorghum), which was 126 percent of PWA and 209 percent of the 5-year average production. Significant cash crop (rice, cowpea, sesame) of 4,700MT in both regions also provided additional income source to the poor households. The region is also prominent in producing other cash crops not quantified during the assessment such as onions, tomatoes, watermelon, potatoes, ground nuts etc.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

The poor households for both the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%), which is supplemented with food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production (0-15%). The poor agropastorals earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (collection of bush products), while 5-20 percent is derived from the sale of livestock products. The poor riverine households earn over half of their annual income from crop sale, followed by seasonal casual labour. The poor pastoralists in both the regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their annual income is driven from livestock, livestock products and bush product sales. Currently, food and livelihood security in both regions indicate a significant improvement, due to increased own production, improved terms of trade, increased labour opportunities (farm labour) and humanitarian interventions.

Food Sources

Own Production: Although cereal production in L/Shabelle was below normal, combined *Deyr* 2011/12 and *Gu* 2012 crop production of the two regions (L/Shabelle and M/Shabelle) is estimated to be above post war average (122,564MT) (Figure 30 and 39). Cereal stocks for most poor farmers in riverine livelihoods of L/Shabelle (Sablale, Kurtunwarey and Afgoye) are estimated to last for up to 5 months, while in Marka and Qorioley for only 2-2.5 months. While Southern Agropastoral (sorghum/cattle) in both regions have good stocks owing to the good cereal production this season, most agropastoral (maize/ cattle) in Lower Shabelle are relying more on market purchase for food. Milk production improved in the Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood because of improved livestock production and reproduction.

Market Purchase: Availability of both locally produced and imported cereals are normal in most markets in the two regions as demonstrated by the declining cereal prices. For instance, maize prices in June 2012 decreased by 67 percent compared to same time last year (Jun'11); they remained stable compared to January. In August, the prices declined (5%) owing to the little *Gu* harvest in the market. Similarly, sorghum prices decreased by 60 and 32 percent in the same periods, respectively while increasing (9%) in August 2012 due to low *Gu* 2012 production. ToT levels in all the livelihoods have improved because of decreased cereal prices, access to labour opportunities and improved livestock prices. For instance, ToT between daily labour wage and maize has almost quadrupled from 3kg/daily in June 2011 to 11kg//daily in June 2012 in Shabelle riverine, while remaining unchanged since January 2012 and August 2012 (Figure 41 and 42). In Shabelle Riverine, ToT between local quality goat and white maize was 289 percent higher than last year (46-179kg/goat), but remained stable since January 2012 (177 - 179kg/goat); the ToT increased (13%) in August 2012 as the little *Gu* harvest made its way into the market. Tot cattle/white maize increased by 7 percent (from 621 to 669kg/head) in June 12 compared January, 292 percent(from 136 to669kg/head) compared to year ago and 8 percent in August.

Income Sources

This season, income from crop sales (cereal) dwindled in Lower Shabelle due to poor cereal harvest. This income option is only available in Middle Shabelle following a good harvest. However, income from the livestock and livestock products in both agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods in both regions improved owing to favorable livestock prices. Over the past one year (from Jun '11 to Jun '12), the price of local quality goat increased significantly in Lower Shabelle

Good Rice Crop. Bananey, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, July, 2012

(34%) and in M/Shabelle (21%) . In the first half of 2012, prices remained stable in both regions and increased by eight percent in August 2012. The livestock prices are expected to further increase in light of the upcoming *Hajj* demands. The labour wage rates in the riverine markets indicated an increase (23%) when compared to a year ago, while declining by 3 and 5 percent since January 2012 and in August 2012 as agricultural labour opportunities dipped. With the forecasted *El-Nino, Deyr* cropping season is expected to be normal, which will provide labour opportunities to the poor households. These households will also benefit from labour in cash crop plantations (banana) for thewhole year, as well as the seasonal Sesami and vegetables.

Coping Strategies

In the Shabelle regions, labour migration to Mogadishu was common this season. The number of household members engaging in agricultural activities (labour) decreased in the affected riverine areas. Poor agropastoralists intensified collection and sales of bush products as well as charcoal burning. Other coping mechanisms included seeking loans (cash and in-kind). The affected population in the Central Agropastoral and South-East Pastoral livelihoods in both regions sought humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu and some of the family members still remain in camps. Since January 2012, about 10,820 people were displaced from Shabelle region to Mogadishu and other parts of Shabelle (source UNHCR).

Good Cattle Body Condition. Ceel Gaduud, Wanlaweyn, FSNAU, July 2012

Figure 39. Lower Shabelle *Gu* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012)

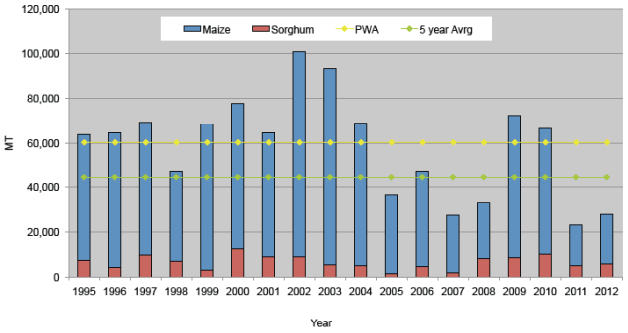


Figure 40. Middle Shabelle *Gu* Cereal production Trends (1995-2012)

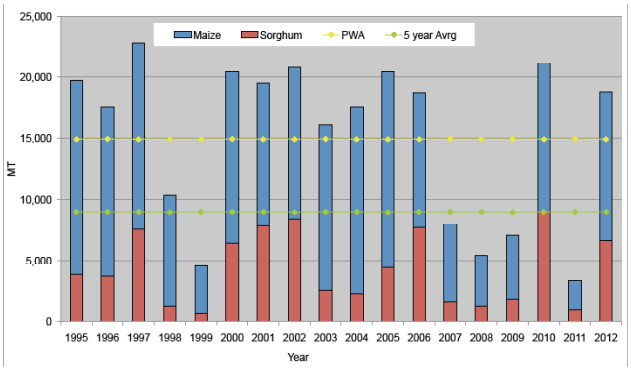


Figure 41: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize 1Kg (Lower Shabelle)

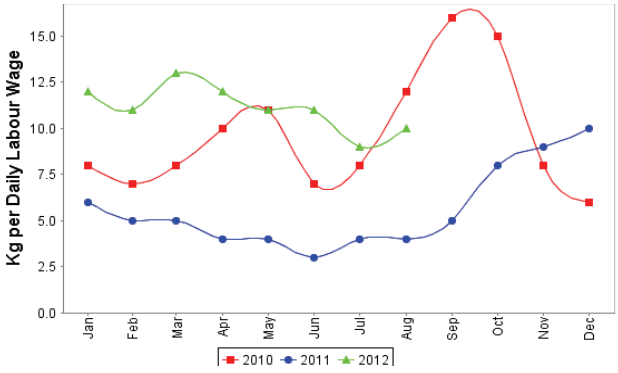
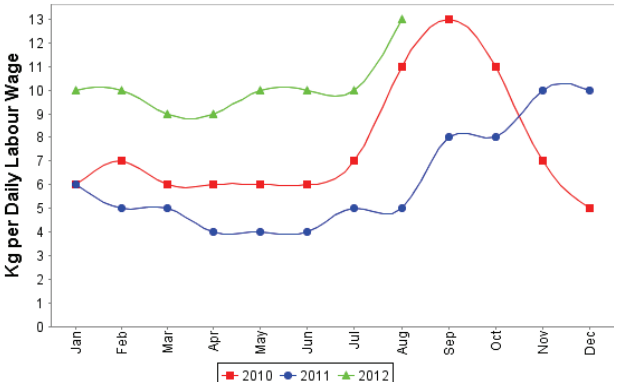


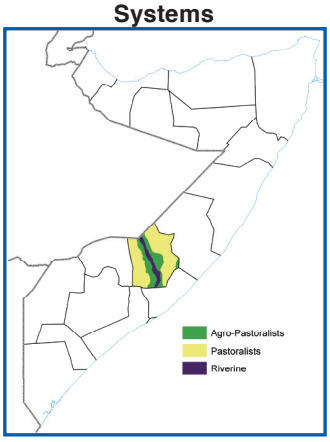
Figure 42: Trends in Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rates to White Maize 1Kg (Middle Shabelle Riverine)



4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

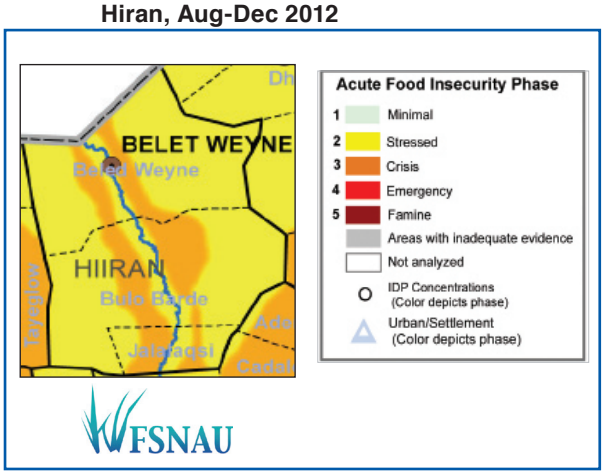
Overview

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The food security situation has shown improvements post *Gu* 2012 in most livelihoods of Hiran region, where the number of people in **Crisis** decreased by 21 percent from post-*Deyr* 2011/12. Currently, 40,000 rural people are identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) while the rest (15,000 people) are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). The most affected are agropastoral communities, which are classified in **Crisis, with** other livelihoods classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 4). In the projected period of August-December 2012, the food security situation is likely to remain unchanged due to the *Deyr* rainfall performance and the security situation in the region. Riverine and Hawd Pastoral livelihoods,,have remained in **Crisis** from post *Deyr* 2011/12. Southern Inland Pastoral has improved from Crisis phase in post *Deyr* 2011/12 to the Stress phase in post *Gu*'12. However, the agropastoral livelihood of Hiran has changed from the Emergency phase in post *Deyr* 2011/12 to the Crisis phase in post *Gu*'12. The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily attributable to average *Gu* 2012 seasonal rainfall performances that resulted in improved availability of water, pasture and browse. Subsequently, livestock body condition continued to improve, resulting in an increased number of saleable animals with a higher value. However, in riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones rainfall performance was poor. The poor households in the riverine areas were not able to cover high irrigation costs and received a poor crop harvest this season. However, they did have some cereal stocks and have also benefitted from cash crop production employment. Levels of social support such as *zakat* continued to increase in pastoral zones due to average seasonal performances, while it declined in agro-pastoral and riverine zones of the region as the result of poor rainfall performances.

Map 17: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Hiran, Aug-Dec 2012



In the *Deyr* 2011/12 season, the nutrition situation of the entire region remained classified as *likely* ***Very Critical*** due to the high proportion (>20%) of acutely malnourished children reported in health facilities. No nutrition surveys were conducted in the region in the *Deyr* 2011/12 season, due to inaccessibility as a result of civil insecurity. In the *Gu* 2012 season, it was still very difficult to obtain access to conduct livelihood based nutrition surveys in the region, however in July 2012, FSNAU and partners were able to conduct administrative based nutrition surveys in Beletweyne and Mataban districts of Hiran region, in the accessible areas. The majority of the sampled clusters in Beletweyne district were riverine, while in Mataban district the clusters were predominantly pastoral. No surveys were undertaken in Buloburti and Jalaqsi districts, therefore no overall nutrition situation is reported for these two districts because of lack of adequate data.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

The *Gu* 2012 seasonal rainfall performance was average in pastoral zones of Hiran region while in agropastoral and riverine

Table 24: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiran					
Beled Weyne-Mataban	[illegible]	11,000	25,000	11,000	27
Bulo Burte/Masago	[illegible]	5,000	19,000	4,000	26
Jalalaqsi	[illegible]	1,000	7,000	1,000	22
Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	18,000	51,000	16,000	26
Urban	[illegible]	13,000	13,000	0	19
Region/Total	[illegible]	32,000	64,000	16,000	24

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 25: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiran					
Mid Shoush Pastoral	28,700	7,000	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	330,727	0	36,000	12,000	15
Hiran Riverine	33,694	5,000	6,000	0	18
Southern Inland Past	61,821	7,000	9,000	0	15
Dominant Insecurities	4,697	0	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	369,000	19,000	51,000	16,000	26
Urban	69,136	13,000	13,000	0	19
Grand Total	438,136	32,000	64,000	16,000	24

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

livelihoods the rainfall was below normal. This has negatively affected crop production, as well as, agricultural labour opportunities. The satellite imagery indicates cumulative rainfall April- June 2012 (140-180%) of Long Term Mean (LTM) in most parts of pastoral livelihoods (SIP and Hawd) of Hiran region. As a consequence, natural water catchments, shallow wells and *berkads* were replenished thereby increasing water availability. Average pasture and browse conditions led to improved livestock body condition and normal livestock migration patterns in the region and reduced competition (and possible disputes) over natural resources.

Physical Capital

Roads and other public infrastructure are in poor condition due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation over the past years. Recurrent river floods have damaged bridges, culverts, 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 have lost their capacity to carry more water. Other water points like shallow wells are also in need of rehabilitation.

Social Capital

In the rural areas, social support systems are generally in the form of in-kind transfers such as livestock, livestock products, food and limited cash gifts. Inter-community social support mechanisms are active and remain important for poor households in the region. Levels of social support such as *zakat* continued to increase in pastoral zones due to average seasonal performances, however the practice declined in agropastoral and riverine zones of the region as a result of poor rainfall performances. In the urban areas, community support remains active although the presence of destitute pastoralists in Beletweyn and protracted IDPs from Mogadishu put pressure on the host communities in terms of resource sharing.

Human Capital

Basic social services such as health and education are inadequate in the rural areas due to the lack of qualified staff, limited medical supplies and lack of incentives for the staff. Primary school attendance in Buloburte and Jalalaqsi had increased due to the improved seasonal performance,

Replenished natural water catchment, Hawd, Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, July 2012

which reduced out-migration. However, attendance of formal and koranic schools in Beletwein town has declined due to displacements following the continued fighting between TFG/ Ethiopians and insurgents. The nutrition survey conducted in Beletweyne district in July 2012 reported GAM and SAM rates of **16.6** and **3.3** percent, respectively. The 90 days retrospective crude and under five deaths reported are **0.80** and **2.32**, with the under five death rate remaining elevated. The current integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a ***Critical*** nutrition situation, an improvement from *Very Critical*, but with under five mortality rates remaining of concern.

The nutrition survey in Mataban district was also conducted in July 2012, which showed similar results of GAM (16.7%) and SAM (4.2%) rates, respectively. The 90 days retrospective crude and under five deaths reported are **0.99** and **4.50**. Of great concern are the under five death rates reported in this district, the under five death rate is extremely high and is the highest reported rate in the country. The main causes of death reported were diarrhoea and fever. The integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a ***Critical*** nutrition situation, which is an improvement from the *likely Very Critical* situation reported among the pastoral population in the preceding season, however the elevated under five mortality rates and extremely low immunization rates are alarming and should be immediately addressed. The poor nutrition situation in Hiran region is mainly attributed to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates, low immunization coverage and high under five mortality rates),

in addition to the impacts of persistent food insecurity and civil insecurity in the region. The projected outlook of the nutrition situation is likely to improve due to the anticipated increase in milk availability. There is however an urgent need to create access to appropriate health interventions in the region to control the high morbidity levels. Close monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation of this vulnerable population remains vital, in addition to the provision of humanitarian interventions.

Financial Capital

Poor crop production in the agropastoral and riverine livelihoods resulting from unfavorable *Gu* 2012 rains, reduced income from agricultural labour and crop sales. The total crop production in Hiran region is estimated at 1,800MT (50% of PWA and 152 % of 5-year average), in which 95 percent was collected from riverine areas and 5 percent from the agropastoral areas. While the livestock body condition has significantly improved, leading to increased livestock prices in most livelihood zones of the region, livestock holding are still below the baseline levels due to high livestock deaths during the past drought. The herd size projection at the end of the year indicates an increasing trend but still below the baseline levels in all livelihoods. In Hawd, camel and sheep/goat are projected to increase up to near baseline levels, while sheep/goat remain below baseline. However, in the Southern Inland Pastoral, all livestock species will remain below baseline levels. Debt levels amongst the pastoralists decreased by 41 percent (from USD 140 to USD 83) when compared to *Deyr* 2011/12 levels. This was due to improved livestock body condition and increased prices.

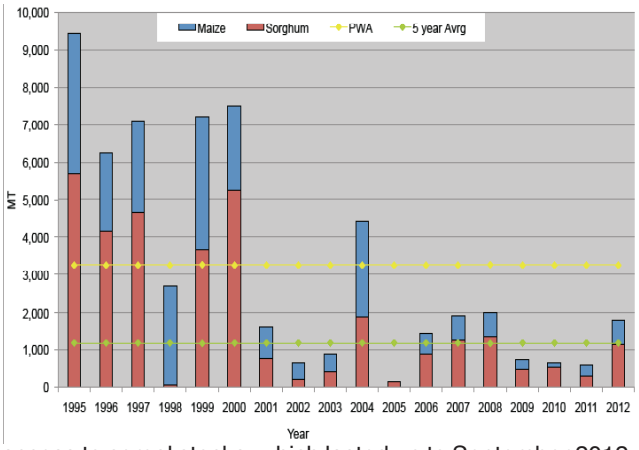
EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Main food sources for the riverine communities include own production (65%) followed by market purchase (35%), while pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) supplemented with own production (39%). Poor riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment. In addition, poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales. In pastoral livelihoods of Hiran region, household access to food and income improved in this season, particularly in Hawd and SIP livelihoods, due to average rainfall performances that had significantly improved livestock. In agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, poor households' access to food and income was affected by below normal crop harvest.

Food Sources

Own Production: There is improved milk availability at the household level in most of the pastoral and agropastoral areas. This is due to medium lambing/ kidding which occurred in March- April 2012, and cattle calving in July-August 2012. Camel calving is expected in November-December 2012 in most of pastoral livelihoods. Due to limited cereal production in riverine areas of the region, poor wealth groups had limited access to cereal stocks, which lasted up to September 2012.

Figure 43: Trends of *Gu* Cereal Production in Hiran region



Market Purchase: Overall cereal availability in the Hiran region has been stable since March 2012 due to average local cereal production in the previous *Deyr* 2011/12 season and continuous cross border cereal supply as well as commercial food aid in to the region. As such, the price of white sorghum declined by 73 and 30 percent in June 2012 when compared to same month last year (June'2011) and six months ago (January'12), respectively while it increased by 7 percent in August 2012 (Figure 43). Similarly, the price of white maize declined by 57 and 8 percent in the same periods, respectively; the price remained stable in August 2012 due to low supply of maize from southern regions as a result of poor *Gu* 2012 cereal production as well less cereal inflow from Ethiopia. The prices of imported commodities (rice,

Figure 44: Trends in White Sorghum Prices (Hiran)

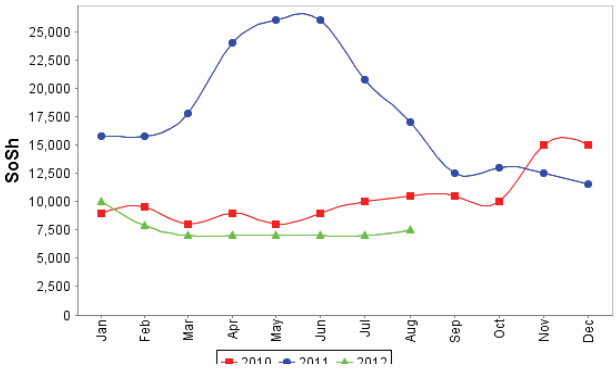
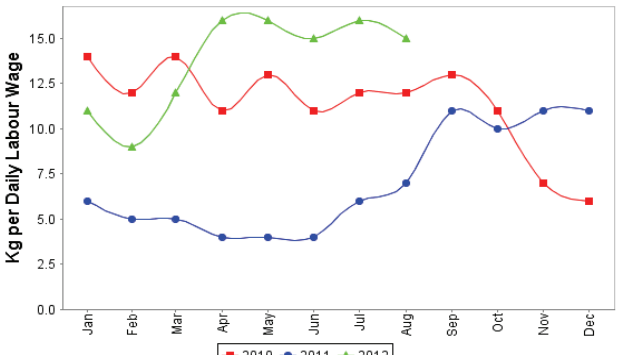


Figure 45: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to White Sorghum

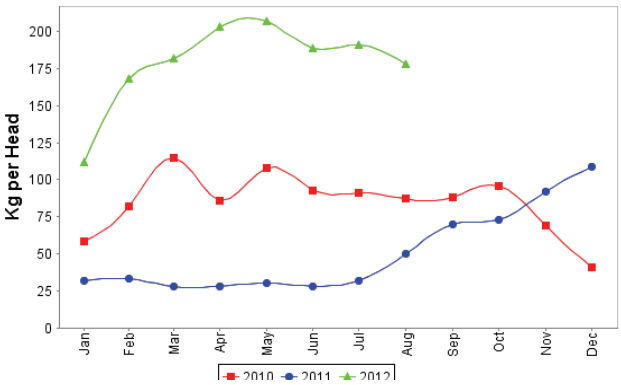


sugar, wheat flour, vegetable oil and petrol) also declined in June 2012 when compared to same month last year (Jun'11) and six month ago (Jan'12). This decrease is mainly due to appreciated SoSh against the USD; increased supplies from the Bosasso and Mogadishu port as well as supply from humanitarian assistance in Beletwein areas. The decline in food prices is reflected in the purchasing power of poor households. The ToT local quality goat to white sorghum significantly increased in June 2012 by 575 percent (189kg/head) compared to the same month last year and by 69 percent (112Kg/head) compared to six months ago (Figure 44). This is due to decreased cereal prices and increased livestock price. However, August 2012 trends showed a decline (6%) due to increase of white sorghum price (7%). Similarly, ToT between daily labour wage rate and white sorghum increased by 275 percent (15kg/daily labour wage) in June 2012 when compared to June 2011 and 36 percent compared to six months ago (Jan'12) (Figure 45); the ToT remained stable in August 2012. However, cereal availability in the market is expected to decline and the prices of cereals are expected to increase in the coming months (before the next harvest in January- February 2013), which will affect the purchasing power of the poor households.

Income Sources

This season, income from crop sales and agricultural labour activities declined in both agropastoral and riverine areas of the region owing to the poor seasonal performance. However, more income could be generated through livestock sales because the improved livestock body condition has meant more favourable prices this season. In addition, income from milk sales has also improved and is expected to improve further in November-December 2012 due to expected camel calving in most pastoral livelihoods. The volatile security situation, which affected economic activities, led to a slight decrease (by 5%) in the daily wage rates (SoSh 105,000 /daily labour wage) in the first half of the year and over the past one year (8%); however the rates did increase slightly (6%) in August 2012. Also, this season the poor and lower middle households benefitted from labour opportunities in cash crop agriculture and irrigated cereals.

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



Watermelon production, Beletwein, Hiran region, FSNAU, July 2012

In the agropastoral livelihoods, households also had self-employment opportunities such as charcoal production and bush products sales.

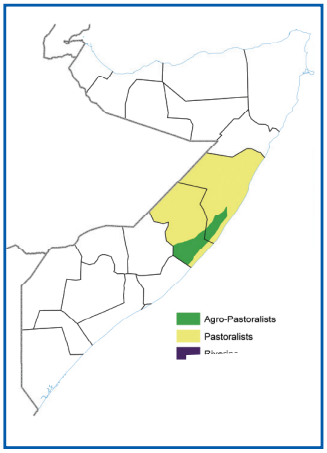
Coping Strategies

Currently, the poor agropastoral and pastoral households have access to a number of coping strategies. These include agricultural employment (cash crop) in riverine areas, collection and sale of bush products, labour migration to the urban centers, seeking social support (gifts and *zakaat*), production of lime and limited honey production.

4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS

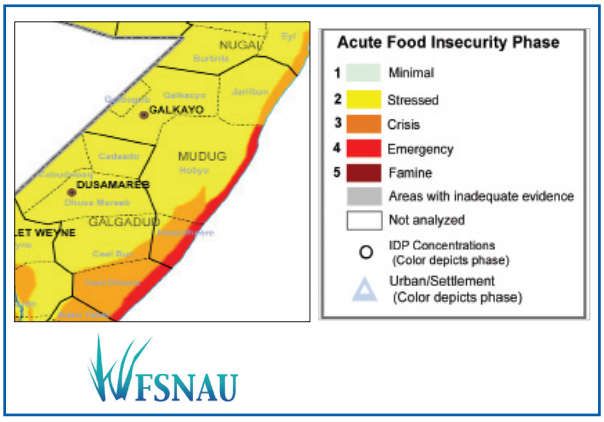
Overview

Central Region Livelihood Systems



In this post-*Gu* season, the food security situation showed a slight improvement in the Central regions but a large number of the population, estimated at 165,000 people, still remains in food security crisis. Currently, the total rural population in acute food insecurity phases of **Crisis** and **Emergency** are estimated at 125,000 people, which is a 7 percent decrease from post-*Deyr* 2011/12 (135,000 people). Out of the affected rural population, 70,000 people are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), while 55,000 people are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The number of affected people in the urban areas has maintained *Deyr* 2011/12 levels at 40,000. Over the projected period (Aug–Dec'12), the number of affected people in urban areas is likely to increase to 45,000 of which 40,000 people will be in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 5,000 people will be in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). Hawd and Addun livelihoods are currently in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) phase while the Cowpea Belt and Costal *Deeh* livelihoods sustained their previous season's food security phase classifications (**Crisis** and **Emergency,** respectively).

Map 18: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Central Region, Aug-Dec 2012



The improvements in the food security situation can be partly attributed to an average *Gu* seasonal performance in Hawd, Addun and parts of the Cowpea Belt. This improved the rangeland conditions and increased livestock and milk production, particularly in Hawd and Addun. There was also strengthened purchasing power as a result of high livestock prices and reduced cereal prices and an increased humanitarian presence in the region that had a positive impact on Hawd and Addun livelihoods.

The sustained food insecurity in Coastal *Deeh* (**Emergency)** and the Cowpea Belt (**Crisis)** can be attributed to successive seasons of drought in the past compounded by poor *Gu* rainfall performance. This led to poor rangeland conditions, poor milk production, low camel calving and limited livestock holding; exacerbated by high levels of debt (USD177), constrained access to social support and the presence of destitute pastoralists. Although the number of destitute pastoralists seeking alternative income sources in urban areas and villages remained high, there were about 25-30 percent who reportedly returned to the original livelihood to try rebuild their livelihoods through kinship support. In August-December 2012, the food security phase is projected to remain unchanged in all the livelihoods. Despite positive projections including good

Table 26: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Oblast	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Galdogob	24,849	5,000	2,000	1,000	12
Hobyo	54,859	10,000	9,000	14,000	42
Harardheere	53,187	14,000	10,000	14,000	46
Rural Sub-total	132,895	29,000	21,000	29,000	38
Urban	30,987	2,000	23,000	7,000	37
Region Total	212,491	31,000	44,000	36,000	38
Galgaduud					
Dhusamareb	32,484	6,000	1,000	4,000	15
Cadaado	34,304	7,000	2,000	4,000	17
Gel'dher	66,224	17,000	11,000	3,000	21
Gel'dher	61,437	22,000	13,000	18,000	50
Dhuusamarreeb	74,446	10,000	9,000	6,000	20
Rural Sub-total	271,895	62,000	36,000	35,000	26
Urban	36,937	11,000	16,000	0	27
Region Total	408,867	73,000	52,000	35,000	26
CENTRAL REGION TOTAL	842,948	104,000	96,000	71,000	31

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 27: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Hiraan					
Addun pastoral	[illegible]	8,000	8,000	0	19
Central Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	18,000	8,000	0	25
Coastal Deeh-deep	[illegible]	0	5,000	14,000	65
Hawd Pastoral	[illegible]	1,000	0	0	0
Dhusamareb	[illegible]	0	0	15,000	121
Sub-total	[illegible]	28,000	21,000	29,000	38
Urban	[illegible]	2,000	23,000	7,000	37
Rural and Total	[illegible]	31,000	44,000	36,000	38
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral	[illegible]	17,000	17,000	0	14
Central Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	33,000	15,000	0	25
Old Ghandi Pastoral	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh-deep	[illegible]	0	3,000	10,000	96
Southern Inland Pan	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	0	13
Dhusamareb	[illegible]	0	0	25,000	101
Sub-total	[illegible]	62,000	36,000	35,000	28
Urban	[illegible]	11,000	16,000	0	27
Rural and Total	[illegible]	73,000	52,000	35,000	28
Grand total	[illegible]	104,000	96,000	71,000	31

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Deyr rains, improved livestock body condition, increased livestock prices (*Hajj* demand), increased milk production and improved/maintained purchasing power, Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods are likely to remain in crisis as recovery will need several successive good seasons.

The current Post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition analysis depicts mixed trends in livelihoods of Central compared to the Post *Deyr* 2011/12. The nutrition situation improved from *Critical* to ***Serious*** among the Hawd pastoral livelihood population. This improvement is attributed to favourable food security indicators including increased access to milk and improved dietary diversity. There was also no disease outbreak in the area this season unlike in *Deyr* 2011/12 when an AWD/cholera outbreak aggravated the nutrition situation. The populations of the Addun pastoral livelihood have shown a sustained ***Serious*** nutrition situation since *Deyr* 2011/12. The stable nutrition situation in Addun is linked to improved access to milk, and dietary diversity, social support, and humanitarian programmes (health services, supplementary feeding and WASH) in the region. Assessments conducted in the Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* pastoral livelihoods of Central Somalia show a *likely* ***Critical*** nutrition situation from the respective *Critical* and *Very Critical* situation reported in the *Gu* 2011. No assessments were carried out in the *Deyr* 2011/12 nutrition analysis in these two livelihoods. The Dhusamareb IDPs are in a sustained ***Very Critical*** nutrition phase since post *Gu* 2011.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital

In most parts of the region, *Gu* rains were near normal. However below normal rains were reported in Addun and the Cowpea Belt (with localized pockets of normal rains), while most of the Coastal *Deeh* experienced poor and erratic rains. The water sources (catchments, *berkads* and ballies) were only partially replenished owing to their poor storage capacity. This has meant an increase in water price of 30 percent from the previous season (SoSh. 3, 071/20 litres jerry can to SoSh. 4,000/20 litres of jerry can). The livestock migration pattern is normal as is the livestock sustained average body condition across the livelihoods. In the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, chronic soil erosion and sand dunes continue to affect the rangeland resources by reducing the key grazing and cropping areas of these two livelihood zones.

Physical Capital: The road infrastructure is poor because of the lack of rehabilitation or maintenance since the collapse of the Somali state in 1991. Transport movement is difficult due to the state of the roads, which affects trade flow and transport costs thereby resulting in higher food prices in the rural areas. Most *berkads* in all livelihood zones are broken due to aging structure and lack of maintenance. They need to be restored to increase water availability during dry seasons.

Social Capital

Accessing food is difficult for the poor households in Coastal *Deeh*, Cowpea Belt and parts of Addun livelihoods owing to

the preceding successive droughts and their limited assets. These households largely rely on social support in the form of food gifts, food on loan and cash gifts although these support systems have reduced in the recent months due to overstretching. Access to credit is also limited because most poor households were unable to repay debts incurred in the previous drought seasons.

Human Capital

In most rural livelihoods of the Central regions, social services and infrastructure for health and education are limited due to lack of teachers, nurses, medical and education supplies. However, in the main towns of Dhusamareb, Guricel, Abudwak, Adado and Galkacyo, good health services (referral hospitals) run by international and local organizations can be found. Primary schools are operating in several villages and are supported mostly by people in the diaspora who supply incentive payment for the teachers as well as school supplies.

