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2010 Post *Gu* Analysis

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Technical Partners Participating in the Post Gu 2010 Assessment

UN Organizations:
United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ministries and Local Authorities:
Ministry of Health and Labour (MOHL), Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources (MWMR), Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment (MOPDE), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Livestock (MoL), Ministry of Planning and Coordination(MPC - Somaliland), National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD - Somaliland), Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN), Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC - Puntland), Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA - Puntland), Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA - Puntland), Gedo Local Authority.

International NGOs:
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), Horn Relief

Local NGOs:
Agriculture Development Organization (ADO), Deeh for Education and Health (DEH), Ras-Awad Welfare Association (WAWA), Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grass-root (MAREG), Advancement for all Enterprise Program (ASEP), Brothers Relief and Development Organization (BRADO), Central Education Development(CED)

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

The findings of the FSNAU, FEWSNET and partners' post *Gu* 2010 seasonal assessment confirm that the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia dropped by 25 percent in the first half of 2010. However, about 27% of the total population **or an estimated 2 million people still remain in need of emergency humanitarian assistance and/or livelihood support until the end of 2010.** The assessment results indicate that improved crop and livestock production, due to favourable seasonal rainfall performance, is the primary reason for the improved food security situation in the country. However, sustained conflict in southern and central parts of Somalia and reduced access to aid agencies' assistance by the internally displaced populations (IDPs) - due to insecurity - overshadow these positive developments.

Although Somalia's nutrition situation has slightly improved in the North, 90% of the estimated 35,000 severely malnourished children in the country remain in the conflict-stricken South and Central zones. With **one in six children acutely malnourished** and one in twenty-two severely malnourished in South-Central, nutrition situation remains as one of the worst in the world. With shrinking humanitarian aid and reduced access to basic services, such as health care and clean water, children' capacity to meet their development potential is severely constrained.

Sustained Humanitarian Emergency in Central and Hiran
The epicentre of the humanitarian crisis continues to be in central regions (Mudug and Galgadud) and Hiran due to several seasons of drought and on-going conflicts that have left more than half of the population in crisis**.** While parts of the pastoral livelihoods of these regions show positive indicators thanks to the average *Gu* rainfall, the agropastoral and riverine areas have suffered from crop failures due to poor seasonal rainfall performance and floods. In addition, large numbers of destitute pastoralists gather in main villages and towns in search of support and/or labour. In order for these populations to recover a combination of expanded lifesaving and livelihood support is required. In addition, some of the highest rates of acute malnutrition reported this season are also found in Central and Hiran.

Receded Drought and Improvements in Parts of the North
The food security situation has improved in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the North, leading to a reduction of numbers of population in crisis from 14% in post *Deyr* 2009/10 to 10% in post *Gu* 2010. Good seasonal rainfall performance that improved livestock conditions and eliminated acute water shortages is mainly responsible for this positive development. However, Sool Plateau Pastoral of Sanaag region, which had suffered from four seasons of drought, still remains in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** due to significantly reduced livestock assets. On the positive side, Togdheer Agropastoral, previously identified in **HE,** has fully recovered from the crisis due to a significant improvement in cereal and cash-crop production.

Internally Displaced Populations in Crisis
IDPs who have been forced from their homes due to conflict in recent years continue to be the largest single population group in crisis. The United Nations estimates provide that 1.41 million people are currently displaced within the country, with 92% of the displacement cases mainly triggered by conflicts. Due to the on-going conflict nearly 300,000 people have become internally displaced since January 2010. Most of the IDPs are concentrated in southern and central Somalia. IDPs' nutritional status is also of great concern, with high rates of chronic malnutrition reported - 1 in 5 children is malnourished - compared to the host population. This compares to 1 in 10 in the host population in northern regions. Comparable rates are reported between IDP and host population in South Central.

Urban Food Security Crisis
The number of urban population in crisis has significantly decreased in the Post *Gu* due to reduced inflation, increased wages and overall improved food production in the country. However, significant numbers of urban poor still remain in crisis, particularly in South and Central, due to conflict escalation, high numbers of IDPs competing for resources, reduced labour opportunities and soaring cost of living. Out of the total urban population in crisis, an estimated 230,000 people are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** and about 80,000 are in **HE.** The urban areas of South and Central have respectively the highest magnitude and intensity of population in crisis.

Bumper Harvest in the South
Current *Gu* cereal production has been exceptionally good across most agricultural livelihoods of the country due to above average and well-distributed *Gu* rains and increased cultivation. The bumper harvest and significantly improved livestock production have led to improvements in most livelihoods of southern regions including Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Lower and Middle Shabelle, as well as in agropastoral areas of Juba regions. However, excessive rains led to floods with devastating impact on the Juba Riverine livelihood where many farmers suffered from considerable damage to the standing crops from early *Gu* planting. This resulted in 55,000 people from Juba Riverine falling into crisis, out of which over 70% are currently in **HE**. However, the total number of rural population in crisis has dropped in the South, from 555,000 in *Deyr* 2009/10 to 395,000 in Post *Gu* 2010.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, Jul - Dec 2010

RegioN	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	10,000	0	0	0	7
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	35,000	0	0	31
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	15,000	10,000	0	10,000	24
North Mudug	137,647	13,408	124,239	0	40,000	0	20,000	44
Sub-total	**2,479,365**	**1,067,779**	**1,411,586**	**125,000**	**100,000**	**15,000**	**45,000**	**11**
Central								
South Mudug	212,452	80,997	131,455	20,000	55,000	0	20,000	45
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	120,000	15,000	50,000	59
Sub-total	**542,509**	**139,974**	**402,535**	**30,000**	**175,000**	**15,000**	**70,000**	53
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	50,000	5,000	130,000	62
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	40,000	0	5,000	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	0	10,000	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	80,000	5,000	5,000	35
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	25,000	0	5,000	14
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	9
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**75,000**	**210,000**	**50,000**	**185,000**	**15**
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**230,000**	**485,000**	**80,000**	**300,000**	**15**

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed **Urban** population in AFLC and HE	**310,000**	**4**[7]	**16%**
Assessed **Rural** population in AFLC and HE	**785,000**	**10**[7]	**39%**
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	**1,410,000**[4]	**19**[7]	**-**
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	**850,000**[5]	**11**[7]	**43%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,000,000**[6]	**27**[7]	**100.0%**

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

6 Actual figure is 1,945,000 rounded to 2,000,000

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

Table 2: Distribution of Rural Population in Crisis, Jul - Dec 2010

Livelihood system	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Agro-Pastoral	1,986,207	200,000	105,000	305,000	39
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,236,268	270,000	85,000	355,000	45
Riverine	366,833	15,000	70,000	85,000	11
Destitute pastoral	41,709	0	40,000	40,000	5
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**485,000**	**300,000**	**785,000**	**100**

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	402,535	215,000	90,000	305,000	39
North East	650,626	402,836	45,000	10,000	55,000	7
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	210,000	185,000	395,000	50
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	15,000	15,000	30,000	4
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**485,000**	**300,000**	**785,000**	**100**

Rural	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	285,000	245,000	530,000	68
Middle	200,000	55,000	255,000	32
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**485,000**	**300,000**	**785,000**	**100**

Table 3: Somalia Distribution of Urban Population in Crisis, Jul - Dec 2010

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	139,974	30,000	15,000	45,000	15
North East	650,626	247,790	105,000	0	105,000	34
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	75,000	50,000	125,000	40
North West	1,828,739	819,989	20,000	15,000	35,000	11
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**230,000**	**80,000**	**310,000**	**100**

Urban	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	220,000	80,000	300,000	97
Middle	10,000	0	10,000	3
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**230,000**	**80,000**	**310,000**	**100**

Map 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Jul - Dec 2010

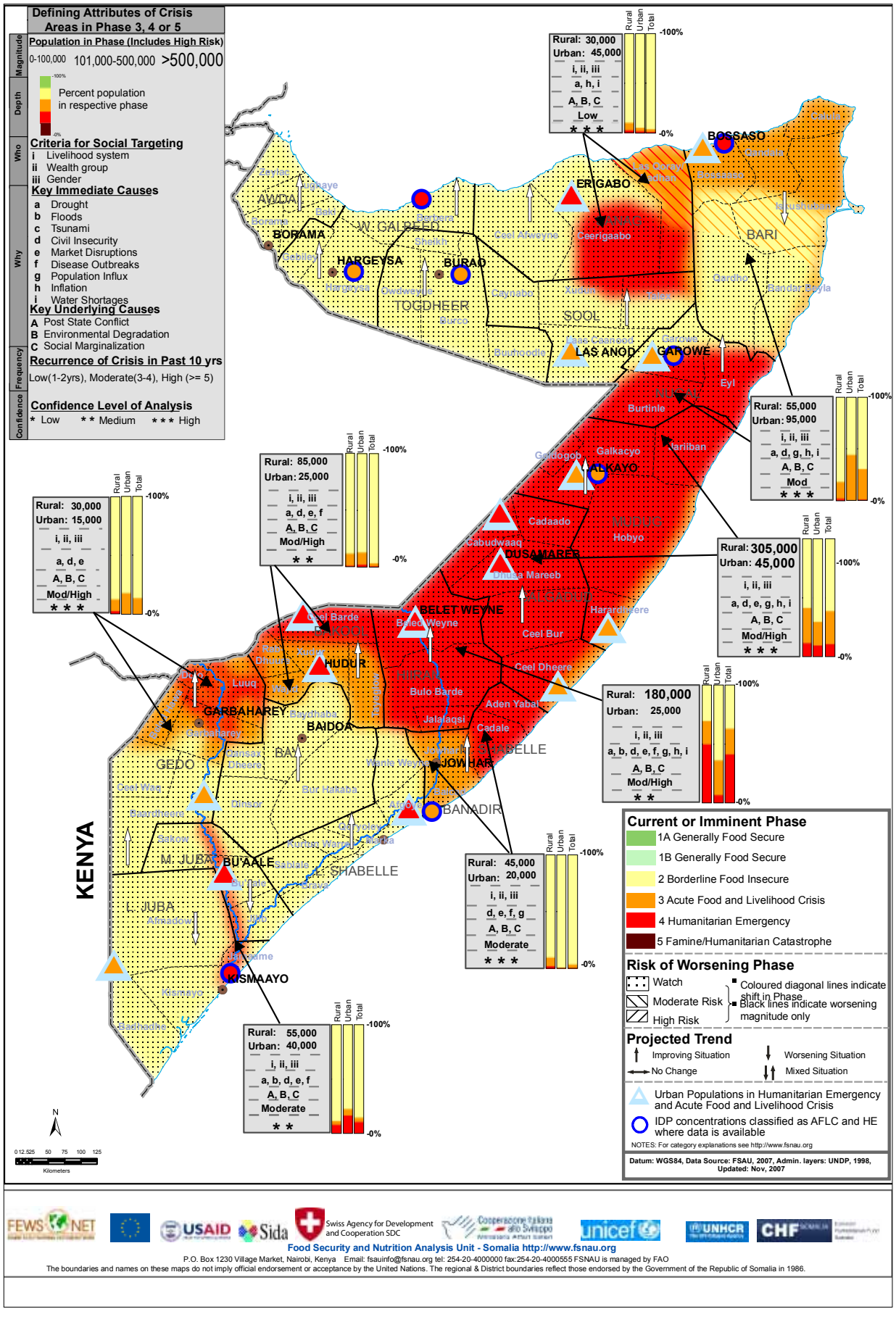

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Table 4: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Reference Table (FAO/FSNAU May 2008)

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

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

1.2 SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

Performance of *Gu* 2010 seasonal rains was good throughout the country with most of the Central, Northern and Southern regions receiving normal to above normal rains from early April. The exceptions are pockets in Galgadud, Bari, Hiran and Sanaag regions, which received below normal rainfall. The intense rains in the upper catchments of Juba and Shabelle rivers led to flooding, causing substantial damage to riverine crops and temporary displacement in Juba, Shabelle and Hiran regions. In addition, Bari region suffered from a cyclone in May and consequent flash floods. Parts of the South and Northwest received in June-July *Hagaa* and *Karan* rains with good coverage and distribution. In particular, good *Hagaa* showers were observed in the coastal regions of Shabelle and Jubba as well as in parts of agropastoral livelihoods of Dinsor, Baidoa and Burhakaba districts (Bay region). Good Karan rains occurred in Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer regions of the Northwest. The Consensus Climate Outlook for the "Short Rains" season (October- December 2010) forecast that much of the country is likely to experience generally depressed rainfall as a result of La Niña effect.

CIVIL INSECURITY

Civil insecurity and recurrent conflicts continue to affect food and livelihood security in Somalia and cause human losses, property destruction, trade disruption and displacements. Central and southern regions remain the epicenter of the conflict, though recently, in July 2010, conflicts have also occurred in the North around Bossaso areas in Puntland and near Lasanod areas in Somaliland. The on-going conflicts triggered another wave of displacement in the country with about 283,000 people internally displaced since January, of whom more than half come from Mogadishu. Insecurity continues to hamper humanitarian operations in the country, particularly in southern and central regions. Although the overall presence of international humanitarian staff in July 2010 was higher than in December 2009, their number is significantly lower in the southern and central regions due to insecurity. As no peace and reconciliation efforts are currently taking place, political conflicts and violence are expected to continue or escalate in the current hotspot areas. Due to prevailing uncertainties and the volatile nature of the conflict, the current security situation could either remain unchanged or further deteriorate by December 2010.

AGRICULTURE

Current *Gu* cereal production is the best in the last 15 years and exceptionally good across most agricultural livelihoods of the country, mainly due to above average seasonal performance. The *Gu* 2010 cereal production in Somalia (South and Northwest) is estimated at (250,600MT), which is 161% of Post War Average (PWA). The bulk of this production (81%) comes from southern Somalia and includes maize, sorghum, rice and off-season maize harvested in Juba riverine. Cereal production projections are also estimated as above average (268% of Post War Average) in the Northwest Agropastoral due to good seasonal performance. *Gu* 2010 cash crop production, including off-season (sesame and cowpea), is also good - 52% higher than the cash crop production estimates of *Deyr* 2009/10. However, Cowpea Belt of Central as well as Hiran region experienced crop failure. In addition, May 2010 floods in Juba riverine damaged 28,000 hectares of standing maize crops, which resulted in slightly below average *Gu* production but allowed for off-season crop planting. The sorghum and maize prices in Somalia have decreased in most markets by 10-50% between June and August as the good seasonal harvest started entering the main markets.

LIVESTOCK

Rangeland and livestock conditions in most pastoral areas of the country have significantly improved due to normal to above normal *Gu* rainfall preceded by good unseasonal rains in mid *Jilaal*. These rains have alleviated the impact of several consecutive seasons of rain failure in key pastoral areas of Hiran, Central and North as well as in the agropastoral zone of Northwest. The rains have also eased critical water shortages in rain deficit pastoral areas. However, poor rainfall deteriorated pasture and water availability in the North of Bari and parts of Sanag (Lasqoray) regions, coastal livelihoods of Northeast and Central, and in agro pastoral and parts of pastoral zones of Hiran region. Livestock abnormal migration is minimal and no outbreaks of major livestock diseases were reported. Most pastoral livelihoods show an increase in herd sizes although they are still below baseline levels in most livelihood zones due to the effects of past droughts. Decreased cereal price and increased livestock prices point to improving rural households' purchasing power in most regions. Livestock exports were high in the first half of 2010, exceeding (by 33%) the export volume at the same time last year.

MARKETS

Unstable markets environment as a result of increased insecurity and reduced foreign exchange supply during the monsoon season have led to a slight (1-3%) devaluation of the Somalt Shilling against the United States Dollar (US$) in the first half of 2010. The Somali Land Shilling Somaliland Shillings (SlSh) remained relatively stable in the same period though both currencies (SoShs and SlShs) were significantly lower in value as compared to pre-inflation levels. About 300,000 MT of cereals were imported through Bossaso, Berbera and Mogadishu ports between January and July, which is slightly higher (3%) than imports in the same period last year. In the first six months of 2010, the prices of imported commodities have shown mixed trends in the main markets, with relative stability of wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil, increased diesel prices, and greatly reduced rice price with some increases in the Northeast and Shabelle regions. The end of the monsoon season will help to reduce prices in subsequent months. In January-June, the CPI showed a moderate increase in South (8%) and Central (4%), while it significantly dropped in Northeast (13%) and only moderately in Northwest (5%). In July-August inflation marginally fell in the SoSh areas (0.4%) and by 4% in the SlSh areas.

NUTRITION

A total of 25 representative nutrition surveys were conducted by FSNAU and partners from April to July 2010. An estimated **230,000, or 1 in 7 children under five years of age are acutely malnourished children, of whom 35,000 (1 in 42) are severely malnourished**. Of the total representative surveys, 8 reported rates of global acute malnutrition <10%, 7 reported rates in the 10-15% range, 7 reported rates in the 15-20% range, with the remaining 3 reporting rates >20%. The median national rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is **15.2%**, and 2.4% for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). These national rates have indicated a slight reduction from the *Deyr* 2009/10, when 16% GAM and 4.2% SAM were reported, attributed mostly to improvements in the Shabelle, Juba and the northern regions. For South and Central, the areas most affected by insecurity and limited humanitarian space, median rates are at **16.6% GAM and 4.5% SAM,** translating into a caseload estimate of **90% of all the severely malnourished children in Somali**a. These rates indicate a slight improvement in the GAM from 6 months ago, when median rates were at 19% GAM, with no change in the rate of SAM.

1.3 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

URBAN

The Post *Gu* 2010 assessment and market monitoring results indicate at generally improved urban food security, which is attributable to improvement in the national food production, largely reduced inflation, increased wages, decreasing food prices and improved purchasing power of many urban poor. Despite the improvement, however, significant numbers of urban population, especially, in South and Central are still in food security crisis due to insecurity, low incomes and weak purchasing power. The total number of urban population in crisis is currently estimated at 310,000 people, a decrease from 580,000 in *Deyr* 2009/10. Out of the total people currently in crisis, 230,000 are in **AFLC** while 80,000 are in **HE.** Central regions have the highest proportion (29%) of zonal urban population in crisis, while the largest concentration of urban poor in crisis is in the South (125,000) due to generally higher population density in this zone. The nutrition analysis findings in the Somali urban poor settlements shows ***Alert*** to ***Very Critical*** situations; however, this should be interpreted with caution, as they are not representative, and are merely meant to highlight vulnerability.

GEDO

The overall food security situation continues to improve in Gedo region where the number of people in food security crisis decreased by 50% since post *Deyr* 2009/10. Currently 45,000 people are in crisis, of whom 5,000 are in **HE** and 40,000 are in **AFLC**. In rural areas the number of people in **HE** decreased from 20,000 to 5,000 while those in **AFLC** decreased from 40,000 to 25,000. This significant reduction is mostly due to improvements in north Gedo where only Southern Agropastoral livelihood remains in **HE**. About 15,000 urban poor are also in **AFLC.** Early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods until the end of the year. The nutrition situation varies across the livelihood zones of Gedo region. Among pastoralists, there have been improvements from *Very Critical* situation in January 2010 to ***Critical*** due to increased access to milk. The nutrition situation of Agropastoralists deteriorated from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***, while among the riverine population, the nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Critical*** phase since *Gu* 2009.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

After continuous improvements in the last several seasons, the Juba River floods in May 2010 deteriorated the food security situation in Juba Riverine. Currently in Juba regions a total of 95,000 people are in crisis, of which 70,000 people are identified in **HE** and 25,000 are in **AFLC**. About 63% of the total population in crisis are concentrated in Middle Juba. Riverine livelihoods of Lower and Middle Juba regions are the most affected, with 53,000 people in crisis (15,000 in **AFLC** and 38,000 in **HE**). The rest of the population in crisis is concentrated in urban areas. All other livelihoods are classified in **BFI** phase. The early waning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods of the two regions up to the end of December 2010. The nutrition situation in Juba regions shows a varied picture with improvements from *Very Critical* in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to a *likely* ***Serious*** situation in the current *Gu* season among the pastoral population. Among the agropastoralists, the nutrition situation is in a sustained *likely* ***Critical*** phase while among the riverine population the situation deteriorated from *Serious* phase in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to a *likely* ***Very Critical*** phase.

BAY AND BAKOOL HIGHLIGHTS

The food security and livelihood situation in rural areas of **Bakool** and **Bay** regions continued to improve further in this *Gu* 2010 season as a result of two consecutive seasons of good crop and livestock performance. Therefore, the number of people in crisis reduced in rural Bakool by 11% since *Deyr* 2009/10 down to about 85,000 people. Of the total people in crisis, 5,000 people are identified in **HE** and 80,000 people are in **AFLC**. In addition, currently 20,000 urban people in **Bakool** region are in **AFLC** and 5,000 are in **HE**. In **Bay** region, the food security situation has significantly improved in all livelihoods due to several seasons of good crop performance. Currently the entire region is identified in **BFI.** The early warning level of **Watch** is projected up to the end of December 2010 for both regions. The overall nutrition situation in Bay agropastoral and Bakool pastoral livelihood zones remains likely ***Very Critical***. In the Bakool agropastoralists, the nutrition situation is likely ***Very Critical*** due to limitted economic activites, incerasing food prices and limitted acssess to humanitarian services. In the Bakool agropastoralists, the nutrition situation is likely ***Very Critical*** indicating the deterioration from *Serious* in the *Deyr* 2009/10.

LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

The food security situation in the Shabelle regions continued to improve since last two to three seasons due to good seasonal performances. In **Middle Shabelle**, a total of 47,000 people are in crisis, with 2,000 in **HE** and 45,000 in **AFLC,** which indicates a considerable decrease of the number of people in crisis from last *Deyr* 2009/10. The most distressed livelihoods are agropastoral and pastoral areas, while riverine and urban livelihoods are currently classified in **BFI**. On the other hand, rural livelihoods of Lower Shabelle have completely recovered from AFLC in *Deyr* 2009/10 moving to **BFI** in this *Gu* season**.** The number of urban livelihood in crisis has fallen since *Deyr* 2009/10 to 20,000 people (10,000 in **HE**) in *Gu* 2010. The early waning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods of the two regions up to the end of December 2010. The nutrition situation in Middle Shabelle agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones has improved from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Alert*** nutrition phase. However the integrated analysis of the assessment findings points to deterioration from *Serious* to ***Critical*** in Adale district. In Lower Shabelle agropastoral and riverine livelihoods zones the nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase, while among the Afgoye IDPs, the situation remains in a sustained ***Critical*** phase since *Deyr* 2009/10.

HIRAN

The food security situation in Hiran region has continued to deteriorate since *Deyr* 2009/10, though there is some improvement in pastoral livelihoods due to average rainfall performance. The entire region is still in a sustained **HE** phase with an estimated 205,000 people in a food security crisis. The majority of the total people in crisis, or 135,000, are in **HE,** while 70,000 are in **AFLC**. The agropastoral livelihood zone has the largest number of population in crisis, estimated at 125,000 people. In the pastoral livelihood, population in crisis significantly shrank from *Deyr* 2009/10 and is presently estimated at 25,000 people. An estimated 30,000 people in riverine livelihood remain in **HE** with no change from *Deyr* 2009/10. The total number of affected urban population has slightly decreased from *Deyr* 2009/10 and is currently estimated at 25,000 people, with 20,000 in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE.** The early waning level of **Watch** is projected for the region up to the end of December 2010. The nutrition situation for Hiran Agropastoral and pastoral population groups is ***Very Critical*** since the *Deyr* 2009/10. Riverine populations' nutrition status deteriorated from *Critical* phase in *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Very Critical*** due to an outbreak of whooping cough and measles.

CENTRAL

The food security situation has improved in most livelihoods of Central in the post *Gu* 2010. Number of people in crisis in the rural areas has significantly decreased since *Deyr* 2009/10 to an estimated 245,000 people in the post *Gu* 2010 (215,000 in **AFLC** and 90,000 in **HE**). There are some improvements in Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihood zones following good *Gu* rainfall performance although both livelihoods continue to remain in **HE**. The Coastal *Deeh* is currently upgraded to **AFLC** due to recovering livestock herd size. In contrast, the situation has slightly deteriorated in Cowpea Belt because of crop failure. Therefore, the livelihood still remains in **HE**. The number of urban people in crisis has also decreased and is estimated at 43,000 in the post *Gu* 2010. The early waning level of **Watch** is projected for the regions of Central up to the end of the year. The nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Critical*** phase in the Hawd. In the Addun Pastoral, the situation has deteriorated to ***Very Critical*** from *Critical* in the *Deyr* 2009/10. Similarly, in the Coastal *Deeh* the situation has deteriorated from *Alert* phase in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Serious.*** In the Cowpea Belt, there is deterioration from *Serious* and is likely ***Critical.***

NORTHEAST

Two successive seasons of poor rainfall have deteriorated the food security situation of East-Golis, Coastal *Deeh* and Dharoor valley livelihoods in the Northeast. These livelihoods are currently in a food security crisis and identified in **AFLC** as opposed to BFI in *Deyr* 2009/10. The Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods in Nugal and north Mudug regions remain in **HE** phase as in *Deyr* 2009/10. The remaining livelihoods of Northeast are still in **BFI,** unchanged from previous season. The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods apart from Dharoor-Karkar valley, where the risk of deterioration to AFLC phase is **Moderate**. The total population in crisis in the Northeast (Bari, Nugal and north Mudug regions) is currently estimated at 205,000. Of the total population in crisis, 175,000 are in **AFLC** and 30,000 are in **HE.** The nutrition situation in the Northeast presents a mixed picture. There are improvements from *Serious* in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Alert*** in the Nugal Valley pastoralists and a sustained ***Alert*** in Sool Plateau. There are however deteriorations in the Coastal *Deeh* from *Alert* to ***Serious***, in the Golis/Kakaar from *Serious* to ***Critical***, in the Addun of Jariban from *Critical* to ***Very Critical,*** and a sustained ***Critical*** phase in Hawd.

NORTHWEST

The food security situation has improved in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the Northwest. Currently the total population in crisis is estimated at 75,000 people, of which 40% percent are in rural areas. Out of the total 30,000 rural people in crisis, an estimated 15,000 people are in **HE,** while the rest are in **AFLC**. Sool-Sanaag Plateau Pastoral is classified in **HE** in post *Gu* 2010, unchanged from last *Deyr* 2009/10. East Golis of Lasqoray district (Sanaag) remains in **AFLC** with **Moderate** risk of deterioration to **HE** as in the post *Deyr* 2009/10. All other pastoral livelihoods as well as agropastoral areas have improved to **BFI** in *Gu* 2010. In urban areas, an estimated 15,000 people are in **HE** and 30,000 are in **AFLC.** The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods apart from East Golis of Lasqoray district mentioned above. The nutrition situation shows a mixed picture with improvements to *Serious* from *Critical* among the Togdheer agropastoralists, and to *Alert* from *Serious* in the East Golis and Sool Plateau since the *Deyr* 2009/10. There is a sustained *Serious* phase in the Hawd. However, there is deterioration in West Golis to *Serious* from Alert in the *Deyr* 2009/10. The changes in nutrition situation are mainly attributed to access to milk and milk products, which are subject to livestock migration dynamics.

2. ANALYTICAL PROCESS AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides the full technical findings of the Post *Gu 2010* analysis. This analysis focuses on the outcome of the *Gu* seasonal rains (Apr-Jun) sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Markets and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, and provides food security projections for the period of July to December 2010. The analysis updates the Post *Deyr* 2009/10 Assessment Analysis (FSNAU Technical Series, Report No. VI.31, March 3, 2010). The FSNAU led assessment was done in collaboration with 70 partners from 30 different agencies and organizations, including 13 from UN agencies, 22 from local NGOs, 3 from International NGOs, 4 from Local Authorities and 28 from different Ministries in the field involved at different stages including assessment planning, fieldwork and analysis. Table 4 provides an overview of the analytical processes and timeline. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.5.

Analytical Process and Timeline

Gu 2010 Assessment Planning

FSNAU's Post *Deyr* 2009/10 analysis highlighted the effects of poor *Deyr* 2009/10 rainfall in central and northern regions, the persisting inflation of the Somali Shilling, continued population displacement due to civil insecurity, and alarming nutritional situation (FSNAU Technical Series Report No VI. 31, March 3, 2010). All of these factors were taken into consideration during the preparation of the *Gu 2010* assessment. In addition, FSNAU incorporated a 10th round of its rapid urban assessment into the *Gu 2010* assessment to measure the food security of urban poor households, as well as rapid assessment of IDP camp sites in major IDP locations (towns).

Table 5: Overview of *Gu* 2010 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date June-Sep 2010	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	June 14	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	June 28 - July 4	Regional planning workshops in Hargeysa, Garowe, Baidoa, Garbaharey and Buale, while these workshops could not be conducted in Shabelle, Hiran and Central regions due to insecurity.
Fieldwork	July 9 - 26	Throughout all regions of Northeast, Northwest, Gedo and Mudug and most of Juba with support from partners; with enumerators and key informants in the remaining region due to limited access because of civil insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	July 27 - 30	Held in Buale, Baidoa, Garbaharey, Garowe and Hargeisa Compilation of fieldwork & analysis Deliverables: o Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires o Filled Out Electronic Forms o IPC Evidence Based Templates o Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) o Regional Assessment Photos o Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table o Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	August 1 - 6	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners): Limuru
Finalization of Key Findings	August 9-13	All Team (FSNAU Staff) and Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	August 16	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	August 18	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of *Gu* Results	August 20	Presentation to FSEDC, Nairobi.
Press Release Issued	August 23	FSNAU Press release
Release of Post *Gu* 2010 Special Brief	September 6	Release Executive Summary of FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 Analysis
Regional Presentations	September 2 September 12 September 20	Northwest Northeast (1. Garowe; 2. Bossaso)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	September 17	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	September 27	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing

FSNAU and Partner All Team Post *Gu* '10 Analysis Workshop, Nairobi, August, 2010

A Post *Gu 2010* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 14, 2010. The purpose of the meeting was to determine partner participation in the assessment, as well as to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics and support. Seasonal assessment instruments (Appendix 5.11) were then finalised and sent to the field. Prior to the actual fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on June 28 - July 4 in Hargeysa, Garowe, Baidoa, Garbaharey and Buale.

The teams then conducted fieldwork in their respective regions during July 9 - 26, 2010. The food security assessment was carried out by 15 FSNAU food security analysts, with the assistance of 86 enumerators, 2 local consultants, 14 FSNAU nutrition field analysts, and 70 partners.

Field Access

Assessment field access was good in all regions of the North, Mudug region in Central and Gedo and most parts of Juba regions in the South. However, due to worsened security situation the access was significantly restricted in the South (Map 2). With the support of FSNAU enumerators, key informants and partners already stationed in these inaccessible areas, FSNAU field analysts were able to conduct focus group interviews with households through teleconferencing. In addition, FSNAU field analysts undertook field observations of crop and livestock situation in all livelihoods of their respective regions (Appendix 5.7). In the lead up to the seasonal assessment in July, FSNAU field analysts conducted field trips in May 2010 to observe the *Gu 2010* seasonal performance and its impact on rangelands, crops and an overall livelihood situation. Furthermore, nutrition surveys were conducted in Gedo and Middle Shabelle in May- June 2010 and rapid nutrition assessments based on the mid upper arm circumference conducted through partners in all the other regions in the south. This information was extrapolated with nutrition information from health facilities (Health information system) during analysis. These nutritional surveys provided additional data to correlate results from any teleconferencing interviews conducted in July 2010. FSNAU continued to receive routine monitoring data through markets and Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System (SLIMS) data points from all areas throughout the assessment period.

Fieldwork Analysis

The deterioration in the security level in the Northwest Somalia from UN Phase III to Phase IV, a result of the October 2008 insurgents' attacks against UN and government targets in Hargeisa and Bossaso, combined with increased insecurity in southern and central Somalia, prevented FSNAU from holding the All Team Analysis Workshop in Hargeisa. Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Buale, Baidoa, Garbaharey, Garowe and Hargeisa on July 27 - 30 with the teams from the regions of Central, Hiran and Northeast, meeting in Garowe because of security reasons. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Kenya for a fourth consecutive time due to insecurity in Somalia, bringing the full FSNAU field team and a number of partners to do the analysis work together.