The integrated analysis of data from nutrition assessments conducted in June 2012 among the populations of Hawd and Addun Livelihood zones of Northeast (Nugal) and Central (Mudug and Galgadud), and the health and feeding facilities' information shows a sustained ***Serious*** phase in the Addun and an improvement from *Critical* to ***Serious*** situation in Hawd pastoral livelihood. The Hawd pastoral livelihood assessment reported a GAM rate of **11.2** percent and a SAM rate of **1.8** percent. The results show an improvement compared to the December 2011 findings where GAM and SAM rates of 18.6 percent and 5.5 percent were reported, respectively, including five (0.9%) oedema cases. The retrospective crude (CDR) and under-five death (U5DR) rates of **0.38** and **0.50,** respectively indicate ***Acceptable*** levels according to UNICEF classification and indicate no change from the respective rates (CDR and U5DR) of 0.49 and 0.86 in *Deyr* 2011/12. The Cowpea (Central Agropastoral) livelihood assessment reported a GAM rate of **16** percent and a mean weight-for-height Z score of -1.01 (±1.60). The HIS data from health facilities in the Cowpea Belt livelihood zone remain high (>20%) and show a stable trend. There was no survey conducted on these populations in Deyr 2011/12 and thus no data to compare seasonal change. Integrated nutrition analysis from health facility data and rapid assessment conducted a year earlier in July 2011, showed acute malnutrition (MUAC<12.5/oedema) and severe acute malnutrition (MUAC<<11.5/oedema) rates of 12.5 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively, which classified the nutrition situation as likely *Critical*. The Coastal *Deeh* pastoral livelihood assessment reported a GAM rate of **16.2** percent and a mean weight-for-height Z score of -1.04 (±1.49). The HIS data from health facilities in the Coastal *Deeh* of the Central areas remains high (>20%) and shows a stable trend.

Average Goat Body Condition, Hawd , Dhusamareeb, Gal-gadud, FSNAU, July 2012

Financial Capital

In most of the livelihoods of this region, income from livestock and livestock product sales have improved as a result of increased prices attributable to high demand during *Ramadan* as well as moderately enhanced milk availability. The camel holding in Hawd and Addun are near baseline levels while those of the small ruminants below baseline levels. This contrasts the situation in the Coastal *Deeh* and the Cowpea Belt where all species were significantly below baseline levels. There was total crop failure in the Central agropastoral livelihood this season due to severe moisture stress coupled with crop pests and high winds, leading to loss of income from crop sales. This has resulted in intensified charcoal production and increased sales of goat/sheep to offset the food gaps.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

In a normal year, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in the Central regions acquire a significant proportion of their food from markets. Hawd and Addun pastoralists purchase 70-75 percent of their food, while agropastoralists purchase about 30-35 percent. Households' access to food and income improved in this season as a result of strengthened purchasing power following the improved livestock body condition and consequent increase in market value; lower prices of cereals; and strengthened value of SoSh against USD. However, in the Coastal *Deeh*, limited number of saleable livestock continued to constrain food access of both poor and middle wealth groups. In Hawd and Addun livelihood zones, income from camel milk sales improved due to increased yield, as a result of average pasture availability. Similarly, goat milk consumption has increased due to medium kidding.

Food Sources

Own Production: In most livelihoods, livestock production has increased compared to last *Deyr,* as a result of medium kidding/lambing rates of small ruminants.

However, camel milk availability in most livelihoods is still below average due to low calving rates. The poor pastoralist in Coastal *Deeh* still experiences constraints in own food production owing to the limited number of lactating animals. In the agropastoral livelihoods of Mudug and Galgadud, the total crop failure observed during the assessment was due to pests at an early stage of crop development, high winds and moisture stress. Terms of Trade (ToT) have been improving since the last *Deyr*. This improvement in the ToT condition is associated with the improved livestock market value, lower prices in local cereals and imported commodities, the huge inflow of humanitarian assistance in Southern and Central Somalia and the appreciated SoSh against USD.

Market Purchases

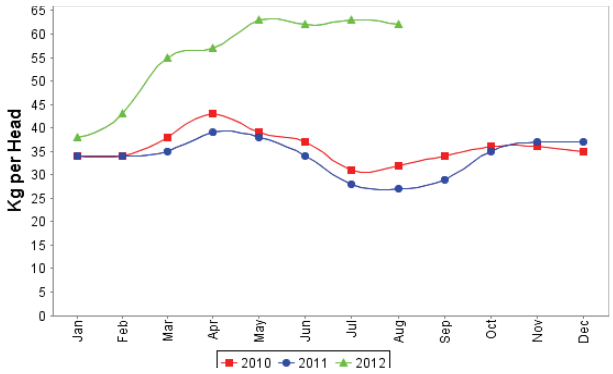
In the Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, the ToT between goat/red rice indicated an improvement (Jun'11-Jun'12:152%; Jan-Jun'12: 70%) due to declined cereal price and increased goat price, however there was a marginal decline (3%) in August 2012. The ToT declined in August'12 as a result of a decrease in goat price (11%). In Hawd and Addun, the ToT between local goat quality and rice improved (Jun'11-Jun'12: 46%, Jan-Jun'12-54% and 3% in Aug'12) due to increased livestock market value and lower cereal prices (Figure 47). This is attributable to a decline in red sorghum price during the three comparison periods (Jun'11-Jun'12; Jan-Jun'12; Jun – Aug '12). The imported commodity prices showed an increasing trend; for instance, Sugar and vegetable oil prices declined from SoSh 37,350 per kg and SoSh 65,500 per litre in June 2011 to 26,480 per kg and 53,800 per litre in June 2012, lower than (29%) and (18%) respectively. Sugar declined by 13 percent compared to January 2012, while vegetable oil remained stable. In August, sugar and vegetable oil declined by 6 percent and 14 percent respectively due to the appreciation of the Somali shilling and decreases in global prices of some of imported commodities.

Income Sources

Income from livestock sales increased in most of the pastoral livelihoods due to increased export demand during the *Ramadan* and subsequent *Eid* periods as well as increased sales in the domestic markets. In this season, the livestock body condition improved resulting in favorable livestock

Failed Cowpea Crop, Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, July 2012

Figure 47: Trends in Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice Central Regions



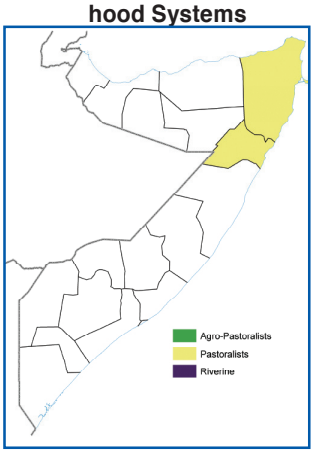
prices. Due to failed crop production, no income was obtained from crop sales. The poor households were also involved in other income generating activities such as bush product collections. In Hawd and Addun remittances remained a significant source of income, however, this is expected to decline as food security improves in these livelihoods.

Coping Strategies

The poor households in the drought affected livelihoods of the Central region continue to experience food access constraints as a result of the effects of previous droughts that resulted in extreme asset losses, particularly in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt. Therefore, they are reliant on traditional social support such as food gifts, cash gifts and loans, which are becoming increasingly overstretched. Other coping strategies by poor households include food assistance by relief agencies (Hawd and Addun), sale of bush products, collection of building stones, and a reduced number of meals per day from 3 to 2 (in Coastal *Deeh*).

4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

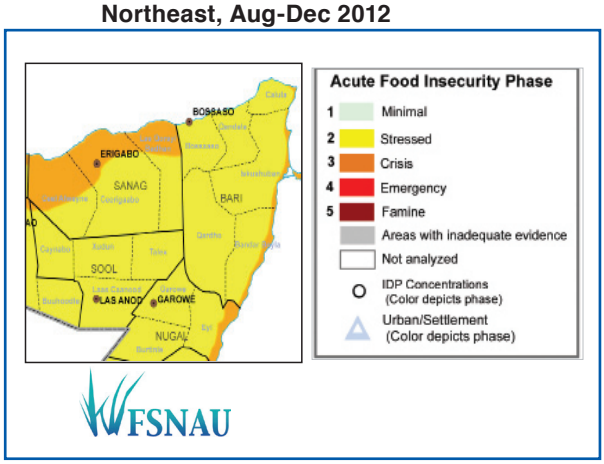
Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



Overview

Post *Gu* 2012, the food security situation improved in most of the rural livelihoods in the Northeast regions (Hawd, Addun, Nugaal valey, Sool plateau and parts of Dharoor/Karkaar and East Golis). In July'12, the total rural population in acute food insecurity phases of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) were estimated at 30,000 people (20,000 in Crisis and 10,000 in Emergency). This indicates an improvement from post-*Deyr* 2011, when numbers of affected population (65,000 people) were significantly higher than current figures. In the post-*Gu* 2012, only the Coastal Deeh livelihood remains in crisis (upper part is in **Emergency** while the lower part improved to **Crisis**), while all the other livelihoods in the Northeast are in **Stress** (IPC phase 2) phase. In urban areas, estimates of population in crisis in August-December 2012 are equivalent to 105,000 people) indicating an increase (88%) from July'12 (56,000 people) as a result of an increase in the cost of living (see urban sector).

Map 19: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northeast, Aug-Dec 2012



The factors that contributed to the improved food security situation in rural areas include near normal frankincense production in East Golis (one of the main sources of income); enhanced livestock production and reproduction; increased income from livestock sales, particularly during the *Ramadan* festivities; strengthened ToT between rice and local goat due to increased goat prices; declining/ stable rice prices; and increased humanitarian access. However, the food security situation of the poor pastoral households in the upper Coastal *Deeh* remains unchanged due to the negative impacts of previous drought incidents that resulted in drastic livestock asset losses and emergence of pastoral destitutes. As a consequence, poor households have a limited number of saleable animals and are highly indebted (USD 250-350). A decline in fishing activities in the Coastal livelihood (Iskushuban, Allula and Qandala districts) was also observed as a result of limited fishing grounds due to fear of pirates and international anti-piracy forces. Trade with Yemen did resume in April, however it was interrupted by the monsoon season.

Table 28: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Oasis	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	1,000	0	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,000	4,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	3,000	1,000	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	2,000	0	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	42,000	14,000	1,000	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	19,000	60,000	20,000	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	61,000	74,000	21,000	26
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	2,000	1,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	2,000	1,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	1,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	5,000	2,000	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	18,000	7,000	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	23,000	9,000	22
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	0	4,000	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	0	2,000	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	1,000	2,000	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	1,000	8,000	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	1,000	8,000	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	111,000	98,000	38,000	21

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 29: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

LivelihoodZone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,000	6,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000	3,000	0	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	42,000	14,000	1,000	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,000	60,000	20,000	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	61,000	74,000	21,000	26
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	29
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	3,000	0	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	1,000	0	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	1,000	68
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	5,000	2,000	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	18,000	7,000	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	23,000	9,000	22
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1,000	1,000	38
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	7,000	98
[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	1,000	8,000	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	1,000	8,000	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	111,000	98,000	38,000	21

See Appendix 5.4.4 for Footnotes

The Post *Gu* 2012 nutrition situation depicts a mixed picture across the livelihood zones compared to the *Deyr* 2011/12 season. The nutrition situation has improved in the populations of East Golis and Hawd livelihoods, from *Critical* in *Deyr* 2011/12 to ***Serious.*** The nutrition situation in Sool, Addun and Coastal *Deeh* remains ***Serious***. The nutrition situation deteriorated among the populations of Nugal Valley to ***Very Critical*** from the *Critical* phase in *Deyr* 2011/12. The situation in the Nugal valley follows a seasonal pattern having improved to *Critical* in *Deyr* 2011/12 but then deteriorating to *Very Critical*, during the same phase in *Gu* 2011. A measles outbreak reported in parts of the western districts of Nugal Valley largely contributed to the worsened situation, despite the positive food security indicators. The improvements in East Golis and Hawd are linked to improved milk access, dietary diversity and humanitarian intervention. The WHO/ MoH had reported AWD and cholera outbreaks in the Hawd areas of Galkayo and Adaado districts that aggravated the situation in *Deyr* 2011/12, however, this was controlled and there was no disease outbreak reported in the livelihood zone this season. Among the IDPs, the nutrition situation improved in Bossaso and Galkayo from *Very Critical* to ***Critical*** levels, and sustained ***Critical*** and ***Very Critical*** levels in Garowe and Qardho respectively. The results are consistent with historical data on nutrition surveys conducted among the IDPs in the northeast region, which highlights the chronic nutritional vulnerabilities

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

Natural Capital: This season, the Northeast regions received a second season of near normal rains, with the exception of some pockets, after a long period of four consecutive below normal rainfall in the previous seasons. Pasture conditions are generally good in most of the livelihood zones due to average rains received in April and May 2012. The natural water streams and *berkads* were also replenished except for the Coastal *Deeh* of Alluula and Iskushuban. The above normal rains in the western part of Hawd and on the other side of the Ethiopian border abnormally recharged the main streams and also resulted into flash floods, which left a path of destruction in its trail. This especially affected tarmac roads, bridges and certain villages such as Gosol.

Average pasture and livestock body condition - Sool Plateau. Bari, July. 2012

Physical Capital

In most of the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood road infrastructure is poor, restricting transportation, the flow of goods and access to the main markets in the main settlements and the most remote rural areas. The inland road infrastructure and feeder roads have deteriorated over the years. Additionally, some boreholes in the Coastal *Deeh* are not functioning and therefore require immediate rehabilitation. There is some improvement in the extension of telecommunication services to most rural settlements of the Bari and Nugal regions, which has linked urban and rural communities. A significant number of settlements and villages in this region still lack health facilities and schools for basic education.

Social Capital: The poor and lower middle wealth groups have access to *zakat* in the form of livestock. However, in Coastal *Deeh*, the traditional social support to poor households is limited and overstretched due to the effects of successive poor seasons. Access to credit in the form of cash or in-kind improved among most of the pastoralist households except for those in the Coastal *Deeh* of Bari, Sool Plateau and lower parts of Nugal as they have outstanding debt and limited saleable livestock. Remittance levels increased during *Ramadan* and *Idd-Al-Fitri* festivities. Humanitarian interventions (cash relief, food vouchers) continued to play an important role in Bari, Nugal and northern Mudug.

Human Capital: In most pastoral livelihoods, education and health services are limited due to poor infrastructure (MCHS, Health posts and schools), lack of qualified personnel, inadequate medical supplies and low incentives for teachers and nurses. The post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis classifies the nutrition situation of the population in the East Golis/Karkaar/Dharoor livelihood zones of Bari region as ***Serious*** (GAM rate of **13.9**% and SAM rate of **4.1**%). In Sool Plateau of Bari and Nugal the nutrition situation remained in the ***Serious*** phase since *Deyr* 2011/12 (GAM rate of **11.3%** and a SAM rate of **1.7%).** Nugal Valley was ***Very Critical*** a deterioration from the *Critical* levels in *Deyr* 2011/12 (GAM rate of **20.1%** and a SAM rate of **5.4%).** In Coastal *Deeh,* the populations of Nugal, Bari and North Mudug regions sustained ***Serious*** levels since *Deyr* 2011/12 (GAM rate of **12.8 %** and SAM rate of **3.5%)**. The nutrition situation in the livelihood was mitigated by increased milk access in the area, following successive good *Deyr* 2011/12 and *Gu* 2012 rains and localized humanitarian interventions such as cash relief, food aid, health and nutrition. The 90 days retrospective crude (CDR) indicated an ***Acceptable*** situation according to UNICEF classification.

Financial Capital: Overall livestock production and reproduction increased herd sizes in most parts of the Northeast apart from Coastal *Deeh*. This is due to medium kidding/lambing of small ruminants and low to medium calving of camels. However, in the projection period (Aug-Dec'12), livestock holding for most of the poor households remains below baseline levels in all livelihoods of the Northeast, although Hawd, Addun, Karkaar/Dharoor and East Golis have somewhat better livestock holding.

EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

In normal times, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent comes from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income include livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income for the poor comes from labour employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of the total income.

Food Sources

Own Production: Overall, pastoral households' own production (meat and milk) significantly improved this season in Addun, Hawd, parts of Karkaar/Dharoor, Sool and the northern Nugal livelihood zones. However, in the Coastal *Deeh* and pockets of eastern Golis and Karkaar-Dharoor livelihoods, the opposite was observed because of low kidding and calving rates as well as a poor seasonal performance.

Medium Camel Calving –Sool Plateau. Qardho, Bari, FSNAU July, 2012

Market Purchase: In this region, households mainly rely on market purchases as the main food source. This season, the purchasing power for the majority of pastoralists in this region improved as a result of favourable livestock prices and declined prices of staple cereals and imported food commodities. In June 2012, in Garowe and Bossaso markets, ToT between local quality goat and rice increased by 16 percent (from 67kg to 78kg) compared to January 2012; by 13 percent (from 69kg to 78kg) (Figure 48) compared to the same time the previous year; and by 8 percent in August 2012 as goat prices slightly increased and rice prices declined. Similarly, ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum in the same markets increased by 14 percent (from 58 kg to 66kg) in June 2012 compared to January; only marginally (2%) compared to the same time of the previous year; and by 9 percent in August 2012.

Income Sources:

Income from livestock and livestock products (milk) improved for all the wealth groups as a result of improved livestock body condition, favourable livestock prices and enhanced demand for livestock during the *Ramadan* and *Eid* periods. In June 2012, the price of camel increased by 10 percent in the first six months of the year, and was 27 percent higher compared to the same period a year ago; it remained stable in August 2012 in Bossaso and Garowe markets. The price of local quality goat increased in the same markets by 4 percent in June 2012 compared to January 2012; declined (7%) compared to a year ago and increased by 5 percent in August 2012. Annual decline of goat price is attributed to improved goat body condition and increased supply in June 2012 to repay accumulated debts. The average debt levels of poor households in most of the pastoral livelihoods have declined this season with the exception of Coastal *Deeh* which remained elevated due to the successive droughts. There is increased income from milk sales, albeit limited due to reduced herd size as a result of previous recurrent droughts. The daily wage rate in Bossaso and Garowe markets decreased (4%) between January and June 2012, while the annual comparison of wage rates for August 2012 shows an increase (3 and 4%, respectively). This is attributable to reduction of labour supply as many left to seek labour opportunities in Mogadishu. However, access to labour opportunities for poor pastoralists in the Coastal *Deeh* still remains limited. Income from cash gifts and remittance from relatives and friends has slightly increased for all the households because of the *Ramadan* and *Eid* festivities.

Coping Strategies

In the most affected livelihood of Coastal *Deeh*, the vulnerable poor pastoral households are relying on traditional social support (food gifts, cash gifts and loans), since income from milk/livestock sales is minimal. Other coping strategies being employed include: collection of construction stones, reduction in the number of meals consumed a day (3 to 2 meal/day) and food relief support. In addition, there is sharing of milk in the rural areas as well as collection of small ruminants by the poor from the middle and better-off households either for restocking or milking.

Figure 48: Terms of Trade Labour to Red Sorghum (Bossaso and Garowe)

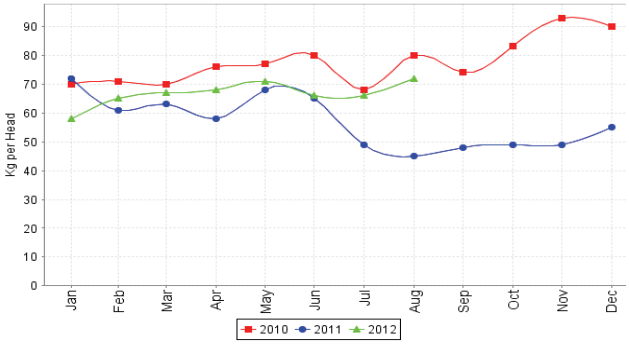
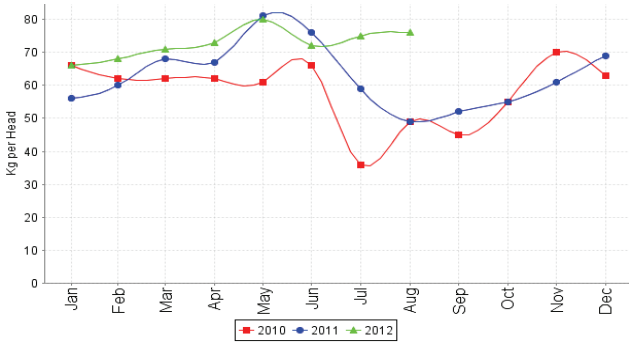
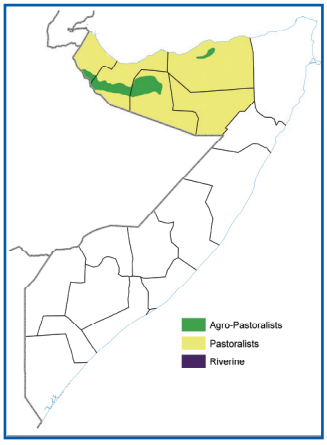


Figure 49: Terms of Trade Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe)



4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

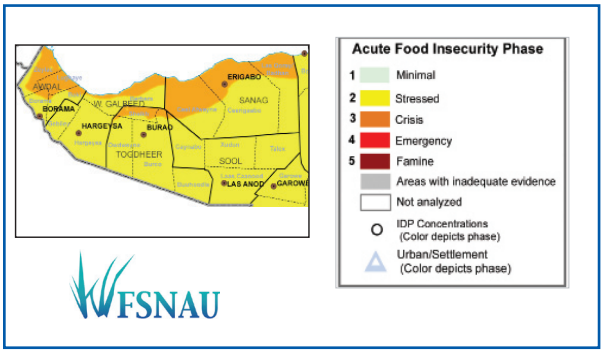
Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



Overview

Post *Gu* 2012, the food security situation improved in most livelihoods in the Northwest except for the Guban livelihood where it deteriorated. In July 2012, the total number of the rural population estimated to be in acute food security crisis (Phase 3 and Phase 4) were 90,000 (same as in post-*Deyr* 11/12) due to the deterioration of the Guban livelihood. However, in the projection period (Aug-Dec'12), the total number of people identified in acute food security crisis is expected to increase slightly, by 6 percent (95,000) from their July 2012 levels. Golis/Guban of Awdal, W/Galbeed and Sanaag regions are identified in **Crisis** phase (IPC Phase 3), while the rest of the livelihoods are in the **Stress** phase (IPC Phase 2). Factors contributing to the improved food security situation in most of the region's livelihoods include: increased own production (crop and livestock); increased milk availability following a medium to high kidding among the small ruminants and low to medium camel calving; increased humanitarian interventions; strengthened purchasing power of the local population as a result of reduced local cereal prices and favourable livestock prices. However, the food security situation deteriorated in the Guban zone (Awdal, W/Galbeed and Sanaag) due to three consecutive poor *Xays* rains, which affected rangeland and water sources and resulted in considerably deteriorated livestock conditions.

Map 20: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northwest, Aug-Dec 2012



The post *Gu* 2012 integrated nutrition situation analysis shows some stable and some deteriorating trends in the nutrition situation in Northwest livelihoods compared to the *Deyr* 2011/12. The nutrition situation for the West Golis and Nugal Valley livelihoods deteriorated from *Serious* and *Critical* levels respectively in *Deyr* 2011/12 to ***Very Critical***. The nutrition situation among the population in the Hawd livelihood has also significantly deteriorated from the *Serious* levels in *Deyr* 2011/12 to the current ***Critical*** level. The deterioration of the nutrition situation in West Golis/Guban is linked to a severe reduction in household milk access due to livestock out migration which has left some family members, especially women and young children without saleable livestock or livestock products without which they cannot generate income to buy food and other essential goods and services. In Nugal Valley and Hawd livelihood, morbidity, including a measles outbreak in Burao and Ainabo districts was also a major aggravating factor. On the other hand, the nutrition situation among the populations in the Sool Plateau, East Golis/Gebbi Valley and Agro-pastoral livelihoods has remained stable at ***Serious*** levels since *Deyr* 2011/12.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

The rains were at near normal levels in most parts of the Northwest region this *Gu* season. As a result, average pasture, browse and water conditions were observed in most of the key pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, and parts of Golis. Water prices remained average (0.2 USD/Jerry-can) in most of the region. In June 2012, water prices declined by 44 percent in Sool plateau as *Gu'*12 rain replenished *berkad*. However, in August 2012, water prices went up in the *berkad*-dependent areas of the Sool plateau due to the pressure of the in-migrated livestock from Golis/Guban zone owing to three consecutive poor Xays rains. As a result of improved rangeland conditions, the livestock body condition for all species had improved to an increased average (PET:3) in most livelihoods, except the Guban zone which has poor to very poor conditions (PET:1-2).

Average Body and Pasture Condition - Sool plateau, Xudun, Sool, FSNAU July, 2012

Table 30: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	2,000	1,000	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000	7,000	0	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	5,000	2,000	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	5,000	2,000	31
[illegible] Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	33,000	19,000	5,000	12
Urban	[illegible]	34,000	0	0	0
[illegible] Total	[illegible]	67,000	19,000	5,000	8
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	4,000	1,000	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	1,000	0	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	5,000	0	4
[illegible] Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	41,000	10,000	1,000	5
Urban	[illegible]	221,000	0	0	0
[illegible] Total	[illegible]	262,000	10,000	1,000	2
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	48,000	2,000	0	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	6,000	0	22
[illegible] Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	64,000	8,000	0	3
Urban	[illegible]	38,000	13,000	0	11
[illegible] Total	[illegible]	105,000	21,000	0	5
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	10,000	0	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000	11,000	2,000	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	12,000	5,000	22
[illegible] Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	27,000	33,000	7,000	19
Urban	[illegible]	9,000	23,000	8,000	52
[illegible] Total	[illegible]	36,000	56,000	13,000	26
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	3,000	0	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	4,000	0	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	3,000	1,000	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	2,000	0	13
[illegible] Rural Sub-total	[illegible]	19,000	12,000	1,000	12
Urban	[illegible]	2,000	15,000	5,000	51
[illegible] Total	[illegible]	21,000	27,000	6,000	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	491,000	133,000	25,000	9

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Physical Capital

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

Social Capital

This season, the extent and availability of the traditional social support base for the poor is average in most of the pastoral livelihoods, due to increased income from livestock sales. There is also still a reliance on social support like *Kaalmo* and *Amaah* (food on loan, food gifts and cash gifts) in Guban, Sool plateau and Nugal valley due to asset depletion from previous droughts.

Human Capital

In most rural livelihoods in the Northwest regions access to social services is limited due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of professional staff. In this season school attendance has increased due to normal pastoral migration. The integrated nutrition situation analysis shows some deteriorating but also some stable trends in the livelihoods of Northwest compared to the *Deyr* 2011/12.

The results of the nutrition surveys conducted in July 2012 among the West Golis population indicate a GAM rate of **21.7** percent and a SAM rate of **5.5** percent indicating ***Very Critical*** situation and a significant deterioration ($p<0.05$) from a *Serious* situation in the *Deyr* 2011/12. Similarly, results from an assessment done among the Nugal Valley livelihood population reported a GAM rate of **20.1** percent and a SAM rate of **5.4** percent, indicating a ***Very Critical*** situation and a deterioration from *Critical* situation in *Deyr* 2011/12. The change was however not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). In

Table 31: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Emergency and Crisis, Aug-Dec 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	7,000	0	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	12,000	5,000	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	33,000	19,000	5,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	34,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	67,000	19,000	5,000	8
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	6,000	0	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	4,000	1,000	29
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	41,000	10,000	1,000	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	221,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	262,000	10,000	1,000	2
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	6,000	0	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	57,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	2,000	0	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	66,000	8,000	0	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	39,000	13,000	0	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	105,000	21,000	0	5
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	10,000	0	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	8,000	0	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	10,000	0	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	5,000	0	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	7,000	111
[illegible]	[illegible]	27,000	33,000	7,000	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000	23,000	6,000	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	36,000	56,000	13,000	26
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	11,000	0	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	0	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	1,000	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	19,000	12,000	1,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	15,000	5,000	51

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

addition, a nutrition survey conducted in July 2012 among the Hawd pastoral population reported a GAM rate of **16.7** percent and a SAM rate of **4.2** percent which indicates a ***Critical*** nutrition situation and a significant deterioration from *Serious* levels in *Deyr* 2011/12. The Crude mortality rate CDR and under five mortality rate (U5DR) of **0.24** and **0.45**, respectively among West Golis; **0.04** and **0.19** among Nugal Valley, **0.26** and **0.47,** respectively in Hawd are all within the ***Acceptable*** levels, according to UNICEF classification. Results also show a sustained ***Serious*** nutrition situation among the Sool plateau population with a GAM rate of **11.3** percent and a SAM rate of **1.7** percent and among the population in East Golis/Gebbi valley livelihoods, a GAM rate of **13.6** percent and a SAM rate of **2.6** percent. The respective crude and under five mortality rates of **0.12** and **1.22** in Sool plateau and of **0.18** and **0.36** in East Golis/Gebbi Valley livelihood are all within the *Acceptable* level according to UNICEF classification. The nutrition assessment conducted among the agro-pastoral population in Northwest regions in July 2012 reported a GAM rate of **13.5** percent and a SAM rate of **1.1** percent indicating a sustained ***Serious*** **situation** since *Deyr* 2011/12. The CDR of **0.21** and U5DR of **0.36** recorded among the agro-pastoral population are both within the ***Acceptable*** levels.

Financial Capital

The livestock body condition for all species, except the lactating animals , improved in average (PET score 3) in most of the livelihoods while it remained poor (PET score 1-2) in the Guban livelihood. In the projected period (Aug-Dec'12), in most pastoral livelihoods, livestock holding of small ruminants is expected to increase but will still remain below baseline levels. The camel holding is projected to be above the baseline levels in all pastoral livelihoods. However, in Guban pastoral livelihood herd sizes for all species is expected to decline. In most of the agropastoral settlements of Togdheer, the poor households have limited cereal stocks due to low cereal production this season. Access to farm labour such as weeding and farm protection is average. Debt levels amongst the poor households is average and on a declining trend, except in Guban. As such, access to loans for the majority of poor households is normal as they were able to repay some of their previous outstanding debts.

Camel Calving. Nugal Valley, Lascanood, FSNAU, July 2012

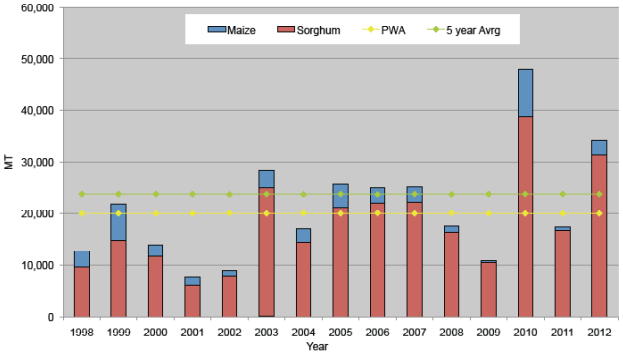
Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In a normal year, 60-80 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent of their diet comprises of livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee available from own production. Additionally, livestock sales are the highest source of income (50-65%) for the poor pastoralists, supplemented by income from employment (25-30%), as well as from livestock product sales (15-25%). The middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Own production, including crop and livestock products, is the main source of food for poor agropastoralists (86%); income is derived from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), crop sales (4%), as well as fodder and grass sales. The food and income sources of the poor in most key pastoral livelihoods of the northwest regions have improved due to increased own production and income from livestock. However, food and income access of people in the Guban zone in West Golis and EastGolis has deteriorated due to poor own production (milk) and limited income from livestock (poor body condition). Crop establishment in the agro-pastoral livelihood is expected to improve as a result of near normal rains in June 2012 and a good start to the *Karan* rains.