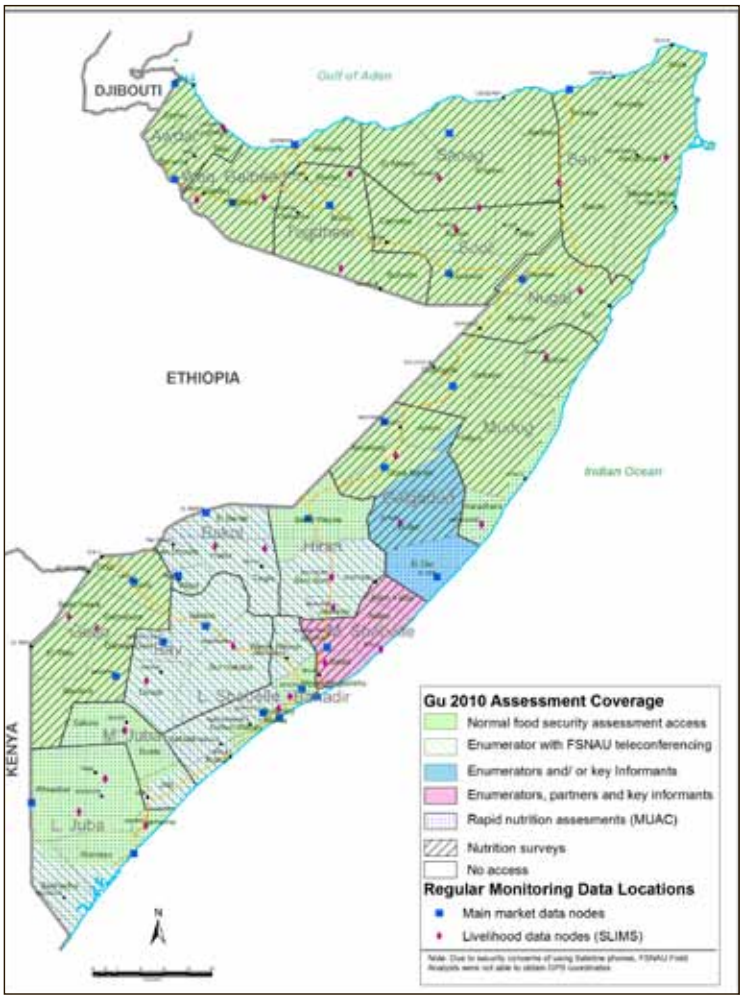
Data obtained by enumerators and through teleconferencing, were triangulated with the information gathered from field observations in June-July, from regular monthly field monitoring, nutrition surveys, SLIMS and main market data. Additionally, projected off-season crop estimates will be confirmed through an off-season crop harvest as-

sessments in September 2010. Rangeland conditions and crop production estimates based on *Gu* 2010 field assessment were triangulated with the satellite imagery data and land cover maps.

Vetting and Presentation of Results

The nutrition results were vetted with partners on August 16 followed by the partner vetting of the sector and integrated food security analysis on August 18. The full results were presented to a Special Meeting of the Somalia Support Secretariat on August 20. On August 23, FSNAU issued a News Release of key findings, including sector analysis, humanitarian update and outlook and this was posted on the FSNAU website. On September 6, FSNAU issued a Special Brief summarizing the sector and integrated regional analysis. The Nutrition Technical Series Report, containing all the related information for the previous 6 months, was released on September 17th 2010. The full technical analysis from the Post *Gu 2010* assessment and analysis are presented here in this Technical Series Report.

Map 2: Somalia *Gu* 2010 Assessment Field Coverage



Assessment Methods and Instruments

Primary data collection methodologies included focus group discussions, key informant interviews, market price surveys, crop production assessment, livestock assessment, gender assessment, rapid IDP assessment, urban assessment, rapid MUAC assessments and nutrition surveys (Appendix 5.11). Given the existing concern regarding the vulnerability of the urban populations, FSNAU and partners conducted another round of rapid urban assessments in 24 towns, the tenths round of urban assessments in 2008 - 2010, to gain a greater understanding of impact of high food and non-food prices on urban populations.

In total, 723 Crop Production, 264 Pastoral, 98 Urban, 153 IDP and 59 Gender questionnaires were completed. These were supported and triangulated by a number of sources, including baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, NDVI satellite imagery, monthly main market and SLIMS data and FSNAU and partner situation reports.

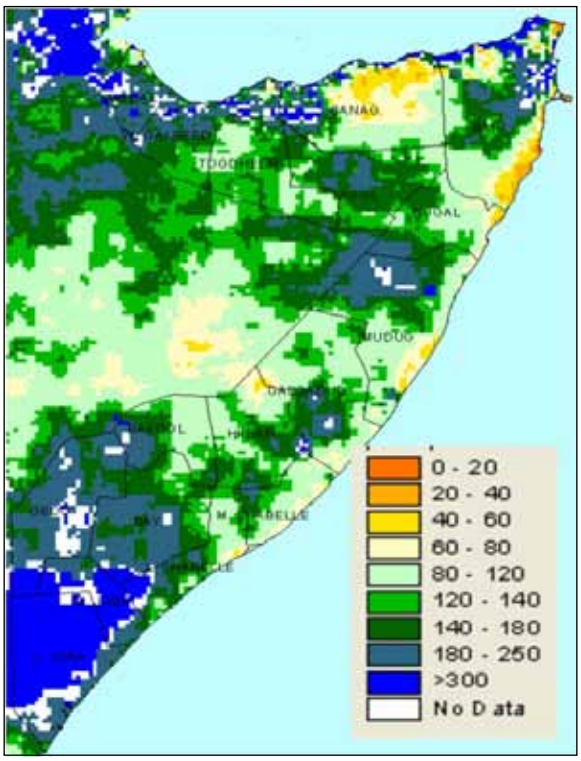
Nutritional data used in the situation analysis included 25 representative nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners from April - July 2010; rapid assessments of the nutrition situation using the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in 13 rural livelihood zones in south central in which 16,150 children were assessed; and in 29 urban sites measuring approximately 5,300 children; additionally, over 1400 children were assessed in Kismayo IDP camps. Trends in levels of acutely malnourished children visiting health facilities (based on monthly reports) collected from 100 health facilities in the Health Information System database. Secondary data from partners' feeding centers (supplementary and therapeutic care), Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the monthly Somalia Health Cluster (SHC) bulletins on morbidity for January - July 2010 were referred to. The tools used in data collection are provided in the FSNAU Post *Gu* Nutrition Technical Series Report No.32 on September 17, 2010.

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

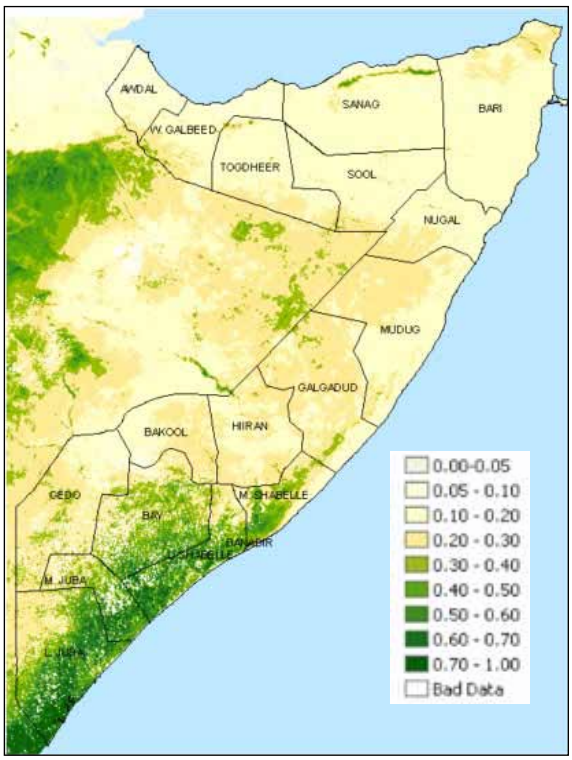
3. SECTOR REPORTS

3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OUTCOME

Map 3: Percent of Normal Rainfall March 1 - June 30 2010



Map 4: NVDI 3rd Dekad of June 2010



Rainfall performance

Gu 2010 rains started in early April in most regions of Somalia, following unseasonal rains at the end of *Jilaal* season (February-March). The overall *Gu* rainfall performance was good in terms of intensity, temporal and spatial distributions. Most of the country received normal to above normal rains with the exception of pockets in Galgadud, Bari, Hiran and Sanaag regions where the rainfall was below normal (Map 3). In the agropastoral and pastoral areas in parts of these regions, the onset of rains was also erratic and distribution was extremely poor since the beginning of the season, particularly during the normal peak time in April and May.

The northern pastoral areas of Hawd, Sool Plateau, Gagaab and Nugal valley of Bari, Nugal and Sool regions, which in the past experienced two to four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, have also received well distributed, moderate to heavy G*u* 2010 rains. During the second decade of May, Alula, Qardho and Bargal towns of Bari region suffered from flash floods caused by heavy precipitation accompanied by strong winds from passing tropical storm.

In Central, a substantial amount of rainfall (75mm-125mm) was received in most of the Hawd, Addun and Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood zones of Galgadud, Mudug and Hiran regions, which had previously suffered from five to six failed seasons. A comparison between actual (April-June 2010) and long-term average (LTA) (April-June (1982-2008)) rainfall indicates that *Gu* rains were 80 to 140 percent of normal in these areas (Map 2). In contrast, in most areas of the agropastoral and riverine zones of Hiran region, Coastal *Deeh* and pockets of the cowpea growing areas, rains started late and were below normal (Figure 1).

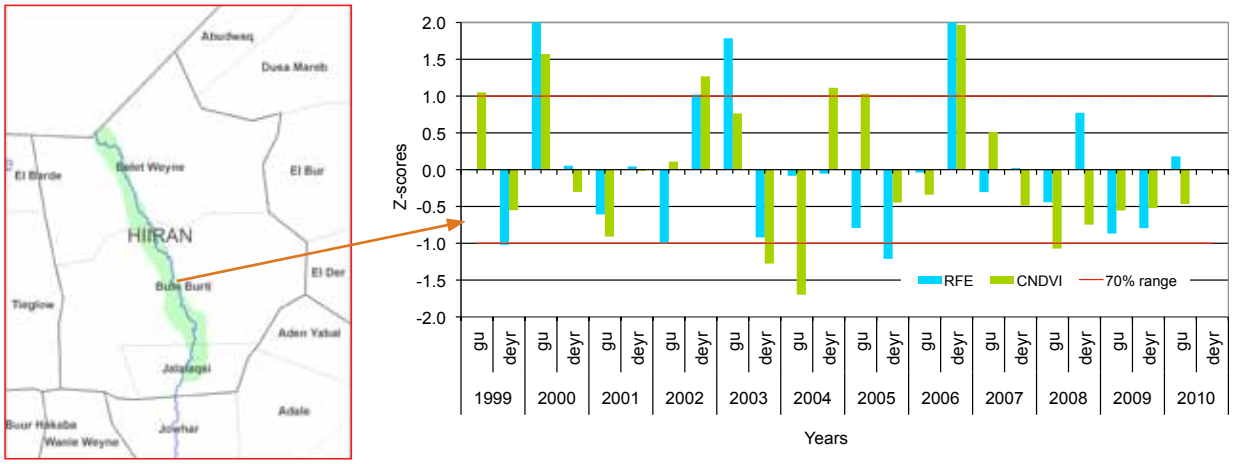
In the southern agricultural regions of Gedo and Bakool, parts of Bay, Shabelle and Juba regions the *Gu* 2010 rainfall was exceptionally good. Data from rain gauge stations indicate that key cropping areas received moderate to heavy rains. The rains were beneficial to pasture and water resources, but in upper catchments they led to flooding, causing substantial damage to riverine crops (maize, cowpea and sesame) and temporary displacement in parts of Juba valley and riverine of Hiran region. According to Flood Information Group (FSNAU, SWALIM and FEWSNET) floods damaged nearly 42,000 ha of farming lands and affected 11,110 households.

Hagaa and *Karan* rains with good coverage and distribution were received in June-July in parts of the South and Northwest. Field reports indicate good *Hagaa* showers in the coastal regions of Shabelle and Juba as well as parts of agropastoral livelihoods of Dinsor, Baidoa and Burhakaba districts (Bay region), and good *Karan* rains in Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer regions of Northwest.

Vegetation Conditions

The satellite generated Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) shows, in the last decade of June 2010 good vegetation in key agropastoral and pastoral areas of the South, particularly in Juba, Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and most parts of Bakool regions. In Central, good vegetation is observed in Hawd pastoral and in parts of Addun and the Cowpea Belt (Map 4). Vegetation conditions are below normal in Coastal *Deeh*, Addun of Jariban district and some parts of the Cowpea Belt. In northern regions, vegetation conditions are good except in parts of the Kakaar-Dharoor Valley, East Golis of Lasqoray (Sanaag) and Qandala (Bari) districts and the Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast. The good quality of vegetation in most areas is a result of the *Gu* rainfall performance described above.

Figure 1: Bulo Burti Riverine Standardized Difference from LTA

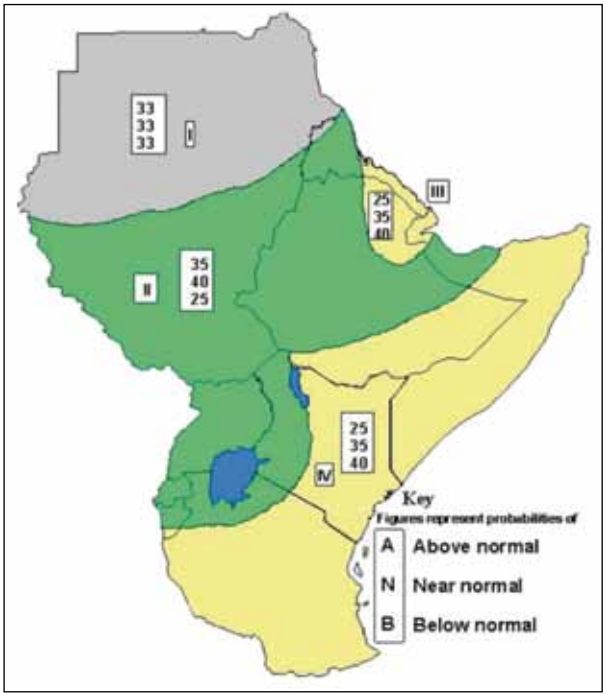


Climate Outlook for Coming Deyr season (Oct-Dec 2010)

Based on the cooling of sea surface temperatures in the Central Pacific Ocean, the World Meteorological Organization and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Climate Centre predicted a La Niña event in East Africa starting from August 2010 and lasting for 9 to 12 months. Consensus outlook derived from the prediction models of the International Research Institute, The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts and The Inter governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) indicate that the October-December 2010 rainfall season could be drier-than-normal over most of Somalia (Map 5). According to the forecast and from historical La Niña years, there is an elevated probability (75%) that most of Somalia will receive near normal to below normal *Deyr* rains (35% near normal and 40 % below normal). In other words, it is only a 25% chance that the *Deyr* rains will be above normal. However, there is an increased likelihood (75%) for the entire Awdal and parts of Galbeed region to receive near normal to above normal *Deyr* rains (35 % above normal and 40% near normal). Fig x. below normal rainfall in Hiran Riverine (Bulo-Burti)

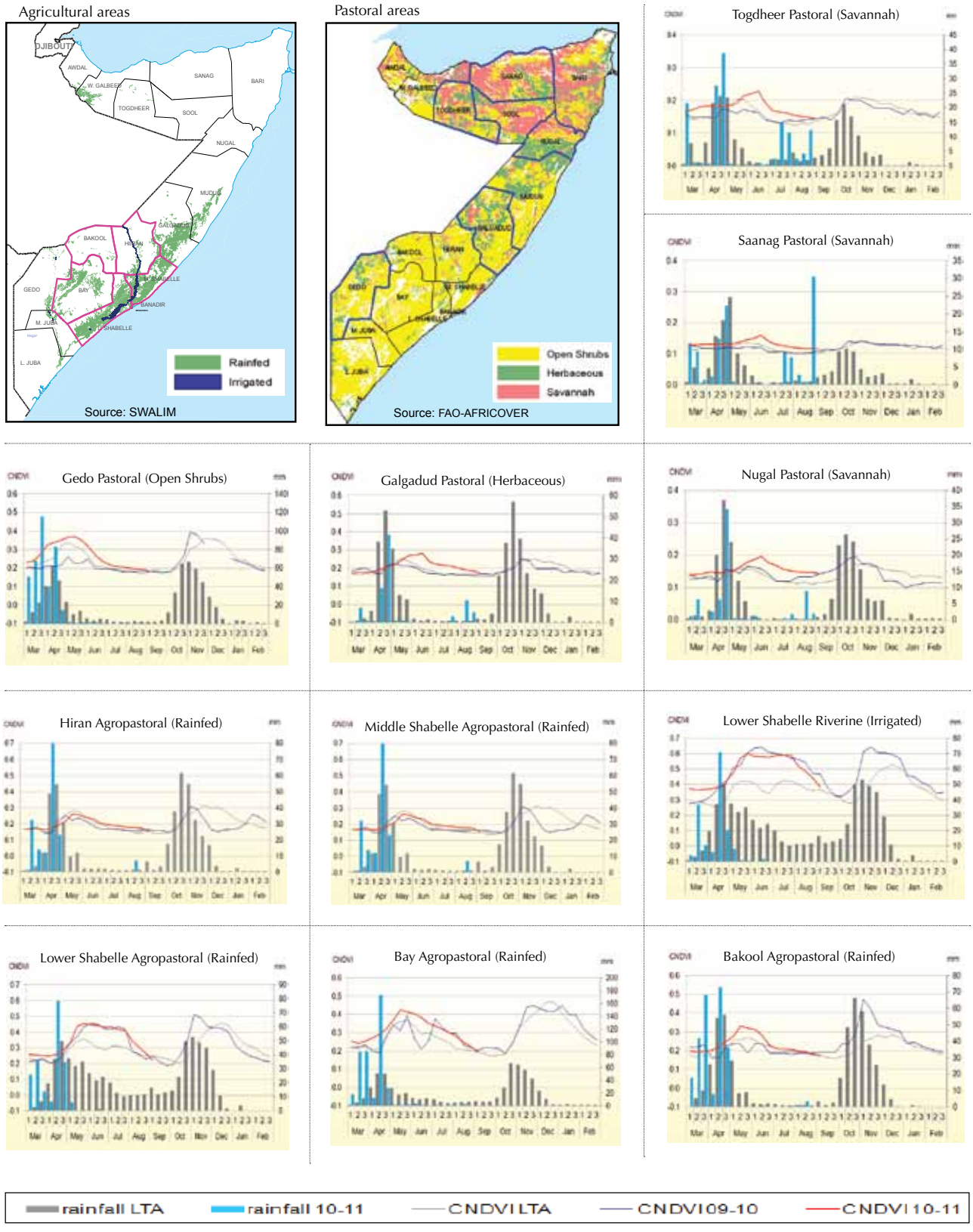
Rainfall performance and NDVI graphs for specified land cover classes are shown in Figure 2.

Map 5: Climate Outlook Forum - *Deyr* 2010 Rainfall Forecast (Oct - Dec 2010)



Source: ICPAC, September, 2010

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



Source: FSNAU Climate Data Update, Aug 2010

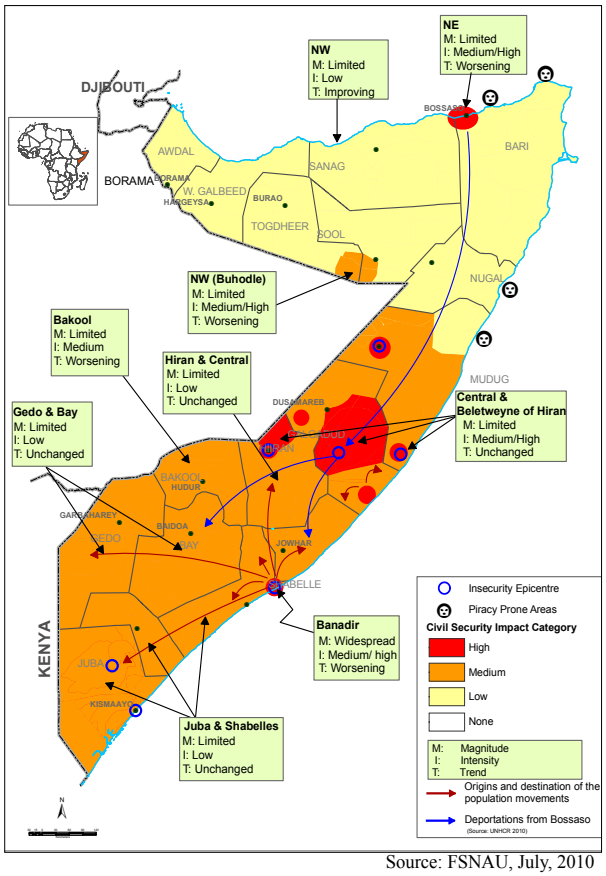
3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Conflicts

Civil insecurity and recurrent conflicts continue to affect food and livelihood security in Somalia, resulting in human and livelihood losses, property destruction, trade disruption and displacements. South and Central are the hot spots of political conflict in the country, particularly Mogadishu and parts of Galgaduud, Hiran, Bakool and Juba regions. Other parts of these regions, currently in a relatively stable situation, are also prone to insecurity as tensions could escalate and the situation could worsen without notice. Continous long-lasting conflict in Mogadishu between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), supported by the African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM), and opposing forces, continues to cause human losses and displacements.

Periodic conflicts between opposed political groups in Central and Hiran regions have negatively affected the livelihoods in these regions. People suffered loss of lives, displacements and disrupted economic activities resulting in high numbers of population in crisis. Sporadic tensions and direct clashes between TFG's aligned groups and opposing forces also occur in the cross-border areas of Elbarde and Yeed of Huddur and cause population displacement and disruption of markets. Occasional conflicts and incessant tensions along the Dhobley-Liboye borderline between Juba and Kenya also undermine cross-border activities.

Map 6: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes, Jul - Dec 2010



Source: FSNAU, July, 2010

Most recently (July 2010) conflicts have also occurred in the North, between the Puntland authority and a new opposing faction in Bossaso area, as well as between the Somaliland government and a newly formed local faction of "Sool, Sanaag, Cayn", in Buhodle and Lasanod areas. The recent clashes in Puntland, particularly in and around Bossaso, have resulted in human displacements and set off a government-led massive deportation whereby nearly 1,000 people were deported from Bossaso town, most of them IDPs (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA) Access Report, July 2010. In other parts of the North, clashes in areas of Buhodle and Lasanod districts during June and July 2010 have also resulted in loss of lives, destruction of about 30 houses and displacement of more than 2,000 people from Widhwidh town of Buhoodle district (FSNAU Conflict Monitoring, July 2010). Tense situation still prevails in both areas.

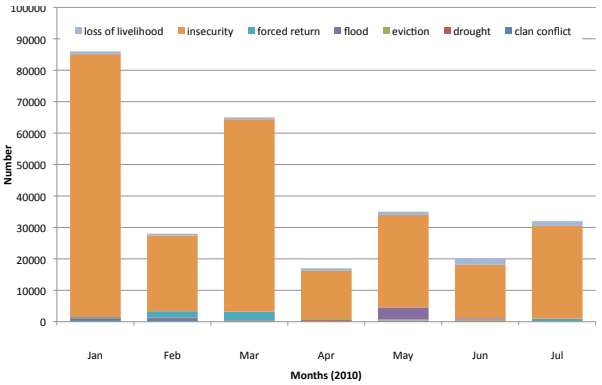
Along with the political conflicts occurring in urban areas, resource-based conflicts are also common occurrences. A number of resource-based conflicts were reported in the last six months in areas of the South, Central and North. They mainly affected pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in Middle Shabelle (Ceel Muluq of Adale), Lower Shabelle (North Wanlaweyn), Mudug (Bacaadweyn of Hobyo district) and Bari (Uurjire and Duudhooyo of Qardho and Iskushuban districts, respectively). These clashes were mainly triggered by claims on grazing and agricultural land ownership and other issues such as revenge. Although some of these conflicts, particularly in the South, have been resolved, some areas of Hobyo (Mudug), Qardho and Iskushuban (Bari) still remain under tension. Given the widely available good rangeland resources and limited need for livestock migration, the conflicts have had little impacts on livelihoods (Map 6).

Population Displacement

Human displacement is a common feature of the insecure situation of Somalia and Mogadishu. According to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Population Movement Tracking (IASC PMT) reports, since January 2010 about 283,000 people have become internally displaced. More than 80% of the displacements occurred in southern regions, 64% of which out of Mogadishu. Displacements from Central accounted for 14% of the total, while only

1% was from the North. Overall, 1.4 million people are currently estimated to be displaced within the country, with 92% of the displacement cases mainly triggered by conflict (Figure 3). Because IDPs are detached from their homes and livelihoods, they are have inadequate access to food, poor housing conditions, no access to safe water, health and sanitary problems and suffer all sorts of abuse and violence (See IDP Section).

Figure 3: IDP Movement in Somalia, Jan - Jul 2010



Source: IASC Population Movement Tracking System

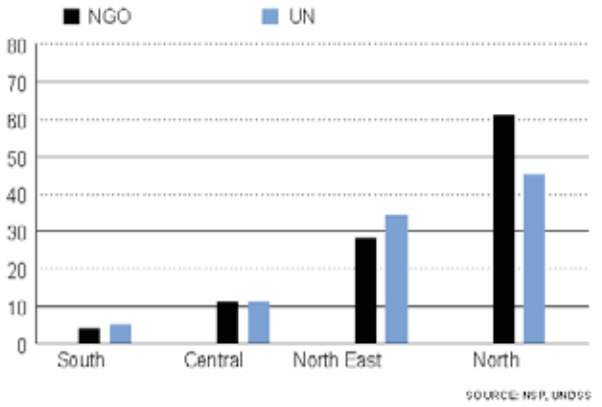
Sea Piracy

Sea piracy activities continue off the Somali coast with different implications for international trade and local fishing economy. Pirates frequently attacked international vessels but there were no incidents involving vessels carrying humanitarian supplies since January 2010 (UN-OCHA Humanitarian Access report, July 2010). However, more recently, the effects of piracy have been felt also at the local level as it started to increasingly undermine local fishing production and trade. According to FSNAU field reports, sea piracy has limited local fishermen's access to fishing because they fear to have their boats hijacked by pirates or be mistaken for pirates by the International Naval Forces. Piracy has also affected external demand of sea products from Somalia as trading boats are reluctant to sail along the Somali coastline. Although the coastline has potential in terms of production, piracy does not allow coastal population to produce and sell their products because of the low demand. The population therefore does not generate income to secure adequate food access.

Humanitarian Access

Insecurity also continues to hamper humanitarian operations in the country, particularly in South and Central. The number of humanitarian agencies operating in southern and central regions of the country has been declining since 2009 due to the heightened insecurity. Although the overall presence of international humanitarian staff in July 2010 (199 people) was higher compared to December 2009 (95), their number is significantly lower in South and Central regions (Figure 4). Humanitarian agencies in these areas have faced operational barriers and stringent conditions imposed by the existing local authorities. As a result, many agencies were forced to pull out and had to suspend their operations. The latest pull-out took place in August when three agencies, ADRA, DIAKONIA, and World Vision were forced to suspend their operations throughout Somalia. In addition, local partners were advised not to associate themselves with the banned agencies.

Figure 4:UN and INGO International Staff Presence (July 2010)



Most Likely Scenario

As no peace and reconciliation efforts are currently taking place, political conflicts and violence are expected to continue or further deteriorate in the current hotspot areas. Mogadishu will remain the key crisis area and will see more destruction and population displacements. Tension and sporadic conflicts are also likely to at least continue, if not escalate, in Hiran (Beledweyne), Galgdaduud (Dhusamareb, Elbur, Eldher), parts of Juba, particularly along the borderline (Dhobley) and Bakool (Elbarde and Rabdure/Yed) while the relatively stable areas in the South and Central will remain at risk of escalated violence. FSNAU will continue to closely monitor civil security situation in the above-mentioned areas and assess its implications for food and livelihood security.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IDP CAMPS OF SOMALIA

Overview

UNHCR-Somalia population tracking system estimates the current internal displacement level at 1.4 million people. Mogadishu has the largest number of displaced population accounting for 60% of the total 1.4 million IDPs. Most of the remaining IDPs originate from central regions and other areas of the South. The majority of IDPs are concentrated in Shabelles, Central regions and key urban areas in Puntland and Somaliland. In particular, the highest concentrations are in Afgoye corridor (366,000), Galgaduud, Mudug and Bari regions.

Burnt IDP camp is Bossaso, FSNAU, July 2010

To understand the food and livelihood security of IDPs, FSNAU, in collaboration with UNHCR and other partners, conducted rapid assessments of IDPs concentrated in camps in 14 towns and cities[1] with the highest IDP concentration during the *Post-Gu* seasonal assessment in July 2010. Three representative camps were purposively selected in each town. In each of the assessed camp, discussions were held with four focus groups - of which three were IDP households and one key informant. Information, with a recall period of January-June 2010, was collected on access to basic services, food and income sources, coping strategies, and relationships between IDPs and their host communities. In addition, as part of the Post *Gu* 2010 Nutrition Situation Assessment, small cluster nutrition surveys were conducted in June 2010 among the IDPs in Northeast (Galkayo, Garowe, Bossaso) and Northwest (Hargeisa, Burao and Berbera). The assessment results indicated a dire situation of IDPs living in the camps and their lack of access to adequate food, income and basic services. This highlights the need for a concerted response to address their humanitarian needs. A worrying situation among the surveyed IDPs in camps revealed from the nutrition surveys also indicates at the need for appropriate interventions to immediately rehabilitate acutely malnourished children and long term interventions, such as improved child care and feeding practices and improved dietary diversity and enhanced access to safe water and sanitation and health facilities.

Access to basic services

IDPs living in camps have sub-optimal housing conditions. The most common type of housing for the majority of IDPs are temporary and collapsible houses made of light sticks covered with tarpaulin, sacks, rugs and worn-out clothes, which are highly vulnerable to rains, winds and fire outbreaks. For example, several fire incidents occurred in August this year in Bossaso and Galkayo affecting around 1,035 households (Somalia Humanitarian Overview, Aug '10, Vol.3. Issue 8)

IDPs in most of the assessed camps have reported presence of some health services, hospitals, MCH clinics, health posts and pharmacies. However, access to these services is generally low in most settlements, due to the fact that services are either fee-based, making it difficult to IDPs to access them, or, when services are free of charge, the delivery capacity is inadequate. For example, the IDPs in the North reported that hospital services are provided in exchange for a fee, while the same services are provided free of charge in the South. While in almost all assessed areas access to health care services by IDPs was very low (significantly below 50% (Central - 15-35%; South - 22-36%; North - 4-13%), it is only IDPs in Baidoa and Bossaso that reported access levels above 50% of households.
IDPs in all surveyed camps reported some access to Koranic and primary education though access level changes according to Koranic and primary education and to regions as well. Overall, twenty to seventy-five percent of IDP children had access to Koranic schools. However, in Bay, Hiran, Nugal, Sool, Toghdeer and Waqooyi Galbeed only 20-30% of IDPs could access them. Reportedly, there is lower access to primary than Koranic education, ranging from 7 to 50%, with children in Bay, Hiran, Shabelle, Togheer and Waqooyi Galbeed having the lowest access (5-20%).

The main sources of water for the majority of IDP camps in the North and Central include boreholes, tankers, protected wells, and central kiosks whose water is considered safe. However, the water is not available free-of-charge. IDPs in Shabelle (Afgoye and Jowhar) and Beledhawa (Gedo) also have access to safe water sources like piped water, kiosks and tanker water. However, IDPs in other areas of the South get free water from unsafe sources, such as rivers and shallow wells, though boreholes are available in some parts. Latrine availability is reported to be very low in all the IDP camps. Therefore, IDPs use the surrounding open areas which could have serious implications for health and sanitation. However, latrine access was reported to be relatively higher in Hargeisa, Burao, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo, Afgoye corridor and Beletweyne with more than 50% access due to implemented sanitary programmes by humanitarian agencies in those zones.