Food Sources

Own Production: In Hawd and Nugal Valley livelihoods, camel milk availability for consumption is average due to medium calving this season. However, milk availability is below average in the rest of the pastoral livelihoods due to low camel calving rates. In the agropastoral livelihoods, access to cattle milk is average as a result of medium calving rates. Own cereal crop production in the Northwest agropastoral is expected to improve due to average crop establishment, near normal *Gu* rainfall and good start of the *Karan* 2012 season. The overall crop establishment is estimated at 34,080MT (sorghum 92% and maize 8%), which is above average compared to harvests since 1998 (197% of *Gu/Karan* 2012, 170% of PWA and 143% of the 5-year average 2007-2011) (Figure 50). In Awdal, cereal production is estimated at 270 percent of PWA and 296 percent of the 5-year average. In W. Galbeed cereal production is estimated 157 percent of PWA and 129 percent of the 5-year average and in Togdheer, cereal crop harvest is estimated 28 percent of PWA and 17 percent of the 5-year average. However, *Gu-Karan* harvest assessment will be carried out in late October-early November to confirm these estimates. Overall, food sources have improved in most of the agropastoral areas, however poor households in the Togdheer region have limited stocks due to a below average harvest in this season.

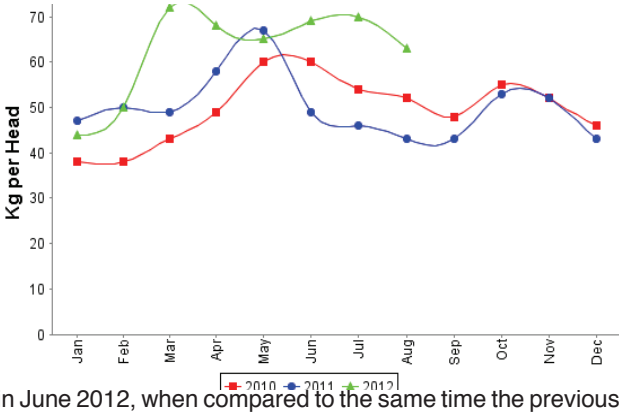
Figure 50: Trends in *Gu*-Karan Cereal Production (1998-2012)



Market Purchase: In most markets of the Northwest, local cereal availability is normal owing to increased trade within the region and cereal inflow from stocks of wealthier groups in southern Somalia and Ethiopia. The prices of white sorghum declined (13% and 15%) in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao markets in June 2012 compared to the same month last year and the previous six months; the prices then remained stable through August 2012. The price of rice declined in Hargeisa (15%), Borama (3%) and Burao (10%) in June 2012 when compared to the same month last year, while it declined compared to the last six months in all the three markets (Hargeisa-26%, Borama-21% and Burao-5%). Similarly, in Lascanood and Ceerigabo, the main markets, prices indicated a decrease of 13 and 22 percent respectively

Average Sorghum Crop. Hargeysa W. Galbeed, FSNAU July 2012

Figure 51: Trends in Terms of Trade Local Quality To Imported Red Rice Burao



in June 2012, when compared to the same time the previous year. The ToT of cereal (white sorghum) to labour wage increased in the main markets of Hargeisa (13%), Borama (42%), Burao (33%) in June 2012, compared to a year ago. The August 2012 trends indicate an increase of 8 percent in these three main markets due to the increased wage rate for intense farming activities due to improved *Karan* rains. ToT between local quality goat to rice increased in main markets of Hargeisa (49%), Borama (47%), Burao (48%) (Figure 51), Lascaanod (15%) in June to Jan'12, while Erigavo declined by 15 percent. Similarly, the yearly price increased by 27%, 16%, 43%, 27% and 51% respectively in the same markets.

The increase in the ToT levels is attributed to increased goat price and declined rice price. In August the trend indicated a marginal increase of (4%) everywhere except Burao.

Income Sources

In the key pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Northwest, income from livestock and livestock product sales increased because of the high demand during *Ramadan* festivities and increased livestock production due to medium to low calving and kidding rates. However, poor pastoral households in Guban zone, Nugal valley and Sool have limited income from livestock due to their smaller number of saleable animals. The local quality goat prices increased (17% and 23%) in June 2012 when compared to the same month the previous year and six months ago, respectively. However, the August 2012 trends show a decrease (8%) in the main markets due to the oversupply going to repay debts, which is a seasonal trend. Income from gum and frankincense collection in East-Golis has improved since July 2012 while income from crop sales is expected to improve after harvests in November 2012. In June 2012, livestock exports in the Berbera port was higher (16% -209,768 heads) than in June 2011 (181,199 heads). However, the poor households in the affected pastoral livelihoods of the Guban zone, Nugal valley and Sool plateau, did not benefit from the opportunity of high export demand owing to the lack of export quality animals. In the year 2011, exports of chilled meat from Burao abattoir ceased, as a result of the increased demand in live animals, which have been traded to the Arabian Gulf States since October 2009.

Coping Strategies

Poor households in the affected livelihoods of the Guban zone, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley are employing crisis coping strategies since traditional social support to poor households is overstretched. There is a reliance on food loans and cash gifts and there are increased cases of distress sales of breeding animals. As a result there has been some humanitarian intervention geared at improving food access and asset protection.

4.4 THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE OF FOOD SECURITY IN SOMALIA

Gender analysis approach

Post-Gu gender analysis of food security vulnerability focus is based on locations where FSNAU household surveys were conducted. These included eight northern and central IDP settlements located in or near urban areas, the northern urban areas and Mogadishu (IDP and urban). As security issues prevented rural household surveys, rural gender insights emerge from FSNAU focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

Available urban and IDP data narrowed insightful gender analysis to a comparison of households headed by men and women. Key variables were: source of income, asset ownership, food consumption, housing, education and coping strategies. Surveys also captured a glimpse of the different ways women and men within these households contribute to feeding and supporting their families.

Gender insights into rural food security looked into male and female ownership of livestock assets, income sources and the different degree of control men and women have in spending their income.

Post-*Gu* gender insights from the above sources are supplemented with contextual findings in FSNAU baseline reports and workshops[1].

Overview

Gu analysis indicates that female-headed households are more often, but not always, more food insecure than households headed by men. Gu findings show women, especially IDP women, have fewer formal sector work opportunities than men and that men do most of the higher-paid casual work. FSNAU baseline studies[2] document gender gaps in pay for informal work: men's construction work, for example, pays much better than women's work mudding houses, cleaning or small-scale trading. This pattern of women earning less for the hours they invest is reflected in Mogadishu and other IDP settlements surveyed. Many of these women forage or do petty trade to buy food. Lesser numbers do casual work. FSNAU baseline studies and key informant discussions by the FSNAU gender team combine to suggest the exhausting long hours spent in earning marginal income in the informal sector deplete women's energy and reduce the time left to invest in preparing food, providing safe water and accessing essential health care. Rural IDPs driven by conflict or crisis to urban areas rarely come with livestock. There is usually no choice for men or women but to pursue any possible avenue to put food on the table.

Gu analysis clearly demonstrates that the key opening for IDP women (regardless of the IDP settlement) is petty trade. For men, opportunities focus on casual work.

The fall-back for both is charity: gifts from relatives, local charity and humanitarian relief. Longer-term urban poor, both men and women, have much greater access to remittances. There are indications that humanitarian aid flowing with priority to IDP women is somewhat balancing the tradition of Somali gifting to men as household heads. Households headed by widows and those dependent on only women earners (unemployed, disabled or dysfunctional men) were identified as priorities for zakat and humanitarian aid.

IDP men and women both struggle to earn a survival income. The buoyant construction sector in Hargeiza, Mogadishu and other urban centers is currently providing day work primarily for men although women are also entering the vibrant construction sector. FSNAU has documented that women can constitute about 20 percent of the unskilled labour in urban Baidoa's construction sector[3]. Casual work is critical for the poor in both IDP and urban settlements.

The social safety net is very fragile for IDP households regardless of the sex of household heads. High dependency on gifts from relatives, local better-off families and humanitarian assistance back-stops whatever is earned in casual work, mainly by men, and petty trade, mainly by women. Should insecurity or economic shock constrict either casual work or petty trade, the food security of those who depend, respectively, on the earnings of IDP men or women will be seriously undermined.

Northern and Mogadishu surveys suggest it is exceptional if an IDP male, and much more so if an IDP female, is able to migrate from rural Somalia when literacy is minimal and, in the short term, gain formal sector employment.

In rural non-crisis times, men and women are dynamic partners in both livestock and crop production. When their livestock or crops are destroyed by conflict or natural disaster, more men and women resort to natural resource harvesting. (*See gender profile - box*) In poor rural families, survival is a partnership of the energy, skills and income-generation of both women and men.

The good Gu rains have eased abnormal migration which, in turn, has reduced the prolonged family splitting and related protection risks triggered by last year's famine. As the situation stabilizes more families are being reunited but stressful family separation remains a reality for many.

1 In conjunction with the post-Gu 2012 All Team Analysis Workshop - Hargeiza, three workshops with FSNAU government focal points and fieldstaff helped validate the findings from rural focus groups and baseline documents.

2 Example: Livelihood Baseline Analysis – Bay and Bakool (FSNAU 2009)

3 Livelihood Baseline Analysis – Baidoa Urban (FSNAU 2009).

IDP and Urban Findings

Food Consumption Score

Food Consumption Score was not consistently linked to the sex of household head. Five out of the eight surveyed IDP settlements had more women-headed households with poorer food consumption. The two settlements with the highest percentage of poor food consumption scores were Burao, where more women-headed households had poor scores, and Hargeiza where more male-headed households had poor scores. More woman-headed households in urban Northeast and Mogadishu (urban and IDP) had poor food consumption scores. There was no gender difference in poor households in urban Northwest.

Assets

Most IDPs have no assets. IDP households headed by both men and women in Mogadishu who arrived with assets were liquidating them. Although most IDP households no longer own animals, those with animals are predominantly male-headed. Significantly more poor urban, than IDP, households have livestock and other assets. Male-headed urban households consistently had more livestock, more productive and more household assets than urban households headed by women.

Shelter/Housing

There is a clear gender gap in shelter. A higher percentage of households headed by women live under tarpaulin or in buul (traditional stick hut) in seven of the eight northern and central IDP settlements surveyed. This is also true for Mogadishu IDPs. A family headed by a man is more likely to live under a corrugated roof in each of the eight IDP settlements than a family headed by a woman. There is more gender equity in urban housing in Mogadishu. In contrast to IDP housing, no major gender gaps were identified in Mogadishu urban surveys. In Somaliland and Puntland urban surveys, the primary type of shelter was stone housing. More households headed by males, than females, lived in stone houses. A minority remain in tarpaulin shelters: they are primarily households headed by women.

Income

IDP households headed by women are more often, but not always, more charity-dependent with no income source than are households headed by men. Five of the eight settlements had higher percentages of female heads with no means of earning income. Hence, there is high dependency on zakat and gifting from family, clan and community. Gifting includes giving milk or loaning of lactating goats during the hungry season, loaning pack animals for the migration period etc. The decision to gift is often shared by the adult males and females of the household.[4].

4 Gifting as part of the social safety net contributes to coping and resilience. Gifting insights are included in FSNAU baseline studies i.e. Livelihood Baseline Analysis – Sool Plateau Pastoral (FSNAU-2011) and were triangulated in key informant interviews by the FSNAU gender team.

Figure 52: Incomed earned by household heads

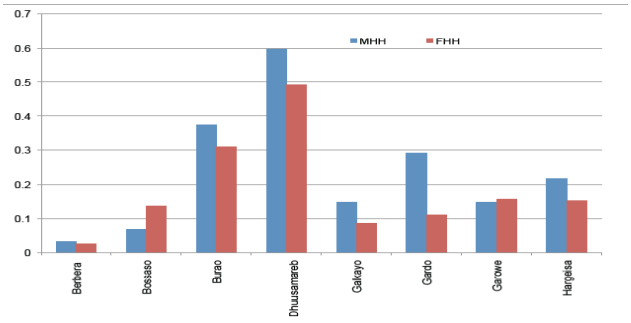


Figure 53: Percent of men's income from diferrent sources in Mogadishu

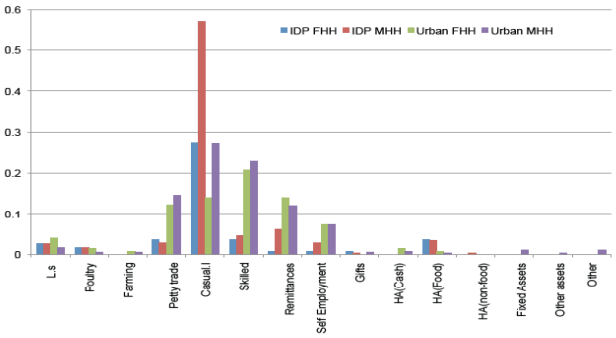
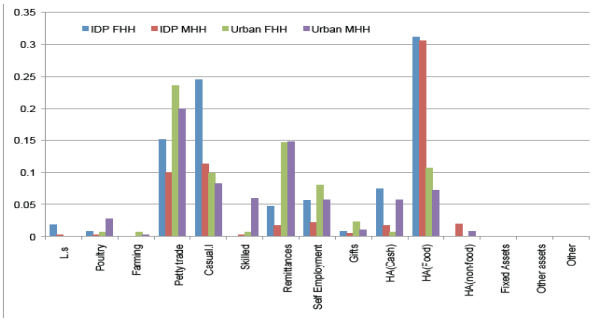


Figure 54: Percent of women's income from diferrent sources in Mogadishu



In six of the eight settlements, male-headed households earned more of the total reported income. Female-headed households earned more in Bossaso(13.8%) and Garowe(15.8%)

The separate survey of Mogadishu IDPs showed women-headed households having higher mean earnings than those headed by men.

Additionally, more than 80 percent of households surveyed at various IDP settlements in the North, regardless of the sex of the household head, have at least one woman and one man earning an income plus child earners. There was a slightly higher percentage of boys than girls. Coping includes having all family members, adult and child, earning.

IDP men in Mogadishu are especially dependent on casual labour. Less than eight percent of men reported earnings from any other income source. This income profile was similar for men who were members of male and female-headed households.

Among the Mogadishu IDP women, food aid is the primary source of food and income, followed by casual work, then petty trade. The dependency on food aid was greater for women in female-headed households.

Mogadishu's urban poor have much more income diversity than the city's IDPs. This is a reality for women and for men. The primary source of income for urban men within female-headed households was skilled employment, paying much better than the petty trade and casual work done by urban women. The gender gap: a dominance of men in the formal and women in the informal economy.

Like in the South, poor urban men and women in Somaliland and Puntland are both obliged to earn money or food. However, the gender dynamics in the north are different. There was no notable gender gap in participation in the northern economy. There is a sharp difference, however, in income diversity as men have more income options than women. This is also reflected at the household level. More northern households headed by women, than men, were restricted to one source of income.

Casual work is the primary income source for men and male-headed households across the north. This was especially true in the northwest, experiencing an influx of diaspora and foreign investment. Here casual work was also the key source of income for women as well as female-headed households. In the northeast, by contrast, women were less active in casual work. This was reflected in northeastern women-headed households identifying different key sources of income: they reported higher participation in skilled/salaried work and petty trade than casual work. Both men and women in the northeast have significant dependence on petty trade.

Education

There was a higher number of boys in school in all eight IDP settlements surveyed. A higher percentage of boys attend schools from both male and female headed IDP households. The main obstacle for going to school is the high cost of school fees. This was a bigger barrier for girls especially in female-headed IDP households which depend more on girls' paid and unpaid work.

In the North there is much higher school attendance of both girls and boys, with highest participation in urban areas. There is a consistent gender gap, however, with higher numbers of boys attending primary school. As in the south, high fees are the biggest barrier for both girls and boys attending school.

Women's growing presence in salaried work in the Northeast, mentioned above, in part reflects greater female literacy in the north.

Coping strategies.

In all IDP (north,central,Mogadishu) settlements households headed by men often resorted to eating less and less preferred foods. However in the urban areas households headed by women most often went to these extremes.

Vulnerability and resilience from a gender perspective – Rural Findings

Analysis of the focus group discussions in rural areas revealed that poor men decide on the expenditure of income from most sources. The exception: poor women usually decide on expenditure of the income they earn from the sale of milk and ghee, hide and other livestock products. This data is, however, poorly weighted: focus groups all had either all-male participants or a majority of men.

Men are consistently identified as the owners of camels and cattle, with very few exceptions, and owners of a larger percentage of the family shoat flock. Shoats have the greatest mix of shared, men's and women's ownership.

In rural areas, there is often shared decision-making on how to spend income from gifts and remittances.

Gender Dynamics in Migration

Normal migration in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities temporarily splits families. In crisis, migrating farther separates husbands and wives for longer. Poor women and poor men, each driven to help feed their families often have little choice but to live and work separately. Family splitting along gender lines is fundamental to Somali resilience and coping. Common examples: in pastoral communities, men and older boys herd all healthy camels, cattle and shoats long distances in search of water and pasture while women, the small children, elderly and sick stay behind with the weak animals; in areas like Bay agro-pastoral, men migrate with camels and leave women to care for their family, their cattle and shoats; women and children move to IDP camps while men migrate with livestock; men travel to urban centers or abroad for work, while women remain to sustain families, or the opposite where women head to urban areas for petty trade while men protect their grain stores or livestock.

All normal and abnormal migration has gender dynamics. Most critical are differential access to milk, which is the major source of nutrition in Somalia. Forced migration also separates men from women and their normal safety net. This brings different risks to men, women, girls and boys. One example that surfaced during the post-Gu assessment: in Hargeiza, NGOs identified the emergence of adolescent boy gangs threatening poor women's urban livelihoods. Women active in petty trade as well as street-cleaning or selling qaat after dark are becoming prime targets for robbery, eve teasing and rape.

The good *Gu* rains have eased abnormal migration which, in turn, has reduced the prolonged family splitting triggered by last year's famine. Where the situation is stabilizing, families are reuniting. Rebuilding camel and cattle herds as well as shoat flocks devastated by the famine will take more good rains and good harvests. In the interim, stressful family separation and the related protection issues that arise when social safety nets are weakened, remains a reality for many.

Glimpse: Gender Roles Key to Food Security[1]

This profile captures the predominant gender roles in the two main types of livestock, crop and natural resource harvesting activity in Somalia. Local variances exist.

Livestock: Sheep and goats (shoats) and camels are the two key types of livestock across Somalia. *(Cattle are also very important in southern Somalia)*

Shoats: Men castrate shoats, predominate as shoat traders for export, and assist in providing water. Shoats are predominantly reared by women and children. Women are responsible for flock health, herding, feeding, milking, slaughter, and sale of milk, hides and shoats on local markets. Shoats are often jointly owned. Frequently men join women, and may take the lead, in fencing, branding (fire mark) and dipping.

Camels: Camels are viewed as men's domain. Men nearly exclusively own, buy and sell, graze and water, milk and slaughter camels. 'Sahan' or scouting for the best migration locations is men's role. Men use camels to transport water for livestock, primarily for shoats. Women process camel milk, sell surplus milk and may be in charge of a pack camel to collect household water or move the buul (portable stick-frame hut).

The level of consultation between men and women on buying or selling livestock varies within families.

In normal, as well as abnormal long-distance migration, it is most common for women to stay behind with vulnerable (sick/lame) animals and a few lactating animals. Small children, sick and elderly family members are also left in the care of the women. Men and older boys (sometimes older girls as cooks) migrate with the healthy animals in search of water and pasture.

Crops: Sorghum and maize are the two key food crops.
Sorghum: Men prepare land. In the south planting, weeding, harvesting, guarding and transporting are joint activities of women and men. In the northwest, men do more of the fieldwork including threshing which is mostly women's work in the south. Across Somalia, women exclusively winnow and mill. They are the key sellers of sorghum and predominate as retail vendors in local cereal markets. Girls and boys scare birds to prevent them eating the ripening sorghum. They also join in many field activities.

Maize: Men usually purchase and apply fertilizer and pesticides, cut down the maize stocks, transport and market maize to commercial traders. Both men and women, usually more men, are paid casual workers in the maize harvest. Land preparation, sowing, irrigating, weeding and harvesting are joint roles. Women use or sell maize fodder (stalks), bang the kernels from the cobs and sell small volumes of maize on local markets.

Natural Resource Harvesting: Foraging for wood and harvesting wild resins are two key forms of natural resource harvesting.
Wood foraging: Firewood is primarily collected by women and girls, although men in the NW in particular actively collect firewood if long distances are involved. Men primarily burn wood for charcoal and sell sacks of charcoal in urban areas. Within the towns, women petty traders take over charcoal sales. Women are the key foragers for wood they will use in buul construction, for home cooking and for firewood sale. In the south, men cut larger trees for constructing frame houses and furniture.

Gums and resins: Men scale the rugged terrain, tap and collect the resin. Women clean and process resin for sale. Both sell.

1 Sources: Post-Gu 2012 rural FGDs; Post-Gu All Team Analysis Workshop sessions with FSNAU staff and government focal points; FSNAU baseline surveys.

Recommendations

Gender analysis of future FSNAU technical reports will be strengthened if:

- There is greater gender insight into family splitting which is the result of either conflict or crisis-linked migration.
- Data collection tools and monitoring software can identify the gender differential in rural and urban incomes. Although sorghum and maize weeding is paid by area *(jibal)* at the same rate to casual male and female farm workers, current data processes do not identify clearly the economic return for men's compared to women's various types of paid labour (e.g. petty trade, casual work). Identifying this information will affect terms of trade i.e. how much male compared to female labour will be needed in exchange for one local goat or a quantity of rice.
- Include mobile phone ownership and control, by sex, consistently in data tools to help inform cash transfer programming.
- The IPC can be revised to go beyond the sex of household head to gain more meaningful information on vulnerability and resilience. It is much more insightful to know if a household relies only on female or male adult earners or whether it has the benefit of both men and women contributing to food and family income. Access to IDP, rural and urban sources of income is deeply gendered.

5. APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some key revisions in Version 2.0 include:

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

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

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

Table 32: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

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

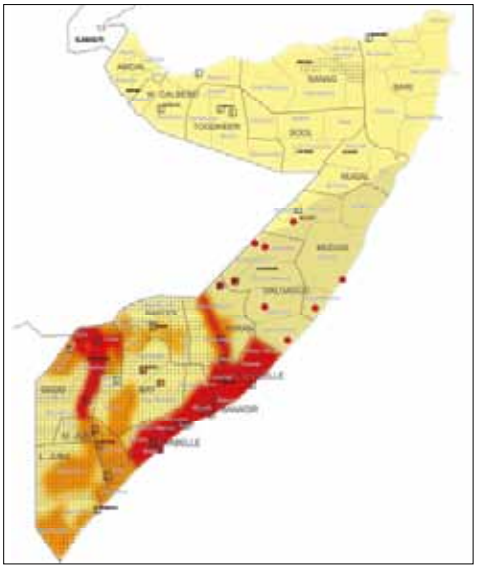
Table 33: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification *Gu* '12

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

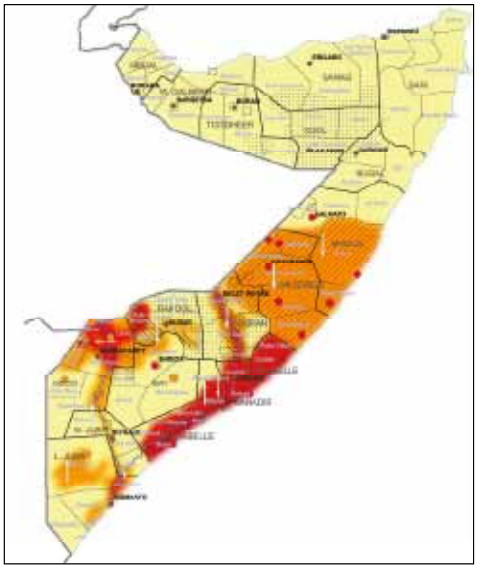
5.2 TIME-SERIES OF THE INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATIONS (IPC) MAPS FOR SOMALIA

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

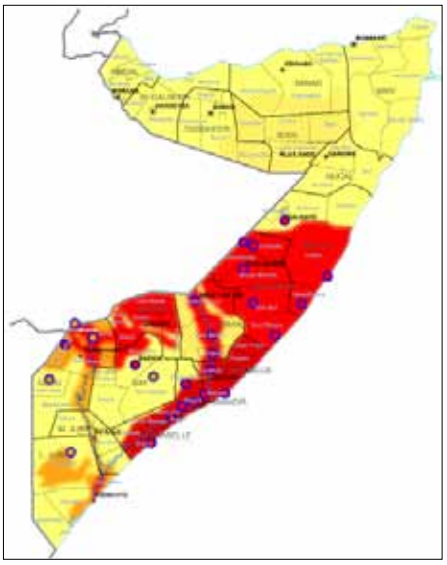
Rural IPC Post *Gu* '07



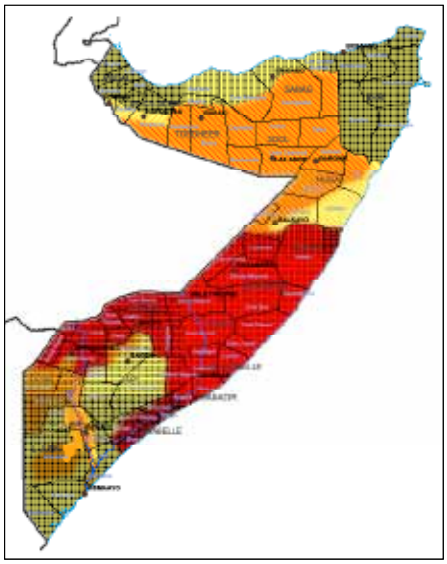
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08



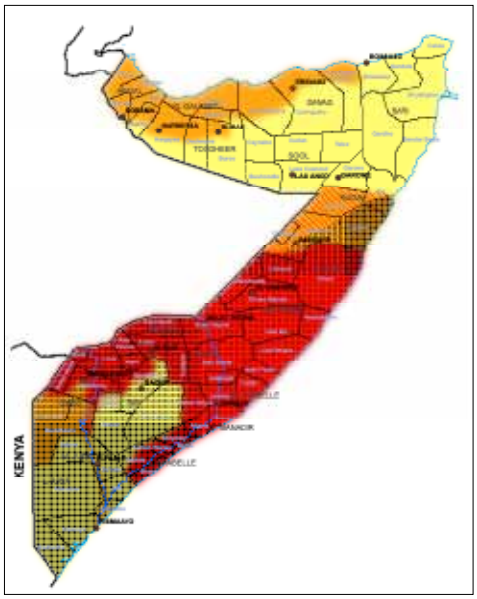
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08 updated April '08



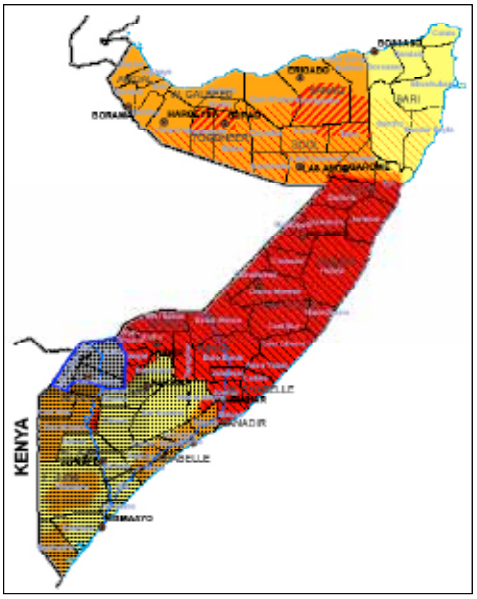
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '08



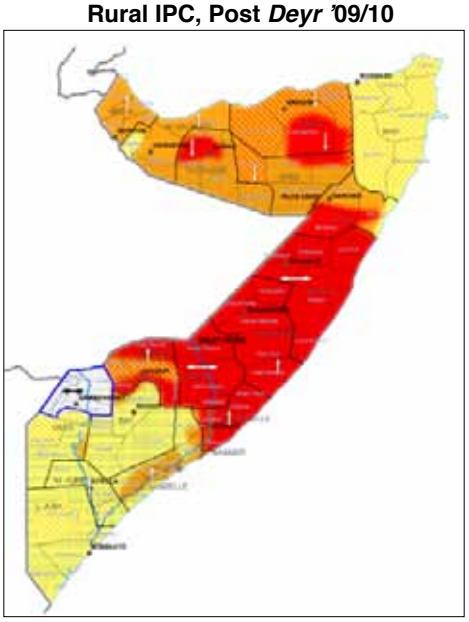
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '08/09



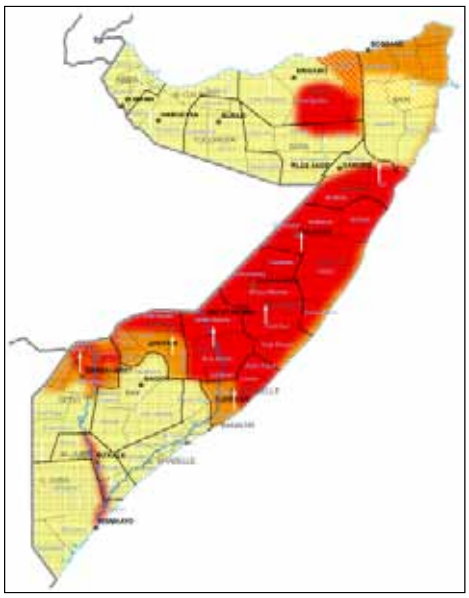
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '09



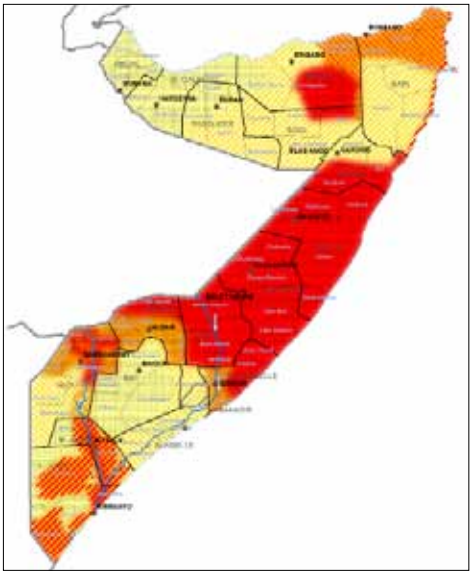
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10



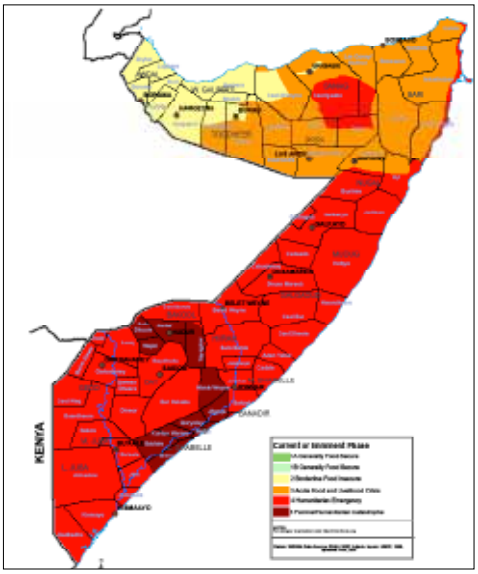
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '10



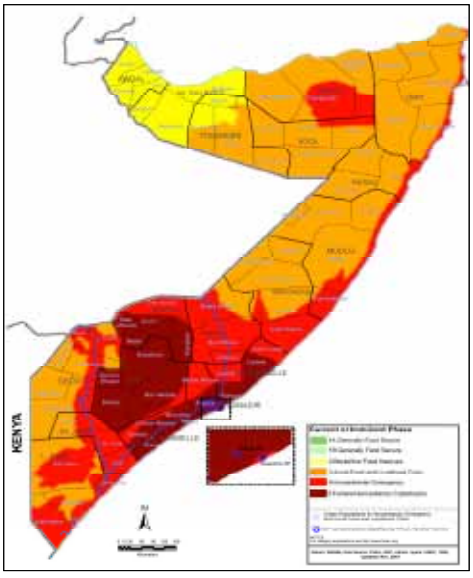
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '10/11



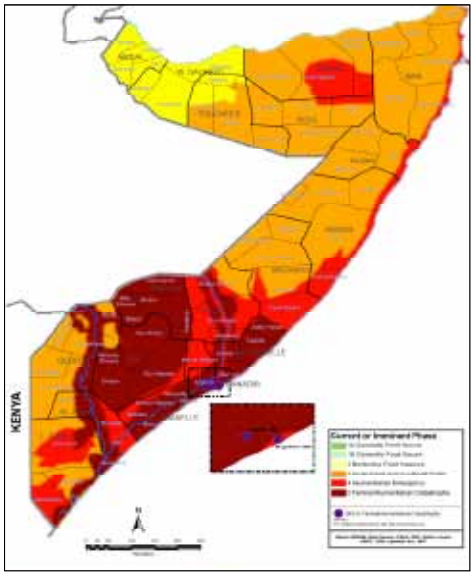
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '11 (Jul '11)



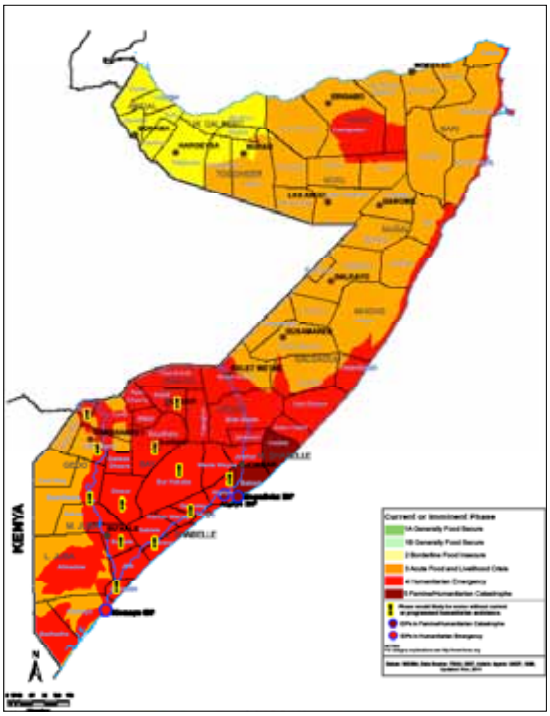
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '11(Aug-Sep '11)



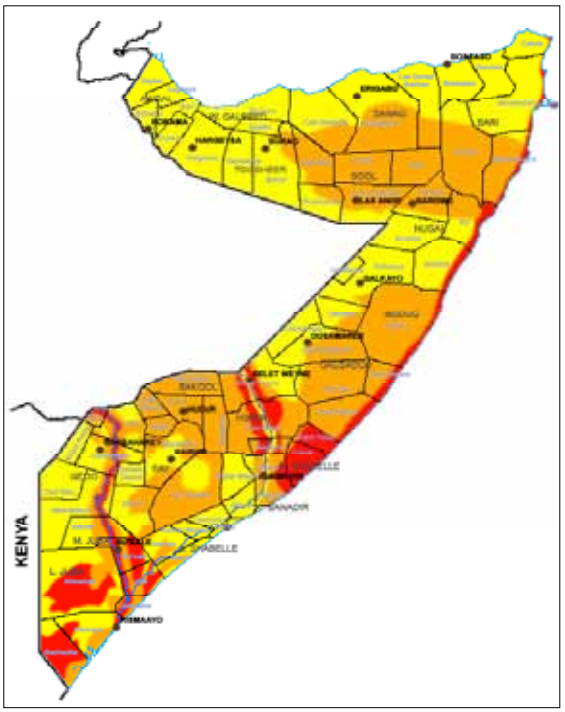
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* 2011(Oct-Dec '11)



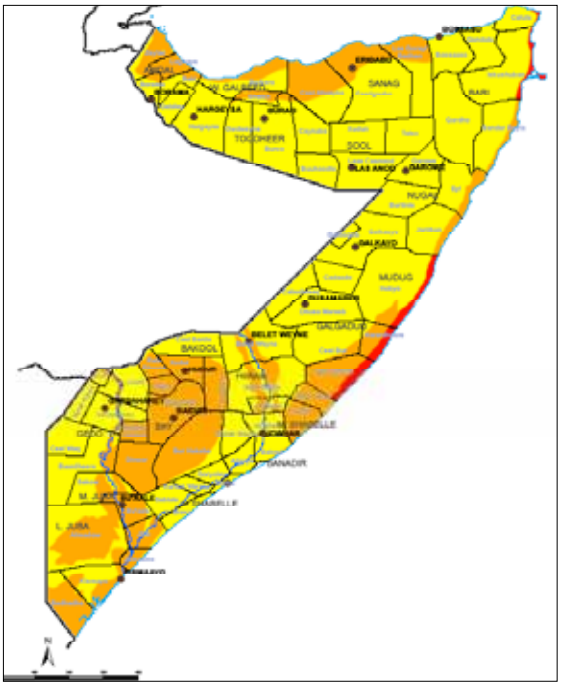
Rural IPC Post *Gu* '11 (Nov -Dec, 2011)



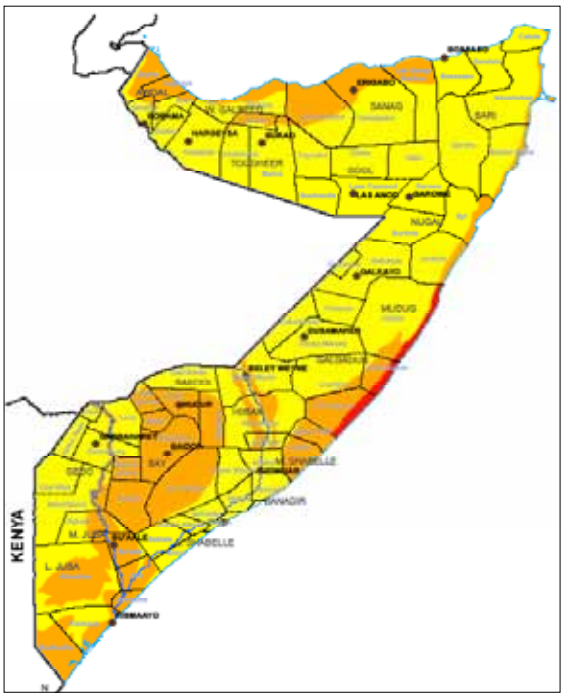
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '11/12 (Feb - Jun)



Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '12 (July 2012)

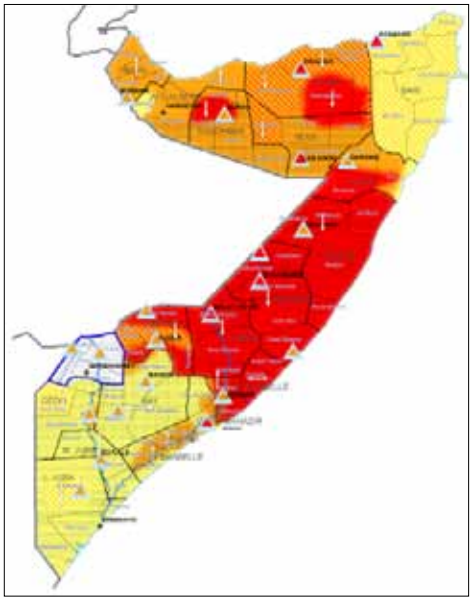


Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '12 (Aug-Dec 2012)

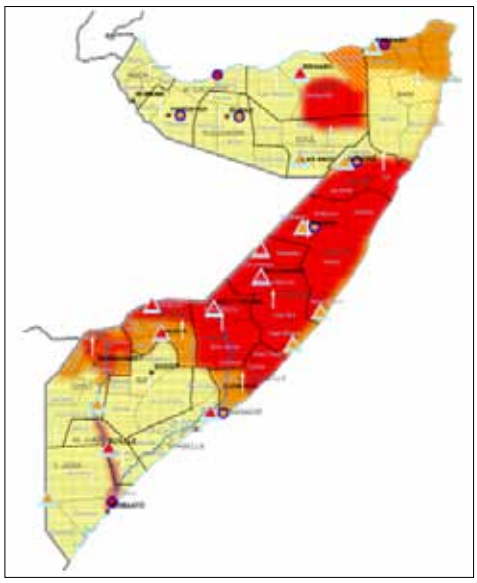


5.2.2 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Combined (Rural, Urban and IDP) Maps for Somalia

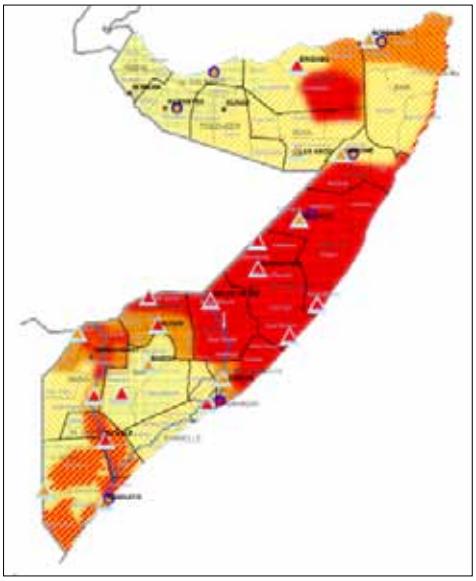
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10



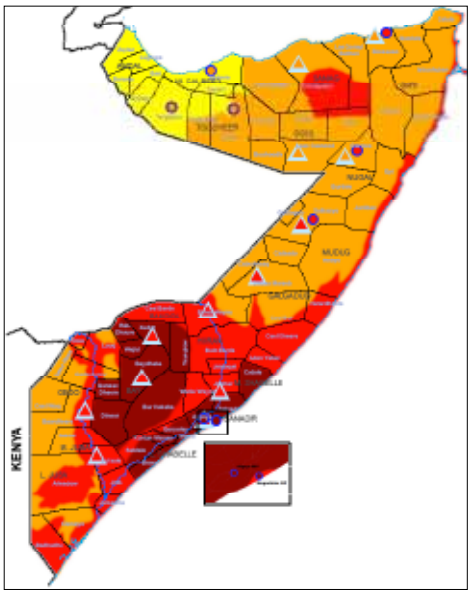
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '10



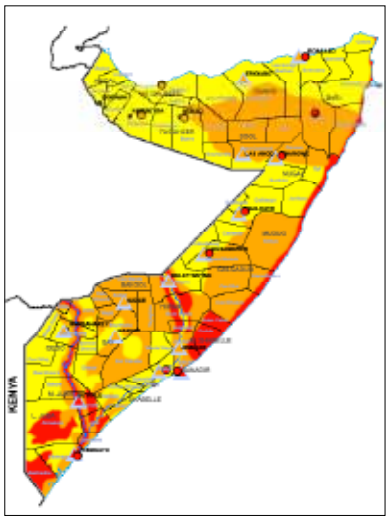
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '10/11



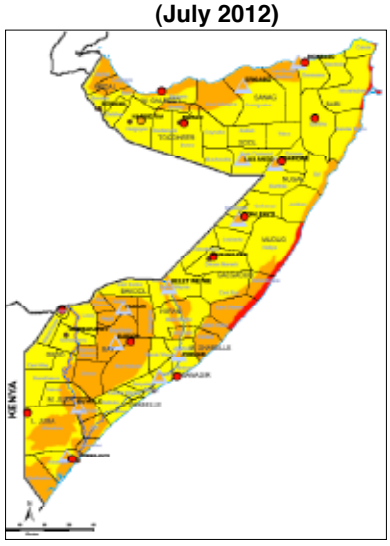
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '11



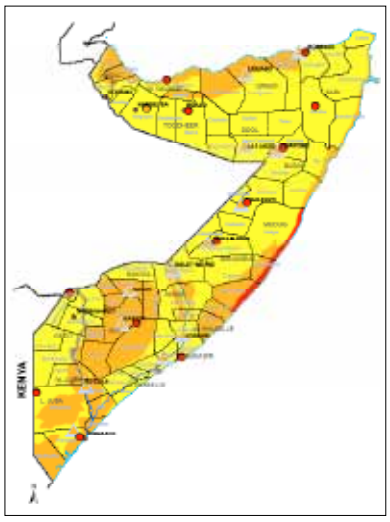
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '11/12



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '12 (July 2012)

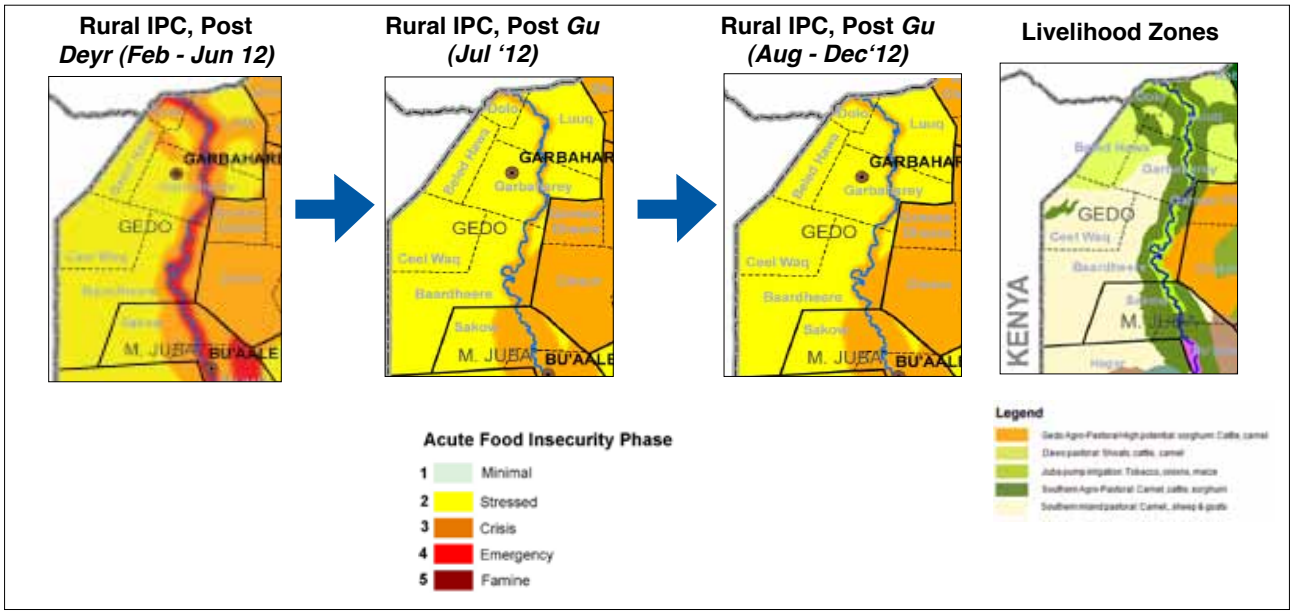


Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '12 (Aug-Dec 2012)



5.3 PROGRESSION OF FOOD SECURITY SITUATION FROM POST *DEYR* '11/12 TO POST *GU* '12

5.3.1 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Gedo Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



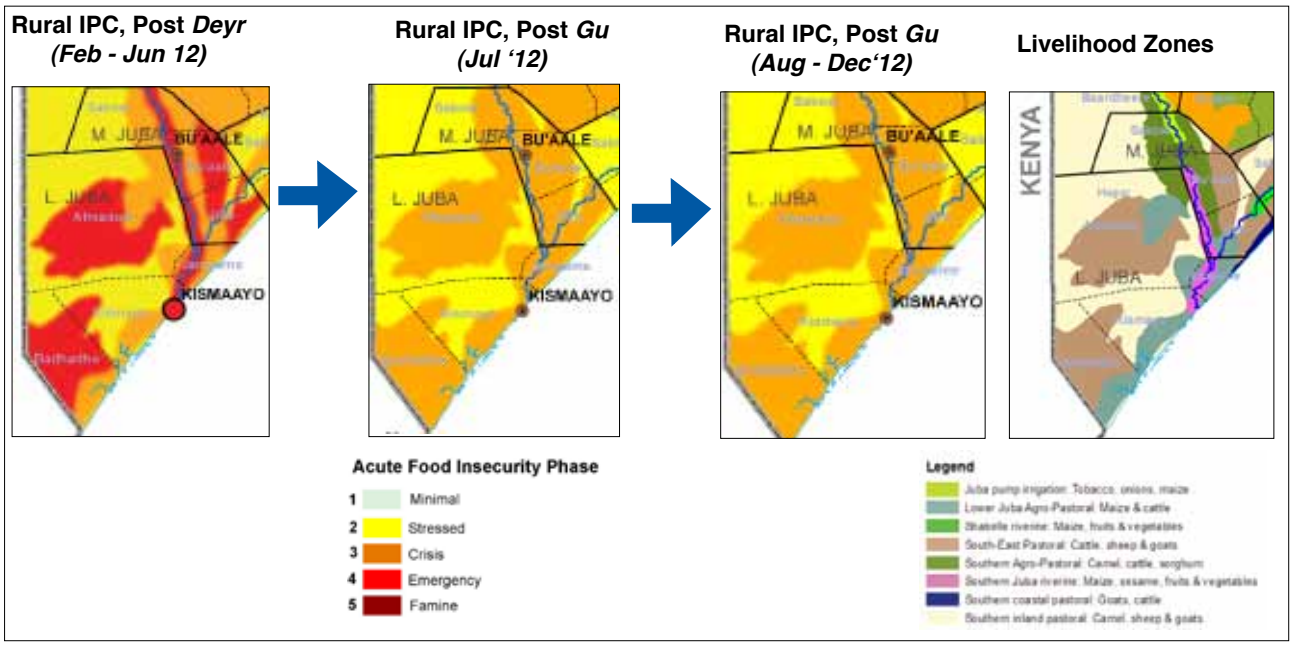
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	22,000	7,000	26,000	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	6,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	1,000	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	3,000	1,000	1,000	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	8,000	1,000	1,000	0
	Luuq	48,027	7,000	4,000	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**47,000**	**14,000**	**35,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**61,000**		**35,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	19,000	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	12,000	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	8,000	11,000	11,000	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	10,000	3,000	5,000	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	3,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**47,000**	**14,000**	**35,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**61,000**		**35,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	Dawa Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Past	Dawa Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Past	Dawa Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%M	50%P	50%M	0%	0%	100%P	50%P	100% P 50% M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	25%P	50%M	75%P	100%P	0%	0%	100% P	25%P	0%

5.3.2 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



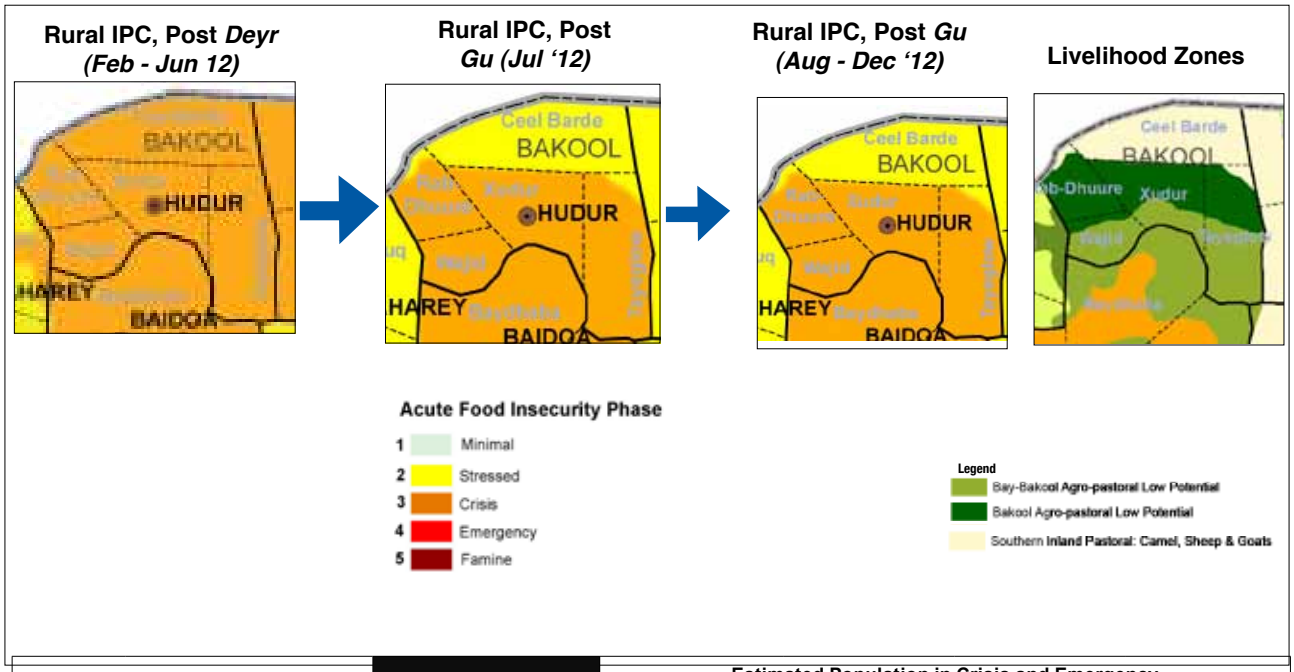
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	10,000	16,000	13,000	0
	Jilib	83,464	14,000	24,000	18,000	1,000
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	11,000	10,000	15,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**35,000**	**50,000**	**46,000**	**1,000**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	5,000	4,000	9,000	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	3,000	5,000	6,000	1,000
	Jamaame	106,734	21,000	27,000	19,000	3,000
	Kismaayo	77,334	10,000	9,000	11,000	2,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**39,000**	**45,000**	**45,000**	**6,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**74,000**	**95,000**	**91,000**	**7,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**169,000**		**98,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,000	10,000	6,000	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	1,000	4,000	4,000	0
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	12,000	0	16,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	17,000	34,000	18,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**35,000**	**50,000**	**46,000**	**1,000**
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	17,000	4,000	15,000	6,000
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	3,000	8,000	9,000	0
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	3,000	0	4,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	16,000	33,000	17,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**39,000**	**45,000**	**45,000**	**6,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**74,000**	**95,000**	**91,000**	**7,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**169,000**		**98,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	50%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%P	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P
		Lower Juba Agropastoral (Hagar)										100%P					
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	100%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	25%P	50%M	75%P	50%P	0%	75%P	100%P 50%M	0%	50%P
		Lower Juba Agropastoral (Jamame & Kismayo)										100%P					

5.3.3 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Bakool Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



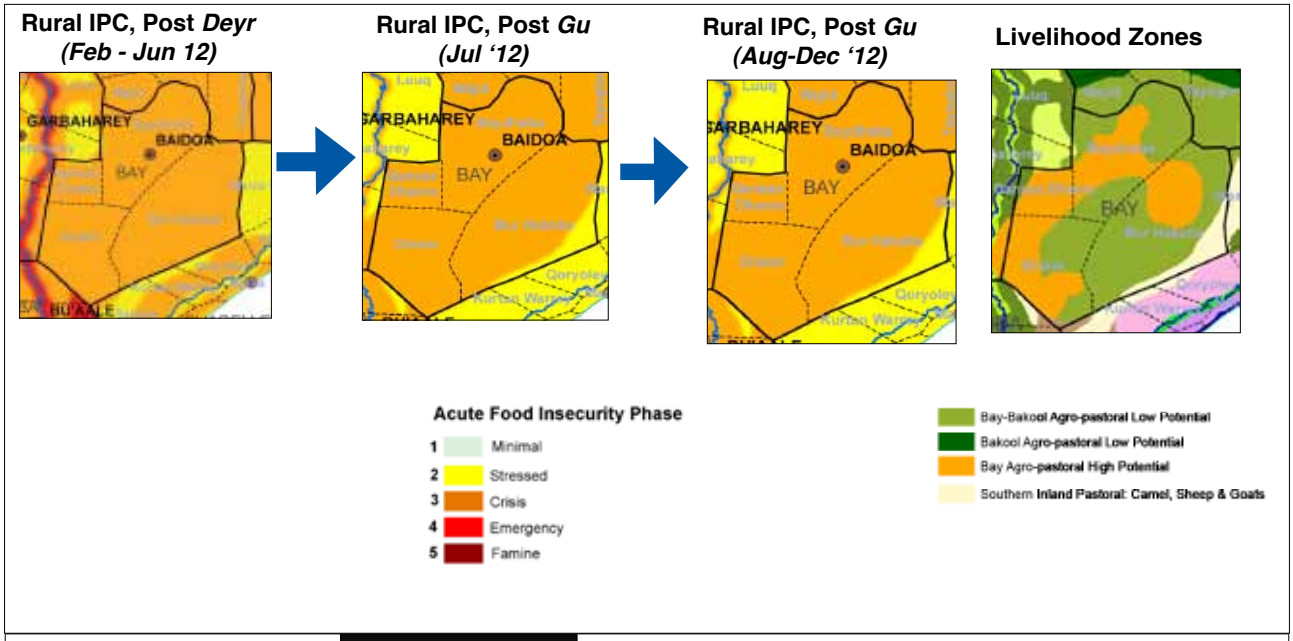
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	9,000	0	5,000	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	18,000	0	6,000	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	38,000	0	15,000	0
	Waajid	55,255	32,000	0	13,000	0
	Xudur	73,939	43,000	0	17,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**140,000**	**0**	**56,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**140,000**		**56,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	70,000	0	23,000	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	58,000	0	27,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	12,000	0	6,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**140,000**	**0**	**56,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**140,000**		**56,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P 50%M	50%P 100%M	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%M	50%M	50%M	100%P	100% P 50% M	100% P 50% M	0%	0%	0%

5.3.4 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Bay Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



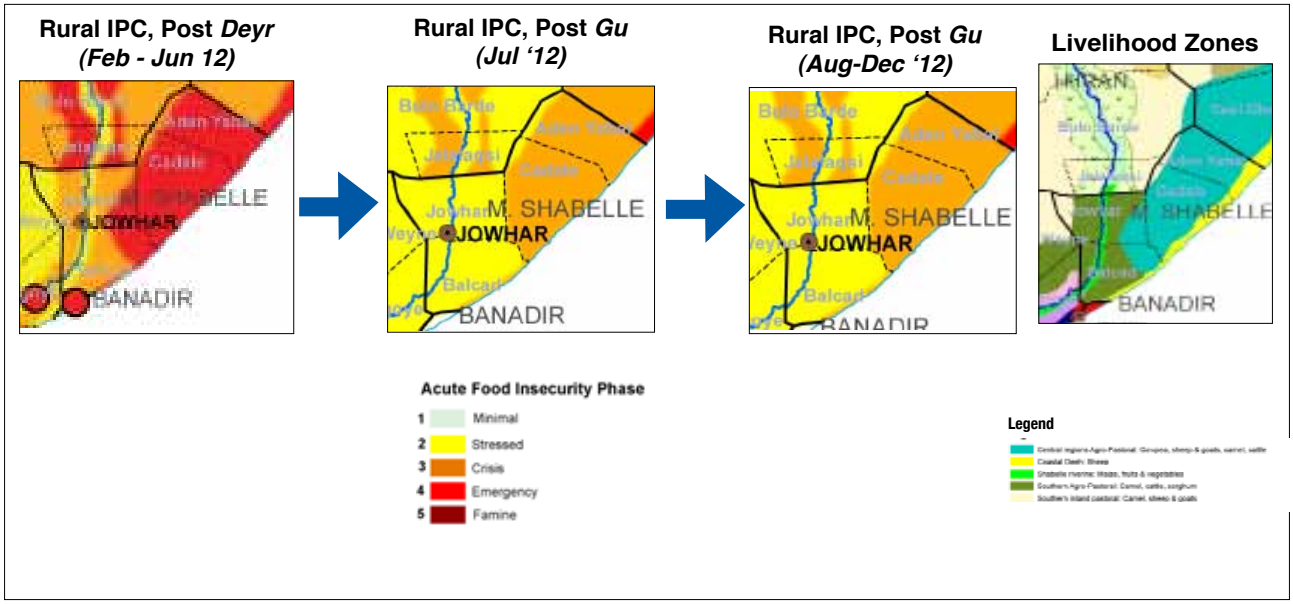
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	95,000	0	119,000	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	44,000	0	42,000	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	26,000	0	29,000	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	32,000	0	38,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**197,000**	**0**	**228,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**197,000**		**228,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,000	0	181,000	0
	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	103,000	0	47,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**197,000**	**0**	**228,000**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**197,000**		**228,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Past	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP
Bay	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P 50%M	50%M	50%P	75%P	100%P 50%M	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%M	50%M	0%	100%P	100% P 50% M	100%P	0%	0%	0%

5.3.5 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



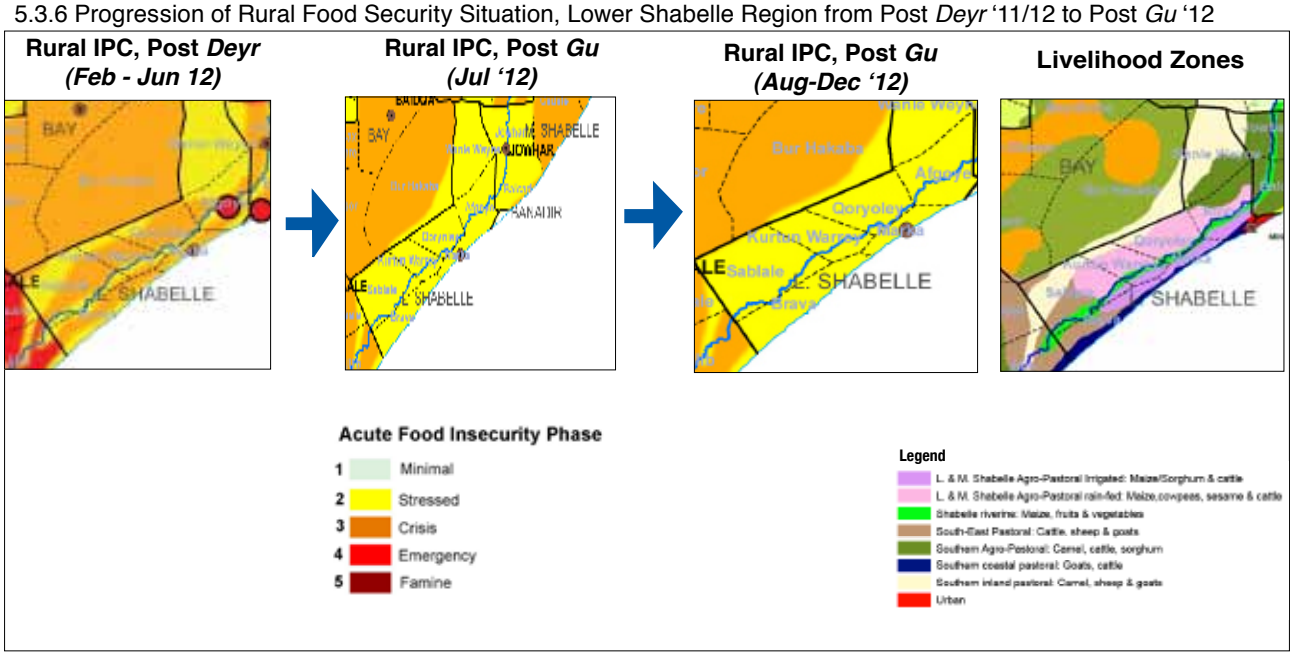
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	11,000	28,000	12,000	16,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	23,000	26,000	7,000	19,000
	Cadale	35,920	7,000	19,000	7,000	11,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	39,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**80,000**	**73,000**	**26,000**	**46,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**153,000**		**72,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	10,000	9,000	9,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	13,000	17,000	17,000	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	57,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	47,000	0	46,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**80,000**	**73,000**	**26,000**	**46,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**153,000**		**72,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropa	Coastal	Destitute past
M.Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	100%P	100%P	100%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%P	100%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
		Southern Agropastoral (Sorghum_ Jowhar & Balad)			100%P					0%					0%		
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural:Other Districts	0%	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%M	75%M	0%	0%	0%	100%P	100%P 25%M	100%
		Southern Agropastoral (Sorghum_ Jowhar & Balad)			0%					100%P					0%		