Food access

Food source

Most IDPs reported that they depend on market purchases and social support (food gifts) from the host communities they live with. Both food sources are found to be equally important for the IDPs in Bari, Sool, and Togdheer in the North and Middle Shabelle in the South. However, IDPs in Galgaduud (Dhusamareb & Abudwaq) and Mudug (Galkayo) of Central zone claimed that market purchase is their main source of food as social support in these regions was constrained by the effects of long-term drought and insecurity. Market purchase was also seen as the most important food source in Gedo (Beledhawa), Lower Shabelle (Afgoye corridor), Nugaal (Garowe) and Mudug (Galkayo). Food aid, which is also important for food deficit IDPs, was not common in most IDP assessed camps. In the South, due to the recent pull-out of most humanitarian agencies and limited humanitarian presence, food aid distribution was only reported in Bay (April-May 2010) where IDPs obtained two-month food aid rations. A food aid delivery also reported in IDP camps in Galgaduud (January-March 2010), Bari (May 2010) and Togdheer (March 2010) regions.

Income source

Source of income in the assessed IDP camps included paid labour, self-employed labour, cash gifts and loans and remittances.
Remittances are not a common source of income among IDPs. However, camps in Beledhawa (Gedo) reported access to internal and external remittances, while IDPs in Burao (Togdheer) and Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) reported some access to internal remittance. Access to cash gifts and loans was equally reported.
In terms of access to employment, the main source of income for the poor IDP groups in most of the assessed camps was portage and construction work for men and washing and cleaning labour for women. Portage and construction labour are reported as the primary source of income in most regions, followed by washing and cleaning. However, agricultural labour also contributed – to a certain extent – to

1 South (Afgoye, Jowhar, Beledweyne, Baidoa, Beledhawa; Central (Dhusamareb, Abudwaq, Galkayo); North (Garowe, Qardho, Bossaso, Lasanod and Hargeisa)

the IDPs' overall income in the South, particularly in Baidoa (30%), Hiran (11%), Gedo (15%) and Shabelle (6%). The high agricultural income share in Baidoa is also related to the fact that only the IDPs in Baidoa (Bay) were reported to own agricultural tools. IDPs are also a source of skilled labour, such as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, blacksmithing, etc, that is mainly needed in urban centres. All these trades were reported in most assessed camps, but IDPs' most important skilled occupation was carpentry and masonry.

IDP Camp. Bossaso, FSNAU, July 2010

Despite IDPs' access to some employment, the labour market cannot absorb the high labour supply from both IDPs and the host communities' urban poor. In addition, urban poor are in a better position to access employment due to clan and social connections to wealthier households in their home towns. Therefore, IDPs' income from paid labour is much smaller than their urban poor counterparts'. For example, monthly income from all sources for the poorer IDP groups ranged between SoSh 14,000 and SoSh 38,000 in most regions. Only IDPs in Galkayo (Mudug) and Beledhawa (Gedo) had a relatively higher monthly income ranging between SoSh 80,000 and SoSh 90,000, attributable to the fact that both towns have a dynamic economy. Galkayo is in fact a main trade corridor between northern and southern regions and links livestock exports and imported commodity trade to the Somali region of Ethiopia. Similarly, Beledhawa is a triangle and cross-border corridor linking trade between Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. The income for the medium and higher income IDPs groups followed similar trends.

Unlike urban poor, the income level of all IDP income groups in the assessed areas was not sufficient to cover the cost of the minimum expenditure basket (CMB). For example, the lower income groups in most areas could only meet 10% to 38% of the CMB, while IDPs in Shabelle, Central, Hargeisa and Sool (Lasanod) could only meet 10-20% of CMB, the lowest level recorded. Only IDPs in Beledhawa (Gedo) and Galkayo (Mudug) showed a relatively better situation: poorest groups' income being just 22% and 33% below the CMB, while medium to higher income groups' income was exceeding the CMB. However, good access to food gifts from the host communities as well as some humanitarian food aid, particularly in IDP camps in Galgaduud (January-March), Bossaso of Bari (May 2010) and Burao of Togdheer (March), are partially mitigating the effect of low employment and income.

Nutrition

According to the Post *Gu 2010* integrated nutrition situation analysis, the Nutrition situation of Bossaso has deteriorated from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***, while an improvement in the nutrition situation is observed among the Galkayo and Garowe IDPs from *Very Critical* to ***Serious***. Results indicated a GAM rate (or oedema) of > **11.3%** (Pr=0.90) and the SAM rate (or oedema) is >**1.2%** (Pr =0.90), among the Galkayo IDPs. In Garowe, a GAM rate (or oedema) of > **11.5%** (Pr. =0.90) was reported, while the SAM rate (or oedema) was > **3% (**Pr =0.90). A GAM (or oedema) level of **>26%** (Pr =0.90) and SAM (or oedema) of >**3.3** % (Pr =0.90) was reported among the Bossaso IDPs.

The improvement in both Galkayo and Garowe is attributed to the positive impact of the *Gu 2010* rainfall, that has increased milk and meat access for the population, and declining food prices noted in these towns. Ongoing interventions, including active case finding and referral of acutely malnourished children, have also assisted in abating the situation. The deterioration in the Bossaso IDPs could be attributed to reduced humanitarian support in the months preceding the survey and limited access to income sources arising from low labour opportunities. Labour opportunities in Bossaso town have declined due to seasonal out-migration of wealthy people who offer casual labour and reduced port activities due to the monsoon season. High morbidity among the assessed population is also an aggravating factor. Morbidity data collected indicates that the proportion of children that had suffered from one or more illness in the two weeks prior to the assessment was high among the assessed Galkayo (46.9%), Bossaso (72.2%) and Garowe (35.4%) IDP populations.

The nutrition situation of Burao IDPs has also deteriorated from, *Serious* to ***Critical,*** while a sustained nutrition situation is observed among the Hargeisa IDPs at ***Serious*** and the Berbera IDPs at ***Critical.*** Results indicated a GAM rate (or oedema) of **>13.0%** (Pr=0.90), and a SAM (or oedema) of **>0.9%** (Pr=0.90), among the Hargeisa IDPs. While in Burao a GAM rate (or oedema) of **>17.3%** (Pr=0.90), and a SAM rate (or oedema) of **>3.4%** (Pr=0.90) is reported. A GAM rate (or oedema) of **>15.5%** (Pr=0.90), and a SAM rate (or oedema) of **>5.4%** (Pr =0.90) is reported among the Berbera IDPs. The main factors contributing to the worrying nutrition situation among the IDP population include the high morbidity rates, poor child feeding and care practices and poor food access due to high food costs, coupled with chronic underlying risk factors such as poor access to safe water and sanitation facilities. An increase in the number of IDPs in the settlements has also been observed, with the new arrivals mainly coming from South and Central Somalia, where they have escaped the civil conflict. *(For further details see Nutrition Technical Series Report No. VI. 32, September 17th, 2010).*

Attitudes and relationships

The assessment results revealed that there is a peaceful coexistence in most of the towns between displaced people and host urban population. This positive coexistence is mainly based on mutual exchange of services. For example, the urban population, particularly middle class and wealthier groups, benefit from cheap labour provided by IDPs, such as housecleaning and washing clothes and from skilled labour in construction (masonry, carpentering, etc) and cobbling, plumbing, brick making, etc. The IDPs in turn get paid, and receive food and cash gifts, although their income levels are well below urban poors'. The coexistence, however, is not without problems. For example, in Waqooyi Galbeed (Hargiesa), Central (Dhusamareb, Abudwaq), Shabelle (Afgoye, Jowhar) and Baidoa (Bay) a number of IDPs reported that host communities adopted negative behaviour against them. According to the IDPs, the reason mainly rests in the IDPs' competition for labour and social resources and the worsening of pre-existing sanitary problems.

Opportunities and challenges

Although IDPs have some economic access, social support from host communities and shelter, they constantly face multiple challenges to obtain adequate food and livelihood security. The most important challenges are, but are not limited to, low access to food, income and labour; limited access to social services and poor housing conditions; high vulnerability to fire break-outs and natural hazards including rains and winds; insecurity and related human rights violations and abuses.

IDP Phase Classification

The food security phase for IDPs living in camps was identified in major IDP locations, including Afgoye (Lower Shabelle); Beledweyne, Dhusamareb and Galkayo (Central); Garowe and Bossaso (Northeast); Burao, Berbera and Hargeysa (Northwest) (Map 1). The IPC classification was based on nutrition outcome indicators from representative surveys carried-out in the mentioned towns, which was triangulated with food security information from rapid IDP assessments as well as monthly market monitoring from these towns. The phase classification was not conducted for the camps where representative nutrition survey results were not available. The IDP indicators matrix used for phase classification is provided in *Appendix* 5.9.

3.3 AGRICULTURE

Current Cereal Production

2010 Gu cereal production was the best in the past 15 years and exceptionally good across most agricultural livelihoods of Somalia. The improvement builds on early, above average and well-distributed Gu rains; increased cultivation (harvested area is 118% of Post War Average of 1995-2009 (PWA)) due to displaced people's involvement in farming (particularly in Shabelle); and high cereal prices driving farmers to produce more for own consumption and sale. However, Cowpea Belt of Central and Hiran region experienced crop failure due to poor Gu rains and floods in Hiran Riverine. May 2010 floods in Juba riverine have also brought about a significant damage 28,000ha of maize (80% of total planting). Nevertheless, total cereal production in Juba regions is still above average level due to the good harvest in the agropastoral areas.

Table 6: *Gu* 2010 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Gu* 2010 Production in MT			*Gu* 2010 as % of *Gu* 2009	*Gu* 2010 as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2009)	*Gu* 2010 as % of 5 year average (2005-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakol	400	3,800	4,200	897%	216%	679%
Bay	9,700	64,600	74,300	194%	205%	294%
Gedo	2,900	3,400	6,300	434%	117%	417%
Hiran	100	500	600	89%	19%	54%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	5,500	6,700	12,200	60%	133%	188%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	4,700	200	4,900	837%	93%	246%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	12,100	9,000	21,100	300%	138%	177%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	56,600	9,700	66,300	92%	107%	153%
Gu 2009 Total	**92,000**	**97,900**	**189,900**	**134%**	**137%**	**206%**

Figure 5: *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010) - Southern Regions

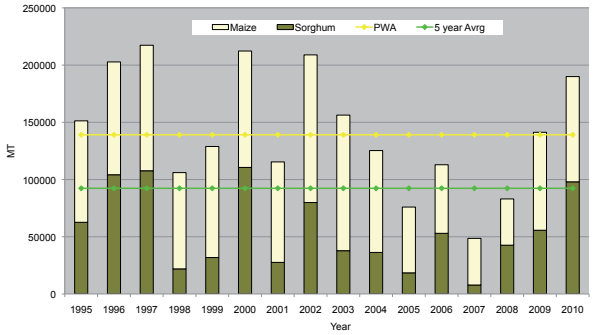
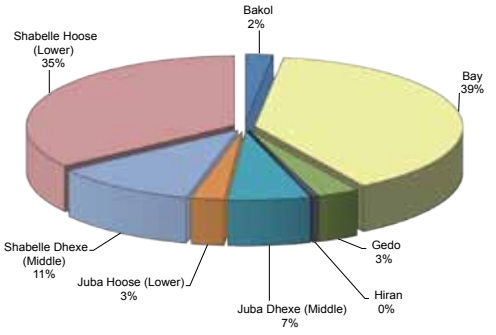


Figure 6: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Gu* 2010 - Southern Regions



Total production of major local cereals in southern Somalia is estimated at 190,000MT, which is 37% and 106% higher than PWA and 5-year average (2005 – 2009) respectively (see Table 6 and Figure 5). Sorghum accounts for about half (98,000MT) of the total *Gu* cereal production and maize contributes 48% (92,000MT) without off-season (8,300MT expected in September-October in Juba regions). Current sorghum harvest is 84% higher than *Gu* sorghum PWA while maize harvest is about 107% of *Gu* maize PWA. Rice represents only 2% (4,500MT) of the total *Gu* production.

About 85% of southern Somalia's cereal harvest was produced in the "grain basket" of Shabelle (46%) and Bay regions (39%). Other cereal-producing regions, except Hiran, had near to above average production in this season. Bay region's contribution to *Gu* 2010 sorghum production (66%) slightly exceeded its average for 1995-2009 (63%), due to good seasonal performance and increased planted area (129% of PWA) (Figure 6).

In the Northwest, agropastoral areas of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer regions grow rainfed cereals, predominantly sorghum and maize. Farmers use shallow well irrigation systems to grow vegetables and fruits. The agropastoral community, especially in Togdheer region, also produces fodder, highly requested by the neighbouring Burao livestock market (one of the largest livestock markets in East and Central Africa), and Berbera port livestock export holding grounds. Fodder production is highly commercialized while cereal production is subsistence-oriented, with only the surplus sold. Unlike the rest of Somalia, which has a bimodal rainy season (*Gu* and *Deyr*), the Northwest agropastoral region has one main cropping season during *Gu/Karan,* from April to November. Projections for *Gu/Karan* 2010 cereal production in the agropastoral regions of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer are estimated at 47,900MT, 81% sorghum (38,800MT) and 19% maize (9,100MT). This is the highest cereal production estimate since 1998 (268% of the PWA and 230% of 5-year average) (Table 7 and Figure 7). Favourable *Karan* rains in late July-August 2010 may lead to an even higher production. Gebiley, the highest cereal yielding district in the region, contributed about 67% of the total

Figure 7: *Gu* Cereal Production (1998-2010) - Northwest

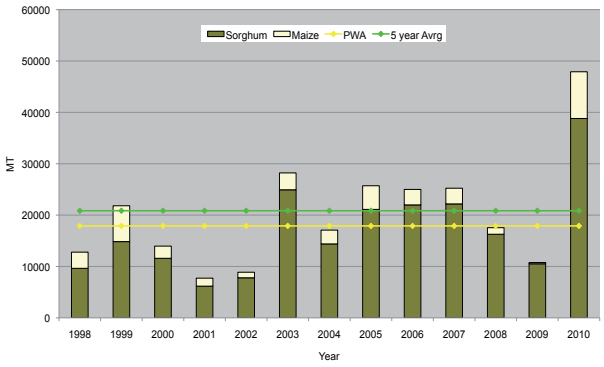


Figure 8: Cereal Harvest Estimates per District/ Region *Gu* 2010

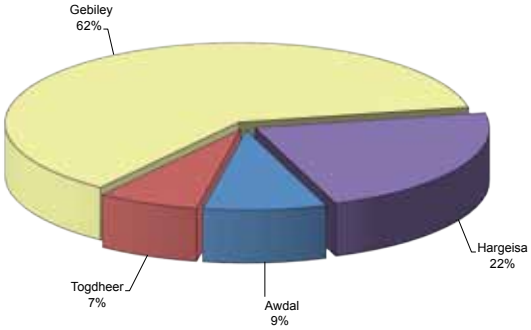


Table 7: *Gu/Karan* 2010 Cereal Production Estimates in Northwest

Regions	*Gu/Karan* 2010 Production in MT			*Gu/Karan* 2010 as % of *Gu/Karan* 2009	*Gu/Karan* 2010 as % of *Gu/Karan* PWA (1998-2009)	*Gu/Karan* 2010 as % of 5 year average (2005-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Awdal	1,510	2,575	4,085	462%	136%	127%
Togdheer	445	2,930	3,375	1647%	621%	466%
Woqooyi Galbeed	7,140	33,300	40,440	418%	282%	239%
Gu-Karan 2009 Total	**9,095**	**38,805**	**47,900**	**445%**	**268%**	**230%**

cereal production, followed by Hargeysa with 24% and Awdal with 9% (Figure 8). FSNAU and its partners will conduct a post *Gu/Karan* 2010 crop harvest assessment in Somaliland in November or early December 2010 to come up with final estimates.

Flooding in Juba and Shabelle river catchments caused considerable damage to crops but also provided an opportunity for off-season cereal and cash crop production. Maize is cultivated in most parts of the Juba riverine "*Dhesheks*" and will be harvested in late

Off-Season Crop Production

Projection for off-season crop production (Sep-Oct '10) amounts to 14,000MT, 60% of which is maize. About 71% of the total off-season production is expected from Middle Juba (Sakow, Buale and Jilib) and 29% from Lower Juba (Jammame) (Table 8). FSNAU and its partners will conduct an off-season crop assessment in flood recessional cropping areas in September or October 2010 to confirm the projected off-season crop harvest.

Commercial Grass Fodder. Odweyne, Togdheer, FSNAU, July 2010.

Sorghum Production

Table 8: *Gu* 2010 Off-season Crop Production Estimates in Juba Regions

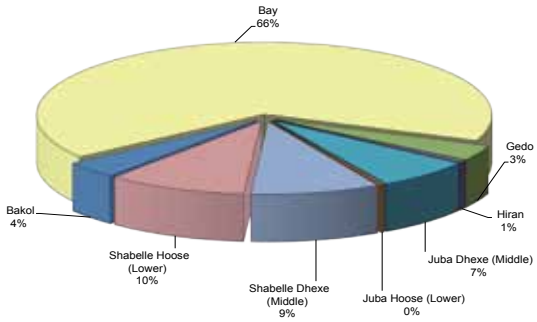
Regions	*Gu* 2010 Off-season Crop Production in MT			
	Maize	Cowpea	Sesame	Total
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	**6,600**	**630**	**2,800**	**10,030**
Juba Hoose (Lower)	**1,700**	**200**	**2,000**	**3,900**
TOTAL	**8,300**	**830**	**4,800**	**13,930**

Sorghum is the main staple food in rain-fed agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods in most parts of southern Somalia. *Gu* 2010 sorghum production, estimated roughly at 98,000MT, is significantly above long term average of *Gu* sorghum (53,195MT). It is also above last *Gu* season (76%) and 5-year average production (176%). Sorghum production thrived because of above average, well distributed *Gu* rains with good intensity and coverage.

Typically, the bulk of sorghum production comes from Bay and Shabelle regions, accounting for 82% of the sorghum PWA for southern Somalia. *Gu* 2010 sorghum production in these regions is estimated 83,300MT, which is 85% of the total seasonal sorghum production (66% from Bay and 19% from the Shabelle regions) and 190% of *Gu* sorghum PWA. Bay generally contributes 63% of sorghum PWA (33,500MT) of southern Somalia. The Bay sorghum production is estimated at 64,600MT, which is 93% higher than its PWA production. The total *Gu* 2010 sorghum production

for regions other than Bay and Shabelle is estimated at 14,600MT, which is 157% of PWA and 15% of the total sorghum production (Figure 9). Hiran is the only region which experienced sorghum failure (26% of PWA) due to poor seasonal rainfall.

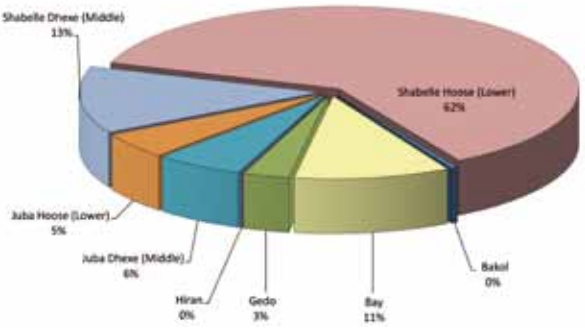
Figure 9: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Gu* 2010



Maize production

Southern Somalia's *Gu* 2010 maize production, mainly coming from riverine livelihoods, is slightly higher than long term average and significantly higher than 5-year average. Maize production is estimated at 92,000MT without off-season maize, which is 107% of *Gu* maize PWA and 162% of 5-year average. It is the highest *Gu* maize production in the last seven *Gu* seasons in southern Somalia, due to canal rehabilitation in Lower Shabelle (Qoryoley and Kurtunwarey in particular) and uniformly distributed good seasonal rains. When combined with off-season maize from Juba regions, production is estimated at 100,300MT with 144% of *Gu* maize PWA.

Figure 10: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Gu* 2010



Gu maize normally contributes more than 60% of the total *Gu* cereal production (maize and sorghum). However, this season maize contributed only 49%. This drop is explained by increased sorghum, rice and cash crops production and by the floods that considerably damaged vast maize crop areas in Juba riverine. In *Gu* 2010, the Shabelle regions, which typically produce 75-80% of the *Gu* maize, yielded 69,000MT, or 75% of the total *Gu* maize production in southern Somalia (62% from Lower Shabelle and 13% from Middle Shabelle), followed by Bay (11%). The total *Gu* maize production in the other regions (Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Juba and Lower Juba) is estimated at 13,600MT, or 85% of *Gu* maize PWA and 15% of the total maize production. Lower production in Hiran and Juba regions was caused by floods' damage (Figure 10). However, the floods in May 2010 allowed for off-season planting in Juba regions. The off-season maize production is estimated to yield an additional 8,300MT.

Good Maize Harvest. Hinday Village, Afmadow, Lower Juba, FSNAU, July 2010

Annual Cereal Production and Stocks

Gu is a major agricultural season contributing more than 60% to annual cereal production. In this *Gu*, total cereal production in the South and Northwest, including *Gu* and off-season maize, sorghum and rice, is estimated at 250,600MT, which is equivalent to 96% of the annual production PWA (*Gu* plus *Deyr*) and 115% of 5-year average. This is the largest yield in fifteen years (Figure 11). Typically, southern regions supply more than 90% of Somalia's total annual cereal production. In this *Gu* season only, southern Somalia accounts for 81% (202,700MT) of the total annual PWA production of the country. This shows a very good *Gu* 2010 cereal production, the second highest *Gu* cereal production in the last 9 years. This is despite considerable flood crop damage in Juba regions and crop failure in Hiran. Favourable seasonal rainfall performance accounts for the substantial harvests in the grain basket regions (Shabelle and Bay) and above average harvests in other regions.

FSNAU's crop production survey and cereal availability analysis point out to increased cereal stocks levels. The studies show that many rural households in Bay, Shabelle, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakool, Northwest Agropastoral and a portion of better-off and upper middle wealth groups in Lower Juba have cereal stocks sufficient for 5 -10 months. Increased stocks are due to consecutive good seasonal cereal production, including *Deyr* 2009/10 (121% of PWA), *Deyr* 2009/10 off-season, *Gu* 2010 (137% of PWA) and forthcoming *Gu* 2010 off-season harvest. In Bay region, cereal stocks will last for more than ten months due to above average to average crop harvests during last three seasons (*Gu* '09 - 106% of PWA, *Deyr* '09/10 - 212% of PWA and *Gu* '10 - 205% of PWA).

Cash Crop Production

Cash crops are an important source of income in riverine and agropastoral areas. Cash crops include sesame, vegetables, fruit (mango, citrus, banana and watermelon), groundnuts, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, cowpea and fodder. *Gu* 2010 cash crop production, including off-season (sesame and cowpea) is roughly estimated at 65,400MT, 51% higher than the cash crop production estimates of *Deyr* 2009/10 (43,200MT) (Table 9). About 35% of the estimates come from W. Galbeed region, followed by Bay (17%), Middle Juba (11%) and Middle Shabelle (9%). Watermelon, mostly produced in the Northwest, has the largest share (47%) in the total current *Gu* cash crop production, followed by sesame (19%) and cowpea (11%).

Figure 11: Annual Cereal Production by Season (1995 - 2010)

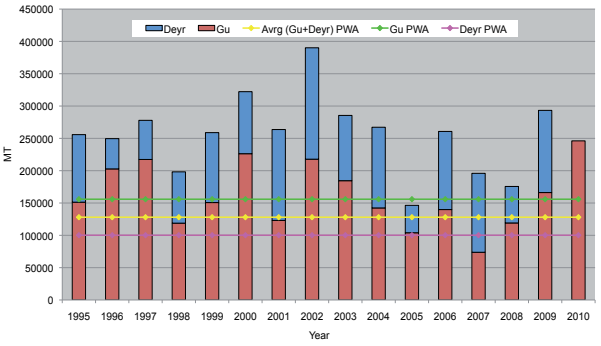


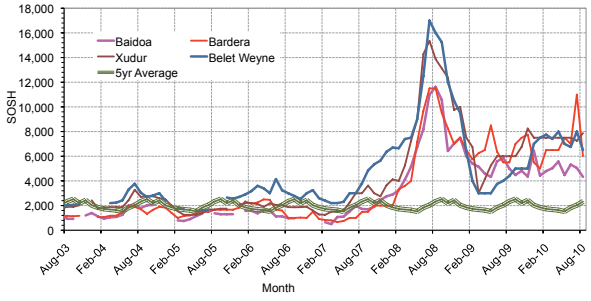
Table 9: *Gu* 2010 Cash Production Estimates in Southern and Central Somalia

Regions	*Gu* 2010 Production in MT							
	Rice	Cowpea	Sesame	Ground Nut	Onions	Beans	Tomato	Watermelon
Bakol		400						
Bay			2,500	3,300		5,200		
Gedo		300	200		1,700			
Hiran			300					
Galgadud		1,100						
Mudug		600						
Juba Dhexe (Middle)		1,400	5,500					
Juba Hoose (Lower)		500	2,300					
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	4,500	600	700					
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)		2,400	1,100					
Awdal								4,100
Togdheer							200	4,100
Waqooyi Galbeed		100					100	22,500
TOTAL	4,500	7,400	12,600	3,300	1,700	5,200	300	30,700

Local Cereal Prices and Terms of Trade

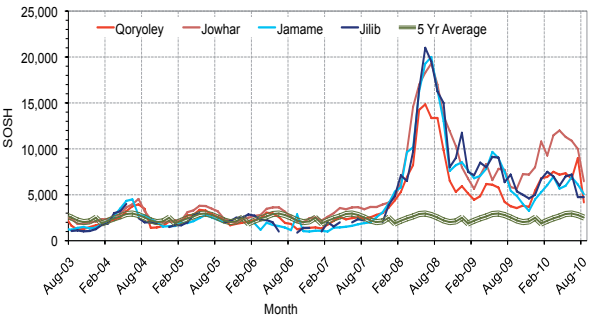
Cereal prices depend on seasonal production, market supply and stock accessibility. Prices of local cereals, sorghum and maize, showed a mixed trend between June 2009 and June 2010 (Figure 12 and 13). Prices increased in most markets of the country during June 2009-June 2010 by 10–80% and again during January - June 2010 by 10-60% .In the same periods in the Northwest prices decreased respectively by 15-25% and 25-30%.

Figure 12: Sorghum Belt - Trends in Sorghum Prices



Cereal price levels vary in southern Somalia's main markets. The highest maize prices are recorded in Afmadow (14,000 SoSh/kg) and Hagar (14,500SoSh/kg) of Lower Juba due to their remoteness from main producing districts. These two districts also had the highest maize price increases since June 2009 (56% and 81% respectively) compared to other districts. The lowest maize prices are recorded in the main producing districts of Qoryole (6,750SoSh/kg – 117% of June '09) in Lower Shabelle and Jammame (6,908SoSh/kg – 77% of June '09) in Lower Juba regions. In addition, sorghum prices changed across the Sorghum Belt markets. The lowest sorghum price in June 2010 was recorded in high potential sorghum producing districts of Baidoa (5,325 SoSh/kg) and Wanlaweyn (5,666 SoSh/kg) districts. Conversely, the highest sorghum prices were in Belethawa (14,000SoSh/kg –61% of June '09) and El Wak (10,000SoSh/kg– 107% of June '09) of Gedo region and El Berde (10,000SoSh/kg – 160% of June '09) of Bakool. This increase is attributable to low cereal supplies following several seasons of poor production in these regions. In the Northwest, the lowest white sorghum price was recorded in Togwajale (1,500SlSh/kg), followed by Hargeysa and Borama (2,500SlSh/kg).

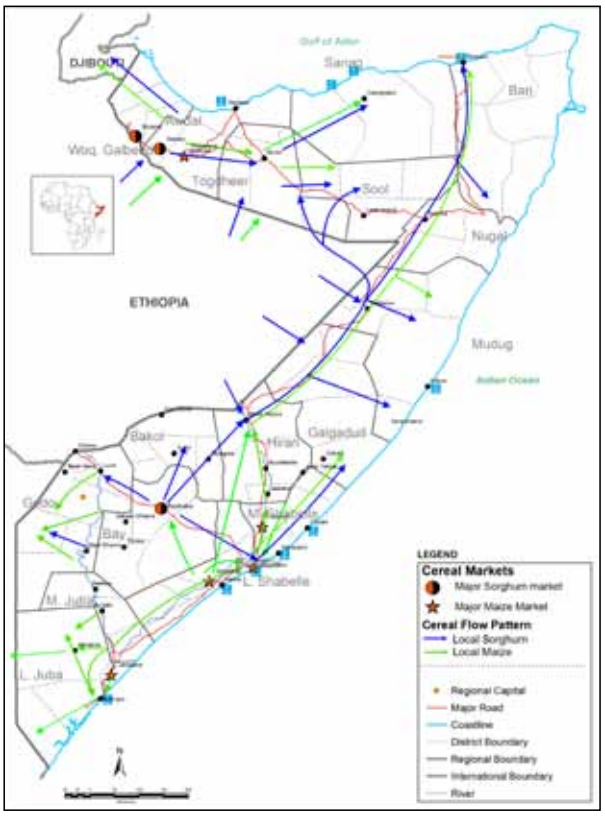
Figure 13: Shabelle and Juba Riverine - Trends in Maize Prices



Between June and August, sorghum and maize prices decreased by 10-50% in most markets of southern Somalia, as the seasonal harvest started entering into main markets. FSNAU will closely monitor cereal market availability and price trends in main markets (Map 7).

The terms of trade (ToT) between cereal and labour showed mixed trends in January–June 2010. The ToT increased in most markets of Northwest and in a few markets of southern Somalia (Afgoye, Wanlawayn, Hudur, Belethawa), while it decreased in the other reference markets. The highest ToT in June 2010 was in Belethawa (22kg/ daily labour – 169% of Jan. '10) of Gedo region due to high daily labour wage rate (302,375 SoSh – 168% of Jan. '10) and decreased sorghum price. This is followed by Kismayo (17kg/daily labour – 55% of Jan. '10) and Jammame (16kg/daily labour – 94% of Jan. '10) districts of Lower Juba and Baidoa (12kg/daily labour – 75% of Jan. '10) of Bay. Conversely, the lowest ToT in June 2010 was recorded in Hagar (4kg/daily labour – 50% of Jan. '10) and Hudur (5kg/daily labour – 125% of Jan. '10). This is due to their remoteness from the main producing areas leading to high cereal prices and low labour wage rates. The ToT significantly increased by 15-200% during June-August, due to a decrease in cereal prices. By August 2010, the highest ToT was observed in Belethawa, Jammame and Qoryoley (24-26kg/daily labour) due to decreased cereal prices and increased daily labour wages in most markets.

Map 7: Somalia Cereal Flow, July 2010



Source: FSNAU, July, 2010

In main markets of the Northwest, the ToT between white sorghum and labour wage increased in the first half of 2010 (5-15kg/daily labour in Jan. '10 to 10-18kg/daily labour in June '10) due to low cereal prices and high daily labour rate in some markets. From June to August, the ToT showed a mixed trend. For example, in Hargeysa market, the ToT increased by 30% due to daily labour wage rate increase and sorghum price decrease. In contrast Togwajale and Burao the ToT slightly worsened because of low cereal supply before the October-November harvest that led to cereal price increases.

Cereal Balance Sheet

The Somali Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS) is produced annually and updated after every seasonal assessment. The revised CBS for the calendar year of 2010 represents the aggregate picture of the cereal supply and utilization in Somalia. The annual 2010 CBS presented in the Table #40 is the updated version of the CBS released in March 2010. The revisions are made for the following components of the CBS: *Gu* 2010 cereal production estimates; *Gu* 2010 off-season projections for Juba regions; *Gu/Karan* production projection for the Northwest, actual commercial imports (Jan-Jul '10), projected commercial imports (Aug-Dec '10); actual food aid distribution and food aid in transit/pipeline.

According to the updated CBS food aid needs for August-December 2010 are estimated at 136,000 MT MT of cereals based on the following calculations. First, the domestic production and imports including food aid are summed up. Second, all exports/re-exports and other utilization such as loses, waste and seed use are subtracted from the calculated figure, which gives the food supply estimate for consumption. Third, the difference is divided by the total population of Somalia to obtain an estimated per capita supply of the available cereals (in this case 132kg/year). The Somali per capita cereal consumption is estimated at 135kg/year and, therefore, the difference between the per capita supply and per capita consumption gives the cereal deficit (or surplus). Finally, total 'food aid needs' to the end of the year is calculated by summing up the deficit and food aid in transit/pipeline.

In Post *Deyr* 2009/10, 'food aid needs' to the end of 2010 were estimated at 269,000 MT of cereals for the whole country. This however, was based on a projected *Gu* 2010 production of 114,000 MT (based on five-year average). However, this *Gu* season's production, which is estimated at 247,000 MT, is the highest in the last 15 years. This led to a significant drop in 'food aid needs' estimates for August–December 2010, which is currently equivalent to 136,000 MT and is a total of food aid in transit/pipeline (111,000 MT) and the cereal deficit (24,000 MT).

Table 10: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2010 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2010 CALENDAR YEAR	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	0	3	223	227
Previous five years average production	0	3	214	218
Previous year imports	327	171	230	728
Previous five years average imports	120	167	109	396
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2010 Domestic Availability	**0**	**6**	**394**	**400**
2010 Production	**0**	**6**	**394**	**400**
Deyr '09/10	0	3	140	143
Off-season Deyr '09/10	0	0	2	2
Gu '10	0	3	244	247
Off-season Gu '10	0	0	8	8
Stock changes	0	0	0	0
2010 Cereal Utilization	**330**	**202**	**558**	**1090**
Food use	325	201	462	988
Exports or re-exports	0	0	0	0
Seed use	0	0	11	11
Waste/Post harvest loses	5	0	85	90
2010 Commercial imports (incl. food aid)	**330**	**196**	**164**	**690**
of which has been received	201	117	52	369
projected to end of 2010	129	79	0	209
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	111	111
Estimated Food Aid Need *(Aug - Dec '10)*				**136**
Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Food (kg/year)	43	27	62	132
Calories (units/day)	345	272	559	1,177
Proteins (grams/day)	10	5	15	31
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[	percentage		]
Indexes				
2010 Production compared to average	0	161	184	184
2010 Anticipated Imports compared to average	276	117	150	174
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				41
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				59

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal utilization requirements is the estimated total amount of cereal required to feed the entire population based on per capita cereal consumption of 135kg/ year and a total population of 7,502,654 (UNDP 2005)
2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the sum of the average of three years (Aug 06-Dec 08). Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Import Statistics, and Mogadishu Port Figures collected by WFP. Data consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain, if any. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25
3. 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 16%, 12% and 8% of production respectively
4. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated as 135kg/year based on FSNAU baseline data and nutrition surveys.
5. Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: IDR = imports*100/(production + imports - exports). The table shows that Somalia depends on imports (59%) more than its own production. However, there is a caveat to be kept in mind: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
6. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: SSR = production*100/(production + imports – exports). The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources, in this case 41%

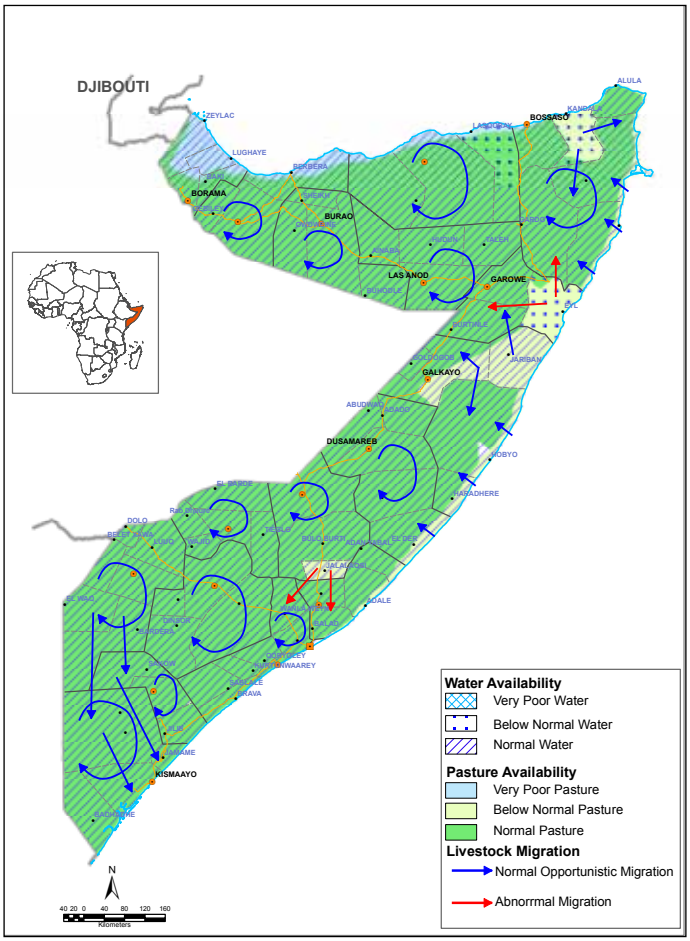
3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Background

The pastoral livelihood zone is the largest in Somalia mainly located in Central and Northern regions. The pure pastoral population is estimated at 2.3 million (29% of the total population), of whom more than half is concentrated in the North. Camel, cattle, sheep and goats are the main livestock species reared, though cattle are predominantly raised in Southern Somalia. Poor pastoralists receive 50-80% of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. In addition, 25-35% of their food comes from livestock products.

There are 12 agropastoral zones in Somalia. Most of them are located in the South (8), while three are in the Northwest and one in Central. Field crops and livestock are equally important for households' livelihoods. However, in most of these zones livestock is the most important income source compared to crops (Juba, Bakool, Northwest, Cowpea belt). Agropastoral households raise the same livestock species as pastoralists, though poultry is also common. A considerable number of urban populations is also engaged in livestock related activities as part of their livelihoods, such as livestock and livestock product trade, veterinary services, water and hay selling, etc.

Map 8: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, July 2010



Pasture and Water

Rangeland conditions in most pastoral areas of the country are average to good due to good unseasonal rains in Mid *Jilaal* preceded by normal to above normal *Gu* rainfall. The rains have alleviated the impact of six consecutive seasons of rain failure in Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihood zones, three-four consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall in Sool Plateau, East Golis/Gabi of Sanaag region, and in other pastoral and agropastoral areas of Northwest. The rains brought about normal to good water and pasture conditions in the mentioned areas. However, poor rainfall deteriorated both pasture and water availability in East Golis/Gagab and Dharoor valley of Bari region, East Golis/Gabi of Lasqoray (Sanaag), Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast and Central, parts of Addun in Jariban (Mudug) Agropastoral and parts of Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiraan. Conditions of pastures and browse in Southern Somalia are normal to above normal and encouraged outmigrated pastoralists of Bakool, Gedo and Hiraan to return back to their livelihoods during *Deyr* 2009/10 (Map 8 and Table 11).

Normal to good *Gu* rains have eased critical water shortages in most drought-stricken and rain-deficit pastoral areas of the North, Central and Hiraan regions, as reported during post *Deyr* 2009/10 assessment. The rains have fully replenished most of the water sources i.e. *berkads,* boreholes, shallow wells, communal dams, streams as well as water catchments. Consequently water trucking - ongoing for more than four consecutive seasons – stopped. In June 2010 water prices declined by 18% from the normal seasonal price of 40,000-50,000SoSh/200ltr drum in *berkad* dependent pastoral areas of North and Central.

Livestock Migration

As pasture, browse and water are widely available, livestock migration is minimal in most regions and mostly confined to the traditional wet season grazing areas. Livestock migrated from the North in *Gu* 2009 and from Central in *Gu* 2008 have now returned to their home base. FSNAU has observed normal migration patterns in most pastoral areas of Northern and Central Somalia. Exceptions include pastoralists from areas with poor rainfall such as Eyl (Nugal) and South Jalalaqsi (Hiran) districts who moved into Northeast and Shabelle regions respectively. Golis/Gabi pastoralists from Qandala district (Bari) and from Coastal *Deeh* of Central and Northeast moved further inland due to poor pasture availability in their areas. In the South, normal livestock migration has resumed for the first time since *Deyr* 2007/08. Livestock that outmigrated to Juba, Bay and Somali region of Ethiopia during *Deyr* 2009/10 has now entirely returned to Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bakool and Gedo regions due to substantial *Gu* rains received in these areas. Conversely, in Southern Inland Pastoral of Gedo livestock outmigrated to the adjacent Juba livelihoods areas that have better pasture and water conditions. No unusual livestock movements across borders have been reported from Ethiopia and Kenya, as rainfall performance in these countries was also average or above average.

Table 11: Trends in Pasture, Water, Livestock Body Condition and Migration, January 2010

Region	Water availability	Pasture condition	Body condition	Migration pattern
Gedo	Normal in all livelihood zones	Normal in all livelihood zones	Good for all species	Normal: However, SIP camel migrated to Juba region.
Juba Valley	Above normal in all livelihood zones	Normal to above normal in all livelihood zones	Average to good for all species	Normal: Opportunistic migration was observed throughout Juba regions.
Bay/Bakool	Above normal to Normal in all livelihood zones	Above normal to Normal in all livelihood zones	Good to Average for all species	Normal: Opportunistic migration was observed throughout Bay/Bakool regions.
Shebelle Valley	Above Normal in all livelihood zones	Above Normal in all livelihood zones	Good in all livelihood zones	Normal: Opportunistic migration was observed throughout Shabelle regions.
Hiran	Normal in Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral livelihoods but Below normal in Hiraan agropastoral	Normal in Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral livelihoods but Poor in Hiraan agropastoral	Average for all species, except cattle in agropastoral livelihood: poor	Normal: Except pastoral in south Jalalaqsi/Hiran outmigrated to Middle Shabelle region
Galgaduud & south Mudug	Addun & Hawd: Normal to above normal Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh:* Below normal	Addun & Hawd: Normal to above normal Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh:* Below normal	Average for all species, except cattle in agropastoral and Coastal livelihoods: poor	Normal: Except Coastal *Deeh* pastoral LZ outmigrated to Addun Pastoral livelihood zone
Northeast	Normal in all livelihood zones except Coastal *Deeh* LZ and parts of Addun in Jariban/ Mudu region: Below Normal	Normal in all livelihood zones except Coastal *Deeh* LZ and parts of Addun in Jariban/ Mudu region: Below Normal	Average for all species except Sheep/Goats in Coastal *Deeh* LZ: Poor	Normal: Except Coastal *Deeh* pastoral, East-Golis of Qandala/Bari region and Parts of Addun pastoral LZs outmigrated to adjacent Pastoral livelihood zones
Northwest	Normal in all livelihood Zones	Normal in all livelihood Zones except East-Golis/Gabi of Lasqoray district (Sanaag)	Good to Average for all livestock species	Normal: Opportunistic migration was observed throughout Northwest regions.

Livestock Body Condition and Herd Dynamics

Significant recovery of pasture and water restored livestock body to average and good conditions in drought-stricken livelihoods of Galgadud, Mudug, Hiran and Sanaag regions and rain-deficit areas of Northern Sool, Northern Bari, Togdheer, Awdal, W.Galbeed and Northern Bakool in *Deyr* 2009/10. Camel, sheep and goats conception rates were high to medium for the first time since *Deyr* 2007/08. Cattle conception rate is still low in this *Gu* 2010 season and was almost low to zero in most of the drought–affected regions during *Deyr* 2009/10. Lambing and kidding rates are medium in Central regions (Galgadud, Mudug), Sanaag and Hiran, and medium to high in the rain-deficit areas of Northern regions namely Sool, Bari, Nugal, Togdheer, Awdal, W. Galbeed and Bakool. Due to overall improved pasture and water, livestock body conditions are good to average in all livelihoods of Southern regions of Middle and Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo, Bakool and Juba. In these areas, camel and cattle calving rates are low to none with medium conception rates in *Gu* 2010. Lambing and kidding of sheep and goats is medium to high in Southern regions with medium to high conception rates during *Hagaa* 2010 due to significant improvement in pasture, browse and water availability and accessibility.

Due to poor camel calving during *Gu* 2010 and *Deyr* 2009/10 in the North, Central, North Bakool and Hiran regions milk production is still below average. However, camel and cattle milk production is average in the South due to medium calving rates and is low for goats, as a result of medium to high conception rate during *Gu* 2010 and *Hagaa* seasons.

The FSNAU *Gu* 2010 pastoral herd dynamics model indicates an ongoing decreasing trend in camel herd size in most pastoral and Agropastoral livelihoods of Hiran, Central and North compared to the end of *Deyr* 2009/10 season (Tabel 12). Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone of Hiran is an exception as it witnessed a 3% increase in camel herd size for the first time since 2007. However, the highest increase in camel herd size since December 2009 was observed in West-Golis/Guban pastoral livelihood of Northwest (29%). Conversely, the largest decline in camel herds was found in East-Golis/Gagaab of Bari region (37%) and Coastal Deeh (21%) of Central and Northeast, which in the past have experienced several consecutive seasonal failures. Camel, sheep and goat herds in other pastoral and Agropastoral livelihoods of the North, Central and Hiran decreased at a lower rate (5-13% for camel and 2-3% for sheep/goats), in the same period. Conversely, sheep/goats herd size in Addun, West-Golis, Sool Plateau of Bari and Nugaal Valley livelihood zones of North and Central increased by 3-12% since *Deyr* 2009/10. The herd size of sheep and goat projected up to December 2010 is above baseline in Sool Plateau of Bari 103% of baseline levels, while it is below baseline (73% -78%) in the remaining areas.

Table 12: Trends in Livestock: Production and Projected Herd Sizes, July 2010

Region	Conception	Calving/kidding	Milk production	Expected calving/ kidding	Herd Size Projection (up to Dec '10)
	(*Gu* '10)	(*Gu* '10)	(*Gu* '10)	July - Dec '10	
Gedo	High - Medium for all species	Camel cattle: Low - Medium	Average	Camel: Low	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend
		Sh/Goats: Medium – High		Cattle/Sh/Goats: High – Medium	Cattle: Below Baseline. Increasing trend
					Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend
Juba	Camel/Cattle Medium	Camel/Cattle Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend
	Sh/Goats: High –Medium	Sh/Goats: High – Medium		Cattle: Medium	Cattle/Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend
				Sh/Goats: High – Medium	
Bay/Bakool	Camel/Cattle: Medium	Camel/Cattle: Low – Medium	Good – Average for all species	Camel/Cattle: Medium – Low	Camel: At Baseline Level. Increasing trend except Bakool Agropastoral and SI Pastoral – Below Baseline and decreasing trend
	Sh/Goats: High	Sh/Goats: Medium – High		Sh/Goats: High	Cattle/Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Increasing trend
Shabelle	Camel/Cattle: Medium	Medium for All species	Average for all species	Camel: Low - None	All Species: At Baseline level – Increasing trend
	Sh/Goats: High			Cattle: Medium	
				Sh/Goats: Medium – High	
Hiraan	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low	Camel/cattle: Low	Camel/Cattle: Poor	Camel/Cattle: Low	Camel: Below Baseline – increasing trend except Southern Inland Pastoral – Below Baseline and increasing trend
	Sheep/Goats: High	Sh/Goats: Medium	Sh/Goats: Medium	Sh/Goats: High	Sh/Goats: Below Baseline. Increasing trend except Southern Inland Pastoral – Below Baseline and increasing trend
Central	Medium - High for all species	Camel: Low - None	Average except parts of Addun/ Hawd	Camel: Low - None	Camel: Near Baseline. Increasing trend except Addun Pastoral – Below Baseline and in decreasing trend
		Sh/Goats: Medium		Sh/goats: High –Medium	Sh/Goats: Near Basleine. Increasing trend except Addun– Below Baseline and increasing trend
Northeast	Medium - High for all species	Camel: Low - None	Below average	Camel: Low - None	Camel: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend with the exception of Hawd and Golis/Guban LZs – Above Baseline level
		Sh/Goat: Medium		Sh/Goats: Medium	Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend except Addun and Hawd lZs – Below Baseline and in decreasing trend
Northwest	High - Medium for all species	Camel: Low - None	Below average	Camel: Low - Medium	Camel: Below Baseline. Decreasing trend with the exception of Hawd and Golis/Guban LZs – Above Baseline level
		Sh/Goat: Medium - High		Sh/goats: High -Medium	Sh/Goats: Near Baseline: Increasing trend except Nugaal Valley LZ - Below Baseline

Most pastoral livelihoods in the South show an increasing trend in herd sizes that are now closer to or slightly above baseline levels. In Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood of all Southern regions and Dawa Pastoral of Gedo, camel population increased by 2% and 6% respectively, and went slightly above the baseline levels. Similarly, cattle and sheep/goats population in Southeast Pastoral of Juba increased by 18% and 35% of the baseline respectively, reaching baseline levels for the first time since 2005 drought. Cattle, sheep and goat holdings are significantly below baseline levels in all other livelihoods in Bakool, Gedo and Bay regions.

No outbreaks of major livestock diseases were reported. However, a widespread unidentified disease known as "*Kudunkuudshe*" is affecting small ruminants in the Northern regions, without causing high mortality, but affecting animals' body weight.

Southern Somalia Livestock Trade

Due to past two to four successive seasons of normal rainfall, cattle population in the South has increased by 4% to 14% but is still below baseline levels with the exception of the Southeast Pastoral of Juba regions. In Southern Inland Pastoral, Dawa Pastoral and Bay/Bakool agropastoral, cattle populations are 38% - 52% of baseline levels, however, Southeast Pastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral in Juba regions are projected to be 69% - 111% of baseline.

Cattle prices increased since 2007 because of the depreciation of Somali Shilling. Currently, the cattle prices are still high due to improved livestock conditions and increased marketing considering improved pasture and water availability along the cattle trekking routes ensuing normal to above normal *Gu* rainfall in south Somalia and Northeastern province of Kenya. These developments have contributed to improved cross-border cattle trade at Garissa cattle market in southern Somalia where demand has remained constant. Cattle prices in Juba and Sorghum Belt increased by 7% and 23% respectively, have shown an increasing trend, starting from January this year, until July when the decreased (by 6% and 2% respectively) in August 2010. Cattle prices remained unchanged in Shabelle regions until they increased in both July and August 2010, by 16% and 7% respectively (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Regional Trend Local Quality Cattle Prices (SoSh)

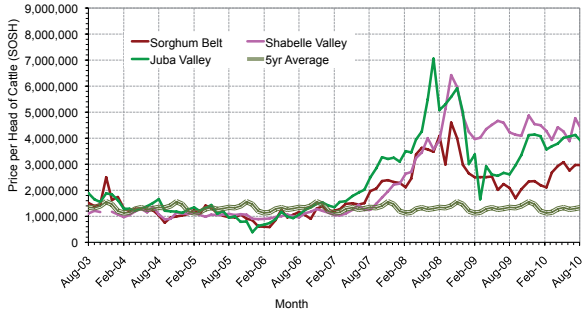


Figure 15: Regional Trend in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SlSh)

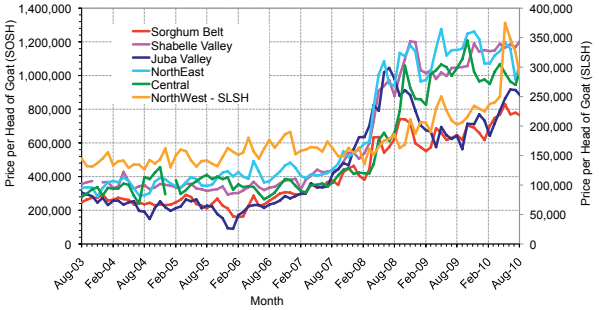
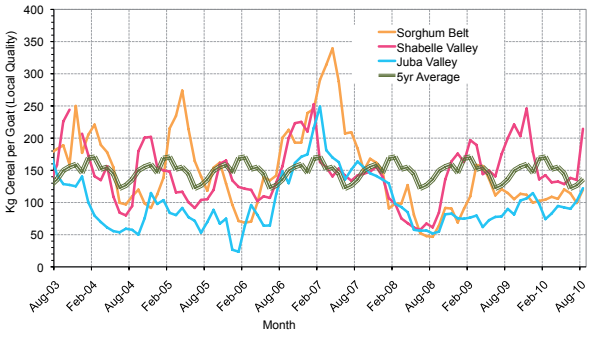


Figure 16: Trend in Terms of Trade, Cereal to Goat, South



Local quality goat prices have increased in Shabelle (3%), Juba (27%) and Sorghum Belt (11%) regions in January-June 2010 (Figure 15). However, due to increase of cereal prices in Shabelle (4%) and Juba (29%) in the same period no improvement in the purchasing power of rural people was observed in these regions. However, the cereal price remained relatively stable in the Sorghum Belt, hence the ToT between local goat and red sorghum has improved by 8% in these regions (Figure 16)

Central and North Livestock Trade

Export quality goats prices in June 2010 were higher in Northeast (4%) and Northwest (15%) compared to January 2010 prices, while remained relatively stable in Central. High livestock prices are due to improved body condition, increased demand for restocking due to better pasture and water availability and accessibility, and the stabilization of the Somali Shilling in 2010. Other factors that contributed to price increases include more demand for livestock during Ramadan, stocking for the coming Hajj and improved livestock trade from Somalia to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. However, the prices of export quality goats have slightly declined in the North in the months of July and August. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that pastoralists obtain limited income from livestock product sales and have to increase supply of export quality goats to markets in order to raise cash and repay debts.

Local quality goat prices in June 2010 showed an increasing trend since January 2010. The Northwest recorded the highest increase amounting to 39% and 41% compared to January 2010 and June 2009. However, goat prices in the Northeast and Central declined in July 2010 (8-16%) and August 2010 (4-9%). Camel prices have also decreased in January-June 2010 but picked up again in the subsequent two months (July-August). Both, the highest decline (21%) and highest increase (28%) in the respective periods were observed in Northwest. Similarly, in June 2010, ToT between local quality goat and rice increased in Central (9%) and Northwest (47%) regions compared to the levels in January 2010. This is because of increased livestock prices and reduced rice price in Central (5%) and Northwest (4%). In the Northeast the ToT change was minimal (2% increase) due to simultaneous increase in prices of local quality goat (10%) and the red rice (9%) in January-June 2010 (Figure 17).

Local quality goat prices in June 2010 showed an increasing trend. The Northwest recorded the highest increase amounting to 39% and 41% compared to January 2010 and June 2009. However, goat prices in the North and Central declined in July 2010 (8%-16%) and in August 2010 (4%-9%) (Figure 15). Camel prices decreased in June 2010 with the highest decline from January prices observed in Northwest (21%). However, camel prices increased in both July and August 2010 with the highest increase of 28% observed in Northwest during the month of August.

Figure 17: Trend in Terms of Trade, Traditional Cereal to Goat, North and Central

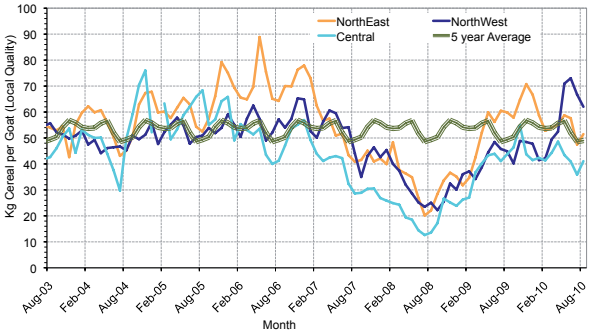


Figure 18: Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5 Year Average

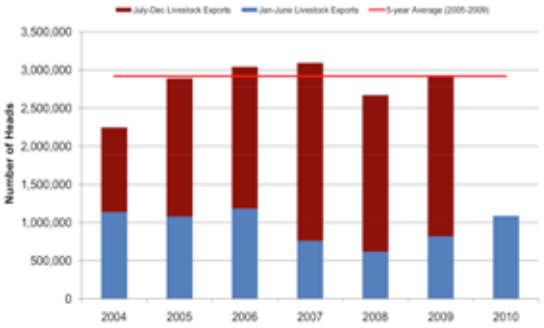


Table 13: Livestock Exports from Bossaso, Jan-Jun 2010

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	78250	5,994	353
February	81,620	5,770	4,195
March	87391	11,174	2,910
April	80,054	8,224	1,210
May	44,871	13,812	979
June	76,585	5,459	2,010
Total	**448,771**	**50,433**	**11,657**

Table 14: Livestock Exports from Berbera, Jan-Jun 2010

Month	Sheep/Goats	Cattle	Camel
January	189,662	11,990	10,187
February	51,994	8,623	10,049
March	37,923	4,320	4,323
April	66,696	7,487	9,194
May	49,568	7,712	3,340
June	92,936	8,576	1,912
Total	**488,779**	**48,708**	**39,005**

The volume of livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports in the first six months of 2010 (1,087,353 heads) was 33% higher than same period of last year and exceeded the 5-year average (2005 – 2009) by 22% (Figure 18). This significant increase in livestock exports volume is due to a number of factors: improved livestock body condition, expanded households' access to export quality animals and increased demand during Ramadan. Other important factors were the termination of the Saudi ban over livestock exports from Somalia in October 2009 and, a United Arab Emirates' resolution, issued on August 22, 2010, that allowed conditional imports of live sheep, goats and cattle, their products and their offal from the cities of Bossaso and Berbera. The resolution will further boost livestock exports.

Bosasso port exported 448,771, sheep and goats at an average price of USD 39.6/head; 50,443 cattle at an average price of USD 164.6; and 11,657 camels at an average price of USD 301/head (Table 13). Exports amount to USD 29,573,094 which is 14% higher than the total in the same period of 2009. From Berbera port, 488,779 sheep and goats were exported at an average price of USD 50/head; 48,708 of cattle at an average price of USD 176; and 39,005 camels at an average price of USD 211/head (Table 14). The total exports amount to USD 41,113,328, which is 117% higher than total exports at same time in 2009. Both ports contributed USD 70,686,422 to the national economy which translates into USD 9.42 million of national GDP (USD 600/per capita).

The five abattoirs in Galkacyo, Beledweyne and Burao did not operate since October 2009. Only Burao abattoir has restarted its operations since July 2010 and exported 8,738 heads in July and August.

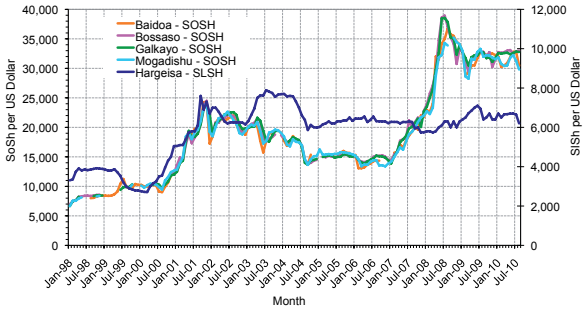
3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rates

The (SoSh) has been relatively stable since June 2009, showing only a marginal devaluation against the US Dollar in the first half of 2010. In June 2010 the SoSh in Mogadishu's main Bakara foreign exchange market was traded at an average of 32,250 against the US Dollar, showing about 1% decrease in value since January this year (31,850 SoSh/US$). Similar marginal decreases (2-3%) were reported in Baidoa, Jowhar and Garowe markets (Figure 19). The slight depreciation since early 2010 is mainly due to unstable markets environment as a result of increased insecurity and reduced foreign exchange earnings from piracy activities. Increased patrolling by joint international naval forces and seasonal rough seas have in fact restrained piracy activities.

On the other hand, the SISh in Hargeisa Market has appreciated by about 6 percent since one year ago (June 2009) and was relatively stable in the first half of 2010. In June 2010 the currency was quoted at approximately 6,700, which is comparable with the June five-year average (2003-2007) exchange rates. This slight strengthening is likely due to the lifting of the livestock ban by Saudi Arabia that increased supply of dollars from intensified livestock trade during the Ramadan. Both shillings have gained value against the US Dollar in July and August due to increased dollar supply from livestock sales, which bided up the shilling exchange rate.

Figure 19: Monthly Exchange Rates (SoSh and SlSh to US$)

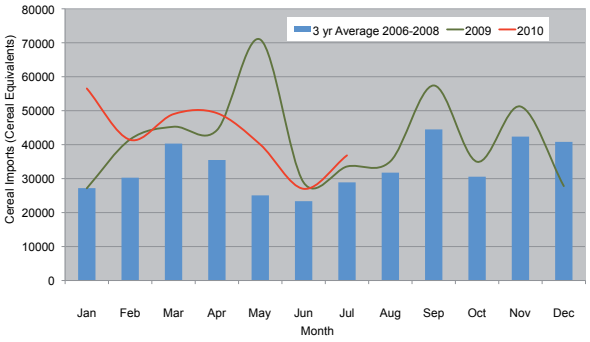


Despite the recent gains in both currencies, they are still significantly lower in value as compared to pre-inflation levels. In particular, the SoSh has depreciated by more than 106%, from 15,829 SoSh per Dollar in March 2007 to 32,538 SoSh per Dollar in June 2010.

Cereal Imports and Import Commodity Prices

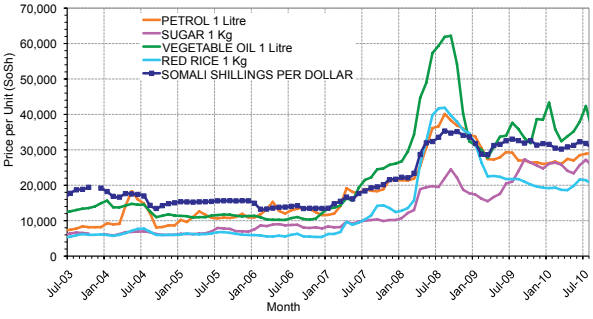
A net importer of cereals, Somalia imports roughly 60% of its overall cereal food requirements, mostly rice and wheat flour, In the current year, cereal imports were lowest in the month of June, in line with seasonal trends and reflecting the peak of seasonal rough seas. The total cereal imports from Bossaso, Berbera and Mogadishu (Elma'an) between January and July is estimated at 300,000 MT. This amount is higher by 3% than imports in the same period last year and 43% higher than the three-year average (2006-2008) imports (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Commercial Cereal Import Trends in 2010



The prices of import commodities monitored by FSNAU (rice, wheat flour, edible oils, sugar and diesel) have shown mixed trends in the first half of 2010. For instance, diesel prices increased across most main markets of Somalia (8-20%) with the highest increase observed in Shabelle regions, particularly due to high demand from mechanized agricultural activities (Figure 21). The price of imported rice decreased in the main markets of Juba valley (6%), Sorghum Belt (6%), Central (5%) and Northwest (4%), while increased in Northeast and Shabelle valley markets by 9% and 14% respectively over the same period. The price trend for imported red rice during July and August was again mixed with slight upward trends in Central, Northwest, and Northeast regions while declining in Juba, Shabelle and Sorghum Belt regions.

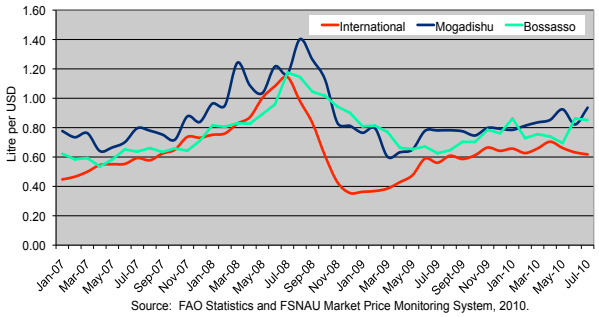
Figure 21: Shabelle Valley Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Prices of wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil remained relatively stable in most reference markets of the country in the first half of 2010. However, seasonal rough seas and increased demand during Ramadan have placed an upward pressure on prices during July and August 2010. With the end of the monsoon season, cereal imports of rice, wheat flour and pasta have started to gradually increase improving the overall supply, which will help to reduce prices once the goods leave the ports of entry and enter market centres.