5.3.6 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



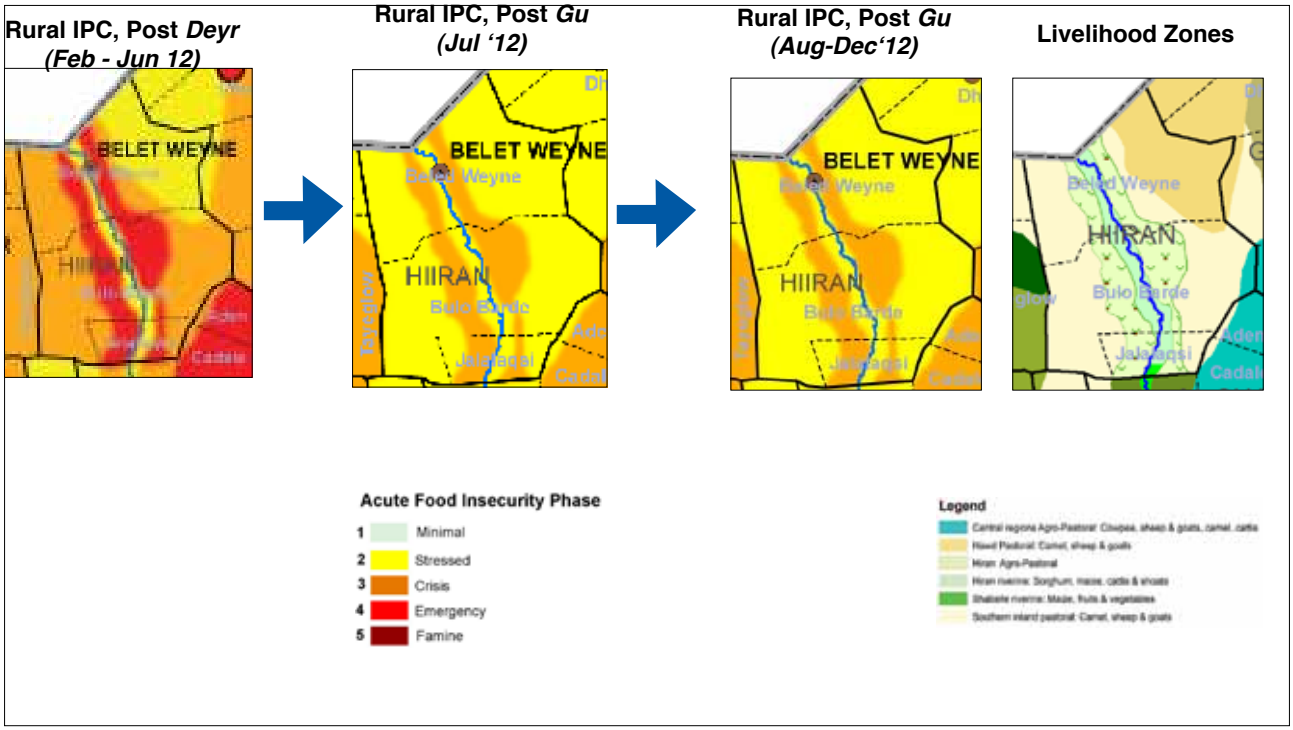
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	34,000	2,000	0	0
	Baraawe	42,239	8,000	0	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	7,000	0	0	0
	Marka	129,039	18,000	1,000	0	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	16,000	0	0	0
	Sablaale	35,044	6,000	0	0	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**89,000**	**3,000**	**0**	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN STRESS CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**92,000**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	84,000	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	5,000	3,000	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**89,000**	**3,000**	**0**	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**92,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Past	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Southern Agropastoral: Wanlaweyne and Afgoye				100%P						0%						0%		
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	100%P	0%	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%P	0%	0%	100%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Southern Agropastoral: Wanlaweyne and Afgoye				100%P						0%						0%		

5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Food Security Situation, Hiran Region from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



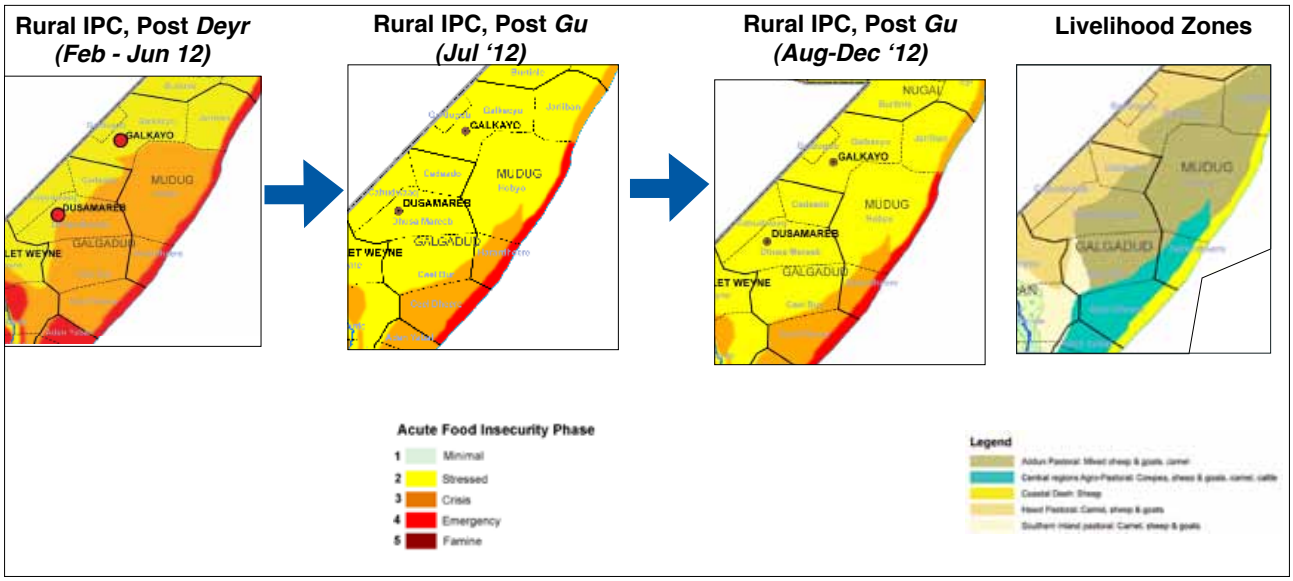
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	13,000	24,000	25,000	11,000
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	14,000	12,000	19,000	4,000
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	7,000	4,000	7,000	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**34,000**	**40,000**	**51,000**	**16,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**74,000**		**67,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	12,000	36,000	36,000	12,000
	Hiran riverine	32,633	6,000	0	6,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	16,000	0	9,000	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	0	4,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**34,000**	**40,000**	**51,000**	**16,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**74,000**		**67,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riv	Destitute past	S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riv	Destitute past	S.I. Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riv	Destitute past
Hiran	Aug - Dec 2012 (Gu-12 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	50%P	100%P	0%	50%P	0%	50%P	0%	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	100%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	0%	100%P	0%	50%P	0%	100%P	0%	25%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	75%P	0%	100%

5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Food Security Situation, Central Regions from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



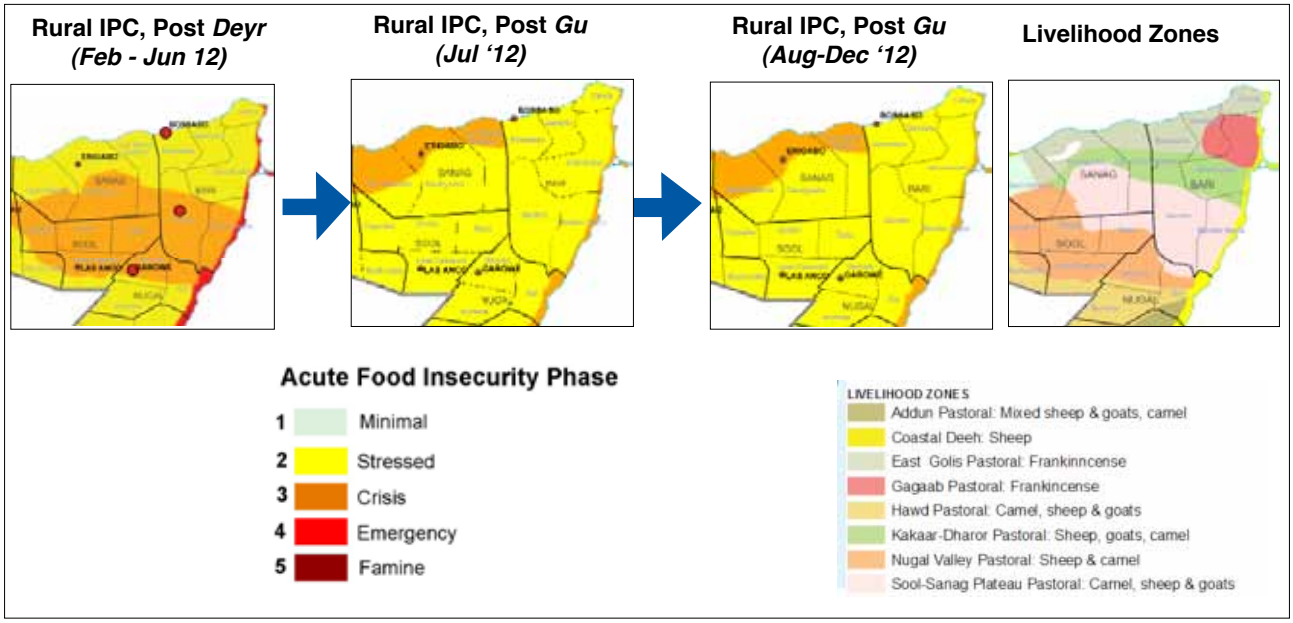
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	2,000	4,000	1,000	4,000
	Cadaado	36,304	3,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	14,000	3,000	11,000	3,000
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	10,000	14,000	13,000	18,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	14,000	6,000	9,000	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**43,000**	**31,000**	**36,000**	**35,000**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
	Hobyo	54,438	7,000	11,000	9,000	14,000
	Xarardheere	52,157	8,000	11,000	10,000	14,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**17,000**	**23,000**	**21,000**	**29,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**60,000**	**54,000**	**57,000**	**64,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**114,000**		**121,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	26,000	0	17,000	0
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	15,000	0	15,000	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	0	2,000	3,000	10,000
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	0	1,000	0
	Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	29,000	0	25,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**43,000**	**31,000**	**36,000**	**35000**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	11,000	0	8,000	0
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	6,000	0	8,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	0	3,000	5,000	14,000
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	20,000	0	15,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**17,000**	**23,000**	**21,000**	**29,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**60,000**	**54,000**	**57,000**	**64,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**114,000**		**121,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	0%	50%P	100%M	50%P	0%	0%	0%	50%P	100%P	50%P	25%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%P
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	0%	25%P	100%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%P
S.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected-30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	100%P	0%	50%P	100%M		0%	0%	0%	50%P	100%P		25%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		75%P
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected-30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	100%P	0%	25%P	100%M		0%	0%	0%	75%P	100% P		0%	0%	100%	0%	0%		100%P
		Cowpeabelt (Hobyo)				50%P						50%P						0%		

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, NE Regions from *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	2,000	0	1,000	0
	Bossaso	57,725	9,000	0	4,000	0
	Caluula	27,002	4,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	5,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
	Qandala	26,902	4,000	0	2,000	0
	Qardho	30,881	9,000	0	2,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**33,000**	**2,000**	**14,000**	**1,000**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	58,007	4,000	4000	0	4,000
	Galdogob	33,366	0	2000	0	2,000
	Jariiban	32,866	3,000	3000	1,000	2,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**7,000**	**9,000**	**1,000**	**8,000**
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	3,000	2000	2,000	1,000
	Garoowe	24,596	3,000	2000	2,000	1,000
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	4,000	0	1,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**10,000**	**4,000**	**5,000**	**2,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,836**	**50,000**	**15,000**	**20,000**	**11,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**65,000**		**31,000**	

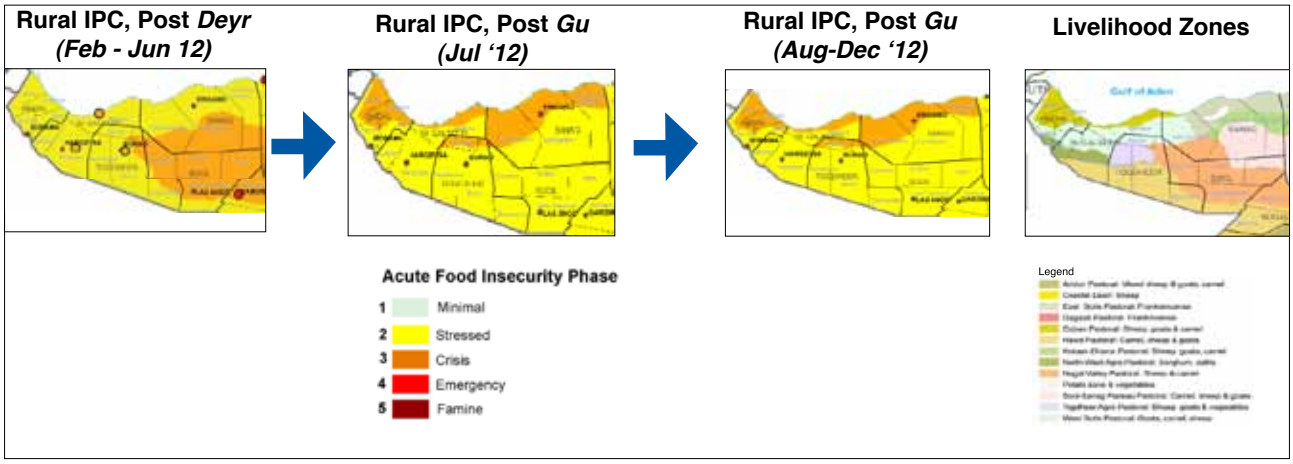
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,000	2000	1,000	1,000
	East Golis Pastoral	85,474	13,000	0	6,000	0
	Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	4,000	0	2,000	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	4,000	0	2,000	0
	Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	38,062	11,000	0	3,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**33,000**	**2,000**	**14,000**	**1,000**
North Mudug	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	7,000	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	0	2,000	1,000	1,000
	Hawd Pastoral	64,968	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	7,000	0	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**7,000**	**9,000**	**1,000**	**8,000**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
	Hawd Pastoral	43,178	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	3,000	1,000	3,000	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	5,000	0	1,000	0
	Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	0	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**10,000**	**4,000**	**5,000**	**2,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,836**	**50,000**	**15,000**	**20,000**	**11,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**65,000**		**31,000**	

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, NE Regions from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones									CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones									EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
Bari	Aug-Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	75%P	75%P	75%P		75%P				50%M	25%P	25%P	25%P		25%P				50%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				50%P
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	50%P	50%P	0%		50%P				0%	50%P	50%P	100%P		50%P				25%M	0%	0%	0%		0%				100%P
Nugal	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	Rural :All Districts			75%P	50%P		100%P		100%P	25%M			25%P	50%P		0%		0%	50%P			0%	0%		0%	100%	0%	50%P
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	Rural :All Districts			0%	0%		100%P		50%P	0%			100%P	75%P		0%		50%P	25%M			0%	25%P		0%	100%	0%	100%P
N.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						100%P	0%	100%P	25%M						0%	0%	0%	50%P						0%	100%	0%	50%P
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban		0%				100%P	0%	50%P	0%		0%				0%	0%	50%P	25%M						0%	100%	0%	100%P

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation, Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu*



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	0	0	2,000	1,000
	Borama	132,695	0	0	7,000	0
	Lughaye	22,094	0	0	5,000	2,000
	Zeylac	22,801	0	0	5,000	2,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**19,000**	**5,000**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	18,683	0	0	4,000	1,000
	Gebiley	53,717	0	0	1,000	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**10,000**	**1,000**
Togdheer	Burco	191,748	14,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Buuhoodle	28,821	2,000	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	30,924	2,000	0	0	0
	Sheikh	27,400	0	0	6000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**18,000**	**1,000**	**8,000**	**0**
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	53,638	8,000	2,000	10,000	0
	Ceerigaabo	83,748	9,000	2,000	11,000	2,000
	Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	15,000	5,000	12,000	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**32,000**	**9,000**	**33,000**	**7,000**
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	5,000	1,000	3,000	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	7,000	2,000	4,000	0
	Taleex	20,983	5,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
	Xudun	15,528	4,000	1,000	2,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**21,000**	**6,000**	**12,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**71,000**	**16,000**	**82,000**	**14,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**87,000**		**96,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* Projection		Post *Gu* Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	0	0
	Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
	Golis Pastoral	66,348	0	0	7,000	0
	Guban Pastoral	50,857	0	0	12,000	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**19,000**	**5,000**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	50,209	0	0	6,000	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	0	0	4,000	1,000
	Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
	NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**10,000**	**1,000**
Togdheer	West Golis Pastoral	23,698	0	0	6,000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	223,347	15,000	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	3,000	1,000	2,000	0
	Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**18,000**	**1,000**	**8,000**	**0**
Sanaag	Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	37,823	0	0	10,000	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	5,000	0	2,000	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	8,000	3,000	6,000	0
	Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	19,000	0	10,000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	18,773			5,000	0
	Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	0	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**32,000**	**9,000**	**33,000**	**7,000**
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	30,108	2,000	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	16,000	5,000	11,000	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	3,000	0	1,000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	0	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**21,000**	**6,000**	**12,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**71,000**	**16,000**	**82,000**	**14,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**87,000**		**96,000**	

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Food Security Situation for NW Regions from Post *Deyr* '11/12 to Post *Gu* '12 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones								CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones								EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones							
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW
Toghdeer	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts			50%P	25%P	100%P			100%P			50%P	75%P	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	All districts			0%	100%P	75%P			100%P			75%P	0%	25%P			0%			25%P	0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts	75%P	50%P	50%P	25%P					25%P	50%P	50%P	75%P					0%	0%	0%	0%		100%		
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	All districts	50%P	0%	0%	100%P					50%P	100%P	75%P	0%					0%	0%	25%P	0%		100%		
Sool	Aug-Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts		50%P	50%P	25%P	100%P					50%P	50%P	75%P	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	All districts		0%	0%	100%P	75%P					100%P	75%P	0%	25%P					0%	25%P	0%	0%	100%		
W. Galbeed	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts				25%P	100%P		50%M	100%P				75%P	0%		75%P	0%				0%	0%		25%P	0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	All districts				100%P	100%P			100%P				0%	0%			0%				0%	0%			0%
Awdal	Aug -Dec 2012 (Gu 2012 Projection)	All districts				25%P			50%M	100%P				75%P			75%P	0%				0%			25%P	0%
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 11-12 Projection)	All districts				100%P				100%P				0%				0%				0%				0%

5.4 POST *GU* '12 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY BY DISTRICT (AUG-DEC 2012)

5.4.1 Estimated RURAL Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by DISTRICT, August-December 2012

[illegible]	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	2,000	1,000	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000	7,000	0	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	5,000	2,000	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	5,000	2,000	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,000	19,000	5,000	12
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	4,000	1,000	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	1,000	0	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	5,000	0	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,000	10,000	1,000	5
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48,000	2,000	0	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	6,000	0	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66,000	8,000	0	3
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	10,000	0	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000	11,000	2,000	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	12,000	5,000	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,000	33,000	7,000	19
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	3,000	0	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	4,000	0	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	3,000	1,000	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	2,000	0	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,000	12,000	1,000	12
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	1,000	0	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,000	4,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	3,000	1,000	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	2,000	0	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42,000	14,000	1,000	8
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	2,000	1,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	2,000	1,000	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	1,000	0	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	5,000	2,000	8
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,000	2,000	5,000	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	0	2,000	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	9,000	14,000	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	1,000	2,000	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000	10,000	14,000	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59,000	22,000	37,000	23
[illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	1,000	4,000	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	2,000	4,000	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000	11,000	3,000	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,000	13,000	18,000	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	9,000	6,000	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62,000	36,000	35,000	26

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

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

5.4.2 Estimated RURAL Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by DISTRICT, August-December 2012

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	11,000	25,000	11,000	27
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	19,000	4,000	26
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	7,000	1,000	22
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	19,000	51,000	16,000	26
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	13,000	12,000	16,000	50
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	24,000	7,000	19,000	25
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	7,000	7,000	11,000	50
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	72,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	116,000	26,000	46,000	17
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	44,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	8,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	13,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	37,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	30,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	9,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	44,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	185,000	0	0	0
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	5,000	0	21
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	17,000	6,000	0	19
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	29,000	15,000	0	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	24,000	13,000	0	24
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	34,000	17,000	0	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	108,000	56,000	0	22
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	71,000	119,000	0	48
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	30,000	42,000	0	42
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	18,000	28,000	0	46
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	24,000	38,000	0	46
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	143,000	228,000	0	46
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	22,000	26,000	0	32
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	14,000	2,000	0	5
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	7,000	1,000	0	5
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	12,000	1,000	0	3
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	13,000	5,000	0	10
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	72,000	35,000	0	14
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	13,000	0	28
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	18,000	1,000	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	15,000	0	27
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	46,000	1,000	26
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	9,000	0	20
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	6,000	1,000	21
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	19,000	3,000	21
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	11,000	2,000	17
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	10,000	45,000	6,000	20
[redacted]	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	-
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,026,000	646,000	158,000	17

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

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

5.4.3 Estimated URBAN Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by DISTRICT, August-December 2012

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Urban in Stressed[2]	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	25,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	34,000	0	0	0
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	19,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	12,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	190,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	221,000	0	0	0
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	29,000	10,000	0	10
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	1,000	0	10
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	4,000	1,000	0	9
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	1,000	0	16
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	39,000	13,000	0	11
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	3,000	1,000	55
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	5,000	1,000	49
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	13,000	3,000	51
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	2,000	1,000	55
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	9,000	23,000	6,000	52
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	3,000	1,000	60
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	9,000	3,000	48
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	2,000	1,000	69
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	1,000	0	31
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	15,000	5,000	51
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	2,000	1,000	56
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	11,000	36,000	12,000	45
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	4,000	1,000	38
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	3,000	1,000	47
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	5,000	2,000	45
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	10,000	3,000	43
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	19,000	60,000	20,000	45
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	3,000	1,000	46
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	2,000	1,000	54
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	2,000	1,000	42
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	11,000	4,000	45
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	18,000	7,000	46
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	14,000	5,000	35
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	0	14
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	3,000	1,000	31
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	0	16
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	4,000	1,000	37
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	23,000	7,000	32
[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	2,000	0	24
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	2,000	0	21
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	3,000	0	23
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	3,000	0	26
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	6,000	0	36
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	11,000	16,000	0	27

regions. FSNAU does not found these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

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

5.4.3 Estimated URBAN Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by DISTRICT, August-December 2012 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Urban in Stressed	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
[illegible]						
[illegible]	172,049	36,468	7,000	7,000	0	19
[illegible]	111,888	22,363	4,000	4,000	0	18
[illegible]	46,724	10,279	2,000	2,000	0	19
Sub-Total	328,811	69,110	13,000	13,000	0	19
[illegible]						
[illegible]	67,917	7,269	0	3,000	0	42
[illegible]	128,434	28,186	0	8,000	0	28
[illegible]	46,720	10,269	0	4,000	0	37
[illegible]	218,827	36,544	0	11,000	0	30
[illegible]	51,230	10,245	0	3,000	0	29
[illegible]	13,573	2,631	0	1,000	0	38
Sub-Total	514,901	95,001	0	30,000	0	31
[illegible]						
[illegible]	131,012	21,682	0	10,000	0	46
[illegible]	76,700	11,300	0	5,000	0	43
[illegible]	57,632	13,413	0	5,000	0	32
[illegible]	33,443	7,426	0	3,000	0	40
[illegible]	192,589	63,988	0	29,000	0	45
[illegible]	134,205	22,541	0	8,000	0	35
[illegible]	43,033	8,011	0	3,000	0	37
[illegible]	133,643	22,015	0	8,000	0	36
Sub-Total	606,651	172,784	0	71,000	0	41
[illegible]						
[illegible]	900,188	900,188	246,000	61,000	0	7
Sub-Total	901,103	900,000	246,000	61,000	0	7
[illegible]						
[illegible]	29,179	3,333	2,000	2,000	1,000	56
[illegible]	37,632	6,333	2,000	2,000	1,000	47
[illegible]	80,003	16,221	6,000	5,000	2,000	43
[illegible]	63,694	14,439	5,000	4,000	1,000	35
[illegible]	93,049	15,116	7,000	6,000	2,000	42
Sub-Total	304,027	64,498	22,000	19,000	7,000	42
[illegible]						
[illegible]	328,463	72,793	22,000	24,000	0	33
[illegible]	123,636	21,123	2,000	6,000	0	24
[illegible]	73,769	12,134	1,000	3,000	0	25
[illegible]	98,734	16,743	1,000	4,000	0	24
Sub-Total	624,602	126,849	26,000	37,000	0	29
[illegible]						
[illegible]	185,172	23,344	10,000	5,000	0	20
[illegible]	33,989	13,357	3,000	3,000	0	22
[illegible]	19,996	4,339	2,000	1,000	0	22
[illegible]	26,493	3,674	2,000	1,000	0	18
[illegible]	57,923	17,232	6,000	3,000	0	17
[illegible]	62,701	14,676	6,000	3,000	0	20
Sub-Total	328,978	86,002	31,000	16,000	0	20
[illegible]						
[illegible]	59,489	13,338	0	7,000	0	52
[illegible]	113,415	29,931	0	15,000	0	50
[illegible]	61,973	11,200	0	4,000	0	36
Sub-Total	234,877	54,709	0	26,000	0	47
[illegible]						
[illegible]	31,334	7,122	0	1,000	1,000	28
[illegible]	38,540	3,312	0	1,000	1,000	34
[illegible]	129,149	22,413	0	4,000	4,000	36
[illegible]	186,857	89,333	0	16,000	16,000	36
Sub-Total	385,790	124,082	0	22,000	22,000	35
Grand Total	7,302,454	2,895,500	675,000	463,000	74,000	19

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

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

5.4.4 Estimated RURAL Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by LIVELIHOOD ZONES, August-December 2012

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	17,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	7,000	0	11
[redacted]	[redacted]	14,000	12,000	5,000	33
[redacted]	[redacted]	33,000	19,000	5,000	12
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	6,000	0	12
[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	4,000	1,000	29
[redacted]	[redacted]	18,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	16,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	41,000	10,000	1,000	5
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	6,000	0	25
[redacted]	[redacted]	57,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	2,000	0	17
[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	66,000	8,000	0	3
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	3,000	10,000	0	26
[redacted]	[redacted]	7,000	2,000	0	7
[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	6,000	0	36
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	10,000	10,000	0	36
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	5,000	0	27
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	7,000	111
[redacted]	[redacted]	27,000	33,000	7,000	19
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	7,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	11,000	11,000	0	15
[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	0	13
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	1,000	137
[redacted]	[redacted]	19,000	12,000	1,000	12
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	1,000	26
[redacted]	[redacted]	19,000	6,000	0	7
[redacted]	[redacted]	7,000	2,000	0	7
[redacted]	[redacted]	6,000	2,000	0	7
[redacted]	[redacted]	9,000	3,000	0	8
[redacted]	[redacted]	42,000	14,000	1,000	8
[redacted]					
[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	1,000	1,000	1,000	29
[redacted]	[redacted]	11,000	0	0	0
[redacted]	[redacted]	2,000	3,000	0	19
[redacted]	[redacted]	5,000	1,000	0	5
[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	1,000	68
[redacted]	[redacted]	20,000	5,000	2,000	8

affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

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

5.4.4 Estimated RURAL Population in ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY by LIVELIHOOD ZONES, Aug-Dec 2012 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Addun pastoral mixed riverine-coastal	[illegible]	21,000	8,000	0	8
Central Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	18,000	8,000	0	25
Coastal Dhadi shamp	[illegible]	0	6,000	15,000	85
Flood Pastoral	[illegible]	20,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	[illegible]	0	0	22,000	59
Sub total	[illegible]	59,000	22,000	37,000	23
Gedo/Bakool					
Addun pastoral mixed riverine-coastal	[illegible]	17,000	17,000	0	14
Central Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	33,000	15,000	0	25
Gu (Flood) Pastoral	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
Coastal Dhadi shamp	[illegible]	0	3,000	10,000	56
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	0	13
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	0	0	25,000	101
Sub total	[illegible]	62,000	36,000	35,000	26
Bay/Bakool					
Gu (Flood) Pastoral	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
Bay Agro-Past	[illegible]	0	36,000	12,000	35
Bay Riverine	[illegible]	5,000	6,000	0	18
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	7,000	9,000	0	15
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	0	0	4,000	58
Sub total	[illegible]	19,000	51,000	16,000	26
Middle Shabelle (Mahaday)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	20,000	9,000	0	25
Coastal Dhadi shamp	[illegible]	0	17,000	0	36
Middle Riverine	[illegible]	21,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	[illegible]	56,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	19,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	0	0	46,000	58
Sub total	[illegible]	116,000	26,000	46,000	17
Middle Shabelle (Jowhar)					
Coastal pastoral grain & cattle	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Lower Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	[illegible]	83,000	0	0	0
Middle Riverine	[illegible]	46,000	0	0	0
Fruit- Vet Pastoral	[illegible]	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	[illegible]	37,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
Sub total	[illegible]	185,000	0	0	0
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	[illegible]	70,000	23,000	0	20
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral low Potential	[illegible]	32,000	27,000	0	27
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	4,000	6,000	0	19
Sub total	[illegible]	106,000	56,000	0	22
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	[illegible]	87,000	181,000	0	57
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral low Potential	[illegible]	56,000	47,000	0	26
Sub total	[illegible]	143,000	228,000	0	46
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	[illegible]	5,000	19,000	0	71
Gedo Pastoral	[illegible]	35,000	0	0	0
Juba Pump-Irrigated Riv	[illegible]	15,000	11,000	0	35
Southern Agro-Past	[illegible]	6,000	5,000	0	36
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	11,000	0	0	0
Sub total	[illegible]	72,000	35,000	0	14
Lower Shabelle					
Coastal pastoral grain & cattle	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Juba Pump-Irrigated Riv	[illegible]	0	6,000	0	35
Lower Juba Agro-Past	[illegible]	0	2,000	1,000	34
Fruit- Vet Pastoral	[illegible]	2,000	4,000	0	22
Southern Agro-Past	[illegible]	0	16,000	0	34
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	[illegible]	0	18,000	0	30
Sub total	[illegible]	4,000	46,000	1,000	26
Lower Shabelle (Jowhar)					
Coastal pastoral grain & cattle	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	[illegible]	0	15,000	6,000	30
Fruit- Vet Pastoral	[illegible]	3,000	9,000	0	23
Southern Agro-Past	[illegible]	0	4,000	0	34
Southern Inland Past	[illegible]	7,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	[illegible]	0	17,000	0	30
Sub total	[illegible]	10,000	45,000	6,000	20
Grand Total	[illegible]	1,026,000	646,000	158,000	17

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

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

5.5 POST *Gu* '12 OVERALL TIMELINE

Overview of *Gu* '12 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	June 11	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	July 1 - July 10	Regional planning workshops in Garowe Hargeysa Due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts
Fieldwork	June 13 - 3 July	IDP Representative Household Survey (North) Urban Representative Household Survey (North) Crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	July 29 - August 2	Teams travelled to Hargeysa and Garowe: Deliverables • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	August 6-17	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	August 21	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	August 22	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Technical Release	September 7	FSNAU Press Release
Post-*Gu* 2012 Presentation of Findings	August 24	Presentation to FSEDC, Nairobi
Regional Presentations	August 25-26	Northeast (Garowe) Northwest (Hargeysa)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	September 26	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	October 18	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 WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FOOD SECURITY POST POST *Gu* '12 OVERALL TIMELINE ASSESSMENT

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

List of Participant
Number of people who participated
WFP-4
UNOCHA-2
Technical Partners (Fewsnet)-1
LNGO-13
INGO-4
Ministries-9
National Institutions-2
Enumerators-8
Focal Points-16
Total-59
TOTAL- (Minus Focal Points**)-43**