Compared to June last year prices have increased for sugar (15-30%) and diesel (5-28%) across most main markets of Somalia. This is mainly attributed to high sugar and fuel prices in the global source markets (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Price Comparison: International (crude oil)[1], Mogadishu and Bossaso (diesel)



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

Consumer Price Index

The inflation levels, measured by the consumer price index (CPI) of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), are still high throughout the country compared to the reference year (March 2007) (Table 15). In particular, high inflation (85-126%) is observed in the SoSh areas of South, Central and North, while it is moderate (16%) in the SlSh areas in the Northwest.

In January-June 2010, inflation again showed a moderate increase in South (8%) and Central (4%), while it significantly dropped in Northeast (13%) and only moderately in Northwest (5%). The reduced inflation is mainly attributed to a decrease in the prices of cereals (1-12% for sorghum, 3-23% for wheat flour), which normally account for the largest share of the MEB (40%), and of other basic food and non-food items, such as milk and water. Conversely, increased inflation in South and Central was driven by higher local sorghum prices which surged by 25-43 percent over the same period.

In June 2010 the CPI for Somali Shilling areas was slightly higher (1%) than in the corresponding period in 2009. On the other hand in the Northwest region, where the Somaliland Shilling is the more dominant currency, CPI slightly declined, by about 3% since June 2009. In July-August inflation decreased marginally in the Somali shilling areas (0.4%) and in the Somaliland Shilling areas by 4% (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Regional CPI Trends

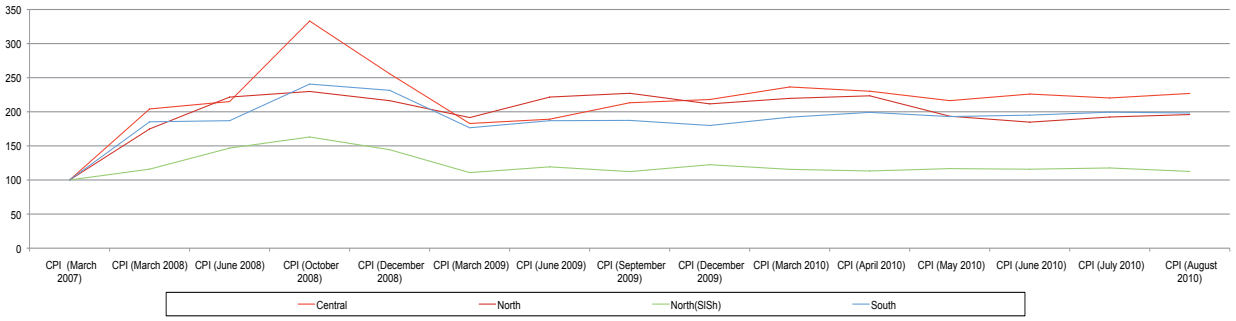


Table 15: Minimum Expenditure Basket

Minimum Basket	South		Central/North	
	Minimum Food			
	Urban Town	Rural Town	Urban Town	Rural Town
Sorghum	95kg	95kg	95kg	95kg
W. Flour	3.75kg	3.75kg	3.75kg	3.75kg
Sugar	5kg	5kg	5kg	5kg
Vegetable Oil	4Lt	3Lt	4Lt	3Lt
Milk	15Lt	x	20Lt	x
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	x	4.0kg	x
	Minimum Non-Food			
Kerosene	1.5Lt	1.5Lt	1.5Lt	1.5Lt
Soap (Laundry Bar)	4pcs	4pcs	4pcs	4pcs
Firewood (bundle)	30	x	10	x
Water (Jerican 20Lt)	5	5	5	5
Human Drugs (SoSh)	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
School Fees (SoSh)	90,000	52,000	90,000	52,000
Grinding Cost	30kg	30kg	9kg	13kg
Clothes (SoSh)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Social Tax (SoSh)	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Other (Specify) (SoSh)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

United Arab Emirates freight-on-board price

3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

The nutrition situation shows a varied picture throughout the country, with improvements in northern areas yet a sustained crisis in South and Central areas. (Map 9 and 10).

From April to July 2010, FSNAU and partners conducted a total of 25 representative nutrition surveys (Table 16*)*. Of these, 8 reported rates of GAM <10%, 7 reported rates in the 10-15% range, 7 reported rates in the 15-20% range, with the remaining 3 reporting rates >20%. The median national rate of GAM is **15.2%** and 2.4% for SAM. This translates to an estimated **230,000 acutely malnourished children, of whom 35,000 are severely malnourished**, **representing 1 in 7 and 1 in 42, of all children under 5 years in Somalia**. These national rates have indicated a slight reduction from the *Deyr* 2009/10 six months ago, when 16% GAM and 4.2% SAM were reported, attributed mostly to improvements in the northern regions, Shabelle and Juba Regions.

For South and Central regions, the area's most affected by insecurity and limited humanitarian space; median rates are at **16.6% GAM and 4.5% SAM,** translating into a caseload estimate of **90% of all the severely malnourished children in Somali**a. These rates indicate a slight improvement in the GAM from 6 months ago, when median rates were at 19% GAM, with no change in the rate of SAM.

A child with wounds from cuts and burns, a culture believed to treat abdominal illnesses. Huddur, Bakool, FSNAU, July 2010.

Milk access remains a driving factor in the nutrition situation among northern pastoralists subject to livestock migration dynamics, which is illustrated in the seasonality in the rates of acute malnutrition amongst this group. However in South Central areas, there are many more factors directly affecting elevated rates of acute malnutrition, including food insecurity caused by natural disasters such as drought and flooding and also economic factors such as increasing food prices, morbidity levels including outbreaks and sub optimal infant and young child feeding practices. For IDPs seasonality also plays an issues in terms of access to labour opportunities e.g. port activities and disease.

Civil insecurity in Mogadishu, Hiran and parts of Central regions of Somalia leading to on-going population displacements, the *Gu* 2010 rainfall failure in Hiran, coastal parts of Central regions the aftermaths of the cyclone in the northeast regions also contribute to the current analysis. Access to health services is of great concern with many carers, opting instead for damaging and sometimes dangerous alternatives to conventional health care through traditional means. Therefore, a concerted effort to address all these factors, in addition to enhancing household food security and livelihoods, remains crucial for sustainable improvements in the nutrition situation to be realized.

South and Central regions: The nutrition situation shows a varied picture in different parts of South and Central regions. There has been significant improvement in parts of Shabelle attributed mainly to a bumper crop harvest, which provided labor opportunities for poor households and increased access to milk following in-migration of livestock. Similarly in Juba and Gedo pastoralists, the nutrition situation has improved with increased access to milk and livestock products following favorable *Gu 20*10 rains and pastures, and improved livestock body conditions and kidding rates. Though acute watery diarrhea was again reported this season in Shabelle and Juba regions which maintained nutrition rates at ***Serious*** levels.

The sustained nutrition crisis in the other livelihoods of South and Central Somalia, currently classified in ***Critical*** or ***Very Critical*** nutrition phases continues to highlight the impact of years of civil war on the population's ability to deal with shocks. The widespread lack of access to appropriate health service, safe water and improved sanitation further increase the risk of disease, and many common childhood illness can be fatal. In spite of this year being a bumper harvest in Bay Region for example, it has yet to translate into improved nutrition status as children are fed predominantly on cereal and oil based diet, missing the essential micronutrients and proteins essential for health, growth and development. As mentioned earlier, the highest levels of acute malnutrition are reported in South-Central at 16.4% GAM and 4.5% SAM compared to the national rate of 15.2% GAM and 2.4% SAM. Further, the very high **stunting of 22 % in the South and Central regions, unchanged from 6 months yet compared to the 8% and**

12% reported in the Northwest and Northeast respectively, continues to illustrate the chronic nature of this crisis. Currently with the reducing humanitarian space, access to nutritional rehabilitation services is also a limiting factor to recovery and the nutrition situation here remains in crisis with a poor outlook for the coming months.

Table 16. Timeline of Activities for *Gu* 2010 Nutrition Situation Analysis

I.	NUTRITION SURVEYS GU 2010 Livelihood Zone/Population Assessed	PERIOD
1	*Togdheer Agro-pastoral*	*April'10*
2	*West Golis Pastoral*	*July'10*
3	*Northwest Agro-pastoral*	*July'10*
4	*Sool Plateau (Northwest)*	*July'10*
5	*Hawd Pastoral (Northwest)*	*July'10*
6	*East Golis Pastoral (Northwest)*	*July'10*
7	*Nugal Valley Pastoral (Northwest)*	*July'10*
8	*Sool Plateau (Northeast)*	*July'10*
9	*Coastal Deeh (Northeast)*	*July'10*
10	*Golis/Kakaar Pastoral (Northeast)*	*July'10*
11	*Nugal Valley Pastoral (Northeast)*	*July'10*
12	*Hawd Pastoral (Central)*	*May'10*
13	*Addun Pastoral (Central)*	*May'10*
14	*Middle Shabelle Agro-pastoral*	*July'10*
15	*Middle Shabelle Riverine*	*July'10*
16	*Gedo Pastoral*	*June'10*
17	*Gedo Agro-pastoral*	*June'10*
18	*Gedo Riverine*	*June'10*
19	*Hargeisa IDP*	*July'10*
20	*Burao IDP*	*July'10*
21	*Berbera IDP*	*July'10*
22	*Bossaso IDP*	*July'10*
23	*Galcayo IDP*	*July'10*
24	*Garowe IDP*	*July'10*
25	*Afgooye IDP*	*June'10*
II.	HEALTH FACILITY REVISITS/HIS DATA	Jan'09-July'10
III.	RAPID URBAN NUTRITION ASSESSMENTS	May – July'10
IV.	FSNAU & PARTNERS NUTRITION ANALYSIS	August 1-6th, 2010
V.	FSNAU INTERNAL NUTRITION SITUATION REVIEW	August 4th, 2010
VI.	NUTRITION SITUATION VETTING MEETING WITH PARTNERS	August 16th, 2010
VII.	FSNAU PRESS RELEASE	August 23rd, 2010
VIII.	FSNAU FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION BRIEF RELEASE	September 3rd, 2010
IX.	FSNAU POST GU'10 NUTRITION TECHNICAL SERIES REPORT RELEASE	September 17th, 2010

Northern regions

In the northwest regions, there is a mixed picture with notable recovery to ***Alert*** from the previous *Serious* situation in the East Golis Guban and Nugal Valley, and to ***Serious*** from *Critical* in the Toghdeer agro-pastoralists, mainly as a result of in migration of livestock and subsequent increased access to milk. Humanitarian support has also improved since July 2009. The Hawd pastoralists in the northwest are in a sustained ***Serious*** nutrition phase, attributed mainly to limited access to milk availability as a result of low calving in camels, sheep and goats. Given the population density, even without *Critical or Very Critical* rates of acute malnutrition, 21% of all acutely malnourished Somali children reside in the northwest, therefore integrated efforts to meet their needs are key.

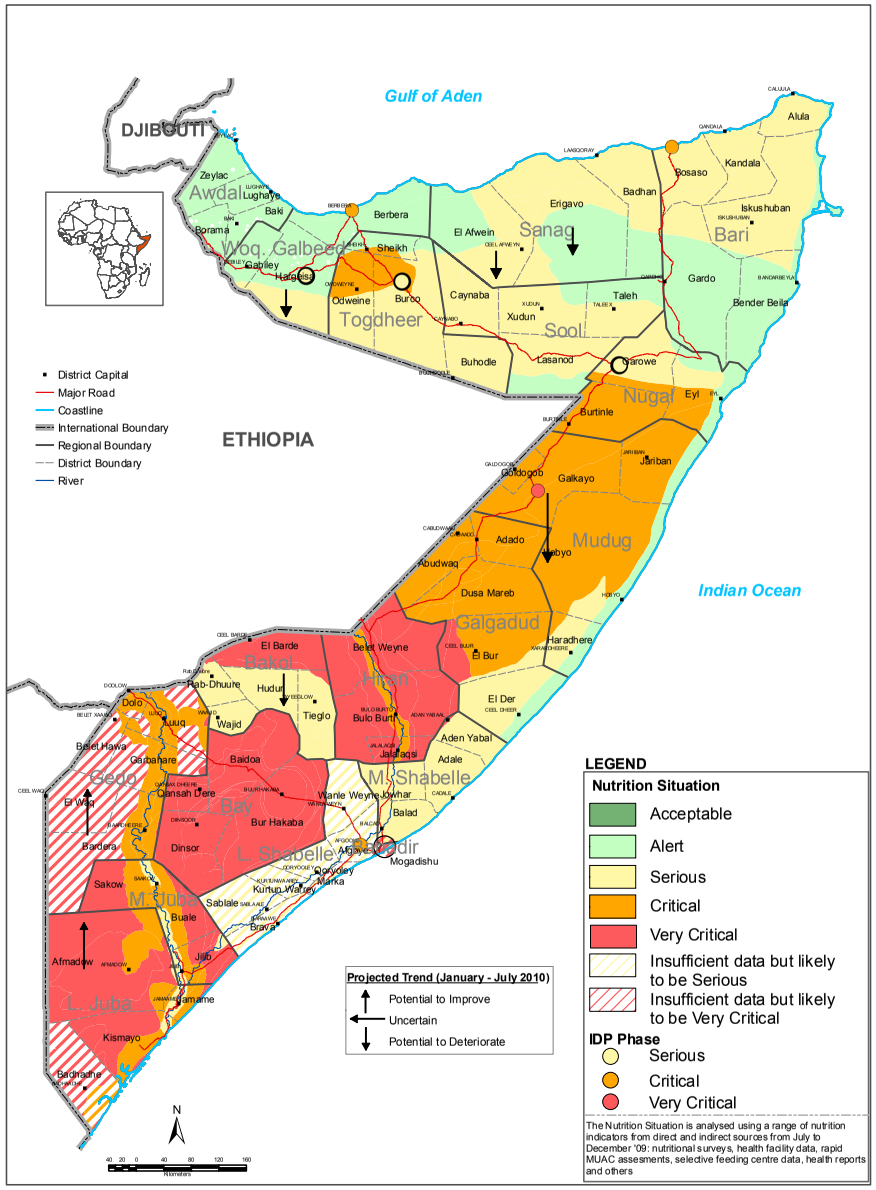
In the northeast regions, analysis of the nutrition situation is also providing a mixed picture since January 2010. Improvements to ***Alert*** rates of acute malnutrition are now being reported in Nugal Valley, from *Serious* in the January 2010, with a sustained ***Alert*** phase in Sool Plateau. In the East Golis, Guban and Karkaar, the situation has deteriorated to ***Critical*** from *Serious* in January 2010. Sustained ***Critical*** rates in the Hawd and deterioration from *Critical* to ***Very Critical*** in the Addun highlight a concerning nutrition situation in the northeast and elevated needs. It is estimated that 3% (excluding the IDPs in the region, also at 3%) of all acutely malnourished children in Somalia reside in the northeast regions.

IDPs

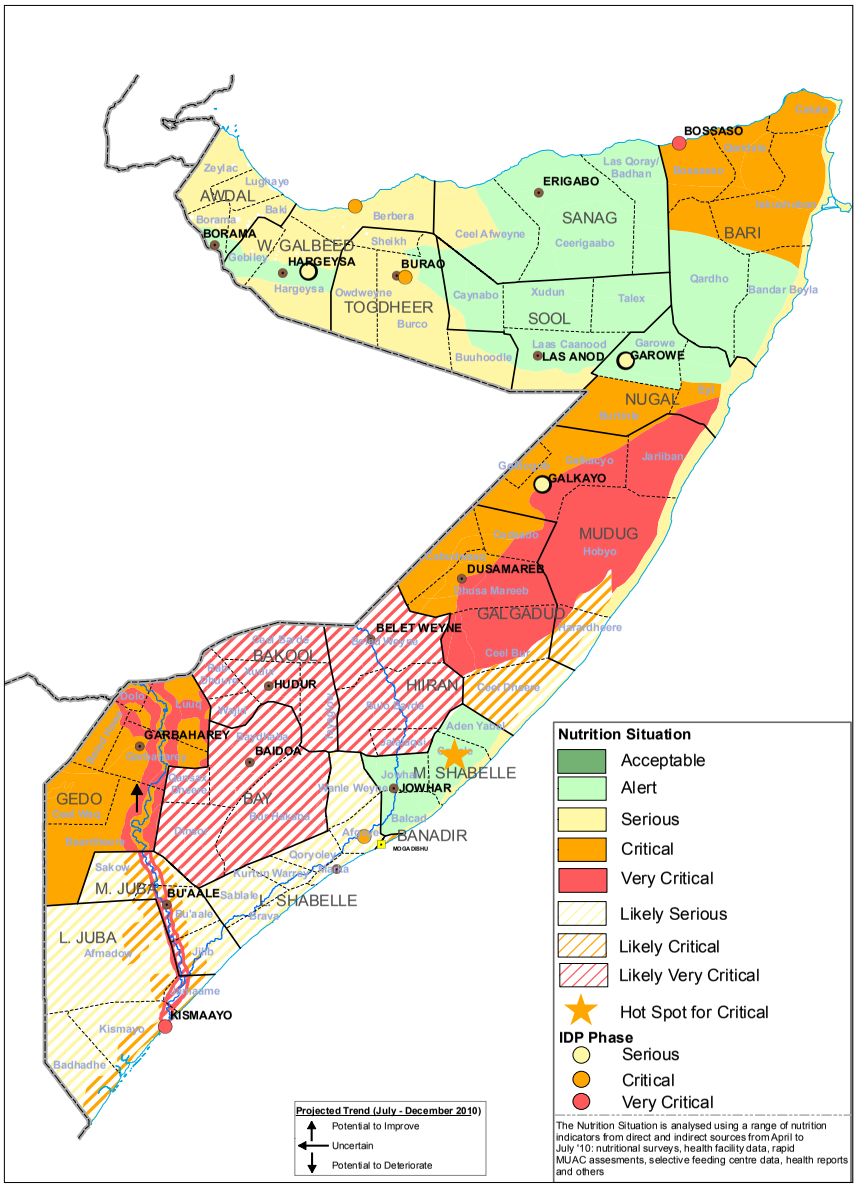
IDPs continue to be a nutritionally vulnerable group, even in areas of relative peace and improved access in the northern regions. The **median GAM rate at 15.3% and SAM rate of 3.2%** are slightly higher than the national rates of 15.2% and SAM rate of 2.4%. However the median rates of global acute malnutrition in the IDPs have shown some improvement from the 16.7% GAM and 5.0% SAM reported during the *Deyr* 2009/10. This is mostly due to improvement in the nutrition situation to ***Serious*** in Galkayo IDPs with a **GAM rate >11.3%** and a **SAM rate > 1.2%,** from the *Deyr* 2009/10 which showed unacceptably high GAM rate at 23.7% and SAM rate at 6.3%. Similarly, in Garowe IDPs, the situation is ***Serious*** with GAM rates of 11.5%. The stunting level at **19.4%,** show a slight improvement compared to the *Deyr*'09/10 median rate of 24.8%, and is similar to the national rate of 18.4%. Nevertheless these levels indicate that **1 in 5 IDP children will not be able to reach their full developmental potential**. The window of opportunity for reversal of stunting is up to 2 years, so efforts focused on integrated health and nutrition programmes are key for these children. Of note also is the situation in the Afgoye IDPs which has remained stable with GAM rate of 15.1% and SAM rate of 1.7% in relation to the situation in January 2010 with GAM and SAM of 15.9% and 5.5% respectively, despite the shrinking humanitarian space.

The high levels of nutritional vulnerability is likely to persist in most parts of South Central regions, based on the highlighted aggravating factors, coupled with the prevailing insecurity which limit humanitarian access, and projected below average rains in the coming season, which could limit access to milk and impact on agricultural production. Improved humanitarian access that will ensure a combination of emergency nutrition interventions, adequate integrated humanitarian response and capacity strengthening of current and new nutrition stakeholders remains key in addressing these issues.

Map 9: Estimated Nutrition Situation, Jan 2010



Map 10: Estimated Nutrition Situation, Jul 2010



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF OFFAL CONSUMPTION AMONG THE SOMALI POPULATION IN BOROMA, BURAO AND BOSSASO

The livestock sector remains the most important productive sector of Somalia, with approximately 3 million animals being exported each year, which creates about 60% of Somalia's job opportunities and generates about 40% and 80% of Somalia's GDP and foreign currency earnings respectively.[1] Nevertheless, the meat and meat products related infrastructure including slaughterhouses, meat markets, meat transport and delivery practices, and retail businesses (food kiosks and restaurants), are without formal structures. This has increased the risk of human and animal diseases which may have a negative impact on household incomes and community livelihoods. The UNFAO-Somalia in partnership with relevant line ministries and several international and national NGOs[2], is currently implementing a *Rapid Response Rehabilitation of Rural Livelihoods Project* (RRRRLP) in Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central Somalia through World Bank funding. The RRRRLP being implemented by FAO Somalia in Somaliland and Puntland is a range of infrastructural interventions that aim at to mitigating the chronic food crisis in the country by increasing domestic food production and reducing livestock losses for the poor rural households. The construction and equipping of slaughterhouses have been completed this month (September), which will have ancillary facilities that will ensure that quality and wholesome offal which will be available to the communities. One of the key activities under this intervention will include the promotion of recovery, sale and consumption of offal by households, in addition to the promotion and sale of animal by-product to improve household incomes and ultimately the nutritional status of the target communities. In addition, support to strategies using livestock resources to address the food crisis (mainly improving of slaughter houses with value added services) is one of the expected outcomes.

The promotion of offal[3] meat consumption is one of the sustainable strategies in addressing food insecurity, acute and chronic malnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies noted in the country (FSNAU 2009 MDD report). However, for this to be achieved, an effective communications campaign strategy aimed at promoting consumption of offal, especially by the vulnerable groups (women and children) is imperative. The fundamental factor for a successful communication strategy would be to ensure delivery of accurate, acceptable and appropriate messages that are accessible and understandable by the community. It was, therefore, crucial for proponents of the awareness campaign to have a full understanding of the practices, attitudes and level of knowledge the community has in relation to the consumption of offal. It was on this basis that FAO RRRRLP, funded by the WB commissioned the KAP study. Between 28th May and 6th June 2010, UNFAO/FSNAU conducted a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) study in 14 selected sites from Boroma, Burao and Bossaso towns. The main purpose was to gain an understanding of the communities' knowledge, attitudes and common practices regarding offal consumption, in order to design an appropriate nutrition education package for the targeted communities. Given the construction of the slaughterhouses in Boroma and Bossaso towns, offal will be more readily available to the communities residing in these areas, as is the case in Burao town that currently has one functional and busy slaughter house. Therefore the promotion of their consumption in these towns would be important as a sustainable strategy in promoting consumption of micronutrient rich foods. Additionally, the findings from the KAP study will serve as baseline information upon which to monitor progress of the intervention. Qualitative data collection techniques comprising of focus group discussions, key informant interviews, field observations and proportion piling were used. The findings indicate that offal consumption is generally culturally acceptable, considered palatable, associated with known benefits to the body and consumed by people of all ages. The main type of offal consumed are liver, kidney, stomach/intestines, head, heart and bones (bone marrow). During preparation, offal, especially stomach and intestines, is first cleaned and washed thoroughly, and then either boiled or fried. It can be served with various accompaniments such as bread, rice, canjera, or pasta. Offal is commonly served at breakfast time or as a snack, but can also constitute main meals. The main factors influencing the type of offal consumed by individuals are: preference, socio economic status, availability and access, local beliefs, age, gender, the known benefits and the socio-economic perceptions surrounding its consumption.

- **Preference:** Offal from sheep or goat is most preferred, followed by camel and lastly cattle. Poorer households prefer offal to skeletal muscle (with the exception of liver and kidney) because they are cheaper in price. Liver and kidney are considered expensive, and mainly constitute breakfast foods for the better off households. The brain, spleen, lungs, trachea and oesophagus are rarely consumed as they are considered tasteless, difficult to prepare and of no health benefit to the body.
- **Availability:** Offal are mostly available in the towns where slaughtering is often done. Lack of cold storage facilities however, limit the time of their availability to the mornings.
- **Age:** Liver is not commonly served to children under the age of two years as it is believed to negatively impact on their ability to speak. The heart also is not served to young boys as it is believed to make them cowardly. Elderly people rarely consume the tongue as it is considered tasteless.
- **Gender:** Liver and kidney are mainly consumed by men, (and by those of higher socio-economic status due to the higher costs), with the other types of offal believed to be women's food. Nevertheless, women consume liver, kidney and heart especially after giving birth or when either diagnosed or believed to be suffering from anaemia as these are believed to *'give more blood', are important in treating and preventing anaemia and facilitate healing of physical injuries.* This implies that women usually consume liver and/or kidneys for curative purpose rather than for prevention of anaemia.
- **Beliefs:** Consumption of stomach and intestines is believed to ease stomach problems, constipation and promotes good health. The head is consumed to relieve headaches, help cure eyesight problems and promote recovery after eye or head surgery. The tongue helps relieve throat pains and is given to women just after delivery to boost the volume of blood. Bones are used to prepare soup, and the marrow is extracted and consumed in the form of fat or ghee. Bones are believed to help in bone healing fracture injuries, while the marrow is used as a laxative to promote health.

The cultural acceptability of offal consumption in the community generally provides a fundamental entry point for nutrition education and promotion. However, the diverse cultural beliefs associated with consumption of the different types of offal (e.g. liver by women and children, and the heart by young boys) can hinder some of the vulnerable groups, mainly women and children, from fully benefiting, and require appropriate interventions to address. Training of health workers, school teachers and community leaders on the importance of offal consumption for all groups (age, gender and socio-economic) as part of the advocacy strategy through campaigns, health clinics and schools would be imperative in the promotion of offal consumption in the community. This is especially important in light of the recently concluded Somali National Micronutrients and Anthropometric Study (FSNAU 2009) that reveals high levels of iron deficiency and anaemia in women and children[4]. Women and children, with the support of men and other community members should be encouraged to consume liver and kidneys along with other offal meat to promote their health. Additionally, the direct link between offal availability and the number of animals slaughtered needs to be exploited; therefore it is important to put in place livestock interventions that aim to ensure optimum livestock production. The distribution and availability of offal especially in the rural areas should be improved. Cold storage facilities would assist in the preservation of offal meat to help ensure that they are available throughout the day.

For additional information, please refer to the KAP Study report July 2010 available on www.fsnau.org

1 The World Bank Report No. 44929-SO "Support For A Grant Under The Global Food Response Program Gfrp) Trust Fund (Tf)In The Amount Of Us$ 7.0 Million To Somalia For A Rapid Response Rehabilitation Of Rural Livelihoods Project (Rrrrlp)"

2 MoA, MoL, MoAL, MoPDE, ASAL, OXFAM GB, Terre Solidali in Somaliland and/or Puntland, and CEFA, WFL, SATG, HARDO, SOADO, COOPI, GEELO, ASEP, SADO, GTZ, GVV, SARD, SAREDO, ICDA, APDN, SOWELPA, MoFRI-TFG in South Central zone

3 Offal refers to those parts of livestock carcass which are not skeletal muscle; and covers internal organs including the heart, liver, kidney and lungs, the abdomen, intestines and extremities.

4 The overall anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months was 45.2% (38.0-52.6), while the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency was 25.6% (18.3-34.5)- see MDD Report for further details.

4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

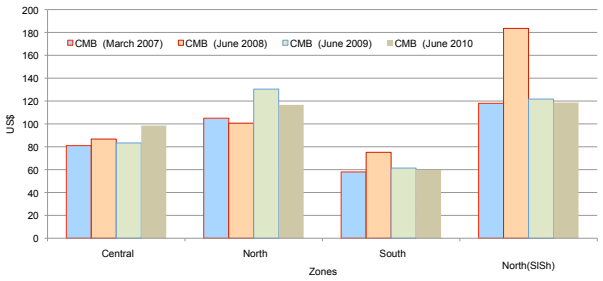
FSNAU, in collaboration with partners, has conducted its 10th rapid food security urban assessment in Somalia as part of its post *Gu* seasonal assessment (July 2010). In total, 24 urban, semi-urban and peri-urban cities and towns[1] were assessed in the South, Central and North. Information on food and non-food expenditures, sources of income, living conditions and access to basic services was gathered through focus group discussions with urban poor. Rapid assessments on nutrition information were also conducted in most towns, at the same time as the food security assessments. The results of the analysis of the primary data from the field were combined with main market data obtained through monthly monitoring to assess the food security situation of population in urban areas.

The results indicate improved food security situation since *Deyr* 2009/10 assessments, attributable mainly to reduced inflation, increased wages and overall improved national food production. However, significant numbers of urban population, especially in South and Central, are still in food security crisis. The total number of urban population in crisis is currently estimated at 310,000 people, a decrease from 580,000 in *Deyr* 2009/10. Out of the total people currently in crisis, 230,000 are in **AFLC** while 80,000 are in **HE.** Central regions have the highest proportion (29%) of zonal urban population in crisis, while the largest concentration of urban poor in crisis is in the South (125,000), partly due to higher population density in the latter. In the North, the populations in food security crisis are concentrated in parts of Sanaag, Sool and Bari regions (Map 1 and Table 1).

Urban Poor Cost of Living

Despite the overall improved food access in urban areas of Somalia, large numbers of urban poor are still struggling to meet their basic food needs. This bleak picture originates from escalating conflicts, low labour opportunities, high numbers of IDPs competing for resources, increase in food prices and living costs in parts of the country.

Figure 24: Average *Gu* Trends in Minimum Expenditure Basket (US$) by Zone



* March 2007 refers to the base (pre-inflation) period

In particular, living costs are soaring in parts of South and Central due to a moderate increase in inflation rates in the first half of the current year (see Market Sector), depressing the purchasing power of urban poor and IDPs and, consequently, constraining their access to food. Between January and June 2010, an increase in the cost of MEB (CMB) in the 11-77% range, was observed in the towns of Central (Abudwaq, Eldher, Harardhere) and South (Kismayo, Buale, Dhobley of Juba and Bardera of Gedo). The highest range of increase - (23-77%) - was recorded in Juba regions due to cereal (sorghum) price increase (68%). However, the CMB remained stable or moderately dropped (8-13%), mainly due to sorghum price decline, in the other assessed towns (16 out of 24). However, overall CMB in June 2010 was lower or fairly stable compared to the levels of last year (June '09) in most parts of the South and Northeast and in all of Northwest. The increase was only observed in the areas affected by various hazards (conflicts – Central; floods - Beletweyne and Buale; low production – Elbarde and Dhobley) in the past one year or in remote markets with poor infrastructure (Erigabo).

By the end of *Gu* season (June 2010), the highest CMB in SoSh areas was observed in Central and Northeast, ranging from SoSh 3,176,000 to 4,120,000 (equivalent to US$99-128) and from SoSh 3,370,000 to 3,790,000 (equivalent to $105-118) respectively. The main reason behind the high CMB in the Northeast is the high cost associated with transporting sorghum from producing regions of the South. In Central, the main reasons are remoteness from main food production areas and ports, which translates into high transport costs, as well as disruptions in commodity movements because of recurrent conflicts in these areas, resulting in higher commodity prices.[2] Conversely, urban towns in cereal-producing regions of the South have the lowest CMB, SoSh 1,300,000-2,200,000, equivalent to US$50 to US$80. This is due to the proximity to crop production sites, which provided them with the benefit of favourable near-farm-gate prices of sorghum, the main commodity in the urban poor's food basket. In the areas of Northwest which use SlSh, a stronger and more stable currency, the CMB for June 2010 was equivalent to SlSh 790,250 (113US$) in Borama and SlSh 863,500 (129US$) in Hargeisa. The CMB has slightly decreased in August in Central and Northeast, while it remained relatively stable in most of the South. Conversely, the minimum cost of living has increased marginally in the main markets of the SlSh areas in the Northwest (Figure 24).

According to the assessment results, poor households in most of the assessed towns were able to meet the cost of the MEB in June 2010. The exceptions are the urban poor in Central (Dhusamareb, Abudwaq, and Eldher), Buale (Lower Juba) and Erigabo (Sanaag), which had average expenditure gaps of 30%, 8% and 8%, respectively. This is attributed

1 Urban cities (purely urban economy), Semi-urban (more urban economy mixed with rural economic sectors of agriculture and livestock rearing), peri-urban (mixed rural and urban economies, but more tendency toward the rural, e.g crop production)

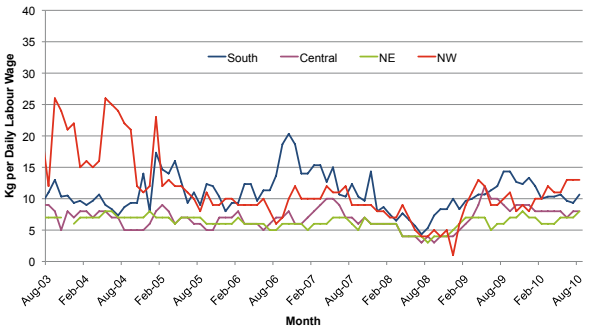
2 Cost equivalents in US$ are based on averages from assessed towns at zonal level (South, Central, Northeast, Northwest)

to low availability of labour as well as constrained social support mainly driven by insecurity (Central), floods (Juba), and consecutive droughts in neighboring rural areas (Central and Sanaag). The assessment findings also provide that urban poor with expenditure gaps spend a high proportion of their income on food that shows a difficulty in accessing it. High share of food in households' spending was observed also in Afgoye, which accommodates large numbers of IDPs, and Hudur and Elbarde (Bakool), where renewed conflicts and low economic activities prevail. It was found that the ratio of food to total expenditures of poor households in these towns was 3-18% higher than the ratio of food cost to the total MEB cost. In other words, these households have little to spend on essential non-food commodities and basic services.

Purchasing Power of the Urban Poor

Urban poors' purchasing power, measured by the ToT between daily labour wage and the amount of cereals, showed mixed trends across urban zones in the first six months of the year (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Terms of Trade Sorghum to Daily Labour Wage by Zone



In the South, the ToT increased in most parts of the cereal-producing regions due to good crop production. For example, the ToT increased by 20 in maize producing Shabelle regions and 10% in sorghum producing regions of Bay and Gedo. The ToT in Bakool region remained unchanged in the same period due to marginal offsetting increases both in labour wages and cereal prices. However, the ToT decreased (33-45%) in Juba (Buale and Kismayo) as well as Hiran (18%) as a result of increased cereal prices and low access to agricultural labour following the *Gu* floods and minimal port activities during monsoon season (Kismayo).

In Central, the ToT (labour to rice) improved in the first half of 2010 due to a decrease in rice price and some increase in labour wage rates. However, in Elder and Harardhere, where sorghum is the main staple food, the ToT (labour to sorghum) decreased by 11% and 9% respectively, due to sorghum price increases and lower labour wages.

The ToT trend varied between January and June 2010 in the Northern regions. In the Northeast, the ToT (labour to rice) remained relatively stable in Sool and Sanaag regions, while it moderately dropped in Bari (Bossaso) and Nugal (Garowe). However, for the ToT between labour and sorghum, a staple food for the urban poor, the change was not significant in the towns monitored apart from Lasanod where it increased by 38% because food aid distribution reduced red sorghum prices. In the SlSh zone of the Northwest, the ToT has also shown some increase due to lower cereal prices.

The amount of cereals that a poor laborer could obtain (June 2010) in exchange for a day's labour pay varied across the country zones. The lowest amounts (3-7 kg of cereal/day's labour) were recorded in areas where imported and relatively expensive rice is used as the main staple (parts of Central and North). Conversely, higher amount of cereals (8-22kg) in exchange for a day's wage could be obtained in areas that belong to the food producing zones of the country (Southern zone). The highest ToT (22kg of sorghum) was recorded in Belethawa (Gedo) due to intense cross-border activities with Kenya that significantly increased wage rates. The amount of cereals obtained in exchange for daily labour indicated an improvement in purchasing power in most parts of the South between June and August 2010 as a result of reduced local cereal prices following increased supply from the *Gu* harvest. The ToT remained unchanged in the same period in central and northern zones.

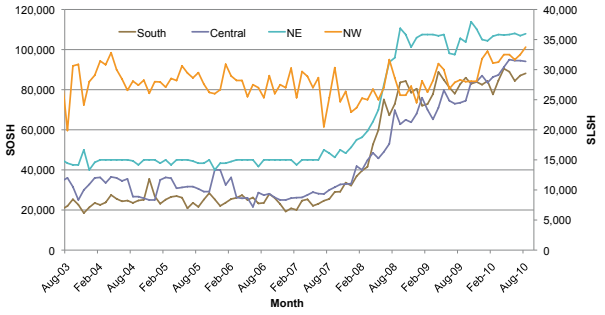
Income Sources, Labour Availability and Wage Rates

Urban poors' income levels can considerably vary in the surveyed towns. They can be influenced by one or a combination of different factors that include civil insecurity, market economic activities, food and non-food prices, presence of IDPs and destitute pastoralists competing for resources, etc. While the urban economy is mainly market driven, urban poors' income is derived from: (i) paid labour, such as construction and portage work for men, house cleaning and washing for women, (ii) self-generated employment, such as firewood and water sales, petty trade, (iii) social support networks, such as cash gifts, loans to a lesser degree, and (iv) occasionally remittances.

The assessment results show that urban poor have the lowest income in urban areas of the South, ranging between SoSh 1,700,000 and SoSh 3,000,000 (equivalent to less than US$100). Insecurity, high presence of IDPs (Afgoye, Baidoa), low demand for agricultural labour due to floods (Buale), and general decline in market economic activities (Hudur and Elbarde) are all factors that have affected income levels. However, in a number of towns in the South with high cross-border economic activities such as Dhoble and Beledhawa, income levels are among the highest (over $150). In other towns of the SoSh areas (Central and North), income ranged between $100 and $150, while above $150 income was found in Lasanod (Northeast), which could be explained by higher cost of living. However, the urban poor in the North SlSh zone have the highest income levels (Borama - $158 and Hargeisa - 182%) because of more numerous economic activities, more stable currency and relatively better security situation.

In June 2010 labour availability was mostly average both in the South and in the North, while it was generally low in the towns surveyed in Central. Wage rates varied across the regions between January and June 2010 (Figure 26). Wage rates in the South have increased by from 11% to 68% with the highest rise in Beledhawa due to high economic and cross-border trade activities. However, wage rates decreased from by 11% and 14% in Kismayo and Buale (Juba) respectively because of the floods and low agricultural and port activities. A moderate increase in wage rates (20-33%) was observed in Central, likely due to increased inflation. There was no change in wages in Eldher and Galkayo. Rates remained the same also in the Northeast, as of January 2010, except for a slight increase (9%) in Lasanod. Rates have increased by 9-18% in the North SlSh towns due to increasing livestock trade activities, cross-border cereal flow and on-going construction activities.

Figure 26: Average Wage Trends in SoSh and SlSh Areas



Petty Trade Activity, Vegetable Market, Galkayo, Mudug Region, FSNAU, July 2010

In areas that use the SoSh the highest wage rates were observed in June 2010 in bigger towns and cities with a dynamic economy such as Beledhawa (SoSh 302,375), Kismayo (SoSh 138,750), and Beledweyne (SoSH 97,500) in the South, Abudwaq (SoSh 120,000) and Galkayo (SoSh 110,000) of Central, and Lasanod (SoSh 128,250) and Erigabo (SoSh 120,000) in the Northeast. The lowest wages (SoSh 40,000-80,000) can be found in peri-urban and some semi-urban areas in the South such as Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Shabelle and Juba regions where living costs are relatively lower. In SlSh zone (Northwest), the labour wage in Borama was higher (35,000/day) than in Hargeisa (25,000). This is mainly due to higher competition for labour in Hargeisa between urban poor and IDPs and other labour migrants.

Other Source of Income

Social support networks (cash gifts, loan, and occasional remittances) only marginally contribute to the incomes of the urban poor. Access to social support was generally minimal during June 2010 and followed seasonal events such as rains obstructing transport and trade activities, peak agricultural activities in the South, closure of port activities, etc. Income from social support contributed 13%, 10-22%, and 10-30% of total income in Central, South and North zones, respectively. The lowest contribution from social support in the urban poor's income in Central is due to over-stretching following six consecutive seasons of drought and insecurity. Conversely, poor households in the towns with high IDP concentration such as Afgoye, Jowhar, Kismayo and Dhobley, did not report any income coming from social networks, which shows an inverse relationship between a large presence of IDPs and access to social support.

Nutrition Situation

The nutrition analysis findings in the Somali urban poor settlements shows ***Alert*** to ***Very Critical*** situations; however, this should be interpreted with caution, as they are not representative, and are merely meant to highlight vulnerability. In urban areas of Hiran, Bay and Bakool where the nutrition situation is classified as ***Very Critical***, and it is consistent with those of adjacent rural livelihoods. In Juba and Shabelle the nutrition situation as classified as ***Critical*** to ***Very Critical***, apart from Dobley with a ***Serious*** situation. This is attributed to incidences of acute watery diarrhea, the limited humanitarian space and the insecurity. With the exception of Eldhere which is in a ***Very Critical*** phase, the urban centers in the central regions are faced with ***Alert*** (Abudwaq only) to ***Serious*** nutrition situations which shows an improved situation. The improvement is likely due to better access to humanitarian activities. In the north, the nutrition situation shows a mixed picture ranging from ***Alert*** in Garowe to ***Very Critical*** in Hargeisa and Burao.

A high proportion of the households in Erigabo (55%) as well as in Burao (22.5%) and Elbarde (25%) reportedly consumed a poorly diversified diet (<4 food groups). The rest of the towns indicated very low proportions (0-5%) of households consuming poorly diversified diets, which is an improvement compared to last year. The proportion of households employing severe coping strategies varied across the country. There are improvements in Garowe, Erigavo, Abduwaq, Dobley, Afmadow, Sakow, Dinsor and Baidoa, possibly linked to the improving food security situation being witnessed in the neighboring rural areas. Deteriorations have however, been noted in Lasaanod, Dhusamareb, Bardera, Belethawa, Buale, Elbarde and Huddur. The situation remained stable in Eldhere and Haradhere towns. *(For further details see Nutrition Technical Series Report No. VI. 32, September 17th, 2010).*

3 Skipping entire days without a meal, OR restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, OR borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relative

FOCUS ON GENDER: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

Gender specific livelihood-level information was collected during the *Gu* 2010 seasonal assessment. It had a special focus on gender roles and responsibilities in income earning activities, control over resources and decision making in the house. The primary objective of the collection of information was to identify any shifts in gender roles as, according to previous FSNAU gender analysis, women and men respond to difficult times by shifting roles and responsibilities. For example, observation from the post *Deyr* 2009/10 has shown considerable shifts in gender roles in drought affected areas in the North, Central, Hiran and Gedo regions with more men found to be engaging in activities that are more of a women's domain, and vice versa, because of the need to diversify income to cope with stress. An attempt was also made to link the analysis of women's access to and control of goods, services and other material resources in different livelihoods to information on children and pregnant women's nutritional status. Due to women's central role in families' nutrition, particularly children's, as women are primarily responsible for selecting, preparing and distributing food and for the care of children. The way women perform these roles is influenced by their socio-economic status and the traditions and norms that determine women's participation in decision-making. However, due to insufficient amount of data, it was not possible to draw a clear picture of these linkages. While women are highly engaged in domestic and income generating activities in the assessed areas, no obvious relation to the nutritional situation could be found in different livelihoods. Due to the inability to access data from most regions of South and Central regions owing to insecurity, the analysis is predominantly based on data obtained from Puntland and Somaliland, limiting the possibility to draw any solid comparison between livelihoods.

Post *Gu* gender-specific findings

There were no reports of shocks affecting production in the assessed areas in this *Gu* season, apart from Alula district of Bari region, which suffered from floods and Colgula village in Hobyo (Mudug) which was affected by outbreaks of livestock diseases. Generally, good *Gu* season in most of the assessed areas, no shifts in gender roles were observed. Therefore, the information given below on various activities performed by men and women on the control of resources and decision making in the house reflect gender roles and responsibilities in normal times.

Consistent with observations made in previous assessments, both men and women make significant contributions to the household economy, which are crucial for household food security. Over and above the household activities that women perform, such as food processing and preparation, child care, cleaning and laundry, they also spend a significant amount of time on income generating activities outside the home.

It was found that in agropastoral areas (in Cowpea Belt) during the crop cycle period, from planting to harvesting, women spent nearly double number of days on farming activities than men did (35 versus 20 days). The average time spent in the field was also higher for women (above 5 hours) than for men (1-3 hour), while children were also involved in farming activities. On the other hand, in pastoral areas men spent more time on livestock-related activities (over 5 hours) compared to women (3-5 hours). Milking and herding was done by both men and women with slightly larger involvement of women and girls, while other livestock-related activities (watering, feeding, caring for off-springs, migration) were mostly performed by men. In coastal areas, among the minority fishing group, men control fishing, its sale and making of nets; however both men and women engage in fish drying process. Men are heavily involved in employment or income generating activities outside the home such as portage, charcoal production, gum and resin collection for household income. Women are also involved in income generating activities outside the home such as firewood collection, petty trade and gum and resin collection.

In terms of decision making on what livestock has to be sold, men control decisions concerning camel and cattle, sale of goats or sheep can be decided by both sexes, while sale of chicken is mostly performed by women. Women are also more intensively engaged in marketing and selling of own production (cereal, pulses, fruit, etc.), livestock products (milk, eggs, etc) as well as firewood. Conversely, sale of bush products such as gums and resins, charcoal and building material is mainly performed by men. Therefore, it can be concluded that women generally bear a larger burden of activities working in both the domestic and the income generating spheres.

Bush products sales, petty trade, employment and remittances were reported as the most important cash income sources, followed by farm product sales or other business activities. Bush product sales and employment are men's prerogative, while income from petty trade is mostly earned by women, whereas remittances are an income source for both. In addition, purchases are more frequently undertaken by men rather than women although both share the responsibility for food purchases. A similar pattern is found for cloth purchases. On the other hand, buying farm inputs such as seeds and chemicals was mainly undertaken by men, while household item purchases such as soap, kerosene and similar was mainly a women's domain.

Gender-specific Post *Gu* nutrition analysis

The analysis given below encompasses four livelihoods (Hawd and Addun Pastoralists, Togdheer Agropastoral and Afgoye IDPs) where large-sample surveys were conducted allowing for more accurate, rigorous and valid gender-specific results.

Based on the FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 nutrition analysis, an estimated 230,000 boys and girls aged 6-59 months are currently acutely malnourished with 35,000 in a severe state. The statistical analysis of nutrition survey findings indi-

Table 17: Nutrition Survey Findings (%) Disaggregated by Sex

	Hawd Pastoralists (Central/NE), May 2010	Addun Pastoralists (Central / NE), May 2010	Togdheer Agro-pastoralists April 2010	Afgoye IDPs (Shabelle) June 2010
Global Acute Malnutrition Boys Girls *Statistical Relation*	15.3 (12.0-18.6) 15.1 15.5 *Insignificant*	22.8 (19.2-29.0) 23.5 22.0 *Insignificant*	12.2 (9.3-15.8) 14.2 10.9 *Insignificant*	15.1 (11.4-19.8) 18.8 11.0 *Insignificant*
Severe Acute Malnutrition Boys Girls *Statistical Relation*	3.9 (1.6-6.1) 3.1 4.7 *Insignificant*	7.1 (4.7-10.5) 8.7 5.3 *Insignificant*	2.3 (1.6-6.1) 2.5 2.3 *Insignificant*	1.7 (1.0-3.0) 1.8 1.9 *Insignificant*

cates similar levels of nutritional vulnerability between boys and girls aged one to five years across all the regions, showing that it might not be necessary to disaggregate data on the basis of sex or age for cluster response and related reports. Table 17 provides gender disaggregated data and statistical relation between findings for boys and girls in the surveyed livelihoods. Similar details for the 25 nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners during this period are provided in the FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 Nutrition Technical Series Report, September 17, 2010.

Additional findings from the FSNAU *Gu* 2010 assessment, indicate that an estimated median rate of 14.8% (56,000), or 1 in 6 of pregnant or breastfeeding women, are at nutritional risk with mid upper arm circumference of <23 cm, and likely to have low birth weight babies. According to the Somalia Micronutrients Study conducted by FSNAU and partners in 2009, 50% of non-pregnant women are anemic and 54% of women of reproductive age are vitamin A deficient. A similarly worrying situation was found in children aged 6-59 months of whom 60% were anemic and 33% vitamin A deficient. Cultural beliefs and practices on consumption of iron-rich liver and kidneys are generally to the detriment of women and children in favor of men. Breastfeeding practices for children aged below 2 years are poor and controlled by older women in the community. An integrated approach incorporating increased access to and consumption of high quality foods by women and children remains crucial for optimal nutrition status.

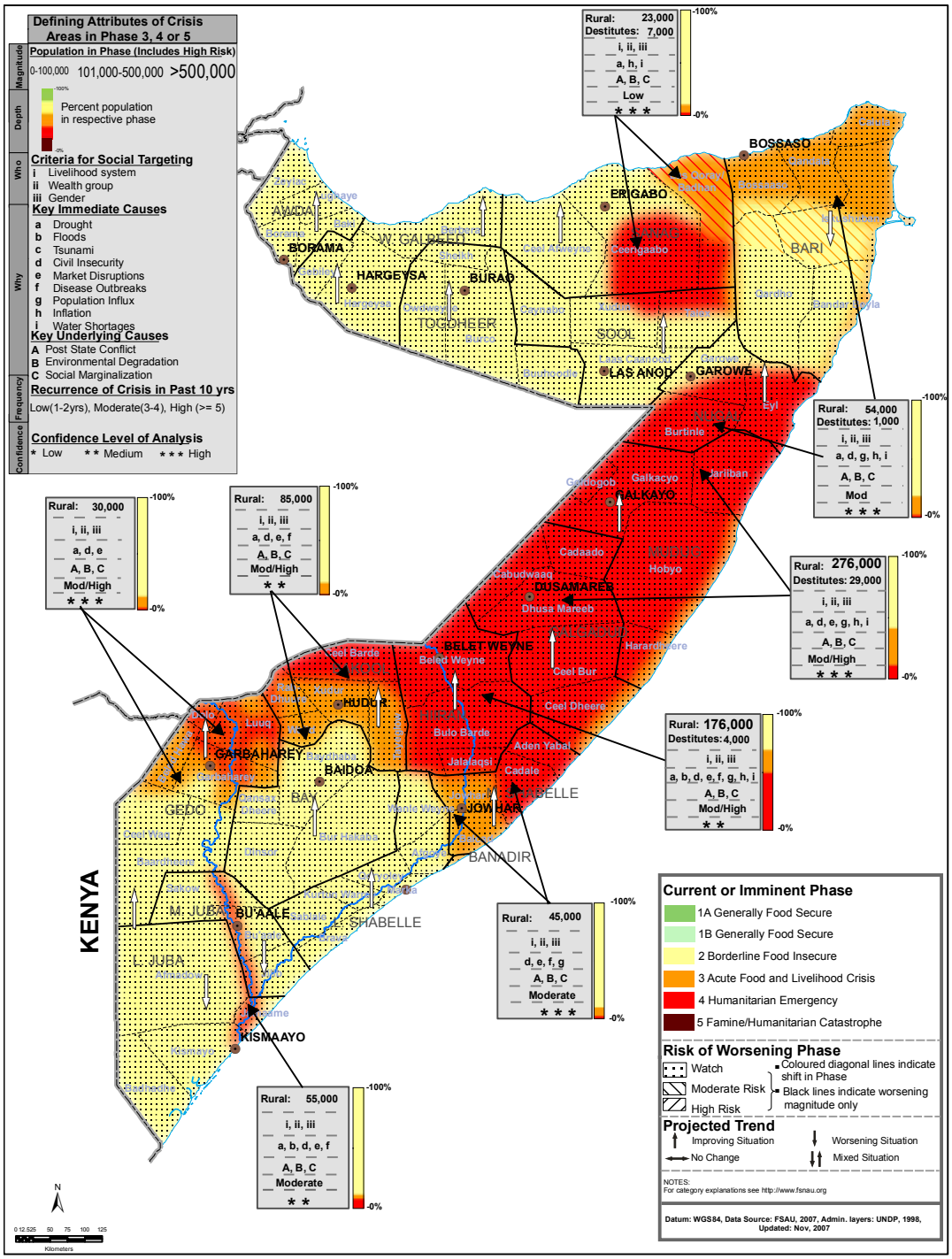
A girl takes care of a sibling as the mother is involved in building a house to generate household income, FSNAU Huddur, June 2010.

Women constructing a house, FSNAU Huddur, June 2010

4.2 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY CRISIS

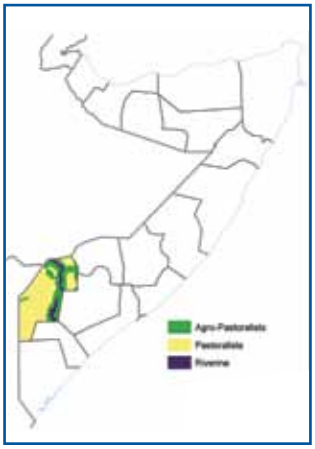
The results of post *Gu* 2010 livelihood based integrated food security analysis show that currently 785,000 rural people in Somalia are in an acute humanitarian crisis, which represent a 37% reduction from the post *Deyr* 2009/10 numbers. The improvement is mostly due to good seasonal performance, which boosted food and livestock production in the country. Currently, an estimated 300,000 rural people still remain in **(HE)** while 485,000 are in **(AFLC)**. Despite a significant reduction (22%) in the numbers of population in crisis in rural Galgadud, Mudug and Hiran, these regions continue to be the epicenter of crisis with over half of the rural population being either in **AFLC** or in **HE.** There is a significant deterioration in the food security situation in riverine areas of Juba regions, due to the May 2010 floods, which damaged standing crops and resulted in 55,000 people falling into crisis, of whom over 70% are currently in **HE**. The deterioration is also observed in the entire fishing and parts of pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast, as a result of sea piracy constraining fishing activities, two consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall and the effects of the May 2010 cyclone. On the other hand, the situation has significantly improved in agropastoral and most pastoral areas of Northwest, which are currently identified in **BFI** phase. However, Sool Plateau and parts of East Golis are remaining in **HE** and **AFLC** phases, respectively (Map 11).

Map 11: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Rural Populations, July - Dec 2010



4.2.1 Gedo Region

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems

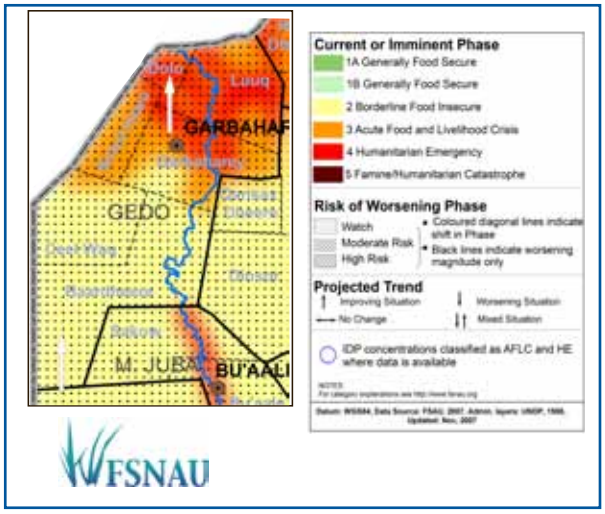


Overview

The overall food security situation continues to improve in Gedo region where the number of people in food security crisis decreased by 50% since post *Deyr* 2009/10. Currently 45,000 people are in crisis, of whom 5,000 are in **HE** and 40,000 are in **AFLC**. In rural areas the number of people in **HE** decreased from 20,000 to 5,000 while those in **AFLC** decreased from 40,000 to 25,000. This significant reduction is mostly due to improvements in Northern Gedo where only Southern Agropastoral livelihood remains in **HE**. About 15,000 urban poor are also in **AFLC.** Early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods until the end of the year (Map 12 and Tables 18 and 19).

The improving food security situation is due to a number of factors: good *Gu* rainfall performance, increased cereal and cash crop production in the riverine livelihood, improved farming activities in north Gedo following recent humanitarian interventions (distribution of seeds, irrigations pumps, etc), increased livestock production and reproduction, significant improvement in livestock prices and associated increases in income from crop, milk and livestock product sales.

Map 12: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Gedo, Jul-Dec 2010



Livestock production and reproduction have significantly improved throughout the entire region due to good rangeland conditions. Camel calving rate is at medium level resulting in average milk production in most of the region. Goats/sheep kidding/lambing rates are also at medium level but expected to be of medium to high levels between mid-November and December 2010 because of the medium to high conception rates in May-June 2010. Cattle calving rate is currently low but high conception rates in this *Gu* will increase off-spring in the coming *Deyr* season. Camel herd size increased and now slightly exceeds the baseline levels. Sheep, goats and cattle herds have shown a slight increase but are still significantly below the baseline levels throughout Gedo due to high off-take from livestock sales to cover food/non-food purchases and to payoff the large debts accumulated during previous drought seasons. A portion of poor households in Southern Agropastoral livelihood of north Gedo remains in **HE** due to past droughts that significantly reduced cattle herd size, the most important species raised in this livelihood. Several normal seasons would be needed for the cattle herds to fully recover.

Cereal production in Gedo region has been improving since *Deyr* 2009/10 although was still below normal in the last season. However, cereal production in the current *Gu*, estimated at 6,300MT, is very good and is above and higher than *Gu* 2009 (434%), PWA (117%) and five-year average (417%) production estimates. In addition, Gedo regions had a good harvest of cash crop (sesame 200MT, cowpea 300MT and onion 1,700MT) (Figure 27).

Table 18: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Gedo				
Baardheere	80,628	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	42,392	9,000	1,000	24
Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0
Doolow	20,821	5,000	0	24
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	4,000	0	10
Luuq	48,027	9,000	1,000	21
Rural Sub-total	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**12**
Urban	81,302	17,000	0	21
Regional Total	**328,378**	**44,000**	**2,000**	**14**

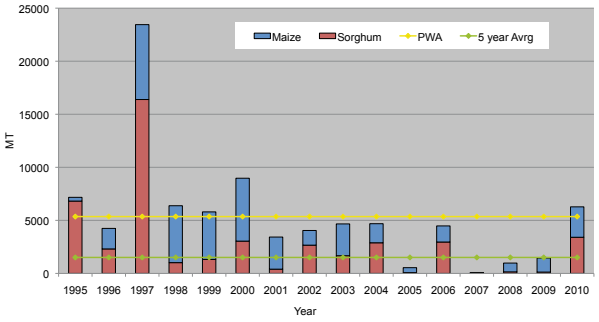
See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 19: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Gedo				
Bay-Bakool-Bardera Agro-Past	26,607	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	17,000	0	21
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	4,000	0	13
Southern Agro-Past	31,751	6,000	2,000	25
Southern Inland Past	75,828	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**12**
Urban	81,302	17,000	0	21
Regional Total	**328,378**	**44,000**	**2,000**	**14**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Figure 27: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production in Gedo Region (1995-2010)



Cereal prices have been relatively stable in 2010: sorghum prices remained unchanged while maize prices slightly decreased. However, cereal prices are 21% lower compared to June 2009. Livestock prices have shown a slight decrease (5%) in the first half of 2010, especially for local quality goat, although it still 29% higher compared to last year (June 2009). Consequently, the ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) also slightly declined (5%) from the beginning of the year. The ToT is 60% higher than last year, but still remains significantly below the levels of pre-inflation years (June 2003-2007). On the other hand, the ToT between daily labour wage rate and cereals has considerably improved in 2010, exceeding last year's levels by 50% and pre-inflation years by 67%. The increase is mainly due to improved daily labour wage rates (13% from January 2010). Labour wages rates increased because of expanding labour opportunities from intensified agricultural and livestock activities and from cash-for-work programmes implemented in north Gedo riverine. In June 2010, the ToT for cereal to goat was equivalent to 69kg of red sorghum per head, while the ToT for cereal to labour was estimated at about 15kg of red sorghum/daily labour wage, which is the highest indicator since April 2007. The nutrition situation varies across the livelihood zones of Gedo region. Among pastoralists, there have been improvements from *Very Critical* situation in January 2010 to ***Critical*** due to increased access to milk.The nutrition situation of Agropastoralists deteriorated from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***, likely due to the negative impact of the past seasons with poor crop and livestock production, while among the riverine population, the nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Critical*** phase since *Gu* 2009. The general poor nutrition situation across livelihoods is mainly due to impact of past seasons characterized with poor dietary diversity due to poor crop and livestock production, the disruption of feeding facilities attributed to insecurity and high morbidity. Nevertheless, it is expected that the nutrition situation of agropastoralists will improve in the coming three months with increased access to milk and own crop production.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Gu 2010 rains were generally above average in most parts of the region, which is also confirmed by cumulative rainfall data (>250mm) from satellite imagery. Abundant rainfall resulted in increased water and pasture availability in most parts of the region, which is expected to last for the next 6 months. Livestock production and reproduction has improved throughout the region due to better water and pasture conditions following good *Gu* 2010 seasonal performances. There is no major out-migration of livestock reported in the region. Livestock movements were reported from Gedo to Juba region, which is quite normal. Due to the prolonged drought (over 12 seasons) in the region, charcoal burning and collection of bush products for sale, poor households' main coping strategy in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, were a less important source of income in the current phase.

Physical Capital

Many farmlands in the both agropastoral and riverine zones remained fallow and abandoned due to the proliferation of plants such as Prosopis Juliflora and other unwanted species that had covered land during previous drought years. Therefore, despite the good *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance, cultivation remained low in the Northern part of the region and will require land reclamation activities before large-scale cultivation can resume. Basic infrastructure in the riverine areas, such as irrigation canals, culverts and river embankments, are in poor conditions as they were not properly maintained for several years. Roads infrastructure, which is important to ensure smooth trade and trans-

portations flows, is also in poor conditions following lack of effective rehabilitation in the last 20 years. However, in some riverine communities of Northern Gedo humanitarian agencies implemented projects to rehabilitate a number of old canals, build new canals, clear agricultural lands and distribute water pumps, farm tools and seeds , which led to improved cash and cereal crop production and labour opportunities.

Social Capital

As a result of good rainfall performance in the last two seasons, social support among the livelihoods in Gedo region remains at an average level. The crop *zakat* for poor households in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods has improved due to good crop harvest. Average *Gu* seasonal performance and increased income from livestock and livestock product sales contributed to improve social support to pastoral as well as agropastoral communities. Monthly Livelihood Indicator Monitoring data (SLIMS) sites data for June 2010 indicate that the number of households seeking loan support decreased by 41% and 27% compared to January 2010 and June 2009 respectively.

Human Capital

The provision of social services remains poor in the region. Primary schools are functional but are mostly concentrated in urban centres; the quality of education is poor due to inadequately trained teachers, low incentives for the existing teachers and lack of a functional curriculum. Access to health and veterinary services is also in a critical state and few organizations provide basic health and veterinary services that are not sufficient for all livelihoods in Gedo. Gedo remains one of the regions with the highest malnutrition level recorded in the country with GAM rates persistently above the emergency threshold of 15% since 2004. Currently, in pastoral livelihoods the GAM rate is >16.3% and SAM rate as > 3.7% (Pr.= 0.90); in riverine livelihoods the GAM rate is >15.95 % and SAM rate is >2.4% (Pr.= 0.90); in the agropastoral livelihood zone the GAM rate is >21.7% and SAM rate >5.6% (Pr.= 0.90).