FSNAU *Gu* '12 Assessment Partner Participation

Region	National Institutions	Technical Partners	LNGO	INGO	Ministries	Local Authority	UN	Enumerators	Focal Points
Gedo								4	
Central Region			3				2		
Bay								2	
Bakool								2	
Lower Shabelle									
Middle Shabelle									
Lower Juba									
Middle Juba									
Hiran									
Northwest	1	1	7	1	1		2		8
Northeast	1		3	3	8		2		8
Total	**2**	**1**	**13**	**4**	**9**		**6**	**8**	**16**

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities
1. Ministry of Agriculture Puntland (MOA)
2. Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
3. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA)
4. Ministry of Environment Puntland
5. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration Puntland (MOPIC)
6. Ministry of Livestock Puntland
7. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland

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

Government Focal Points Somaliland
1. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
2. Ministry of Health Somaliland
3. Ministry of Fishery Somaliland
4. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
5. Ministry of Environment and Pastoral Development Somaliland
6. Ministry of Planning and National Development
7. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

National Institutions Focal Points

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

LNGO'S

1. Deeh for Education and Health (DEH)
2. Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grassroot (MAREG)
3. African Development Solutions (ADESO)
4. Candlelight
5. Taakulo Somaliland Community (TSC)
6. Kaalo Relief and Development
7. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
8. Somaliland Transformation Group (SOMTRAG)
9. Agency for Peace Development (APD)

INGO'S

1. World Vision
2. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
3. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

UN Organizations

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

National Institutions

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

Technical Partners

1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-10
Number of Agencies-5

Agency	Number
LNGO	2
INGO	3
WFP	2
UNICEF	3
Total	10

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-11
Number of Agencies-5

Agency	Number
LNGO	0
INGO	1
WFP	3
OCHA	2
FAO	3
FEWSNET	2
Total	11

5.7 Post *Gu* '12 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data

Gu 2012 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*					
Region	**Access**	**Data Collection**	**Interviews**		**Reliability rank Confidence Level**
			Planned	**Actual**	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**3,883**	**3,697**	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**3,743**	**3,513**	R=1
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, part of Haradhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**163**	**163**	R=1
	No access (part of Haradhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**104**	**104**	R=3
M. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**88**	**88**	R=3
L. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**126**	**110**	R=3
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**98**	**98**	R=3
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**86**	**85**	R=3
Gedo	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**114**	**114**	R=3
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**76**	**76**	R=3
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**71**	**70**	R=3
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	**950**	**950**	R=1

5.8 Post *Gu* '12 Urban Indicator Matrix

Region	% of Households with Poor FCS	% of Households with Borderline FCS	% of Households with Acceptable FCS	% Food Spending in Total Expenditure	% of households employing Severe CSI	% of households accessing Water >15 ltrs per person per day *	% of households accessing Water7.5-15 ltrsper person per day*	% of households accessing Water 7.5-4 ltrs per person per day *	% of households accessing Water <4 ltrs per person per day*	Nutrition Classification	% Change in CMB - Jul'12 Vs Aug'12	% Change inCMB Jul'12 Vs Jan'12	% Change in CMB Jul'12 Vs Jul'11	% Change in Labout Wage Rate:Jul'12 Vs Jan'12	% Change in ToT Jul'12 to Aug'12 (sorghum)	% Change in ToT Jul'12 to Jan'12 (sorghum)	% Change in ToT Jul'12 Vs Jul'11	Impact of Conflict Livelihoods	Rural Food Security Phase - Gu 2012	Urban Food Security Phase - Gu 2012
Awdal	18%	11%	71%	75%	11%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Serious	1%	23%	20%	47%	-21%	40%	56%	Low	Stress/ Crisis	Stress
W.Galbeed	25%	9%	66%	72%	11%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Alert	-4%	-4%	-3%	0%	-21%	40%	56%	Low	Stress	Stress
Togdheer	43%	6%	51%	79%	12%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Serious	11%	14%	-33%	-7%	-21%	40%	56%	Low	Stress	Stress
Sanaag	29%	18%	54%	75%	37%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Alert	1%	5%	-9%	0%	20%	0%	25%	Low	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Sool	12%	10%	78%	74%	23%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Serious	0%	12%	10%	50%	20%	0%	25%	Low	Stress	Crisis
Bari	22%	27%	52%	70%	11%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Critical	1%	-14%	-16%	24%	20%	0%	25%	Low	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Nugaal	7%	4%	90%	68%	12%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Serious	0%	7%	-1%	4%	20%	0%	25%	Low	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Mudug North	5%	9%	86%	72%	9%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Critical	-3%	-8%	-31%	10%	20%	0%	25%	Low	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Mudug South	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	81%	Not Available	42%	58%	0%	0%	Critical	-3%	-8%	-31%	-25%	0%	17%	75%	Low	Stress/ Crisis/ Emergency	Crisis
Galgaduud	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	87%	Not Available	17%	83%	0%	0%	Critical	-4%	-14%	-34%	-6%	0%	17%	75%	High	Stress/ Crisis/ Emergency	Crisis
Hiiraan	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	82%	Not Available	39%	61%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	0%	2%	-26%	60%	-6%	45%	167%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Middle Shabelle	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	86%	Not Available	24%	74%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	20%	2%	-48%	0%	25%	-20%	100%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Banadir	4%	10%	86%	78%	27%	82%	15%	3%	1%	Serious	-2%	-15%	-51%	26%	-8%	18%	225%	High	Not Available	Stress
Lower Shabelle	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	81%	Not Available	11%	89%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	-6%	-28%	-55%	-10%	25%	-20%	100%	High	Stress	Crisis
Middle Juba	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	88%	Not Available	77%	23%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	2%	-16%	-41%	35%	-9%	57%	267%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Lower Juba	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	81%	Not Available	72%	28%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	1%	-18%	-40%	11%	-9%	57%	267%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Gedo	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	70%	Not Available	39%	61%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	3%	6%	-32%	-11%	0%	-13%	180%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis
Bay	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	79%	Not Available	100%	0%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	1%	2%	-45%	-22%	-13%	25%	400%	High	Crisis	Crisis
Bakool	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	77%	Not Available	6%	94%	0%	0%	Likely Very Critical	10%	13%	-24%	-32%	-20%	-38%	67%	High	Stress/ Crisis	Crisis

(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 *Gu* '12 IDP Matrix

Zone	Region	FCS - poor	FCS - borderline	acceptable	% Food Expenditure in Total Expenditure	% of people employing Severe CSI	Water >15 ltrs/day	Water7.5-15 ltrs/day	Water 7.5-4 ltrs/day	Water <4 ltrs/ day	Nutrition situation	% Change in CMB - Jul'12 Vs Aug'12	% Change in CMB Jul'12 Vs Jan'12	% Change in CMB Jul'12 Vs Jul'11	% Change in ToT Jul'12 to Aug'12 (sorghum)	% Change in ToT Jul'12 to Jan'12 (sorghum)	% Change in ToT Jul'12 Vs Jul'11	Rural Food Security Phase Gu 2012	Urban Food Security Phase - Gu 2012	IDP Food Security Phase - Gu 2012
W.Galbeed	Hargeisa	72%	11%	17%	77%	23%	42%	38%	15%	5%	Serious	-4%	-4%	-3%	-21%	40%	56%	Mixed	Stress	Crisis
W.Galbeed	Berbera	47%	20%	34%	77%	27%	75%	24%	1%	0%	Critical	-4%	-4%	-3%	-21%	40%	56%	Mixed	Stress	Emergency
Togdheer	Burco	71%	8%	21%	83%	22%	22%	51%	25%	3%	Critical	11%	14%	-33%	-21%	40%	56%	Mixed	Stress	Emergency
Bari	Bossaso	19%	23%	58%	87%	25%	45%	38%	15%	2%	Critical	1%	-14%	-16%	20%	0%	25%	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Nugaal	Garowe	12%	21%	68%	88%	21%	27%	55%	15%	3%	Serious	0%	7%	-1%	20%	0%	25%	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Mudug	Galkayo	6%	13%	81%	75%	38%	27%	52%	16%	5%	Critical	-3%	-8%	-31%	20%	0%	25%	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Dhusamareb	12	21	68	77%		27%	43%	23%	8%	Very Critical	-4%	-14%	-34%	0%	17%	75%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Abudwaaq	NA	NA	NA	87%		27%	43%	23%	8%	Serious	-4%	-14%	-34%	0%	17%	75%	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Banaadir	Mogadishu	42%	26%	33%	65%	60%	39%	47%	12%	2%	Alert	-2%	-15%	-51%	-8%	18%	225%	Mixed	Stress	Emergency
Lower Juba	Kismayo	NA	NA	NA	81%		72%	28%	0%	0%	Very Critical	1%	-18%	-40%	-9%	57%	267%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Beledhawa	NA	NA	NA	70%		39%	61%	0%	0%	Very Critical	3%	6%	-32%	0%	-13%	180%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency
Hiran	Beledweyne	NA	NA	NA	82%		39%	61%	0%	0%	Critical	0%	2%	-26%	-6%	45%	167%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	NA	NA	NA	86%		24%	76%	0%	0%	Very Critical	20%	2%	-48%	25%	-20%	100%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baidoa	NA	NA	NA	79%		0%	100%	0%	0%	Critical	1%	2%	-45%	-13%	25%	400%	Mixed	Crisis	Emergency

5.10. Urban and IDP Survey Data Collection Points

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

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

5.10 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS BY REGION AND LIVELIHOOD ZONE

5.10.1 Livestock Herd Dynamics Gedo Region

	Livelihood Zone					
	Gedo: Southern inland Pastoral			Gedo: Dawa Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	Camel	Cattle	Goats	Camel	Cattle	Goats
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	10	2	40	8	13	70
Number at the end of December '11 as % of Baseline[2]	65%	11%	7%	60%	11%	11%
Herd Size at the end of December '11[2]	7	0	3	5	1	7
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal and Gu '12	0.3	0	1	0.2	0.1	2.6
Livestock off-take between January – June '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.2	0	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.3
Herd Size at the end Gu'12	7	0	3	5	1	8
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline	66%	11%	6%	62%	11%	11%
Number at the end June '12 as % of December '11	102%	100%	92%	103%	98%	104%
Projection for the next 6 months – July-December '12						
Number at the start of July '12	7	0	3	5	1	8
Expected Calving/Kidding between July-December '12	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.8
Expected Livestock off-take between July-December '12: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.1	1.1
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '12[3]	8	0	3	6	2	9
Number at the end of December '12 as % of Baseline	79%	13%	7%	78%	13%	12%

5.10.2 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Bakool and Hiran Regions

	Livelihood Zone							
	Central Addun Pastoral		Bay/ Bakool: Bakool Agropastoral			Hiraan: Southern Inland Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	Camel	Goats	Camel	Cattle	Goats	Camel	Cattle	Goats
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	3	60	6	5	35	10	2	40
Number at the end of December '11 as % of Baseline[2]	88%	68%	25%	5%	30%	35%	16%	22%
Herd Size at the end of December '11[2]	2	41	2	0	11	4	0	12
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal and Gu '12	0.2	9.8	0.1	0	3.2	0.2	0	7.2
Livestock off-take between January – June '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.1	8.7	0.1	0	1.8	0.1	0	2.5
Herd Size at the end Gu'12	2	42	1	0	12	4	0	17
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline	91%	70%	24%	5%	34%	35%	16%	42%
Number at the end June '12 as % of December '11	103%	103%	98%	100%	113%	101%	102%	139%
Projection for the next 6 months – July-December '12								
Number at the start of July '12	2	4	1	0	12	4	0	17
Expected Calving/Kidding between July-December '12	0.3	6.7	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.1	3.7
Expected Livestock off-take between July-December '12: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.1	4.2	0.1	0	0.9	0.2	0	2.3
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '12[3]	2	44	2	0	13	4	0	18
Number at the end of December '12 as % of Baseline	100%	74%	29%	6%	37%	43%	20%	45%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Deyr* 11/12 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Deyr* '11/12 to *Gu* 2012 (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 December '11 as % of Baseline[2]	79%	60%	80%	30%	28%	59%
Herd Size at the end of December '11[2]	6	33	6	17	5	9
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal and Gu '12	0.9	9.2	1	4.3	0.5	2.1
Livestock off-take between January – June '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.4	9.3	0	4	0.6	2.6
Herd Size at the end Gu'12	7	33	7	17	5	8
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline	86%	60%	9%	31%	28%	56%
Number at the end June '12 as % of December '11	109%	100%	115%	102%	99%	95%
Projection for the next 6 months – July-December '12						
Number at the start of July '12	7	33	7	17	5	8
Expected Calving/Kidding between July-December '12	1	7.2	1.1	4.0	1.2	2.0
Expected Livestock off-take between July-December '12: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.7	40	0.7	2.7	0.5	0.7
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '12[3]	7	36	8	18	6	10
Number at the end of December '12 as % of Baseline	91%	66%	97%	33%	32%	65%

5.11.4 Livestock Herd Dynamics Juba and Northwest 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	60
Number at the end of December '11 as % of Baseline[2]	187%	45%	79%	60%	58%	82%	74%
Herd Size at the end of December '11[2]	4	6	6.3	33	31.8	1.6	44.2
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal and Gu '12	0.4	1.2	0.9	9.9	9.6	0.2	10.7
Livestock off-take between January – June '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.4	2.3	0.6	8.3	8.3	0.1	9.5
Herd Size at the end Gu'12	4	5	7	35	33	2	46
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline	183%	37%	84%	63%	60%	83%	71%
Number at the end June '12 as % of December '11	98%	81%	106%	105%	104%	101%	103%
Projection for the next 6 months – July-December '12							
Number at the start of July '12	4	5	7	35	33	2	46
Expected Calving/Kidding between July-December '12	0.2	0.7	1	6.9	6.6	0.2	7.3
Expected Livestock off-take between July-December '12: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.8	6.0	0.1	4.6
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '12[3]	3	5	7	39	34	2	48
Number at the end of December '12 as % of Baseline	174%	37%	88%	71%	62%	91%	80%

5.11.5 Livestock Herd Dynamics Northwest and Northeast 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	55	60
Number at the end of December '11 as % of Baseline[2]	103%	66%	50%	92%	63%	43%	37%
Herd Size at the end of December '11[2]	26	5	20	7	34	24	24
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal and Gu '12	1.3	0.3	6.8	1.1	9	7.1	7.7
Livestock off-take between January – June '12: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.3	0	4	0.4	8.8	5.8	9
Herd Size at the end Gu'12	28	6	23	8	35	25	23
Number at the end of June '12 as % of Baseline	103%	69%	57%	101%	63%	45%	38%
Number at the end June '12 as % of December '11	100%	105%	114%	110%	101%	105%	94%
Projection for the next 6 months – July-December '12							
Number at the start of July '12	26	6	23	8	35	25	23
Expected Calving/Kidding between July-December '12	6.4	1.4	5.0	1.2	8.4	5.9	6.8
Expected Livestock off-take between July-December '12: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.3	0.3	3.2	0.8	5.6	4.2	4.5
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '12[3]	31	7	25	9	38	25	25
Number at the end of December '12 as % of Baseline	124%	83%	62%	106%	68%	46%	42%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU Post *Deyr* '11/12 Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Deyr* '11/12 to *Gu* 2012 (see Livestock Sector) calculated using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.12 POST *GU* '12 ASSESSMENT ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The tools used during the post *Gu* '**12** Assessment and Analysis process are listed below.

5.12.1 Pastoral Destitute Key Informant Questionnaire
5.12.2 Pastoral Destitute Household Focus Group Questionnaire
5.12.3 Key Informant/Focus Groups Questionnaire
5.12.4 Assesment Household Focus Group Questionnaire
5.12.5 Cereal Flow Survey
5.12.6 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by District
5.12.7 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by Village
5.12.8 IDP Household Survey Questionnaire
5.12.9 IDP Rapid Assessment Questionnaire
5.12.10 Urban Household Survey Questionnaire
5.12.11 Urban Poor Household Questionnaire
5.12.12 Mogadishu Urban Household Questionnaire

5.12.1 Pastoral Destitute Key Informant Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU)/FEWSNET
FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT
PASTORAL DESTITUTE KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE (*Gu* '12)

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

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

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

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

5.12.2 Pastoral Destitute Household Focus Group Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

PASTORAL DESTITUTE HOUSEHOLD FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE (Gu '12)

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

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

In colLabouration with

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

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

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

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

8.1 Please indicate the number of livestock owned by women and men before destitution and currently

Livestock Species	Before destitution		Currently	
	Women	men	Women	Men
g. Camel				
h. Cattle				
i. Sheep				
j. Goat				
k. Back Camel				
l. Donkey				

9 How did the majority of households in this location lose their livestock? 1. Died ☐ 2. Sold out ☐ 3. Slaughtered ☐

10 For how many seasons the decline in herd size has continued for the majority of households like you before turning into destitution? a.1-2 seasons ☐ b. 3-4 seasons ☐ c. > 4 seasons ☐

11 Please indicate other assets of the majority of women and men headed households (pastoral destitute)?

Other assets	Before destitution		Currently	
	Women	men	Women	Men
1.House (semi-permanent/permanent)				
2.Berkad				
3. Shop				
4. Other (specify)				

12 What are the food sources of the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute) currently? (*N.B. Use proportional piling to determine the % contribution of each source)*

Food Sources	Before destitution	Currently
1. Livestock Production		
2. Purchase		
3. Gifts/Food Aid		
4. Wild Food		
5. Other (specify)		

13 What are the current main sources of income of the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute)? (*N.B. Use proportional piling to determine the % contribution of each source by gender*)

Income sources	Before destitution		Currently	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.Livestock Sale				
2. Livestock Product Sale				
3. Bush Product Sale				
4.Casual Labour				
5.Cash Gifts				
6.Remittance				
7.Other (specify)				

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

19	What were the main reasons for taking debts? Rank the reasons of debts according to the amount incurred, with *'1' indicating the largest amount for men's debt and for women's debt*	Men's Debt	Women's Debt
	1.Staple food purchase		
	2.Non-staple food purchase		
	3.Non-food items		
	4. Medical treatment		
	5.Animal Drugs		
	6.Water Purchase		
	7.Other (Specify)		

20	Are the majority of households like you (pastoral destitute) willing to return to pastoralism in the future? *If the answer is 'NO", finish the interview. If not, proceed to the next question.*	Male Headed-Households Yes ☐ No ☐	Female Headed-Households Yes..... No.....
21	If YES, what are the constraints and opportunities for this, if any (*Name no more than 3 main factors of constrain and opportunities for each)*		

FACTORS	Opportunities	Constraints
Factor 1		
Factor 2		
Factor 3		

Issues of Concern	
Note major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions above	

Reliability	
What is the quality of the interview (circle one)?	a. Overall reliable b. Generally reliable with areas of concern c. Unreliable

5.12.3 Key Informant/Focus Groups Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS PASTORAL Gu '12 SEASONAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT/FOCUS GROUPS WITH GENDER QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

1. SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: RAINFALL

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

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

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

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

2. WATER CONDITIONS

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

3. LIVESTOCK MIGRATION

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

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

4. LIVESTOCK CONDITION AND DISEASES

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

5.0 CURRENT LIVESTOCK HOLDING

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

6. OTHER LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES/COPING OPTIONS

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

FOR FIELD ANALYSTS:

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

a. SHEEP (1-5)_____

b. GOAT (1-5)_____

c. CAMEL [1-5] _____

d. CATTLE[1-5]_____

e. Pasture 1. Red_____ 2. Yellow:_____3. Blue:_____

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

_____

_____

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

Signed: Interviewer:_____ Signed: Town Leader:_____

5.12.4 Assesment Household Focus Group Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS PASTORAL Gu '12 SEASONAL ASSESSMENT HOUSEHOLD FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

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

1.0 LIVESTOCK HOLDING

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

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

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

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

2.0 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: CONCEPTIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

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

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

***Seasonal performance rank categories are defined as follows:*
5 = A very good season for livestock production (e.g. due to good rains, little diseases, 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 diseases, etc.)

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

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

3.0 LIVESTOCK HERD DYNAMICS

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

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

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

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

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

Results Summary:

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

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

4.0 FOOD SOURCES

4.1 Please rank your current food sources from least important to most important (1 - Most Important, 4 - Least Important)?	1.Purchases (cereals) [ ] 2.Own production (milk, meat and ghee) [ ] 3. Food gifts/aid [ ] 4. Other (specify) [ ] _____		
4.2 What is current milk accessibility compared to normal Gu?	1. Low [ ]	2. Average [ ]	3. Good [ ]
4.3 What is current meat accessibility compared to normal Gu?	1. Low [ ]	2. Average [ ]	3. Good [ ]

4.4 What types of cereals are available at the market and where do they come from (specify the region if cereals are from within Somalia)?	1.Cereal availability	2. Sources of Cereals		
	a. Sorghum [ ]	Local [ ]	Food Aid [ ]	Imported [ ]
	b. Maize [ ]	Local [ ]	Food Aid [ ]	Imported [ ]
	c. Rice [ ]	Local [ ]	Food Aid [ ]	Imported [ ]
4.5 What is the major type of cereal that you purchase in the current season?	1. Sorghum [ ]	2. Maize [ ]	3. Rice [ ]	
4.6 What is your preferred type of cereals?	1. Sorghum [ ]	2. Maize [ ]	3. Rice [ ]	

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

5.0 INCOME SOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.0 DEBT

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

FOR THE FIELD ANALYST/ENUMERATOR:

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

_____

_____

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

Signed: Interviewer_____ Signed: Team leader_____

5.12.5 Cereal Flow Survey

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

_Gu_ '12 SEASON
CEREAL FLOW SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Djibouti					
5.Commercial cereal import					
6.Humanitarian food support					

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Please explain the reasons for answer in question 11

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

Reliability Assessment

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

5.12.6 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by District

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
***Gu* '12 SEASON CROP ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**
BY DISTRICT

Date: *I___I___I20___I*

Interviewer's name: _____

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

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

1.0 RAINFALL

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

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

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

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

a. No rains [ ]

b. Intensity: _____

c. Distribution: _____

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 SEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 (a) Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season?

Yes [ ] No [ ] If yes, how?

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

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

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

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

3.0 PLANTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ].

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

_____

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

_____

4.0 CROP CONDITION

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

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

5. PRODUCTION

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

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

5.2 How does the estimated 6w cereal production compare with 6w cereal production in the last year (lower = 1, Similar = 2, Higher = 3)

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

5.3 Estimate the contribution of the district to the total 6w cereal production of the region?

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

6.0 HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

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

1. Poor	2. Middle	3. Better off

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

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

7. 0 ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

Source of cereals consumed	Classification
a. Purchase (market)	
b. Food distribution	
c. This 6w harvest	
d. Last 6w harvest (actual and off-season)	
e. Other (specify :_____)_____	

7.2 What were the main crop production constraints in the 6w season?

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

INTERVIEW QUALITY TO BE FILLED BY A FIELD ANALYST

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

2. Comments on the interview_____

5.12.7 *Gu* '12 Season Crop Assesment Summary by Village

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
***Gu* '12 SEASON CROP ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**
BY VILLAGE

Date: /___/___/20___/

Interviewer's name: _____

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

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

No. of female-headed households in this village:

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Who normally undertakes the following farming activities?

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

2. RAINFALL

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. SEEDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 What was the source of the seeds for the majority of the households in this Gu season (disaggregate response by wealth groups and female-headed households and tick where appropriate)?

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

3.6 What was the seed situation (quality and availability) in this Gu season compared with a normal Gu? (Tick where appropriate)

	1.Worse	2.Same	3.Better	4.Do not know
a. Quality				
Give reasons				
b. Availability				
Give reasons				

4. FERTILIZER

4.1 a) Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

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

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

4.2 Which households experienced most difficulties in accessing fertilizers this season? (tick where appropriate)
1. Poor [ ] 2. Middle [ ] 3. Better-off [ ]

4.3 In your opinion, did female-headed households experience any exceptional difference in accessing fertilizer?

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] If yes, please explain why?_____

5. PLANTING

5.1 What were the main crops planted during this Gu season?
1. Sorghum [ ] 2. Maize [ ] 3. Sesame [ ] 4. Cowpea [ ] 5. Other (specify):_____[ ]

5.2 What was the total cultivated area in the village in this Gu season? _____Ha

5.3 a) Did all the farmers within the village plant? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

b) If 'NO', what is the proportion of farmers that did not plant and why (explain below)? _____%

c) Were female-headed households able to plant the same percentage of their normal crop as male-headed households? If not, why not?

Reasons for not planting:

_____

_____

5.4 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the farmers plant the main crops in this Gu season?
1. Early [ ] 2. On time [ ] 3. Late [ ] 4. Never [ ]

5.5 How was the seed germination this season?

Crop	*1.Failure*	*2. Poor*	*3. Average*	*4. Good*	*5.Explain why*
a. Maize					
b. Sorghum					
c. Rice					
d. Others (specify)_____					
e. Others (specify)_____					
F. Others (specify)_____					

5.6 Did a significant number of farmers have to re-plant? (If the answer is No, please skip to 5.9) 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

5.8 Specify the proportion of land replanted from the total planted area in the village and the period of replanting:
_____% Month_____ Dekad _____

5.9 Please indicate the estimated planted area by crops and how does this compare with an average *Gu* season (*1. Considerably lower 2. Lower 3. Similar 4. Higher Considerably higher*). *Please explain reasons for any differences in planting compared to an average Gu season*

	a. Maize	b. Sorghum	c. Rice	d. Cowpea	e. Sesame	f. Other (specify)_____	g. Other (specify)
1. Estimated planted area (ha)							
2. Compared to an average Gu season							
3. Give reasons							

6. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

6.1 What is the expected total area to be harvested in the village in this *Gu* season?_____(ha)

6.2 Indicate the expected *Gu* harvest by wealth group and type of crop grown (number of 50 kg bags)

Crop	*1.Poor*	*2.Middle*	*3.Better off*
a. Maize			
b. Sorghum			
c. Rice			
d. Cowpea			
e. Sesame			
f. Other 1(specify)			

6.3 Indicate the yield per ha of each crop this *Gu* season.

Crop	*Yield (metric tons per ha)*
a. Maize	
b. Sorghum	
c. Rice	
d. Sesame	
e. Cowpea	
f. Other (specify)	

6.4 How does the estimated *Gu* cereal production compare with the same season last year?

Crop	*1.Worse*	*2.Similar*	*3.Better*	*4.Don't Know*
a. Maize				
b. Sorghum				
c. Rice				
d. Sesame				
e. Cowpea				
f. Others (specify)				

6.5 What were the crop production constraints in this Gu season?

Constraints for men	Rank	Constraints for women	Rank	Key:
				1. Most important 2. Important 3. Less important 4. Not important

6.6 How would you rate current Gu crop performance?

Crop	1.Failed	2.Poor	3.Average	4.Good	5.Very good
a. Maize					
b. Sorghum					
c. Rice					
d. Cowpea					
e. Sesame					
f. Other					

7 HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

7.1 Do you have any stocks from the previous Gu season?

Crop	1. Poor MHHs FHHs	2. Middle MHHs FHHs	3. Better off MHHs FHHs
a. Maize			
b. Sorghum			
c. Rice			
d. Cowpeas			
e. Sesame			
f. Other			

7.2 Estimate the average cereal stocks at household level currently (number of 50 kg bags)

1. Poor MHHs FHHs	2. Middle MHHs FHHs	3. Better off MHHs FHHs

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

1. Poor MHHs FHHs	2. Middle MHHs FHHs	3. Better off MHHs FHHs

7.4 Could you estimate what proportion of current Gu crops will be utilized for various purposes indicated in the table below (number of 50 kg bags)

Crop	1. Sold	2. Seed	3. Gift	4. Stock	5. Other 1	6. Other 2
a. Maize						
b. Sorghum						
c. Rice						
d. Cowpeas						
e. Sesame						
f. Other 1						
g. Other 2						

8 ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

Constraints	AHPHs – Rank	FFHHs - Rank
1. Purchase (market)		
2. Food aid		
3. This Gu harvest		
4. Last Gu harvest		
5. Other (specify :_____)		

9. POST HARVEST LOSSES

9.1 What type of storage system do you use?

1. Underground Pits [ ] 2. Drums [ ] 3. Others (Specify) _____] [ ]

9.2 How long is the grain stored after the harvest normally in your area?

1. Months:_____ 2. Years:_____

9.3 What are the common storage pest affecting your stock? (list)

Pest	Rank	Key for ranking:
1.		1. Most important
2.		2. Important
3.		3. Less important
4.		4. Not important

9.4 Were there any rains during the harvest period? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

INTERVIEW QUALITY TO BE FILLED BY A FIELD ANALYST:

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

2. Comments on the interview_____

5.12.8 IDP Household Survey Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA
***Gu* '12 SEASON HOUSEHOLD IDP**

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: I_____I_____I 2012
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: ☐

DISTRICT NAME: ☐

HH NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NAME: ☐

RESPONDENT'S MAIN TYPE OF HOUSING:
1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐
2. Corrugated sheets ☐
3. Wooden ☐
4. Stone ☐
5. Other (specify) _____ ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:
1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:
1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:
1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 What is the age of the household head?
To the Interviewer: *Please explain to the respondent that " household head is the person within the household who has the overall responsibility, authority and decision-making over access to and control of the household resources".*
Age _____

1.2 What was your original permanent area of residence before arriving to this settlement?
To the Interviewer: *Please skip the Options 2,3 and 4, if the country of origin is NOT Somalia.*
1. Country _____ 2. Region _____
3. District _____ 4. Town _____

1.3 How long has your household been living in this settlement?
To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option.*
1. >12 months ☐ 2. 6-12 months ☐
3. 4-5 months ☐ 4. 1-3 months ☐
5. <1 month ☐

1.4 What are the main reason (s) for displacement if you have been living here in the last 6 months ?
To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option (s); specify the answer 11, if relevant.*
1. Insecurity ☐ 2. Drought ☐ 3. Eviction ☐ 4. Flood ☐
5. Fire ☐ 6. Clan Conflict ☐ 7. IDP Return ☐ 8. Lack of Livelihood ☐
9. Forced Return ☐ 10. Relocation ☐ 11. Other (specify) _____ ☐

1.5 How many members of your household permanently live with you?
To the Interviewer: *Please indicate the number of household members in the specified age category.*
Please explain to the respondents the definition of the household: "*a group of individuals, with family or other social relations among themselves, eating from the same pot and sharing common resources*"
1. Adults of 15 years and above _____
2. Children between 5-14 years old _____
3. Under 5 children _____

1.6 What is the highest level of formal education of the household head?
To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option.*
1. No formal education ☐ 2. Primary ☐ 3. Secondary ☐ 4. Tertiary ☐

1.7 How many children of primary school-going age attended school in the last three months?
To the Interviewer: *If no school age children are available TICK option 1 and SKIP to Qn-2.1. Otherwise, indicate the number of children of each sex category attending the primary school, where applicable.*
1. No school age children ☐
2. Boys _____
3. Girls _____

1.8 If any of the primary school-going age children did not attend school in the last three months what is the main reason? To the Interviewer: *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	Reasons	Boys	Girls
	1. Sickness/handicap	☐ _____	☐ _____
	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 What saleable assets does your household possess? Please indicate no more than 7 different assets. To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option and specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.*	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel____ b. Cattle____ c. Sheep/goat_____ d. Poultry_____ ☐ 2. Land _____ (Ha) ☐ 3. Jewellery ☐ 4. Other (specify) _____ ☐ No assets
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?	No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*	1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

3.1 How many people in your household earned income in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the number of income earners by sex, if relevant.*	1. Men ____ 2. Women_____ 3. Boys_____ 4. Girls_____

3.2 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months and who earned them? To the Interviewer: *Please indicate NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns. Please TICK the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under Option 10 and then proceed to question Qn-3.5. In case of Options 5 and 8 are indicated as sources of income please proceed to question Qn.3; Otherwise, move to question Qn.4.*	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale				
4. Petty trade				
5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)				
6. Skilled/salary				
7. Remittance				
8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)				
9. Gifts/zakaat (cash, food in-kind, animals, etc.)				
10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____				
11. Fixed asset sales (house, land)				
12. Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc.)				
13. Other (specify)_____				

3.3 Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month?	1. Casual labour _____ 2. Self-employment _____
3.4 Please indicate your average total household earnings per day in the last one month. To the Interviewer: *please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc.*	SSh _____ per day SoSh _____ per day

3.5 Did your household receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If Yes, please indicate the amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

To the Interviewer: If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 8,500, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided; please indicate zero"0"if no cash assistance was received

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

SlSh _____

SoSh _____

USD _____

3.6 Did your household receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the amounts.

To the Interviewer: If no cash gifts were received please TICK Option 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise, specify the amounts legibly; please use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 8,500,000, etc.

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____ SlSh/SoSh
3. Local Transfer _____ SlSh/SoSh
4. Other _____ SlSh/SoSh

3.7 Did your household give away any cash or food-in-kind to support your relative/friend/other (s) in the last the one month? If yes, specify the amount below.

To the Interviewer: If no social support was provided, please TICK Option 1 and proceed to the next question Q3.8. Otherwise, for Option 2 specify the cash amount given away, if relevant. Also specify the type and the amount of food donated in-kind in the table provided under Option 3, if relevant.

1. No social support provided ☐ 2. Cash _____ SlSh/SoSh
3. Food-in-kind ☐ *Please specify what type and what quantities in table below*

Type of food	Quantity (kg/litre)
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	

3.8 Please specify how your household income /earnings were used/spent in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.

1. Food (%):_____
2. Non-food (%):_____
3. Saving/Investing: (%):_____

3.9 Please indicate the amount of staple food items your household received in the last one month from the following sources

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								

3.10 Could you please tell me how many days in the past one week your household consumed the following foods and what the source was ? (Use codes at the right hand side, write "0" for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)
1. Sorghum, Maize	☐	☐
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)	☐	☐
3. Rice	☐	☐
4. Pasta	☐	☐
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)	☐	☐
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)	☐	☐
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)	☐	☐
8. Fish (fresh or canned)	☐	☐
9. Vegetable oil	☐	☐
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)	☐	☐
11. Eggs	☐	☐
12. Fermented/sour milk	☐	☐
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk	☐	☐
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)	☐	☐
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)	☐	☐
18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)	☐	☐
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts	☐	☐
20. Salt and Spices	☐	☐
21. CSB	☐	☐
22. Plumpy Doz	☐	☐
23. Other – Specify:	☐	☐

Codes of Main Food Sources:

1. Purchase
2. On credit
3. Own production
4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Borrowed
6. Received as gift
7. Food Assistance
8. Other (Specify):_____

3.11 Does your household currently have any outstanding debt?

To the Interviewer: If there is no outstanding debt, please TICK Option 1 and move to Qn 4.1; Otherwise, please write the amount in full under Option 2.

1. No debts ☐
2. _____ (SoSh/SlSh)

3.12 If yes, please indicate NOT MORE THAN 4 main reasons for indebtedness .	1. Purchase of Food and Water ☐	2. Purchase of non-food items ☐
To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option*	3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.) ☐	4. Other (specify)_____

4. COPING STRATEGIES		
4.1. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Once in a while (1-2 times/week) 2=Rarely at all (<1 times/week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week) 4=All the time (Every day)	
a)	Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (from *osob to abo*)?	
b)	Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (*Beelkaanis*)?	
c)	Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d)	Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (*Deyn*)?	
e)	Borrow food on credit from another household (*Aamah*)?	
f)	Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g)	Rely on food donations from relatives (*Qaraabo*)?	
h)	Rely on food donations from the clan/community (*Gaalmo*)?	
i)	Seek or rely on food aid from humanitarian agencies?	
j)	Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k)	Beg for food (*Tuugsi/dawra*)?	
l)	Skip entire days without eating (*Oadaa*)?	
m)	Consume spoilt or left-over foods	

5. CHALLENGES
5.1. What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and TICK the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5.12.9 IDP Assessment Questionnaire

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU) – SOMALIA

SOUTH-CENTRAL SOMALIA

IDP FGD FOOD SECURITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – Gu 2012

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: /_____/_____/ 2012
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ☐

DISTRICT/TOWN NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NUMBER: ☐

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWED:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

NUMBER OF FGD MEMBERS INTERVENED:

1. Male |_____|
2. Female |_____|

DEMOGRAPHICS

What were the original permanent areas of the majority of the IDPs in this settlement?

To the interviewer: Please skip the Options 2 and 3, if the country of origin is Not Somalia

If the country of origin is Somalia and more than one region, district and town are provided, please list all of them in the spaces provided

1. Country: _____
2. Regions: _____
3. Districts/towns: _____

When did the majority of the IDPs arrive to this settlement?

To the interviewer: Please encircle all the appropriate options. If the answers are options 1 and 2 skip Q-n 1.3 and move to Q-n 1.4

1. >12 months ☐ 2. 6-12 months ☐ 3. 4-5 months ☐
4. 1-3 months ☐ 5. <1 month ☐

What are the main reasons of displacement for the majority of IDPs in this settlement who arrived in the last 6 months?

To the interviewer: Please ENCIRCLE all relevant options and rank them in order of importance, 1 being the most important reason.

1. Insecurity |___| 2. Drought |___| 3. Eviction |___| 4. Flood |___|
5. Fire |___| 6. Clan Conflict |___| 7. IDP Return |___| 8. Lack of Livelihood |___|
9. Forced Return |___| 10. Relocation |___| 11. Other (specify) _____ |___|

What proportion of IDP households in this settlement is headed by male and female?

To the interviewer: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of male and female headed households

1. Male _____%
2. Female _____%

What proportion of IDP primary school age in this settlement attended the schools in the last three months?

To the interviewer: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of boys and girls in each gender category.

1. Boys _____%
2. Girls _____%

If some of the primary school-age children have not attended schools in the last three months what are the main reasons? *(no more than 3 options should be selected)*

To the interviewer: Please TICK the appropriate answers for each sex category, where relevant.

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐	☐
2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐	☐
3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐	☐
4. No school service available	☐	☐
5. Not interested	☐	☐
6. Other (specify) _____	☐	☐
7. Not applicable (mostly children attended the schools)	☐	☐

2	LIVELIHOOD ASSETS	
2.1	What proportion of IDP households in this settlement cultivated land in *the Gu* 2012 season? *To the interviewer*: Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of poor households with access to land. If the answer is Option # 2, TICK it and move to Question 2.4.	1. _____% 2. No cultivation
2.2	What is the land ownership type for the majority of IDPs in this settlement who cultivated land? *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the relevant option	1. Owned ☐ 2. Rented ☐ 3. Other (please specify) _____
2.3	What are the major crops expected to be harvested by the IDP households who cultivated in this *Deyr* season, if any? *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the relevant options	1. Cereals ☐ 2. Fodder ☐ 3. Pulses ☐ 4. Vegetable/Fruits ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____ ☐ 6. None ☐
2.4	What saleable assets do the majority of IDP households in this settlement possess? Please PROVIDE the average number for each asset *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the appropriate options and specify the number of each asset owned, where relevant. Please specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel_____ b. Cattle_____ c. Sheep/goat_____ d. Poultry_____ ☐ 2. Land _____ ☐ 3. Jewelry ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____ ☐ 5. No assets
2.5	What are the main types of dwelling of the majority of IDP households in this settlement? *To the interviewer*: Please rank the housing types in order of importance, 1 being the most important	1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐ 2. Corrugated sheets ☐ 3. Wooden ☐ 4. Stone ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____
2.6	On average how many shelters (*buuls*) belong to each household? I_____I	
2.7	On average, how many rooms in the dwelling do majority of IDP households in this settlement have?	No of rooms: _____
2.8	What were the main sources of energy for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement in the last three months? *To the interviewer*: Please encircle the relevant option	1. Firewood_____ 2. Charcoal_____ 3. Electricity_____ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.9	Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	
3.1	What were the main sources of drinking water for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement in the last three months? *To the Interviewer*: Please encircle the appropriate options and rank them in order of importance	1. Household connection ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4 Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/Pond (Balli) ☐ 10. Open Shallow well ☐ 11. Other (specify)_____ ☐
3.2	If the majority of the IDPs in this settlement have no access to protected water sources (if the answer to Q3.1 is 7 – 11), what are the main reasons? *To the Interviewer*: Please encircle all the relevant options	1. Not Available ☐ 2. Distance too far ☐ 3. Security Concerns ☐ 4. Cannot afford ☐ 5. Long Queuing ☐ 6. Other (specify)_____
3.3	What is the average time taken per TRIP to and from the main water source (including waiting and collecting time) for the majority of the IDPs in this settlement? *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the relevant options *What % of this time investment is by: Men…. women….girls…. boys*	1. Less than 30 minutes ☐ 2. 30 to 60 minutes ☐ 3. More than 1 hour ☐
3.4	Most days (on average) how much water do the majority of the IDPs in this settlement collect?	

	Jerri can (20 litres)	Jerri can (5 litres)	Drum (200 litres)	Other container (Specify)_____	Other container (Specify)_____	Total No. of Litres
No. of containers						

3.5	What type of toilets do majority of the IDPs in this settlement use? *To the Interviewer*: Please TICK all the relevant options. But do not select more than three options. If more than one option, please rank them in order of importance by providing numbers 1,2,3 with '1' being the most commonly used type	1. Pit latrine ☐ 2. Public toilet ☐ 3. Flush toilet ☐ 4. Neighbours' toilets ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____

4 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

4.1 What were the main sources of income for the majority of the IDP households in this settlement in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *Please indicate NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns.*

Please TICK the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under Option 10 if relevant, and then proceed to question On 4.2. In case of Options 4, 5 and 8 are indicated as sources of income please proceed to question On 4.2; Otherwise, move to question On 4.3

	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale (farm product sale)				
4. Petty trade (buying and selling products, etc.)				
5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, etc)				
6. Skilled/salary (public/private work, construction, transportation work, etc.)				
7. Remittance (money remitted from abroad)				
8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, charcoal etc.)				
9. Gifts(*in cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.*)				
10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____				
11. Fixed asset sales (house, land, etc.)				
12. Other asset sales (farming/masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc.)				
13. Other (specify)_____				

4.2 Can you estimate the average number of days in total that the working members worked in the last one month for each option?

To the Interviewer: *Please record the estimated number of days worked for the options provided*

Type of income source	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				

4.3 Did the majority of the IDP households in this settlement receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the average amounts in the currencies provided.

To the Interviewer: If cash gifts were not received please TICK option 1 and proceed to the On 4.3, Otherwise, specify the amounts in thousands ('000) for Options 2 to 5.

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____ USD
3. Remittance _____ SoSh
4. Local Transfer _____ SoSh
5. Other _____ SoSh

4.4 Did the majority of the IDP households in this settlement receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If yes, please indicate the average amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 204,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided*

SoSh _____

USD _____

4.5 Please estimate the amounts of food received by the majority of the households in this settlement through various other sources (food gifts, humanitarian food aid, food for work, own production, any other in the last one month)

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Veg. oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

4.6 Please specify how the majority of households in this settlement used or spent their income in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food _____%
2. Non-food _____%
3. Savings _____%

4.7 Do the majority of the households in this settlement currently have an outstanding food or cash debt? If yes, please estimate the average amount of debts

What % of this debt is in the name of men ____ of women____?

To the Interviewer: If there is no outstanding debt, please encircle Option 1 and move to Q5.1.Otherwise, please write the amount in thousands ('000) under Option 2.

1. No debts
2. _____ (Sosh)

4.8 If majority of the households have an outstanding debt, please indicate main reasons of the indebtedness by sex

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option

1. Men's Debt: List / Women's Debt: List
2. Purchase of Food and Water
3. Purchase of non-food items
4. Services (transport, health, school, etc.)
5. Other (specify)_____

5 CHALLENGES

5.1 What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and TICK the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5.12.10 Urban Household Survey Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: /_____/_____/ 2012
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: ☐

DISTRICT NAME: ☐

HH NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NUMBER: ☐

CLUSTER NAME: ☐

RESPONDENT'S MAIN TYPE OF HOUSING:

1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐
2. Corrugated sheets ☐
3. Wooden ☐
4. Stone ☐
5. Other (specify) _____ ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 How long has your household been living in this town?
To the Interviewer: In case it is less than one year please indicate the number of months in Option 2.
1. Years _____ 2. Months_____

1.2 Please specify the residence status of your household
To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option. If it is a temporary resident please indicate a purpose of stay.
1. Permanent resident ☐
2. Temporary resident (specify the purpose) _____ ☐
3. IDP ☐

1.3 Which one of these family structures does your household belong to?
To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option
1. Monogamous ☐ 2. Polygamous ☐ 3. Other _____

1.4 What is the age of the household head?
To the Interviewer: *Please explain to the respondent that " household head is the person within the household who has the overall responsibility, authority and decision-making over access to and control of the household resources".*
Age _____

1.5 What is the age of the individual household members?
To the Interviewer: Please indicate number of males and females in each age category. Cross check the responses with those in Q1.4 and ensure that the total number of children < 15 and adults (> 15) match.

Age groups	Male	Female
1. 0-5 years		
2. 6-14 years		
3. 15-24 years		
4. 25-49 years		
5. 50-59 years		
6. 60 years and over		

1.6 What is the highest level of formal education of the household head?
To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option.*
1. No formal education ☐ 2. Primary ☐ 3. Secondary ☐ 4. Tertiary

1.7 How many children of primary school-going age attended school in the last three months?
To the Interviewer: *If no school age children are available TICK option 1 and SKIP to Q1-2.1. Otherwise, indicate the number of children of each sex category attending the primary school, where applicable.*
1. No school age children ☐
2. Boys _____
3. Girls _____

1.8 If any of the primary school-going age children did not attend

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐ _____	☐ _____

school in the last three months what is the main reason? To the Interviewer: *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 How many of these assets does your household currently own?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero -'0' for the assets not owned.

For cash and jewellery just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly.

1. Livestock assets
   a. Camel _____
   b. Cow _____
   c. Sheep/goat _____
   d. Donkey _____
   e. Chicken _____
2. Productive tools and other assets
   a. Tractor _____
   b. Vehicle _____
   c. Computer _____
   d. Bicycles/bikes _____
   e. Mobile phones _____
   f. Sewing machine _____
   g. Farming tools _____
   h. Skilled work tools _____ (*blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine* etc.)
3. Domestic Assets
   a. TV set _____
   b. Fridge _____
   c. Radio _____
   d. Table _____
   e. Chair _____
   f. Bed _____
   g. Other (specify)_____
4. Savings
   a. Cash
   b. Jewellery
   c. Other (specify)_____

school in the last three months what is the main reason? To the Interviewer: *Where relevant, against each reason for school non-attendance provided by the respondent, please TICK and indicate the number of children affected for each sex category.*	2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐ _____	☐ _____
	4. No school service available	☐ _____	☐ _____
	5. Not interested	☐ _____	☐ _____
	6. Other (specify) _____	☐ _____	☐ _____
	7. Not applicable (all children attended)	☐ _____	☐ _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

2.1 How many of these assets does your household currently own?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero -'0' for the assets not owned.

For cash and jewellery just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly.

1. Livestock assets
   a. Camel _____
   b. Cow _____
   c. Sheep/goat _____
   d. Donkey _____
   e. Chicken _____
2. Productive tools and other assets
   a. Tractor _____
   b. Vehicle _____
   c. Computer _____
   d. Bicycles/bikes _____
   e. Mobile phones _____
   f. Sewing machine _____
   g. Farming tools _____
   h. Skilled work tools _____ (*blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine* etc.)
3. Domestic Assets
   a. TV set _____
   b. Fridge _____
   c. Radio _____
   d. Table _____
   e. Chair _____
   f. Bed _____
   g. Other (specify)_____
4. Savings
   a. Cash
   b. Jewellery
   c. Other (specify)_____

	i. Donkey/Ox cart _____ j. Wheelbarrows _____ k. Other (specify)_____	
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?		No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*		1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK all the appropriate options.*		1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

3.1 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *Please indicate NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES.*

Please TICK the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under Option 10 and then proceed to question Q3.3; In case of Options 5 and 8 are indicated as sources of income please proceed to question Q3.3; Otherwise, move to question Q3.4.

Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)	☐
Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)	☐
Farming/crop sale	☐
Petty trade	☐
Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)	☐
Skilled/salary	☐
Remittance	☐
Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)	☐
Gifts/zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)	☐
Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐	Other_____
Fixed asset sales (house, land)	☐
Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)	☐
Other (specify)	☐

	i. Donkey/Ox cart _____ j. Wheelbarrows _____ k. Other (specify)_____	
2.2 How many rooms does your household have in your current dwelling?		No. of rooms: _____
2.3 What were the main sources of energy used by your household for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate options (no more than 2 options)*		1. Firewood ☐ 2. Charcoal ☐ 3. Electricity ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.4 Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK all the appropriate options.*		1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3. LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

3.1 What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: *Please indicate NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES.*

Please TICK the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under Option 10 and then proceed to question Q3.3; In case of Options 5 and 8 are indicated as sources of income please proceed to question Q3.3; Otherwise, move to question Q3.4.

Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)	☐
Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)	☐
Farming/crop sale	☐
Petty trade	☐
Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, etc)	☐
Skilled/salary	☐
Remittance	☐
Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.)	☐
Gifts/zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)	☐
Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐	Other_____
Fixed asset sales (house, land)	☐
Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)	☐
Other (specify)_____	☐

3.2 What was the source of income of the following household members in the last three months? To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls

3.3. Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month(if relevant) against the outlined source of income?	Type of income source	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
	a. Casual labour				
	b. Self-employment				
	c. Petty trade				
	d. Skilled/salary				

3.4. Please indicate your average total household earnings per day in the last one month. To the Interviewer: *please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc.*	SISh _____ per day SoSh _____ per day
3.5 Did your household receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If Yes, please indicate the amount in the currency in which the cash was received. To the Interviewer: *If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided; please indicate zero "0" if no cash assistance was received*	1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ SISh _____ SoSh _____ USD _____
3.6 Did your household receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the amounts. To the Interviewer: *If no cash gifts were received please* **TICK** *Option 1 and proceed to the next question. Otherwise, specify the amounts legibly; please use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 8,500,000, etc.*	1. No cash gifts ☐ 2. Remittance _____ SISh/SoSh 3. Local Transfer _____ SISh/SoSh 4. Other _____ SISh/SoSh
3.7 Did your household give away any cash or food-in-kind to support your relative/friend/other (s) in the last the one month? If yes, specify the amount below.	1. No social support provided ☐ 2. Cash _____ SISh/SoSh 3. Food-in-kind ☐ *Please specify what type and what quantities in table below*

3.8 Please specify how your household income /earnings were used/spent in the last one month. To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*	1. Food (%):_____	2. Non-food (%):_____	3. Saving/Investing: (%):_____

3.9 Please indicate the amount of staple food items your household received in the last one month from the following sources

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								

3.10 Could you please tell me how many days in the **past one week** your household consumed the following foods and what the source was? (Use codes at the right hand side, write "0" for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)	Codes of Main Food Sources:
1. Sorghum, Maize	☐	☐	1. Purchase
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)	☐	☐	2. On credit
3. Rice	☐	☐	3. Own production
4. Pasta	☐	☐	4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)	☐	☐	5. Borrowed
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)	☐	☐	6. Received as gift
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)	☐	☐	7. Food Assistance
8. Fish (fresh or canned)	☐	☐	8. Other (Specify):_____
9. Vegetable oil	☐	☐	
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)	☐	☐	
11. Eggs	☐	☐	
12. Fermented/sour milk	☐	☐	
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)	☐	☐	
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk	☐	☐	
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)	☐	☐	
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)	☐	☐	

18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)	☐	☐	
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts	☐	☐	
20. Salt and Spices	☐	☐	
21. CSB	☐	☐	
22. Plumpy Doz	☐	☐	
23. Other – Specify:	☐	☐	

3.11 Does your household currently have any outstanding debt? To the Interviewer: *If there is no outstanding debt, please TICK Option 1 and move to Qn 4.1; Otherwise, please write the amount in full under Option 2.*	1. No debts ☐ 2. _____ (SoSh/SISh) 3. Sex of the debt holder Male ☐ Female ☐
3.12 If yes, please indicate NOT MORE THAN 2 main reasons for indebtedness . To the Interviewer: *Please TICK the appropriate option*	1. Purchase of Food and Water ☐ 2. Purchase of non-food items ☐ 3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.) ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____

4 COPING STRATEGIES

4.1. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Hardly at all (<1 times/ week) 2=Once in a while (1-2 times/ week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week) 4=All the time (Every day)
a) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (*from osoh to aba*)?	
b) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (*Reekhennis*)?	
c) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (*Dayn*)?	
e) Borrow food on credit from another household (*Aanah*)?	
f) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g) Rely on food donations from relatives (*Qaraabo*)?	
h) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (*Gaaina*)?	
i) Seek or rely on food aid from humanitarian agencies?	
j) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k) Beg for food (*Tuugsi/dowra*)?	
l) Skip entire days without eating (*Oodsoo*)?	
m) Consume seeds or left-over foods	

5. CHALLENGES

5.1. What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and TICK the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

5.12.11 Urban FGD South Central Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: /_____/_____/ 2012
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ☐

DISTRICT/TOWN NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NAME: ☐

SETTLEMENT NUMBER: ☐

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP settlement ☐

SEX OF THE FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWED:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

NUMBER OF FGD MEMBERS INTERVEIWED:

1. Male |_____|
2. Female |_____|

1	**DEMOGRAPHICS**	
1.1	What is the common family structure among the households like yours like yours?	1. Monogamous ☐ 2. Polygamous ☐ 3. Other (specify)_____
1.2	What is the average household size among households like yours like yours?	_____
1.3	What is the proportion of male and female headed households like yours?	1. Male headed _____% 2. Female headed _____%
1.4	What proportion of households like yours is headed by male and female? *To the interviewer:* Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of male and female headed	1. Male _____% 2. Female _____%
1.5	What proportion of primary school age for the majority of households attended schools in the last three months? *To the interviewer:* Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of boys and girls in each gender category.	1. Boys _____% 2. Girls _____%

1.6 If some of the primary school-age children have not attended schools in the last three months what are the main reasons? *(no more than 3 options should be selected)*

To the interviewer: Please TICK the appropriate answers for each sex category, where relevant.

Reasons	Boys	Girls
1. Sickness/handicap	☐	☐
2. Cannot pay school cost (fees, uniforms, textbooks, transport)	☐	☐
3. Child work for household food/income or help with domestic chores unpaid (e.g. child care, washing, farming, petty business etc.)	☐	☐
4. No school service available	☐	☐
5. Not interested	☐	☐
6. Other (specify) _____	☐	☐
7. Not applicable (mostly children attended the schools)	☐	☐

2	**LIVELIHOOD ASSETS**	
2.1	What proportion of households like yours cultivated land in the *Gu* 2012 season? *To the interviewer:* Using proportional piling exercise please estimate the proportion of poor households with access to land. If the answer is Option # 2, TICK it and move to Question 2.4.	1. _____% 2. No cultivation
2.2	What is the land ownership type for the majority of households like yours who cultivated land? *To the interviewer:* Please TICK the relevant option	1. Owned ☐ 2. Rented ☐ 3. Other (please specify) _____

2.3	What are the major crops expected to be harvested by the Households like yours who cultivated in this *Deyr* season, if any? *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the relevant options	1. Cereals ☐ 2. Fodder ☐ 3. Pulses ☐ 4. Vegetable/Fruits ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____ ☐ 6. None ☐
2.4	What saleable assets do the majority of households like yours possess? Please PROVIDE the average number for each asset *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the appropriate options and specify the number of each asset owned, where relevant. Please specify the species and number of livestock owned, land size and the assets under the Option 4, if relevant.	☐ 1. Livestock (specify numbers owned by species) a. Camel____ b. Cattle____ c. Sheep/goat____ d. Poultry____ ☐ 2. Land_____ ☐ 3. Jewelry ☐ 4. Other (specify)_____ ☐ 5. No assets
2.5	What are the main types of dwelling of the majority of households like yours ? *To the interviewer*: Please rank the housing types in order of importance, 1 being the most important	1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul* ☐ 2. Corrugated sheets ☐ 3. Wooden ☐ 4. Stone ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____
2.6	On average, how many rooms in the dwelling do majority of households like yours have?	No of rooms: _____
2.7	What were the main sources of energy for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months? *To the interviewer*: Please encircle the relevant option	1. Firewood_____ 2. Charcoal_____ 3. Electricity_____ 4. Other (specify)_____
2.8	Who in the household engaged in collecting firewood/charcoal for cooking in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please TICK all the appropriate options.*	1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐ 3. Boys ☐ 4. Girls ☐

3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	
3.1	What were the main sources of drinking water for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months? *To the Interviewer*: Please encircle the appropriate options and rank them in order of importance	1. Household connection ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4 Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/Pond (Balli) ☐ 10. Open Shallow well ☐ 11. Other (specify) _____ ☐
3.2	If the majority of the Households like yours have no access to protected water sources (if the answer to Q3.1 is 7 - 11), what are the main reasons? *To the Interviewer*: Please encircle all the relevant options	1. Not Available ☐ 2. Distance too far ☐ 3. Security Concerns ☐ 4. Cannot afford ☐ 5. Long Queuing ☐ 6. Other (specify)_____
3.3	What is the average time taken per TRIP to and from the main water source (including waiting and collecting time) for the majority of the households like yours ? *To the interviewer*: Please TICK the relevant options	1. Less than 30 minutes ☐ 2. 30 to 60 minutes ☐ 3. More than 1 hour ☐
3.4	Most days (on average) how much water do the majority of the Households like yours collect?	

	Jeri can (20 litres)	Jerri can (5 litres)	Drum (200 litres)	Other container (Specify)_____	Other container (Specify)_____	Total No. of Litres
No. of containers						

3.5	What type of toilets do majority of the Households like yours use? *To the Interviewer*: Please TICK all the relevant options. But do not select more than three options. If more than one option, please rank them in order of importance by providing numbers 1,2,3 with '1' being the most commonly used type	1. Pit latrine ☐ 2. Public toilet ☐ 3. Flush toilet ☐ 4. Neighbours' toilets ☐ 5. Other (specify)_____

4	LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES
4.1	What were the main sources of income for the majority of the households like yours in the last three months? To the Interviewer: *Please indicate NO MORE THAN 3 SOURCES. Also indicate the sex of the income earners for each option selected by writing its code under the relevant sex columns.* *Please TICK the type of humanitarian assistance indicated under Option 10 if relevant, and then proceed to question Q4.2. In case of Options 4, 5 and 8 are indicated as sources of income please proceed to question Q4.2; Otherwise, move to question Q4.3*

	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
1. Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey)				
2. Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.)				
3. Farming/crop sale (farm product sale)				
4. Petty trade (buying and selling products, etc.)				

Page 4 of 4

	5. Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, etc)				
	6. Skilled/salary (public/private work, construction, transportation work, etc.)				
	7. Remittance (money remitted from abroad)				
	8. Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, charcoal etc.)				
	9. Gifts*(in/out (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.)*				
	10. Humanitarian assistance ☐ Cash ☐ Food ☐ Other_____				
	11. Fixed asset sales (house, land , etc.)				
	12. Other asset sales (farming/ masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc)				
	13. Other (specify)_____				

4.2 Can you estimate the average number of days in total that the working members of the household in the last one month for each option?

To the Interviewer: Please record the estimated number of days worked for the options provided

Type of income source	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				

4.3 Did the majority of the households like yours receive any cash gifts either through remittances or local transfers in the last one month? If yes, please specify the average amounts in the currencies provided.

To the Interviewer: If cash gifts were not received please TICK option 1 and proceed to the Qn 4.3, Otherwise, specify the amounts in thousands ('000) for Options 2 to 5.

1. No cash gifts ☐
2. Remittance _____ USD
3. Remittance _____ SoSh
4. Local Transfer _____ SoSh
5. Other _____ SoSh

4.4 Did the majority of the households like yours receive any cash assistance (Cash -for -Work, Cash relief) from the humanitarian agencies in the last three months? If yes, please indicate the average amount in the currency in which the cash was received.

To the Interviewer: If the answer is "Yes", please write the amount legibly; use comas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. In case of the dollars please write the exact amount provided

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

SoSh _____

USD _____

4.5 Please estimate the amounts of food received by the majority of the households like yours through various other sources (food gifts, humanitarian food aid, food for work, own production, any other in the last one month)

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Veg. oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

4.6 Please specify how the majority of households like yours used or spent their income in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.

1. Food _____%
2. Non-food _____%
3. Savings _____%

4.7 Do the majority of the households like yours currently have an outstanding food or cash debt? If yes, please estimate the average amount of debts

To the Interviewer: If there is no outstanding debt, please encircle Option 1 and move to Q5.1.Otherwise, please write the amount in thousands ('000) under Option 2.

1. No debts
2. _____ (Sosh)

4.8 If majority of the households like yours have an outstanding debt, please indicate main reasons of the indebtedness

To the Interviewer: Please encircle the appropriate option

1. Purchase of Food and Water
2. Purchase of non-food items
3. Services (transport, health, school, etc.)
4. Other (specify)_____

5 CHALLENGES

5.1 What were the household's main challenges in accessing the food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and TICK the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5.12 .12 Mogadishu Household Questionnaire

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: |_____|_____| 2012
DATE / MONTH

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: |_____|

HH NUMBER: |_____|

DISTRICT NAME: |_____|

CLUSTER NUMBER: |_____|

CLUSTER NAME: |_____|

RESPONDENT'S TYPE OF HOUSING:

1. Tarpaulin/sticks (*buul*) ☐
2. Corrugated Sheets ☐
3. Wooden ☐
4. Stone ☐
5. Other (specify) _____ ☐

THE INTERVIEW SITE:

1. Town ☐
2. IDP Settlement ☐

SEX OF THE RESPONDENT:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 How long has your household been living in this town?

To the Interviewer:
In case the residency is less than one year please record zero '0' under "years" and specify the number of months.
Please move to the next question if the interview is conducted in IDP settlement. Otherwise proceed to question 2.1

1. Years_____ 2. Months_____

1.2 How long has your household been living in this settlement?

To the Interviewer: In case it is less than one year, please record zero '0' under "years" and specify the number of months.

1. Years_____ 2. Months_____

1.3 What was your original permanent area of residence before arriving to this town?

To the Interviewer: Please skip the Options 2, 3 and 4, if the respondent's country of origin is Not Somalia.

1. Country_____ 2. Region _____
3. District _____ 4. Town _____

2. LIVELIHOOD ASSETS & STRATEGIES

2.1. What were your household's main sources of income in the last three months?

To the Interviewer: Please INDICATE the main income sources (NO MORE THAN THREE SOURCES) from the list below. ASK the respondent to RANK the income sources in order of importance (major contribution to the overall income) on a scale of 1 to 3, with 1 being the most important. In case Options 4, 5, 6 and 8 are selected, also fill in question Q2.3; Otherwise move to question 2.2.

1.	Livestock sale (goat, cattle, camel, donkey) |_____|	
2.	Poultry or livestock product sale (meat, milk, eggs, skin, etc.) |_____|	
3.	Farming/crop sale |_____|	
4.	Petty trade |_____|	
5.	Casual/labour wage (from portage, construction work, washing clothes, etc.) |_____|	
6.	Skilled/salary |_____|	
7.	Remittance |_____|	
8.	Self-employment (sale of bush products, handicraft, water, etc.) |_____|	
9.	Gifts/zakaat (cash, food-in-kind, animals, etc.) |_____|	
10.	Humanitarian assistance (cash) |_____|	
11.	Humanitarian assistance (food) |_____|	
12.	Humanitarian assistance (non-food items) |_____|	
13.	Fixed asset sales (house, land, etc.) |_____|	*Please specify* a. Asset 1_____ b. Asset 2_____ c. Asset 3_____
14.	Other asset sales (farming/masonry/other productive tools, domestic assets such as furniture, utensils, etc.) |_____|	
15.	Other |_____|	*Please specify* a. Other 1_____ b. Other 2_____ c. Other 3_____

2.2. What was the source of income of the following household members in the last three months?

To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.

1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls

2.3. Can you recall how many days in total, the working members worked in the last one month (if relevant) against the outlined sources of income?

To the interviewer: Please insert the respective numbers (codes) corresponding to the income sources reported as indicated above.

Type of income source	1. Men	2. Women	3. Boys	4. Girls
a. Casual labour				
b. Self-employment				
c. Petty trade				
d. Skilled/salary				

2.4. Please indicate your total cash income from all your income sources in the last one month.

To the interviewer: Please write the amount legibly; use commas to separate the thousands; e.g. 104,000 or 85,000, etc. If any of the income from the sources are obtained in a currency other than SoSh, please convert it into SoSh and add it to the total income

SoSh _____

2.5. Please specify how your household income/earnings were spent in the last one month.

To the Interviewer: *Please ask the respondent to divide the total earnings into Food and Non-food expenditures as well as Saving/Investing if relevant. Record the responses in percentage terms.*

1. Food	2. Non-food	3. Saving/Investing:
(%):_____	(%):_____	(%):_____

2.6. How many of each of the assets listed below does your household currently possess?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the number for each asset. Indicate zero -'0' for the assets not owned. For cash and jewellery in the category 4 (Saving), just inquire about the ownership without specifying the amounts and encircle the asset accordingly

1. Livestock assets	2. Productive tools and other assets	3. Domestic Assets	4. Savings
a. Camel |____|	a. Tractor |____|	a. TV set |____|	a. No cash saving |____|
b. Cow |____|	b. Vehicle |____|	b. Fridge |____|	b. Cash
c. Sheep/goat |____|	c. Computer |____|	c. Radio |____|	c. Jewellery
d. Donkey |____|	d. Bicycles/bikes |____|	d. Table |____|	d. Other (specify)
e. Chicken |____|	e. Mobile phones |____|	e. Chair |____|	_____
	f. Sewing machine |____|	f. Bed |____|	
	g. Farming tools |____|	g. Other (specify)_____	
	h. Skilled work tools |____| (*Blacksmith, carpentry, masonry, sewing machine etc.*)		
	i. Donkey/Ox cart |____|		
	j. Wheelbarrows |____|		
	k. Other |____| *Specify* _____		

2.7. Could you please tell me how many days in the <u>past one week</u> your household has eaten the following foods and what was the source? (Use codes at the right hand side, write 0 for items not eaten over the last 7 days and if several sources, write up to two).

Food Item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main sources of THIS food (use codes)
1. Sorghum, Maize		
2. Wheat product (Bread, Anjera, Sabaayad)		
3. Rice		
4. Pasta		
5. Roots and tubers (eg. potatoes)		
6. Pulses (eg. beans and peas)		
7. Meat (sheep/goat/beef/camel/poultry)		
8. Fish (fresh or canned)		
9. Vegetable oil		
10. Animal fats (butter, ghee, etc.)		
11. Eggs		
12. Fermented/sour milk		
13. Fresh milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)		
14. Powdered milk (i.e. a GLASS NOT in tea or coffee)		
15. Tea/Coffee (with/without fresh or powdered milk		
16. Fresh vegetables (including leafy greens and wild plants)		
17. Fruits (including date palm and wild fruit)		
18. Sugar (or Sugary foods)		
19. Groundnuts/Wild nuts		
20. Salt and Spices		
21. CSB		
22. Plumpy Doz		
23. Other – Specify:		

<u>Codes of Main Food Sources:</u>

1. Purchase
2. On credit
3. Own production
4. Traded food against goods or services
5. Borrowed
6. Received as gift
7. Food Assistance
8. Other (Specify):_____

2.8. Please indicate the amount of staple food items received in the last one month from the following sources:

Food sources	1. Rice (kg)	2. Pasta (kg)	3. wheat flour (kg)	4. Sorghum (Kg)	5. Maize (kg)	6. CSB/Beans (kg)	7. Sugar (kg)	8. Vegetable oil (litres)
a. Food gifts								
b. Food aid								
c. Food -for-work								
d. Own production								

2.9. What is the household's main source of drinking water? *To the Interviewer:* Please TICK the appropriate options (NO MORE THAN TWO OPTIONS).	1. Household connection (piped water) ☐ 2. Standing pipe (Kiosk/Public tap/ Taps connected to a storage tank) ☐ 3. Tanker ☐ 4. Spring ☐ 5. Bottled water ☐ 6. Roof-top rainwater ☐ 7. Berkads ☐ 8. River/stream ☐ 9. Dam/pond (*bali*) ☐ 10. Open shallow well ☐ 11. Other ☐ *Please specify* .....

2.10. In most days, how much water (on average) did your household consumed in the last one month?

To the Interviewer: Please specify the amounts for the water units used by the household in the table below

	1. Jerrican (20 liters)	2. Jerrican (5 litres)	3. Drum (200 litres)	4. Other container (*specify type & volume*):_____	5. Total No. of Litres
No. of containers					

2.11. In the past 30 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:

0=Never (zero times/week) 1=Hardly at all (<1 times/ week)
2=Once in a while (1-2 times/ week) 3= Pretty often? (3-6 times/week)
4=All the time (Every day)

a) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods (from osub to obo)?	
b) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (Beelchaamis)?	
c) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	
d) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (Deyn)?	
e) Borrow food on credit from another household (Amaah)?	
f) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	
g) Rely on food donations from relatives (Qaraabo)?	
h) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (Kaalmo)?	
i) Seek or rely on food assistance from humanitarian agencies?	
j) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	
k) Beg for food (Tuugsi/dawarsi)?	
l) Skip entire days without eating (Qadoodi)?	
m) Consume spoilt or left-over foods	

3. CHALLENGES

3.1. What were your household's main challenges to accessing food and income in the last three months?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

To the Interviewer: Please indicate the quality of the interview and TICK the relevant option:

1. Reliable ☐ 2. Generally reliable with some areas of concern ☐ 3. Unreliable ☐

To the Interviewer: Please note the major issues of concern that have not been covered in the questions

1._____
2._____
3._____

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

ANALYSIS AREA: _____ **DATE OF ANALYSIS:**_____ **VALID FOR: [ ] CURRENT** _____ **[ ]PROJECTED** _____
(which area) (from when to when) (from when to when)

Section A: Area and HH Analysis Group Definitions

STEP 1: Area Description, HH Analysis Group Definitions, and Map

Brief Area and Livelihood Description		
Estimated # of People in Area (specify source of pop. data)	Current	Projected (with assumed in and out migration)
Chronic Food Insecurity Level for the area (if available)		

HH Analysis Group (HAG) Definitions

- Identify groups of relatively homogenous households with regard to their food security situation (consider contributing factors and likely outcomes). These HH Analysis Groups will be analysed independently for their respective Phase Classifications.
- The number of groups will depend upon analytical needs, data availability and desired level of precision

Label of HAG	Brief Description of Each HAG [Specify Source(s):]	# of people in HAG	% of pop in HAG
A			
B			
C			
D (...)			

Map and Seasonal Calendar of Analysis Area

(insert image of map identifying spatial extent of analysis area and seasonal calendar indicating major seasons and annual events)

STEP 2: Evidence Repository

Document Code · To link to template in Step 3 · Order is not important	**Reference** ● Multiple pieces of evidence in Step 3 can link to a single source. Source	Date	**Raw Evidence** ● When possible, insert raw evidence (e.g. graph, image, table, quote).
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
…			

Section D: Evidence Documentation and Analysis

STEP 3: Key Evidence and Conclusions for Contributing Factors and Outcomes

- Document key evidence statement. For each key evidence statement: (i) Indicate Document Code (DC) to link to the Evidence Repository Template; and (ii) Specify reliability score for each evidence statement: 1=somewhat reliable, 2= reliable, 3=very reliable.
- For example: *Market prices increased 200% as compared to same time last year (DC=1, R=2)*
- Write summary element conclusion statements and note difference between and within HAGs and gender differences as relevant.
- For outcome elements, when possible determine the indicative Phase for Area or HAGs.

Contributing Factor Elements	CURRENT	PROJECTED
Hazards and Vulnerability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Availability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Access	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Food Utilization including Water	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*
Stability	*Key Evidence Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*	*Key Evidence/Assumptions Statement & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*

Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Worksheet continued

Outcome Elements	CURRENT					PROJECTED				
	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**
Food Consumption	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**	HAG A:	HAG B:	HAG C:	HAG D:	**AREA:**
Livelihood Change	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
					AREA:					**AREA:**
Nutritional Status	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				
					AREA:					**AREA:**
Mortality	*Key Evidence of directly measured and/or inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*					*Key Evidence/assumptions of inferred outcomes & Element Conclusion Statement for Area and each HAG (if applicable)*				

Section B: Classification Conclusions and Justification

STEP 4: HH Analysis Group (HAG) Classification Conclusions – Classify each HH Analysis Group and estimate number and percentage of people in various IPC Phases based on convergence of evidence (from STEP 3). If a single HH Analysis Group is determined to have 2 or more distinct Phases of Household Groups, then indicate partial percentages and numbers.

Label of HAG	Current Situation			Projected Situation		
	Phase	# of People and % of total pop	Summary Justification	Phase	# of People and % of total pop	Summary Justification
A						
B						
C						
D (…)						

STEP 5: Phase Classification Conclusions. – Combine different HH Analysis Groups with the same Phase. If analysis is Area-based only, complete for only the one applicable Phase, and for "estimated # of people and %" use the cumulative number of people in the Area Phase plus people in worse Phases.

Phase	Current Situation [Confidence Level for Overall Analysis:]			Projected Situation [Confidence Level for Overall Analysis:]		
	Estimated pop or range	% of total pop or range	Justification (key evidence and rationale of directly measured or inferred outcomes: food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status, and mortality)	Estimated pop or range	% of total pop or range	Justification (evidence and rationale of directly measured or inferred outcomes: food consumption, livelihood change, nutritional status, and mortality)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

STEP 6: Humanitarian Assistance Impact (e.g. humanitarian/disaster relief). **–** Write a brief statement generally describing the type, timing and coverage of assistance to the extent possible. Assess effects of assistance on Phase classification.

Period	What are the main humanitarian assistance programmes?	Without these programmes would the Area Phase likely be worse than classified?
Current		Yes/No
Projected		Yes/No

STEP 7: Risk Factors to Monitor (List key risk factors to monitor and the monitoring period in brackets)

1. _____ (____) 2. _____ (____) 3. _____ (____) 4. _____ (_____)

Section C: Causes Complete one for Area (reflecting the worst affected households) or for each HH Analysis Group in Phase 3 or higher			
STEP 8: Limiting Factors Matrix	**Specify if for Current or Projected:** _____	**HH Analysis Group:** _____	
	• Based on guiding question, indicate the degree to which Availability, Access or Utilization is a limiting factor to people being food secure in the short term • Shade/Colour that cell accordingly and write a brief evidence justification on the cause and effects inside of the cell • Note gender issues and differences where relevant		
	Food Availability *Guiding Question: Is sufficient food actually or potentially physically present?* *(Consider national and local production, imports, markets, and natural source; and note in the justification as relevant)*	**Food Access** *Guiding Question: Are households able to sufficiently access food?* *(Consider aspects of physical, financial, and social access, and note in the justification as relevant).*	**Food Utilization** *Guiding Question: Are households making effective use of food which they have access to?* *(Consider aspects of preferences, preparation, storage, and water; and note in the justification as relevant).*
Extreme Limiting Factor	No *(write brief justification)*	No *(write brief justification)*	No *(write brief justification)*
Major Limiting Factor	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*	Somewhat, but very little and/or unreliable *(write brief justification)*
Minor Limiting Factor	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*	Yes, but not quite enough and/or erratic supply *(write brief justification)*
Not a Limiting Factor	Yes *(write brief justification)*	Yes *(write brief justification)*	Yes *(write brief justification)*

Glossary

Abnormal migration: unusual movement of pastoralists with their herd over vast areas towards other regions or neighbouring countries, from their respective environs of settlement in search of water and forage. This usually happens when there is a shortage of seasonal rains or rainfall failure.

Agropastoral: people who derive their living from both crop production and livestock rearing.

Balli/War: a seasonal rainwater catchment system, which is an unlined dug-out (dam), usually 2-3 m deep;. This is important for meeting water demands during dry periods or where there is no permanent water source.

Berkad: underground water reservoir, lined or un-lined, excavated to store surface runoff; commonly found in the northern and central regions.

Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS): the aggregate picture of the cereal supply (production, imports, food aid) and utilization (feed, food, processing and other utilization); it includes also the available information on seed rates, waste coefficients, stock changes, per capita dietary energy, fat and protein supplies from cereals as well as the estimated deficit or surplus of cereals. CBS is usually compiled twice a year (February and August) after the end of *Deyr* and *Gu* seasons.

Chronic food insecurity: a long-term or persistent inability to meet minimum food requirements.

Civil insecurity: exposure of the civilians to, and lack of protection from, the effects of a war between or among political factions or regions within the same country.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. FSNAU computes an urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) on a quarterly basis to measure the effects of price inflation on the urban livelihoods' ability to afford the basic of cost of living. The average percentage change in the current minimum expenditure basket (MEB) costs is calculated in reference to the March 2007 MEB cost. Laspeyres Weighted Price Index methodology is applied in the computation.

Coping strategies: the activities that households engage in to access food and cash income when their normal livelihood strategies are undermined by a shock or hazard. These activities may include, and are not limited to, increased livestock sales or collection of wild foods, sending household members to work in town, reducing quality of food consumed, etc. Actual coping strategies are generally categorised into a) insurance strategies; b) crisis strategies and c) distress strategies.

Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB): the average monthly costing of the minimum market (expenditure) basket.

Desheks: natural depressions in low lying areas that receive water from river floods or flash floods in the event of torrential rains in the surrounding as well as the Ethiopian highlands. They are mostly found in the Juba regions. River or flash floods provide opportunities for off-season flood recessional food (mainly cereals) and cash crop production, when flood water recedes.

Deyr: a short rainy season, normally occurring from mid-October to mid-December in most parts of Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions. It is a secondary agricultural season, contributing about 30 percent to annual cereal production.

Domestic Cereal Deficit: the negative balance between domestic total cereal production (*Gu/Deyr*/off-season production) plus net imports and domestic cereal utilization.

Export quality goat: a male goat of good quality (2-3 years with size relative to the region of origin) exported to external markets.

Famine: while there are various definitions of famine, many food security analysis agencies, including FSNAU and FEWS NET, use the definition reflected in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) version 1.1. According to the IPC, evidence of three specific outcomes is required for a famine to be declared: (1) at least 20% of households face extreme food shortages with limited ability to cope; (2) the prevalence of global acute malnutrition must exceed 30 percent and (3) crude death rates must exceed 2 deaths per 10,000 people per day.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): is a group discussion of approximately 6-12 persons sharing at least one characteristic and *Gu*ided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. Its purpose is to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and ideas of a group that represent the community.

Food access: access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Food availability: the availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid).

Food security: exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs, and food preferences for an active and healthy life *(Source: World Food Summit, 1996)*.

Gender: Refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities and identities for women and men and how these are valued in society. They are culture-specific and they change over time. Gender identities define how women and men are expected to think and act and these behaviors are learned in the family, schools, religious teaching and the media. We may grow up as girls and boys, but we are taught to be women and men with appropriate behaviour, values attitudes, roles and activities pertaining to each sex.

Gender Analysis: This is a tool for examining the difference between the roles that women and men play; the different level of power they hold; their differing needs, constraints and opportunities; and the impact of these differences on their lives. Evidence based gender analysis is required to inform policy reforms, design gender equality programmes, strategies and actions.

Gender-based violence: Refers to any act of violence that results in, or is likely to Violence result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, boys and men on the basis of gender.

Gender Indicator: An indicator is a measurement of change over time. It is also a signal of a change. The change may be measured in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. A gender indicator is that which is sex-disaggregated, specific, logical, realistic, relevant, valid and sensitive.

Gender Parity: Gender parity means a 50:50 ratio of male and females in access to political, social and economic resources/ participation in both private and public domain. For example, in analyzing gender parity in education, a comparison of female learners' level of access to education with that of male learners' access at each school phase.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): Is a measure of disparity between boys' and girls' school attendance. If the GPI is 1, the country is at gender parity. A GPI above 1 indicates disparity in favour of girls and a GPI below 1 disparity in favour of boys

Gender perspective: A gender perspective approach may take several forms varying from those focussing primarily on the **individual** as the means to bringing about change, to those taking a wider scope and attempting to transform the **society** and **culture** in which women are living.

Gu: the main rainy season normally occurring from mid-April to June across Somalia. It is the major rainy season, contributing 70 percent of the annual cereal production of Somalia.

Hagaa: a minor dry season occurring from July to September across Somalia, apart from Awdal and W. Galbeed regions.

Hajj: the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, during the month of *Dhu al-Hijja* (the last month of Islamic year), at least once in a lifetime, as an obligatory religious duty for every Muslim, male or female that are able-bodied and can financially afford it. It is the Fifth Pillar of Islam and a demonstration of the solidarity of the Muslim people, and their submission to Allah. On the 3rd day of *Hajj* (or the 10th day of *Dhu al-Hijja*), the pilgrims sacrifice animals (sheep or goat per person or one camel or cattle per 7 people) after casting stones at *Jumrah-tul-Aqba* (one of three small hills for throwing the stones*).* In 2010, *Hajj* period was in November.

Household: A group of people, each with different abilities and needs, who live together most of the time and contribute to a common household economy, and share the food and other income from this.

IDP (Internally Displaced People): persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border *(United Nations report, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement)*

Indicator: a specific variable, or combination of variables, that gives insight into a particular aspect of the situation.

Inflation: an overall rise in the prices of goods and services in an economy. There is an inverse relationship between the prices of goods and services and the value of money in an economy: other things being equal, as prices rise over time, a given amount of money will be able to purchase a fewer and fewer goods and services. Computationally, inflation is referred to as the percent change in the CPI.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC): is a set of protocols (tools and procedures) to classify the severity of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge for decision support. The IPC consolidates wide-ranging evidence on food-insecure people to provide core answers to the following questions: How severe is the situation? Where are areas that are food insecure? How many people are food insecure? Who are the food-insecure people in terms of socio-economic characteristics? Why are the people food insecure?

The IPC has four functions: (1) Building Technical Consensus; (2) Classifying Severity and Causes; (3) Communicating for Action; and (4) Quality Assurance. Each function includes protocols to guide the work of food security analysts.

By systematizing these core aspects of food security analysis, the IPC contributes to developing standards and building capacity for food security professionals. The IPC approach is designed to be applicable in any context irrespective of the type of food insecurity, hazard, socio-economic, livelihood, institutional or data context. The IPC is developed around field realities and enables this plethora of diversity to be brought together in a systematic manner for decision-makers.

IPC Version 2 uses the socio-spatial and temporal units of analysis:

- For socio-spatial, the minimum unit of analysis is the whole population in a given area, meaning a single IPC Phase is assigned to the whole population in a given area based on criteria of severity and prevalence of food insecurity. Whenever possible (depending on data availability, time and capacity) the IPC practitioners can also classify various Household Groups into different Phases.
- For temporal, the IPC now allows the option to classify food insecurity for two time periods: a current snapshot, and a future projection. The future projection is based on the most likely scenario for any time period in the future (as short as a week or as long as a year). This distinction clarifies the early warning function of the IPC.

Jilaal*:* a long dry season from mid-December to mid-April March across Somalia.

Karan: an important short rainy season, normally occurring from the end of July to September in Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed regions and western parts of Togdheer. In the Northwest, there is mainly one cycle of cereal production annually (planted in late April) and it is harvested in November and early December. *Karan* rains usually start at the seedling stage of the *Gu* crops; the seasonal crop production depends on its performance.

Key informant: an individual with a particular knowledge or expertise of the area or livelihood; this could be a community leader, market trader, etc.

Livelihood assets: capitals that people draw upon to make a living. They are categorized into the following five groups: human, social, natural, physical, financial, and political capitals

- **Human capital:** skills, knowledge, health and ability to work, literacy levels
- **Social capital:** social resources, including informal networks, membership of formalized groups and relationships of trust that facilitate co-operation and economic opportunities
- **Natural capital:** natural resources such as land, soil, water, forests and fisheries
- **Physical capital:** basic infrastructure, such as roads, water and sanitation, schools, and producer goods, including tools, livestock and equipment
- **Financial capital:** financial resources including savings, credit, and income from employment, trade and remittances

Livelihood baseline: quantified analysis of sources of food and income and of expenditure for households in each wealth group over a defined reference period.

Livelihood strategies: the ways in which households and individuals utilize and combine their assets to obtain food, income and other goods and services.

Livelihood zone: geographical areas within which people share broadly the same patterns of access to food and income, and have the same access to markets. They also have similar responses to shocks. In Somalia, these zones broadly include: agricultural (riverine), agropastoral, pastoral and urban.

Livelihood: comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Local quality goat: A male or female goat sold at local markets for domestic use.

Long Term Average (LTA) : the normal observation over a period of time. The long term average estimates for Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is calculated from data from 1999 up to the recent year, whereas Rainfall Estimates (RFE) are derived from interpolated rain-gauge data for the period 1920-1980.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): is a basket of both basic food (2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement) and non food items, based on general patterns of consumption of poor households' in urban areas, necessary for maintaining a minimum standard of living. It is designed to sustain a household of 6-7 members in a period of one month. MEB in Somalia was developed applying a standard methodology outlined in the World Bank's (WB) *Poverty Manual.*

Multi-stage cluster sampling: a kind of complex sample design in which two or more levels of units are embedded one in the other. For example: geographic areas (primary units), villages (secondary units), households (tertiary units). At each stage, a sample of the corresponding units is selected. At first, a sample of primary units is selected, then, in each of those selected, a sample of secondary units is selected, and so on. All ultimate units (individuals, for instance) selected at the last step of this procedure are then surveyed.

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI): is an index used to measure the amount and vigor of vegetation on the land surface. Generally values range from -1.0 to 1.0, with negative values indicating clouds and water, positive values close to zero indicating bare soil, and higher positive values of NDVI ranging from sparse vegetation (0.1 - 0.5) to dense green vegetation (0.6 and above).

Nutrition security: a situation in which all individuals and households are food secure, have good access to preventive and curative health care, and undertake healthy and sustainable care practices.

Pastoralists: a person whose primary occupation is the raising of livestock and who derives more than half of his/her income from livestock and livestock products. This may have a mobile aspect - moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water.

Petty trade: a trade that is conducted on a small scale, a sale of small, inexpensive items.

Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): is a sampling technique for use in surveys in which the probability of selecting a sampling unit (e.g., village, zone, district etc.,) is proportional to the size of its population. It gives a probability (random representative) sample. It is most useful when the sampling units vary considerably in size because it assures that those in larger sites have the same probability of getting into the sample as those in smaller sites, and vice verse.

Purchasing power: is a measurement of the relative value of money in terms of the quality and quantity of goods and services it can buy.

Post-War Average (PWA) of crop production: longitudinal agricultural data that spans back to 1995 in the South and 1999 in the Northwest after the end the civil war (1991). It is used as a benchmark against which current crop production estimates in FSNAUs' analysis process are measured.

Productive work: Refers to the work that produces goods and services for exchange in the market place for income. Historically, men predominate this type of work although there are many women who also work in the production sector. This kind of work has a higher status and is given value.

Koranic schools: also referred to as the *madrasah* (an Islamic theological seminary and law school attached to a mosque) where Islamic teaching, including memorization of the *Quran* (a religious text of Islam, also sometimes transliterated as *Kuran, Koran, Qur'ān, Coran* or *al-Qur'ān*) is conducted. These schools are responsible for the religious education of the Muslim children according to Islamic law and do not provide secular education.

Rainfall estimates (RFE): these are estimates used to measure the amount of precipitation. They work by converting radiation measurements to precipitation information.

Rapid assessment: undertaken following an initial assessment in a sudden crisis, or as a component of a reassessment. It is based on a combination of secondary and primary data.

Reference market: key markets that influence the performance of other markets directly tied to food insecure and vulnerable populations, and also provides good information and orientation for food security analysis.

Reference period/year: a period of time used to help explain or project into the future the performance and likely food security outcomes of the current period. For example, previous drought years provide an illustration of the potential progression and outcome of a current drought year.

Reproductive work: Refers to the work associated with childbearing, nurture, food preparation, care for the sick, socialization of the young. In the sexual division of labor, reproductive work is regarded to be, by and large, the sole responsibility of women and is largely unpaid and undervalued.

Seasonal assessment: the rapid appraisal and standard surveys of the food security and nutrition situation of the rural and urban livelihoods in Somalia at the end of each *Gu* long rainy seasons (April-June); and *Deyr* short rainy seasons (Oct- Dec).

Self-employment: is working for one's self instead of an employer and drawing income from a trade or business, operated personally, for instance, petty trade such as selling of individually collected bush products in the market to obtain income.

Sex: Refers to biological attributes of women and men. It is natural, determined by birth, and, therefore, generally unchanging and universal.

Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD): involves disaggregation of information by age and sex (female and male, girls and boys); while gender disaggregation involves disaggregation of information by women and men, as well as girls and boys. In addition, information that is sex disaggregated is mainly quantitative; while gender disaggregated information is qualitative in nature.

Shocks: an event (flood, drought, conflict, etc.) that results in diminished food or income access.

Situation analysis: analysis of the current food security and nutrition status of the population and its risks to lives and livelihoods.

Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS): the markets delineated by FSNAU and FEWSNET in the rural areas/ rural towns.

Terms of Trade (ToT): the rate at which one unit of a commodity (indicator) can be exchanged for a unit of another commodity and is typically expressed as price ratio or relative prices of commodities. ToT indicator is used to measure household purchasing power, the incentives to market and sale, which ultimately determines food access. The main indicators monitored include cereal to cereal, labour to cereals (sorghum, maize, rice) for poor households, local goat to cereals (for middle households) and camel/cattle to cereals for better-off wealth groups to helps gauge the relative purchasing power or food security situation of different wealth groups and livelihood systems (pastoral, agropastoral and riverine).

To be gendered: This means to address/create or to bring out issues that affect women, girls, boys and men for attention or otherwise.

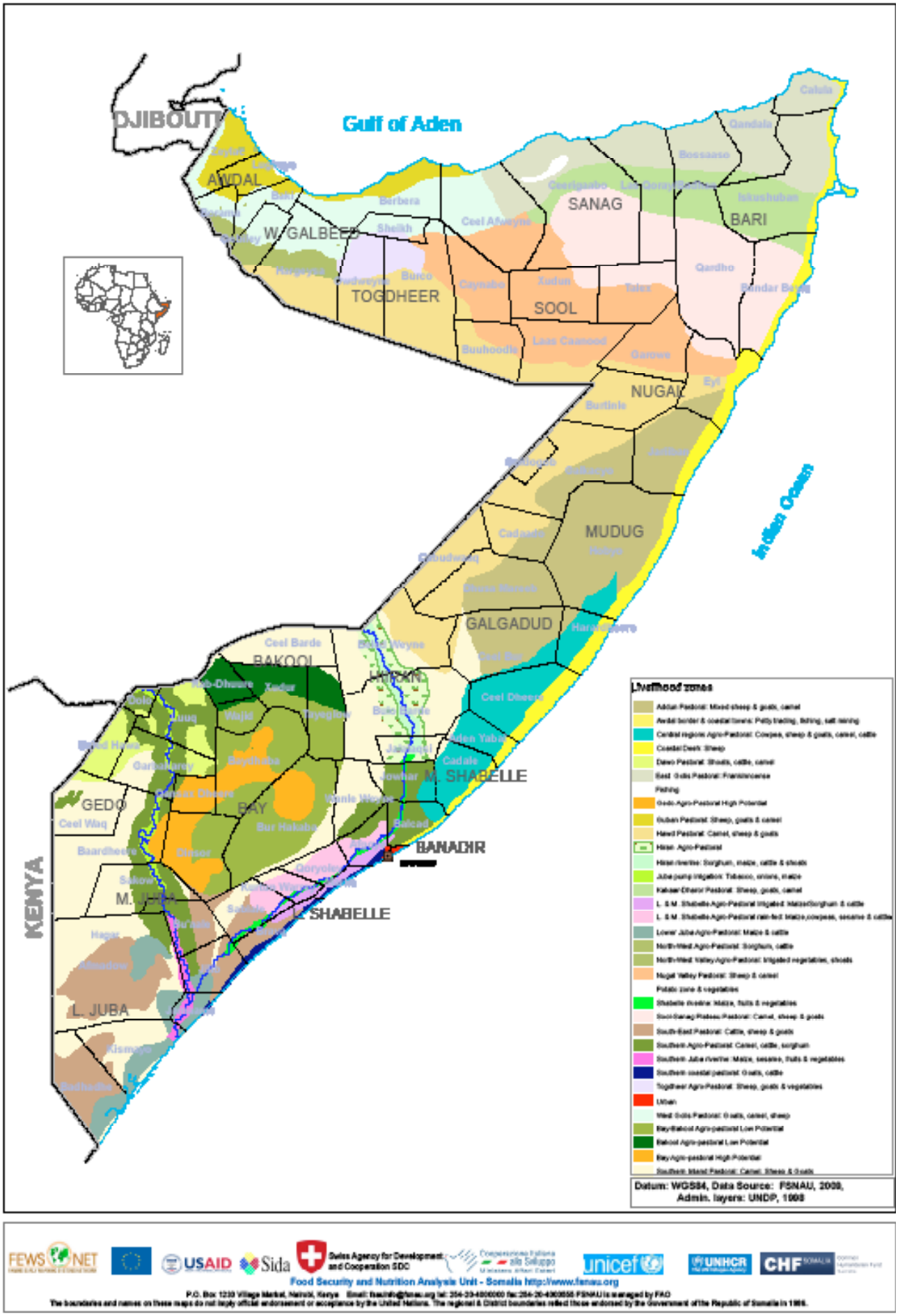
Triple Roles: The term refer to the fact that women tend to work longer and more fragmented days than men as they are usually involved in three different gender roles - reproductive, productive and community work.

Vulnerability: is defined in relation to an event/hazard or shock capable of triggering an outcome, as opposed to an outcome itself.

Wealth groups: a group of households within the same community that share similar capacities to exploit the different food and income options within a particular livelihood zone. In Somalia they are categorised as follows: poor, middle and better-off.

Zakat: it is the Third Pillar of Islam and often compared to the system of tithing and alms. It serves principally as the welfare contribution based on accumulated wealth (giving of one's possessions/surplus wealth to the poor and deprived Muslims. It is obligatory for all who are able to do so and is essential to have it distributed fairly. It is given annually or seasonally in the form of own production (crop/livestock), and cash (savings, trade, etc.). Additional alms are optional.

Map 21: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



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 87 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 release of the biannual seasonal assessment results (Gu and Deyr), two separate day-long vetting meetings are held comprising of major technical organizations and agencies in Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition clusters. The team critically reviews the analysis presented by FSNAU and challenges the overall analysis where necessary. This is an opportunity to share the detailed analysis, which is often not possible during shorter presentations or in the briefs.

Products and Dissemination

- A broad range of FSNAU information products include, monthly, quarterly and biannual reports on food and livelihood insecurity, markets, climate and nutrition, which are distributed both in print and digital formats including PowerPoint presentations and downloadable file available on the FSNAU site.
- Feedback meetings with key audiences enable us to evaluate the effectiveness of our information products. We constantly refine our information to make sure it is easily understandable to our different audiences.
- FSNAU has also developed a three year integrated communication strategy to ensure that its information products are made available in ways appropriate to different audiences including, donors, aid and development agencies, the media, Somalia authorities and the general public.

United Nations Somalia, Ngecha Road Campus
Box 1230, Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-(0)20-4000000/500, Cell: +254-(0)722202146 / (0)733-616881
Fax: +254-20-4000555
Email: info@fsnau.org
Website: www.fsnau.org