Financial Capital

Crop and livestock production has significantly improved due to two consecutive good seasons as well as the income from crops (cereal and cash) and livestock sales. Total crop production in this season is estimated at 6,300MT which represents 117% of PWA. Main cash crops harvested in this season are sesame (200MT), cowpea (300MT), onion (1,700MT) and citrus. Livestock remains a key financial asset for pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, which are the largest rural population in the region (64% and 24%, respectively). Average to above average *Gu* 2010 rainfall in most parts of Gedo region contributed to improve livestock productivity (calving/kidding) and to increase the number of saleable livestock and herd sizes to above baseline level. Camel herd sizes have been gradually increasing over the seasons, mainly due to frequent migration to Juba regions where conditions were relatively better and to average conceptions rates. In *Gu* 2010 camel herd size in Dawo Pastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) increased by 3% and 1% since *Deyr* 2009/10 and is currently above baseline levels (105% and 102% of baseline level, respectively). Sheep/goat herds in these livelihoods also augmented since *Deyr* 2009/10. Sheep/goat herds increased in Dawo and SIP pastoral by 5% and 3% between December 2009 and June 2010, but their sizes are still below baseline in both livelihoods (33% and 41% of baseline levels, respectively). In the same period, cattle herds in SIP livelihood have increased by 3% but are still below baseline levels (43% of baseline), while they remained unchanged in Dawo Pastoral (37% of baseline). Livestock prices remain favourable throughout the region due to good *Gu* 2010 seasonal performances raising income of both pastoralists and agropastoralists. The average regional price of local quality goat (Slims data) in June 2010 has shown a 14 % (675,000 to 767,500 SoSh/goat) and 39% (552,500 to767,500 SoSh/goat) increase compared to January 2010 and June 2009 levels respectively. SLIMS data for June 2010 indicate that the number of people receiving remittances has gradually decreased by 8% since January 2010, but is still 19% higher compared to June 2009.

Good Cattle Body Condition. Garboharey, Gedo, FSNAU, July 2010

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

The cumulative effects of good crop production in the last two seasons, improved livestock production and reproduction and increased labour opportunities have expanded food and income sources and therefore ameliorated food and live-

lihood security in Gedo region. Agropastorals cover the bulk of their food needs (55-75%) from own production, including cereals and livestock products such as milk, meat and ghee. Purchases (mostly cereals) are another important source of food, contributing 35-45% of their food intake. For their income agropastoralists mostly rely on the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%). However, in times of stress, their income is supplemented by crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). Poor agropastoralists have smaller livestock holdings and, therefore, a much smaller share of their income (10-20%) is derived from livestock and livestock product sales. They supplement their income with self-employment (collection and sale of bush products) and paid employment (agricultural labour, porter activities, building of mud plastering and livestock herding). Pastoralists in the region depend on food purchase as their main source of food (40-60%), supplemented with their own production of meat, milk and other dairy products from livestock. The majority of pastoralists' income comes from livestock sales and to some extent from remittances. Poor pastoralists supplement this income through livestock herding and sales of bush products. In the current season, however, poor households' own production in agropastoral areas as well as in Dawo pastoral is very limited. The main food sources for riverine livelihoods include own crop production (50-60%), followed by market purchases (35-45%) and food gifts. In normal years, poor households' income in riverine livelihoods mainly comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10-20%) and cash gifts.

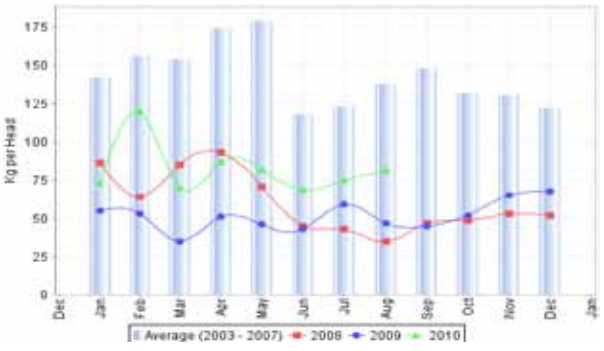
Good Lettuce Crop. Bardhere, Gedo, FSNAU, July 2010

Food Sources

Own Production: Overall, *Gu* 2010 season was average in terms of livestock and crop production. The season's crop production is estimated at 6,300MT and is above PWA (17%) and significantly higher than the 5-year average (317%), *Gu* 2009 (334%) and *Deyr* 2009/10 (4517%) productions. Sorghum accounted for 54% (3,400MT) of the total cereal production of the region in this season, while maize accounts for the remaining 46%. Due to good production this *Gu* season, agropastoral and riverine households in all wealth groups have cereal stocks that could last for four months after harvest. Due to medium livestock calving and kidding rates, milk production is at a medium level and has improved milk intake in both pastoral and agropastoral zones.

Market Purchase: All pastoral livelihoods of the region rely on market purchases to meet their food needs. Due to higher livestock prices that increased incomes from livestock and livestock product sales, and lower cereal prices, pastoralists' purchasing power improved. The good crop harvest in the region and the neighbouring areas has pushed down the local cereal price in Gedo region. For example, the average combined market price of red sorghum declined by 21% in June 2010 compared to June 2009 but remains stable as compared to January 2010. Similarly, the price of maize fell by 14% in June 2010 compared to June 2009 but it remains stable as compared to January 2010. Sorghum and maize prices in Bardera market decreased between June and August 2010 (14% and 10% respectively), due to good cereal production that increased cereal supply into the markets.

Figure 28: Terms of Trade Local Quality Goat To Red Sorghum



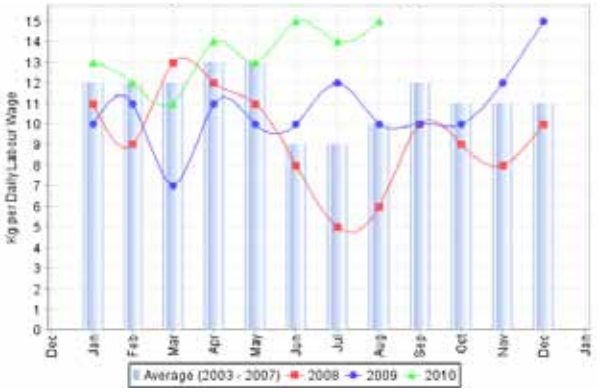
Purchasing power has improved since last year (June '09) due to lower maize price, as indicated by a 60% increase in the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum. However, the ToT slightly declined by 5% between January and June 2010 due to lower local goat price. The ToT increased again (by 17%) in the period between June and August 2010 as a result of reduced red sorghum prices and considerably improved goat prices (Figure 28).

Imported commodity prices presented a mixed trend. The rice price in June 2010 slightly increased (by 3%) in Bardhere and Luuq markets compared to January 2010, while it is 11% lower compared to June 2009. Rice price slightly decrease (6%) between June and August 2010 due to increased supply of local cereals into the market. The average

monthly price of sugar had increased by 7% and 22% in June 2010 as compared to January 2010 and June 2009, respectively but there was no change in price between June and August 2010.

Vegetable oil prices slightly increased by 6% and 4% when compared to June 2009 and January 2010 respectively, while decreased by 5% when compared to August 2010, due to increase of milk supplies and livestock products into market.

Figure 29: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to Red Sorghum



Good Onion Crop. Bardhere, Gedo, FSNAU, July 2010

Income Sources

All livelihoods in Gedo region, particularly poor households, have witnessed some improvement in income due to overall above average cereal production and average livestock productivity. Income from crop sales and agricultural labour increased in the region. Middle and better-off households in riverine and agropastoral areas are also benefiting from cash crop sales. The labour opportunities in main towns are average as indicated by the labour supply data, and wage rates in Gedo region have increased by 13% and 17% in June 2010 as compared to January 2010 and June 2009 respectively. In June 2010, daily labour wage rate was equivalent to 148,475SoSh, which could fetch about 15kg of red sorghum (Figure 29). The wage rate has slightly declined (by 4%) between June and August 2010 due to decreased crop harvest activities.

As a result of good *Gu* 2010 seasonal performances in the region, livestock and livestock product sales have generally improved. The local quality goat could purchase 69kg of cereals in June 2010, which went up to 81kg in August due to increased goat prices and reduced cereal price as indicated above. Milk prices have sharply declined due to improved supply throughout the region. For example, the average combined fresh camel milk price declined by 13% and 36% in June 2010 as compared to January 2010 and June 2009 respectively due to improved supply. Similarly, the average combined fresh cattle milk price decreased by 9% and 36% in the same periods of comparison. However, both camel and cattle milk prices have picked up again between June and August 2010 by 30% and 20% respectively due to the consequences of the *Hagaa* dry season.

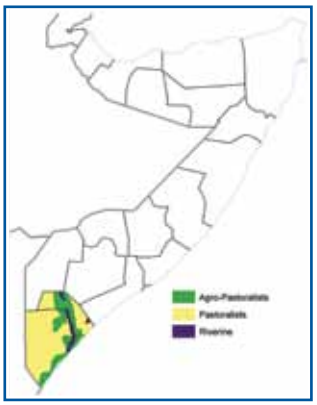
Coping Strategies

The coping strategies currently employed by poor riverine and agropastoral households include firewood collection, charcoal production, loans and remittances, labour (portering, building mud houses in main towns), reduction in the quality of food by switching to cheaper cereals and milk sales. In riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, poor households have also access to crop *zakat,* while in pastoral zones poor households have access to livestock *zakat* and gifts in kind and cash.

4.2.2 Lower and Middle Juba Regions

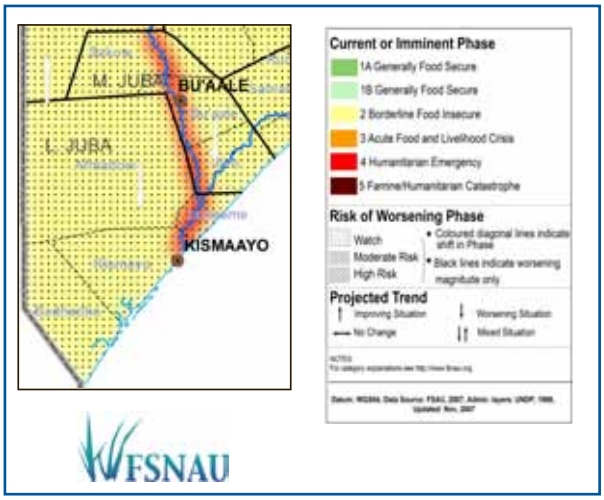
Overview

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



After continuous improvements in the last several seasons, the floods occurred in May 2010 in the riverine livelihood deteriorated the food security situation in Juba Revirine regions during *Gu* 2010 season. The floods, which caused temporary displacements and considerable damage to standing crops, pushed the affected population into humanitarian emergency. Currently in Juba regions a total of 95,000 people are in crisis, of which 70,000 people are identified in **HE** and 25,000 are in **AFLC**. Nearly two-thirds of the total population in crisis (63%) are concentrated in Middle Juba. Riverine livelihoods of Lower and Middle Juba regions are the most affected, with 53,000 people in crisis (15,000 in **AFLC** and 38,000 in **HE**). The rest of the population in crisis is concentrated in urban areas. All other livelihoods are classified in **BFI** phase. An early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods up to the end of the year (Map 13 and Tables 20 and 21).

Map 13: Rural Food Security Phase Classification - Juba, Jul-Dec 2010



Food and livelihood security in agropastoral and pastoral areas of Juba regions showed a continuous improvement in the last five seasons. Current improvements in pastoral livelihood are attributable to good *Deyr* 2009/10 rains as well as early start of *Gu* rains (in March). *Gu* rains had good performance in terms of coverage, duration and intensity, which contributed to significantly improve pasture/browse and water accessibility and increase livestock production, reproduction and body condition. Livestock herds for all species have generally recovered from the droughts and their size is near or above baseline. Pastoral communities have also benefited from high livestock prices (27% increase in January-June 2010) and improved terms of trade between local goat and maize.

As a result of plentiful *Gu* rains, Juba regions had a good cereal harvest this season, estimated at 17,100MT (118% of PWA). Despite flood damages in the riverine areas, maize production, which accounts for 60% of the total cereal production in the regions, is above normal (171% of maize PWA for two regions combined with off-season maize) due to considerable maize harvests collected in Juba agropastoral.About 37% (3,800MT) of the total *Gu* maize production came from agropastoral livelihood. In particular in Jilib and Jammame districts agropastoral livelihoods contributed about 25-28% of the total maize production. However, due to flood damage the overall maize production was still below normal in these districts while it completely failed in Sakow district. The impact of floods is aggravated by the fact that the majority of riverine population had doubled or tripled cultivated area in response to the early rains received in February – March 2010 by selling maize stocks to cover farming activity costs. This resulted in a drastic reduction of cereal stocks for household consumption. However, flood damages were cushioned by opportunities

Table 20: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by district in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Bu'aale	45,901	0	7,000	15
Jilib	83,464	5,000	11,000	19
Saakow/Salagle	54,773	4,000	6,000	18
Rural Sub-total	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**18**
Urban	54,739	7,000	19,000	47
Regional Total	**238,877**	**16,000**	**43,000**	**25**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0
Jamaame	106,734	6,000	14,000	19
Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	**8**
Urban	124,682	4,000	10,000	11
Regional Total	**385,790**	**10,000**	**24,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**26,000**	**67,000**	**15**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 21: Juba Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE a % of Rural populatio
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,000	6,000	58
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	5,000	18,000	39
Sub-total	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**18**
Urban	54,739	7,000	19,000	47
Regional Total	**238,877**	**16,000**	**43,000**	**25**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	6,000	14,000	35
Sub-total	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	**8**
Urban	124,682	4,000	10,000	11
Regional Total	**385,790**	**10,000**	**24,000**	**9**
GRAND TOTAL	**624,667**	**26,000**	**67,000**	**15**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

for off-season cereal and cash crop cultivation in riverine areas after floods started receding in late June 2010. The projected off-season crop production, expected in late September-October, is equivalent to 14,000MT (8,300MT maize and 5,700MT sesame and cowpea combined). FSNAU will carry out an off-season crop assessment to produce final crop production estimates, in late September, 2010.

The ToT between daily labour wage and maize decreased by 29% in Lower Juba riverine in the first six months of 2010 (from 24kg to 17kg/daily) because of the floods' impact. The floods reduced maize supply and therefore contributed to an increase in maize prices. They also reduced agricultural labour opportunities which in turn decreased daily labour wages. However, the ToT is still significantly higher (55%) than in June 2009 (11kg/daily labour wage) due to good *Deyr* and *Deyr* 2009/10 off-season maize productions. In contrast, in Middle Juba, *Deyr* off-season maize production was very poor while demand from neighbouring pastoral livelihoods remained high. Therefore, the ToT between labour and maize declined by 36% from January 2010 (14kg/daily labour in January 2010 and 9kg/daily labour in June 2010) and last year's levels (14kg/daily labour in June 2009).

The nutrition situation in Juba regions shows a varied picture with improvements from *Very Critical* in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to a *likely* ***Serious*** in the current Gu'10 season among the pastoral population. Among the agropastoralists, the situation is in sustained *likley* ***Critical*** phase while among the riverine population the situation deteriorated from *Serious* phase in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to a *likely* ***Very Critical***. Current improvements of the pastoralists' nutrition situation are attributable to increased access to milk and milk products following improved livestock body condition and reproduction. Pastoral communities have also benefited from improved terms of trade between local goat and maize. The deterioration of the nutrition situation among the riverine population can be explained by poor access to cereal supplies after the floods, increased maize price and reduced purchasing power. Civil insecurity in Juba reduced humanitarian access, thereby aggravating the nutrition situation particularly among the riverine community.

Good Maize Crop. Afmadow, Lower Juba, FSNAU, July 2010.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Field reports indicate that the *Gu 20*10 rainfall started early in April 2010, following unusual rains at the end of *Jilaa*l season, in late February and March 2010. In terms of amount, coverage, duration and intensity, rainfall levels were average or above average throughout the regions with the exception of agropastoral areas of Salagle, Nusduniya in

Sakow district and Jira grazing plain in Afmadow which received below average rains. Satellite imagery show that cumulative *Gu* 2010 rainfall amounted to more than 250mm in most areas, more than 300% of the long term trend average. Consequently, rangelands fully regenerated, pasture and browsing are now well distributed in the two regions and can support livestock during the mild *Hagaa* period (July-September). Similarly, water is available in communal and privately owned water catchments and will support livestock until *Deyr* 2010/11. Livestock migration patterns are generally normal for the season with pastoralists migrating their livestock to the coastal areas which benefit from *Hagaya* rains. Additional migration driven by conflict could take place from the Kenya-Somalia border areas of Dobley, Diif and Kulbiyow where the security situation is highly tense and volatile (Civil Insecurity and Livestock Sectors). Burning charcoal and cutting firewood for export pose a threat to indigenous forests in Badhaadhe and Kismayo districts and degrade the environment. Field reports state that charcoal and firewood export has stopped and has been banned by Juba local authority.

Physical Capital

Most of the roads in the region are unpaved except for the tarmac road from Kismayo to Mogadishu through Jilib and Jammame. *Gu* 2010 floods affected transport infrastructure including primary and secondary roads and bridges in the riverine livelihood which were already in a poor state from lack of maintenance, usage by heavy commercial trucks and seasonal flooding during previous decade. Bad road conditions made trade costly and limited. Water catchments in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods are silted and their carrying capacity low. Flooding of Juba River in May 2010 led to further deterioration of infrastructure including river embankments and canals. The risk of flooding in the coming *Deyr* 2010/11 season is therefore very probable.

Social Capital

In riverine areas, the damage to 28,000 hectares of standing maize crop inflicted by the *Gu* 2010 floods has further weakened social support mechanisms already deteriorated by limited local and international social networks and social marginalization of riverine population. Existing social support mechanisms are overstretched as a result of sharing of available resources (food, seed, etc.). *Zakat* levels are still considered below average (see Quarterly Brief – Focus on *Gu* 2010 Season Early Warning issued on 18th June 2010). Conversely, in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods, kinship support has improved since *Deyr* 2009/10 due to widespread improvements in livestock productivity, full recovery of livestock herd size to near or above baseline levels and good cereal production (7,000MT of sorghum and 3,800MT of maize). The level of *zakat* from livestock has increased along with increases in livestock prices. In agropastoral areas, *zakat* from crops (one bag/10bags) has also improved thanks to good cereal production.

Human Capital

Rural communities have very limited access to formal education although there are a few privately owned schools in urban areas. However, Koranic schools are available in all livelihoods. Similarly, health facilities and services are limited to main urban centres, resulting in poor access to health services for rural communities. The current nutritional status among Juba riverine population is *likely* ***Very Critical,*** with rapid MUAC assessment recording 18.5% total acute malnutrition (MUAC <12.5cm or oedema), including 5.5% severe acute malnutrition MUAC<11.5 cm or oedema). This show a considerable deterioration from *Serious* nutrition situation in *Deyr* 2009/10 due to food insecurity attributed to floods. The nutrition situation of the agropastoral population is in a sustained *likley* ***Critical*** phase with rapid MUAC assessment reporting 10.6% acute malnutrition (MUAC <12.5cm or oedema) and 2.5% severe malnutrition (MUAC<11.5cm or oedema). However, the nutrition situation of the pastoral population shows a significant improvement from *Very Critical* in *Deyr* 2009/10 to a *likley* ***Serious*** situation in the current *Gu* 2010 season where a rapid MUAC assessment recorded 9% acute malnutrition (MUAC <12.5cm or oedema) and 2% severe malnutrition (MUAC<11.5cm or oedema). The improvement among the pastoralist is linked to increased access to milk.

Financial Capital

As a consequence of good *Gu* season performance, abundant cereal production was collected from both regions. *Gu* 2010 combined cereal production for both regions is estimated at 17,100MT, which is 118% of PWA and 202% of 5-year average. Despite flood damages in the riverine livelihood, combined production of *Gu* 2010 maize for the two regions is significantly above average, estimated at 10,200MT. Cereal harvest in Juba Agropastoral livelihoods is estimated 7,000MT of sorghum (252% of sorghum PWA) and 3,800MT of maize (37% of total *Gu* maize production). As already noted, it is expected that in late September to early October 2010 off-season maize and cash crops (sesame and cowpea) production from Juba riverine areas will be good. An estimated 8,300MT of off-season maize is expected to offset the flood damages, unless unforeseen events occur.

In pastoral and agropastoral areas, livestock body condition and market prices have significantly improved. For example, average income from the sale of goats (local quality goat) in the Juba regions, which is used to obtain staple and non-staple goods, has increased from SoSh668,500 in June 2009 to SoSh920,178 in June 2010 (an increase of 38%) and to SoSh722178 in January 2010 (an increase of 27%). Livestock herd size for all species indicates increasing trend. Livestock herd size for Southeast pastoral is above baseline (114% for cattle and 125% for sheep/goats as

of June 2010) and cattle herd size is expected to further increase in December 2010 (132% for cattle). In Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP), livestock herd size is also increasing. In June 2010, camel, cattle and sheep/goat herd size was 128%, 69% and 99% of baseline respectively. However, projections until December 2010 indicate increasing trends in herds for all livestock species in SIP- 138% of baseline levels for camel, 78% for cattle and 102% for sheep/goats.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Food and livelihood security improved in all livelihoods of the Juba regions, except for riverine, where the situation deteriorated because of the floods. The cumulative effects of five good seasons of crop production, livestock production and reproduction and improved labour opportunities leading to a stronger purchasing power explain the improved situation.

There are three main livelihoods in Lower and Middle Juba regions: pastoral, agropastoral and riverine. The main food sources for riverine and agropastoral livelihoods include own crop production followed by market purchase (35-45%) and food gifts. Pastoralists primarily depend on market food purchase and own livestock production (milk, ghee and meat), contributing 60-75% and 25-35% of their total food requirements, respectively.

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

Figure 30: Middle Juba *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)

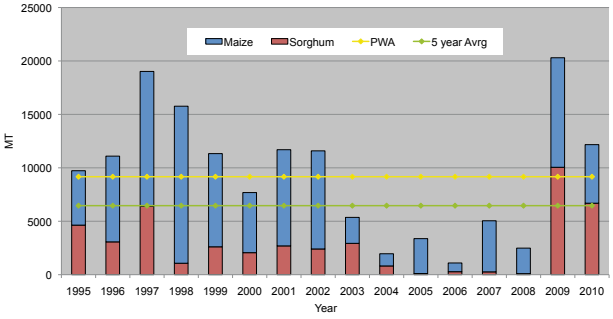
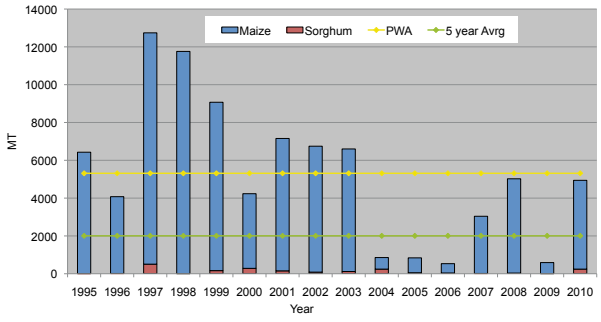


Figure 31:Lower Juba *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



Food Sources

Own production: Due to the floods that have destroyed standing crops in Juba riverine, poor households have no cereal stocks. However, in both regions total production of maize (*Gu* and off-season), Juba's staple food, is above average levels (18,500MT, 171% of maize PWA). Harvest of off-season maize (8,300MT of maize for both regions together), sesame (7,800MT) and cowpea (1,900MT) is also expected. Rain-fed crops in agropastoral areas gave a good yield.

In Middle Juba, total crop production including off-season maize (6,600MT) is estimated at 18,800MT, which is 198% and 256% of PWA and 5-year average, respectively. However, cereal production is lower than *Gu* 2009 season by 14% due to below average *Gu* maize production (5,500MT) following the floods (Figure 30).Sorghum production in the agropastoral areas (Buale and Sakow districts) is estimated at 6,700MT, which is significantly above average (154% and 210% of sorghum PWA and 5-year average respectively).

In Lower Juba, cereal production is estimated at 6,600MT including off-season maize (1,700MT), which is slightly above average levels (106% of PWA and 137% of 5-year average). Production of *Gu* maize, the main cereal in the region, is below average (4,700MT, 90% of maize PWA) as a consequence of the flood. About 61% of the total cereal production comes from Jammame district amounting to 4,000MT with off-season maize (1,700MT) due to good production in the agropastoral area of the district. On the other hand, sorghum production, the second most important cereal crop, is well above average (199% of sorghum PWA) due to good seasonal performance (Figure 30). Livestock production (milk, ghee and meat) in agropastoral and pastoral areas is currently considered average to medium because of high calving/kidding rates and good livestock body condition.

Market Purchase: Poor and lower middle households in Juba riverine communities currently depend on cereal market purchase, due to depleted cereal stocks (see above). Agropastoral livelihoods are able to satisfy their food needs from own production. Pastoralists normally rely on cereal purchase as they sell livestock and milk in exchange for food.

Average maize price in Juba riverine has slightly declined in June 2010 (by 3%) compared to June 2009 levels (from SoSh8387/kg to SoSh8152/kg), while it is 32% higher than January 2010 prices (6,158SoSh/kg). Prices are not expected to increase over the coming two to three months due to off-season maize production (8,300MT) that will improve local cereal availability in the main markets and market prices.

Following a general increase in livestock prices and low local cereal prices, pastoralists' purchasing power, measured by ToT between local quality goat and maize, has increased. This trend is likely to continue in the coming months due to high livestock demand in Garissa market and during Hajj period. In Kismayo market, the ToT (goat/white maize) increased by 91% in June 2010 compared to June 2009 (from 70kg/head to 134kg/head) and continued to increase in August 2010 (140kg/head). However, it is still 14% lower than January 2010. Average ToT (cattle cereal) in Afmadow and Dhobley cattle markets shows a similar trend. The ToT between daily labour wage and white maize have declined in January-June 2010 but picked up in July August in both regions. By August the ToT exceeded it levels in January 2010 but was lower than same month last year (Figures 32 and 33).

Figure 32: Middle Juba Terms Of Trade Daily Labour Rate to White Maize

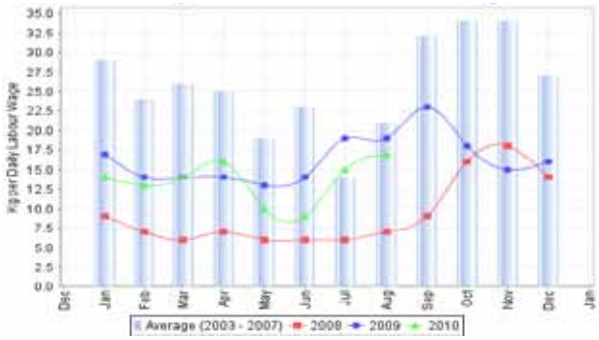
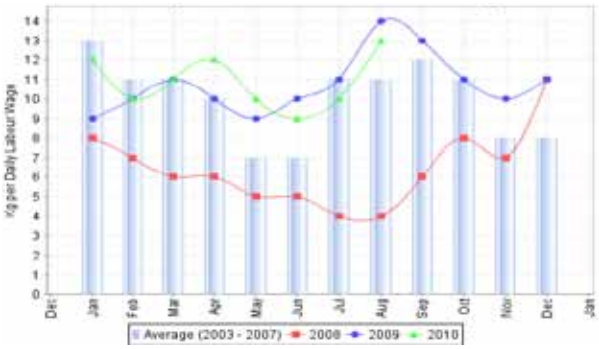


Figure 33: Lower Juba Terms Of Trade Daily Labour Rate to White Maize



Maize Crop Damaged By Flood. Kaytoy, Jilib, Middle Juba, FSNAU, July 2010

Income Sources

The damage to riverine crops inflicted by the floods, has potentially decreased most of Juba riverine poor groups' income from crops sales. This adds up to the loss of income from seasonal labour opportunities associated with the *Gu* 2010 (weeding and harvesting). Riverine poor households might gain cash income from off-season crops labour (primarily from cash crops such as sesame, cowpea, pumpkins and maize). If off-season production is successful, middle and better-off groups' income will further increase during the harvesting period from late September to October 2010. The good harvest in agropastoral areas boosted income from crop sales that started in late July 2010. The trend of daily labour wage rates is mixed in both regions in the last twelve months. In Middle Juba riverine, the daily labour wage rate declined by 20% and 23% in June 2010 when compared to June 2009 and January 2010, respectively due to limited agricultural labour activities caused by floods disruptions. On the other hand, in Lower Juba riverine, there is a slight increase by 3% as compared to January 2010 and 22% from June 2009. This is due to increased job opportunities in Lower Juba, particularly in Kismayo, after insecurity disrupted Mogadishu trade transactions. However, in July and August daily labour wage rates increased in both regions. In Middle Juba riverine, the daily labour wage rate increased by 28% and in Lower Juba by 5%, due to increased job opportunities following off-season activities.

Livestock prices have significantly increased over the last eight months, following the improvement in livestock body condition and productivity and high demand from Garissa market and for Hajj. Cattle prices have been rising since January 2010. The prices of cattle in June 2010 were 7% and 62% higher compared to January 2010 and June 2009, respectively. Similarly, local quality goat prices were 27% higher than in January 2010 and 38% higher than June 2009. Price for both cattle and goats showed a slight decrease (7%) between June and August 2010 due to high livestock supply in the markets. However, although cattle prices are high, pastoralists are keeping them to stock or maintain herds and asset levels.

Coping Strategies

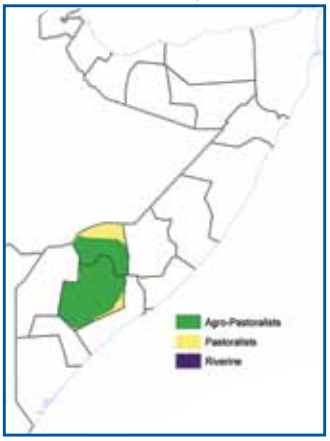
The main coping strategies currently employed in riverine livelihood in the Juba regions include increased fishing from rivers and "*Dhesheks*" and labour migration to main towns. In addition increased consumption of wild food (*damal*) and green mango fruits has been reported. The population is also recurring to other coping mechanisms including increased charcoal production for local use, sale of firewood and building material, purchase and consumption of cheaper cereals and reduction in the quantity of meals. Poor households also continue to seek social support in the form of cash gifts and loans. Poor households can also access crop *zakat* (grain in-kind) in the current season.

4.2.3 Bay and Bakool Regions

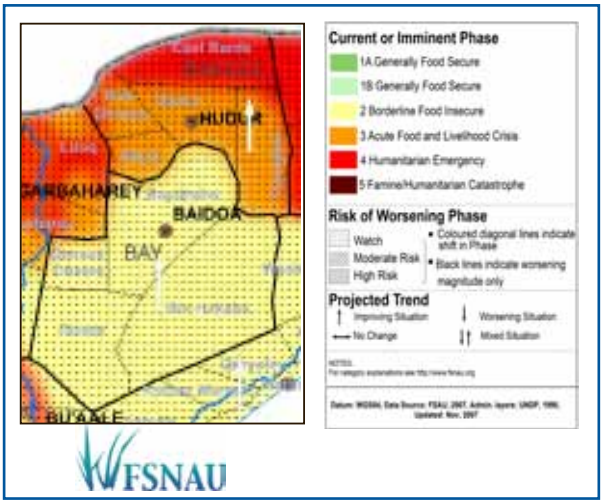
Overview

The food security situation in rural areas of **Bakool** and **Bay** regions further improved in *Gu* 2010 season following the above average long rains that favorably affected livestock and crop productions. This development triggered a 26% reduction in the number of people in crisis since *Deyr* 2009/10. Currently the total number of rural people in crisis in **Bakool** region is estimated at 85,000 with 5,000 in **HE** and 80,000 in **AFLC.** As far as livelihood zones are concerned, 75,000 agro-pastoral people are in **AFLC,** while in pastoral livelihood 10,000 people are estimated to be in crisis (5,000 **HE** and 5,000 **AFLC**). Additionally, 25,000 urban poor population in Bakool region are in crisis, with 20,000 people in **AFLC** and 5,000 people in **HE**. In contrast, the food security situation in **Bay** region has significantly improved in all livelihoods and currently the entire region is identified in **BFI**. An early warning level of **Watch** is projected up to December 2010 for both regions (Map 14 and Tables 22 and 23).

Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems



Map 14: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Bay and Bakool Regions, Jul-Dec 2010



In **Bakool**, urban population's food security situation has deteriorated for a variety of reasons. Main factors include worsened civil security with sporadic fighting, arms movements and continuous tension since January 2010, consequent decline of economic activities in main towns and a complete pullout of humanitarian agencies from the region. Conversely, the food security situation has improved in rural areas of Bakool due to two consecutive seasons of average crop and livestock performance. *Gu* 2010 cereal production is estimated at 4,200MT (216% of PWA and 679% of 5-year average) which is the highest in the last ten *Gu* seasons. Labour opportunities have also improved in agropastoral areas as well as in the neighbouring Bay region which is also accessible to Bakool agro pastoral communities. Livestock body conditions for all species in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods are currently good and calving and kidding rates are average. As a consequence, milk supply has considerably improved in the region leading to a significant reduction in milk prices. Due to two consecutive average to good seasons, livestock herd sizes for all species are increasing though still below the baseline levels in pastoral areas. An additional two to four average consecutive seasons are necessary to reach full recovery. Purchasing power measured through ToT labour wage to sorghum has strengthened as indicated by an

Table 22: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bakool				
Ceel Barde	23,844	4,000	3,000	29
Rab Dhuure	31,319	11,000	1,000	38
Tayeeglow	64,832	21,000	0	32
Waajid	55,255	18,000	0	33
Xudur	73,939	24,000	0	32
Rural Sub-total	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**33**
Urban	61,438	19,000	7,000	42
Regional Total	**310,627**	**97,000**	**11,000**	**35**
Bay				
Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0
Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	126,813	0	0	0
Regional Total	**620,562**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**97,000**	**11,000**	**12**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 23: Bay and Bakool, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE a % of Rural populatio
Bakool				
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,000	0	39
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	27,000	0	27
Southern Inland Past	31,135	5,000	4,000	29
Sub-total	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**33**
Urban	61,438	19,000	7,000	42
Regional Total	**310,627**	**97,000**	**11,000**	**35**
Bay				
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	0	0	0
Sub-total	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	126,813	0	0	0
Regional Total	**620,562**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**931,189**	**97,000**	**11,000**	**12**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

increased (20%) ToT of labour wages/red sorghum in June 2010 (6kg/daily wage rate) compared to January 2010 (5kg/daily wage rate). However, the ToT is 33% lower than same month in 2009 (9kg/daily wage rate). ToT between local goat quality and red sorghum has a similar trend.

In **Bay** region, the food security situation has significantly improved primarily as a result of an exceptionally good *Gu* 2010 cash crops and cereal production (205% and 294% of PWA and 5-year average respectively). Cricket outbreaks at the start of *Gu* season were controlled by good rains. Resumption of *Hagaa* rainfall at crucial crops' development stage and increased cultivated areas have further benefited crop production. Households' access to income and food has therefore improved as a result of increased own production and greater labour opportunities from seasonal agricultural activities. In addition, households' cereal stocks can now last for more than 10 months. Purchasing power (ToT labour wage to sorghum) has slightly weakened since January 2010 due to increased cereal price (20%) and reduced wage rates in June 2010 (Baidoa market). However, the ToT is higher compared to June 2009 (9 kg/daily labour versus 12 kg/daily labour in Jun '10) and is on increasing trend as *Gu* harvest started entering the markets. Grazing and browsing conditions are also good in the region and pastures are widely available. Livestock has therefore good body conditions with medium to high calving/ kidding rates and herd sizes are near or above baseline. The progress in rural areas contributed to improve the food security situation of Bay urban population as well**.** All urban people are completely out of crisis due to improved access to food following the *Gu* 2010 bumper harvest, improved purchasing power and increased social support.

The overall nutrition situation in Bay agropastoral and Bakool pastoral livelihood zones remains likely Very Critical. Among the Bakool agro- pastoralists, the nutrition situation has deteriorated from Serious in the Deyr 2009/10 to Very Critical. Whooping cough disease outbreak (in Huddur, Tieglow and Rabdure), high morbidity, limited access to health care and nutrition services, and shrinking humanitarian space as a result of civil insecurity are the underpinning factors of the nutrition crisis in the agro pastoral populations of Bakool and Bay. Among Bakool pastoralists, the sustained poor nutrition situation can be ascribed to a number of factors such as limited economic activities, increasing food prices and limited access to humanitarian services.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Field reports indicate that in terms of amount, intensity, and distribution *Gu 2010* rainfall performance is average in Bakool and good in Bay as confirmed by FSNAU/FEWS.NET satellite imagery. Most of Bakool region received 150% – 200% of Long Term Mean (LTM); according to the satellite imagery, pockets in the South (area bordering Bay region) received 200-250% of LTM. On the other hand, in Bay region most of agro-pastoral areas received 200% to 250% of the LTM. However, pockets of Baidoa and Bur Hakaba districts have received an amount of > 250% of the long-term average.

In agro-pastoral areas of Bay and Bakool, poor households and a fraction of middle income households have partially discontinued collection of bush products such as firewood, charcoal and building materials due to high demand of agricultural labour.

Physical Capital

Road and transport infrastructures are in poor condition and deteriorating following decades of lack of infrastructural rehabilitation services. Poor road conditions restrict trade movements and increase prices of both local and imported food commodities. However, the road between Goof Gaduud Burey and Baidoa and also between Awdinle and Baidoa has been rehabilitated by the World Food Programme (2009) and has the potential to improve intra-regional trade movements. Water catchments in agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods of Bay and Bakool, are silted. Siltation is one of the main factors contributing to water shortages during dry seasons as it reduces the water capacity of catchments.

Social Capital

Payment of gifts and *zakat*, which normally play an important role in supporting poor households, are increasing in Bay and Bakool following two consecutive seasons of normal to good crop production (*Deyr* '09/10 and *Gu* '10). The number of people seeking *zakat* is on the increase, includes IDPs and in the long run will limit the amount of social support given to poor households.

Human Capital

Access and school attendance in both regions remains exceptionally low and few privately-owned schools are mainly serving urban communities. However, Koranic schools are widespread. Limited or no health facilities are available in the rural areas, especially in pastoral areas.

Rapid MUAC assessment results from among the Bay Agropastoral population show a *likely* ***Very Critical*** nutrition situation with proportion of acutely malnourished children (MUAC<12.5cm or Oedema) being 15.7%, while 3.5% are severely malnourished (MUAC<11.5 cm or Oedema). The nutrition situation of the Bakool pastoral population is *likely* ***Very Critical,*** with a rapid MUAC assessment results showing 22.7% total acute malnutrition (MUAC<12.5 or Oedema), including 4.9% severe malnutrition. Rapid MUAC assessment results indicate a *likely* ***Very Critical*** situation among the Bakool Agropastoral population, with a total of 15.1% acute malnutrition (MUAC<12.5 or Oedema), of whom 4.2% are severely malnourished.

High Kidding Rate with Good Body Condition. Abaq-Dheere Village, Teyeglow, Bakool, FSNAU,July 2010

Financial Capital

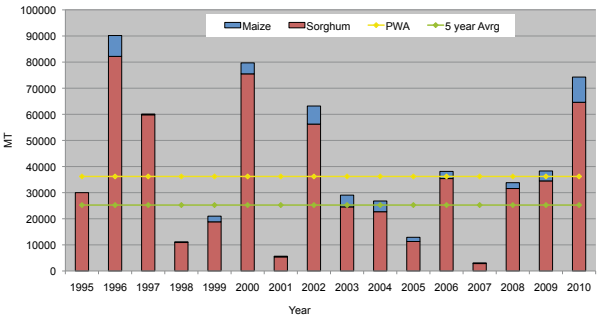
In Bakool, *Gu* 2010 cereal production amounts to 4,200Mts, which is 216% and 679% of PWA and five year average, respectively. In Bay region current cereal production is estimated at around 74,300Mts, which is about 205% and 294% PWA and five-year average, respectively. Middle and better-off agropastoralist households hold a surplus from previous seasons and in addition to current season production can benefit from crop sales and consumption for the coming 6-8 months. Similarly, in agro-pastoral livelihoods in Bakool region, where production was average, middle well-off households can also benefit from crop sales. In Bakool region and areas of Bay region with poor production, many poor households had to increase their self-employment activities, which include collection of bush products for sale. Given a large supply of bush products in the markets, income from sales has decreased.

Good Sorghum Crop Mookibow, Qansaxdhere, Bay, FSNAU, July 2010

In June 2010 herd sizes of all livestock species in the livelihoods of both regions showed an increased trend since December 2009 (cattle: increased 14%, sheep/goat 7%), except for camel in Bay-Bakool agro-pastoral low potential in Bay region (decrease of 8%). The improvement in livestock herds in Bakool is due to average conception rates during previous seasons which resulted in average calving/kidding rates. Actual herd size for Bay/Bakool low potential agropastoral areas in both regions have shown an increment of 66% for camel, 52% for cattle and 97% for sheep/goat from *Deyr* 09/10 though camel and cattle are below baseline. Bay agropastoral high production potential is at baseline level for all species. On the other hand, qualitative information on pastoral livestock herd size in Bakool and Bay Agro-pastoral showed an increase but still below baseline. Livestock prices are also high due to

improved livestock body conditions in both regions and high demand for Hajj and from Garissa market in Kenya. The highest goat price increase in June 2010 was noted in Bakool, 44% and 27% higher than January 2010 and June 2009, respectively. The upward trend continued in July and August. Goat prices also increased in Bay regions by 9% between January-June 2010 and are 25% higher than last year (June 2009). However local goat prices have shown a declining trend (5%) in Bay in July-August due to high livestock supply into market.

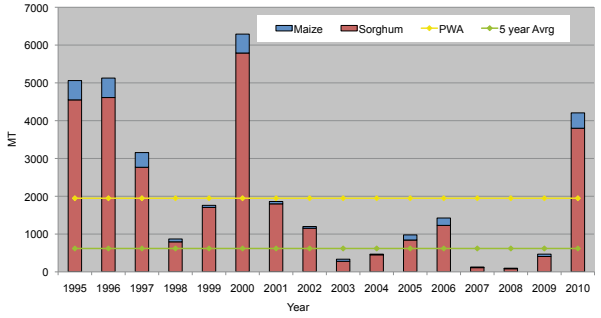
Figure 34: Bay *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



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 agro-pastoralist households obtain 50 – 75% of annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (30 – 45%). Poor households in agro-pastoral livelihoods earn 40 – 50% 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 10 – 20% of income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee and hides/skins), while the rest comes from crop production sales and remittances or gifts. Poor pastoralists obtain 50 – 60% of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented with own livestock products. Pastoralists derive most of their cash income from livestock and livestock products (70% – 80%).

Figure 35: Bakool *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)

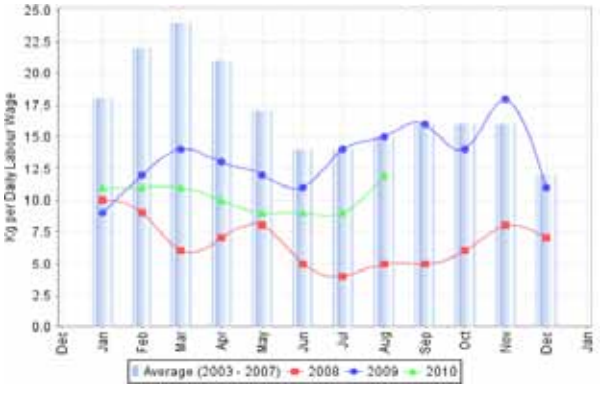


Food Sources

Own Production: Food access from own crop production is improving for all livelihoods in Bay region, due to several consecutive seasons of good rainfall performance starting from *Deyr*'07/08 up to current season (Figure XX), resulting in significant improvement of crop and livestock productions. Bay region experienced four consecutive seasons of normal and above normal cereal productions (74,300 MT-194% of *Gu*'09, 205% of PWA and 294% of 5 year average), improving availability of cereal stocks in the region and access to *zakat* for the poor households. Cereal stocks in Bay region could last more than ten months. In Bakool region access to own production has also improved due to two consecutive seasons of normal to above normal crop (4,200 MT-897% of *Gu*'09, 216% of PWA and 679% of 5 year average). In addition, carryover cereal stocks are at average levels and can last for two months.

Currently, the availability of milk from all species of livestock is average both in Bay and Bakool regions due to average calving/ kidding rates as well as milk availability due to good performance of *Gu*'10 and unseasonal rainfall received during *Jilaal* (see livestock sector).

Figure 36: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Rate to Red Sorghum - Bay

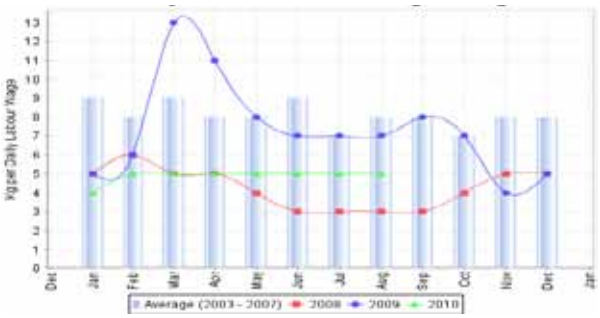


Market Purchase: Market prices continue to remain favorable for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Bay and Bakool regions. However, sorghum price increased by 3% and 43% in Bakool and 24% and 29% in Bay respectively compared with January 2010 and June 2009. This increase is attributed to high sorghum demand from neighbouring regions in Bay while in Bakool this is due to low cereal productions and supply for previous seasons. Sorghum prices had a mixed trend in the regions. In Bay, the sorghum price in June 2010 (5,300SoSH/kg – 7,400SoSh/kg) decreased by 20-45% compared to August 2010 (4,000SoSh/kg – 4,400SoSh/kg), due to the good cereal production in *Gu* 2010 (205% of PWA). In contrast, sorghum prices slightly increased by 5% in the same period in Bakool, due to mainly high tension in the area which restricted regional trade movement and the high demand of cereal from Central regions including Hiran.

ToT between cereal and labour and cereal goat in both regions have shown a mixed trend. For instance, in Bakool ToT between cereal and goat increased by 41% since January 2010 but is 10% lower compared with June 2009. Similarly,

ToT between cereal and labour increased by 20% since January 2010 and is 33% lower compared to June 2009 levels. One local goat currently can be exchanged with 86kg of sorghum and daily labour wage 6kg of sorghum. In Bay, ToT between local quality goat and sorghum slightly decreased by 13% in January-June 2010 and it is 4% lower compared with June 2009. Similarly, ToT between cereal and labour decreased by 18% compared with both June 2009 and January 2010 mainly due to high cereal prices driven from high demand of cereals in the neighboring regions after suspension of WFP's food interventions. Similar to sorghum price trends between June and August 2010, the ToT in June 2010 increased by 33% in Bay main markets compared to August, due to the decrease in cereal prices, while ToT in Bakool shows no change. ToT between local goat and sorghum in Bay region showed a decreasing trend between January and June 2010 (13%) as well as June 2009 (4%). In Bakool, ToT between goat and cereal increased between January and June 2010 (41%), but still had a 10% drop if compared to June 2009. However, ToT in August (180kg/head) is 44% higher than ToT in June 2010 (125Kg/head). No change was observed in Bakool.

Figure 37: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Wage to Red Sorghum Bakool (Huddur)



Prices of imported food commodities have decreased since January 2010 in all markets of the two regions with the exception of vegetable oil price in Bay which is slightly (4%) increased. The decrease in imported food commodities prices is attributed to global food price decline and improved commodity movements. For instance, in Bakool the price of rice, vegetable oil and sugar decreased by 6%, 4% and 9% respectively since January 2010. While in Bay, rice and sugar price decreased by 4% and 1% respectively.

Income Sources

Above average crop productions in both regions and high livestock prices have improved income for agro-pastoral households in Bay region. Agricultural labour opportunities were average in Bay region. The daily labour wage rate in June 2010 is slightly (5%) lower than January 2010 in Bay due to increased labour supply, while in Bakool the daily labour rate is 13% higher than the same period. Daily labour wage rate in June, compared to August 2010, has a similar trend showing 7% decrease in Bay and 5% increase in Bakool. Livestock body conditions and production have improved following good seasonal performance that led to high livestock prices and medium calving/kidding rates for all species in both regions with good milk production, except cattle in Bakool. Income from milk sales is average in Bay and Bakool despite falling milk prices. Despite additional supply of honey due to high vegetation cover - as confirmed by satellite imagery - income from honey production sales is growing in both regions with high prices due to soaring demand from Arab Gulf countries and Puntland,.

In Bay, livestock prices are increasing due to improved livestock body conditions for all species. The average local cattle prices in June 2010 were 19% higher than in June 2009 and relatively stable compared to January 2010. Conversely, in Hudur market (Bakool), local quality cattle prices increased by 13% since January 2010 but have slightly decreased by 1% if compared with June 2009. The drop in cattle prices is attributed to high market supply, which negatively impacted cattle traders and agro-pastoralists.

Collection of bush products as building material, tree cutting for charcoal and lime production by poor households and part of middle households are increasing as they offer additional income options.

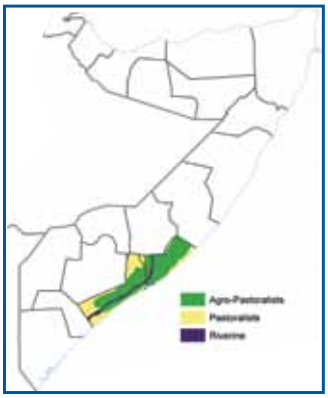
Coping Strategies

Poor agropastoral and pastoral households have diverse coping mechanisms in the regions. These include intensifingcollection of bush products (building material and cutting trees for charcoal and lime productions), increasing livestock and milk sales, reducing number and portion of meals and migrating to Bay region. The collection of bush products as a coping strategy can cause environment degradation. Social support is also reported in both regions. Poor households have access to *zakat* (cereal and live animals) and lactating animals provided by the better-off and middle households in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas of both regions.

4.2.4 Lower and Middle Shabelle Regions

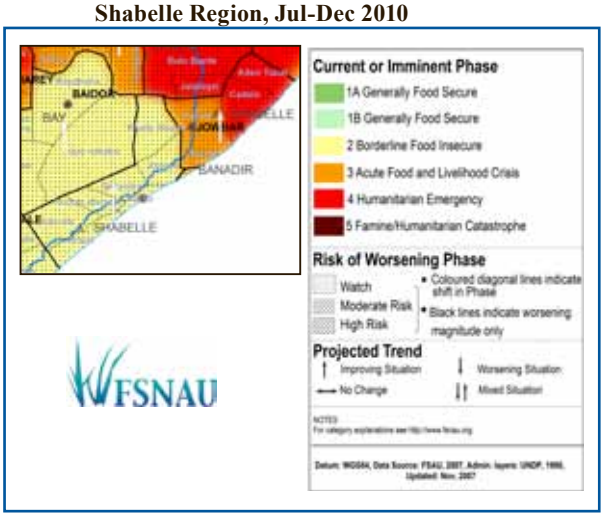
Overview

Shabelle and Cowpea Belt Livelihood Systems



Despite continuous improvements in the livelihood situation of the Shabelle regions in the last two-three seasons, significant numbers of people remain in a food security crisis in Middle Shabelle. Out of total 47,000 people in crisis, 2,000 are identified in **HE** and 45,000 are in **AFLC** with an early warning level of **Watch**. Nevertheless, the number of people affected by the food security crisis in *Gu* 2010 has decreased by 76% from last *Deyr* 2009/10. This is attributable to good rainfall and crop production, improved livestock condition and purchasing power. The most distressed livelihoods in Middle Shabelle are Central Agropastoral with 2,000 people in **HE** and 7,000 in **AFLC**, followed by Southern Agropastoral with 28,000 people in **AFLC**. All urban livelihoods of Middle Shabelle are currently classified in **BFI** (Map 15,Table 24 and 25).

Map 15: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Shabelle Region, Jul-Dec 2010



Lower Shabelle has completely recovered from **AFLC** in *Deyr* 2009/10 (15,000 people in **AFLC** in *Deyr* 2009/10) moving to **BFI** in this *Gu* season with an early warning level of **Watch.** This improvement is due to good rainfall, improved irrigation system, crop and livestock production, growing labour wage rate and income from livestock and crop sales. In line with improvements in the rural livelihoods, the number of urban livelihood in crisis has fallen since *Deyr* 2009/10 from 45,000 (35,000 in **AFLC** and 10,000 in **HE**) to 20,000 people (10,000 both in AFLC and HE) in *Gu* 2010 (Table 1 and Map 1).The improvement in **Middle Shabelle** is attributed to average *Gu* 2010 rains which had favorable impact on pasture and water. This development prompted the return of livestock out migrated during *Deyr* 2009/10 to the region and increased milk availability. In this *Gu* season cereal production is estimated at 21,100Mt, which is above average (300% of *Gu* '09, 138% of PWA and 177% of the *Gu* 5-year average of 2005-2009). Cash crops' (rice, cowpea, sesame) harvest amounted to 5,800MT. Households' purchasing power improved as shown by (ToT) between daily labour wage and maize. ToT between local goats against maize has somehow declined. In June 2010, a household could purchase up to 104kg of maize by selling one local goat and a daily labour wage could buy 6kg of maize or 4kg of sorghum.

Table 24: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Adan Yabaal	55,717	4,000	1,000	9
Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	9,000	0	9
Cadale	35,920	2,000	1,000	8
Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	30,000	0	14
Rural Sub-total	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**11**
Urban	95,831	0	0	0
Regional Total	**514,901**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**9**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	0
Baraawe	42,239	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	0
Marka	129,039	0	0	0
Qoryooley	111,364	0	0	0
Sablaale	35,044	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	172,714	8,000	8,000	9
Regional Total	**850,651**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**2**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**53,000**	**10,000**	**5**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 25: Shabelle Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE a % of Rural populatio
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	7,000	2,000	25
Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	28,000	0	17
Southern Inland Past	74,048	10,000	0	14
Sub-total	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**11**
Urban	95,831	0	0	0
Regional Total	**514,901**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**9**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	172,714	8,000	8,000	9
Regional Total	**850,651**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**2**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,365,552**	**53,000**	**10,000**	**5**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

The nutrition situation in Middle Shabelle Agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones has improved from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Alert*** nutrition phase. However the integrated analysis of the assessment findings points to deterioration from *Serious* to ***Critical*** in Adale district.

In **Lower Shabelle** the food security situation improved due to increased milk and cereal production and better livestock conditions. The region, which is the main maize producer in Somalia, had the second highest *Gu* cereal production over the last five *Gu* seasons (107% of PWA, 153% of 5-year average and 92% of *Gu* '09) due to favourable rains, improved access to irrigation and increased cultivated area. Current cereal production is estimated at 66,300MT (maize and sorghum). Carryover stocks are available from last *Deyr 2009/10* season, which will be sufficient for most wealth groups until next harvest. In addition, cash crop production was good in *Gu 2010* season amounting to 1,100MT for sesame and 2,400MT for cowpea.

The ToT between labour wage and maize for poor households showed a 12% reduction in June 2010 (7kg/daily wage rates) compared to six months ago and same time last year, as a result of higher cereal prices in local markets. However, good harvest, has improved supplies in both agropastoral and riverine areas and subsequent decrease in cereal prices will positively affect the ToT in the key agricultural areas of the region. In Lower Shabelle Agropastoral and riverine livelihoods zones the nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Serious*** phase, while among the Afgoye IDPs, the situation remains in a sustained ***Critical*** phase since *Deyr* 2009/10.

As reflected in FSNAU latest Quarterly Brief issued (June 18, 2010), excessive rains caused river flooding in May in the districts of Kurtunwarey (L. Shabelle) and Jowhar (M. Shabelle), due to the weak river embankments and the open breakages following the previous seasonal floods. As a result, cropped fields were flooded (3440 ha in Middle shabelle and 250ha in Lower Shabelle of different crops) and about 250 people were temporarily displaced in L. Shabelle riverine. This resulted in slightly lower than average harvested area (3% lower than 5-year average) in Jowhar district, although the production was still above average (114% of PWA and 144% of 5-year average) due to good Gu seasonal performance, greater yields (from 0.63MT/ha to 0.8MT/ha) and FAO response activtivies including improved seeds (maize, sesame, sorghum, cowpea and vegetables) and rehabilitation of canals in Jowhar. In addition, seasonal water flood recession provided an opportunity for late cultivating cycle of crops, which contributed to the above average cereal production.

The harvested area, however, was well above average in the flood-affected Kurtunwarey district (26% higher than 5-year average) due to good seasonal performance, FAO intervention activities (canal rehabilitation and mainly improved maize seed distribution) and higher yield per hectare (from 0.94 in 5-year average to 1.2MT/ha in Gu 2010). This, in turn, resulted in higher cereal production than average (158% of PWA) also exceeding Gu 2009 as well as the last 5-year average production (109% of Gu '09, 158% of 5-year average; respectively). Similarly to Middle Shabelle, another cycle of cropping, mainly sesame and maize was planted in the water recession areas, which was considered late planting sesame and maize crops.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Seasonal rainfall started on time (early April 2010) in all livelihoods of both regions. The coastal area of Merka and Kurtunwarey in Lower Shabelle and parts of agropastoral livelihood in Adale and Adan Yabale in Middle Shabelle, received below average seasonal rains. Satellite imagery confirmed that *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance was average in terms of amount and distribution, but of mixed intensity (see Climate Section). In the poor rainfall areas, crop production was below average while pasture, browse and water were average or above average. River Shabelle was full to the brim and eased irrigation in the riverine areas of both regions, despite flood damages reported in Middle Shabelle and pockets of K/warey district of Lower Shabelle. Poor and lower middle households collect bush products and cut trees for charcoal production leading to environmental degradation. In addition, sand dunes encroachment on arable lands, settlements and main roads - particularly in the coastal areas of the two regions - is advancing season after season. Enclosures for livestock grazing, charcoal processing and sand dunes encroachment are the main factors affecting land use in the region.

Physical Capital

Middle Shabelle: Irrigation networks, including bridges and sluice gates have not been rehabilitated since the collapse of the central government in 1991. Weak river banks have led to frequent floods and silted river beds, reducing river carrying capacity. Roads conditions are also bad and roads are blocked in the rainy season which hampers commodity flows. Meanwhile, alien trees proliferation is a longstanding threat for agricultural areas, feeder roads and urban dwellers. Regarding communication, the extended use of cell phones in both urban and rural areas has eased communication networks between rural and main towns.

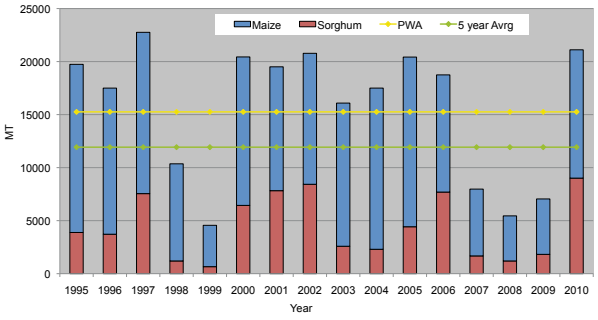
Lower Shabelle: Despite the reorganization of market infrastructure in main towns, rural people's market access is constrained by worsening road conditions (though some roads have been rehabilitated), which increases transportation costs and commodity pricess. Most barrages are not operating except for two recently rehabilitated in Qorioley district which does not facilitate irrigation. Several primary canals were rehabilitated, but important ones are silted and need maintenance. Alien trees are a longstanding threat to agricultural areas, feeder roads, local plants and even urban areas. On the positive side, the extended use of cell phones in both urban and rural areas and the increased number of mini buses have eased communication between rural areas and main towns.

Human Capital

Education: Apart from Koranic schools, most rural areas of the region lack access to formal schools, with the exception of Merka and Kurtunwarey districts of Lower Shabelle, where Water for Life WFL and CONCERN NGOs run local schools. In Middle Shabelle rural areas school attendance is very poor in all livelihoods while Koranic schools are most common.

Health: In the agropastoral areas of Shabelle regions health services and safe/clean water for human consumption are the basic services of most concern. Main towns have hospitals but they do not provide necessary services. Due to lack of health care services endemic diseases, such as pneumonia, malaria and dysentery, are prevalent. Poor sanitation, dependency on water catchments and minimum latrine use are longlasting concerns. In Lower Shabelle region, the results of the June 2010 rapid nutritional assessments indicate 8.7% of children in the riverine livelihood zone with MUAC (<12.5cm/oedema) while 1.8% are severely at risk with MUAC (<11.5cm/oedema). In the agropastoral livelihood zone, the proportion of children with MUAC<12.5cm is 9.4% while those with MUAC<11.5cm is 1.9%.

Figure 38: Middle Shabelle *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)

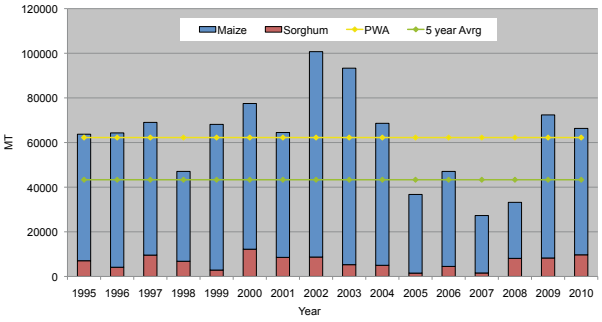


In Middle Shabelle region, the nutrition situation has significantly improved both in the agropastoral and riverine populations. The results of June 2010 nutrition survey indicate a GAM rate of > **6.2%** (Pr=0.90) and a SAM rate of >**1.7%** (Pr=0.90) among the agropastoralist population. In the riverine assessment, the GAM rate is **>8.2%** (Pr=0.90) and SAM rate is 0.6% (Pr=0.90) There was no disease outbreak reported in the agropastoral population during the Gu 2010, while food security indicators showed substantial improvement in both livelihoods, including increased milk access and consumption. The results of the nutrition assessment in Adale district indicate a ***Critical*** state of malnutrition in the population, with GAM rate of 16.8% (12.9-20.7) and SAM rate of 2.4% (0.9-3.9). The crude and under-five death rates of **0.74** (0.39-1.40) and **1.13** (0.56-2.30) respectively were recorded in Adale, both indicating an ***Alert*** situation.

Social Capital

Social support among riverine and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods of Middle Shabelle has intensified due to above normal crop production, improved livestock herd size and body condition. Therefore, poor households benefit from *zakat* provided by better-off and middle wealth groups. However, Central Agropastoral of Middle Shabelle is still in a livelihood crisis due to below normal rains and poor households get assistance (in kind or cash) from relatives and friends. Similarly, in Lower Shabelle, social support in terms of crop *zakat* improved in all livelihoods due to good cereal production (66,300 MT, 107% of PWA; 153% of the 5-year average 92% *Gu* 2009) and improved livestock herd size. Sharing of resource, protection of communal assets, such as canals for irrigation, and mutual aid to protect from floods embankments are very common in this livelihood.

Figure 39: Lower Shabelle *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



Financial Capital

The main financial assets comprise cereal stocks, livestock, remittances and loans. In pastoral and Agropastoral areas, livestock body conditions are average to above average and herds size have increased. In Middle Shabelle, households' cereal stocks increased due to average *Gu* 2010 cereal production (12,100 MT of maize, 9,000MT of sorghum and 4,500MT of rice) 600MT of cowpea and 700 MTmof sesame (Figure 38). Most middle and better-off households in riverine and Agropastoral livelihoods have cereal stocks enough for several months. Income from crop sales has increased in most livelihoods according to production levels. Good cash crop production (fruits, vegetables, sesame and cowpea) in this *Gu* has also increased household cash income and created job opportunities for the poor.

In **Lower Shabelle**, most households have access to own cereal stocks from *Gu* 2010 (66,300MT). Unskilled labour is widely available and daily wage rates are high due to high labour demand for different agricultural activities. Similarly, income from crop sales (66,300MT cereal, 1,100MT sesame and 2,400MT cowpea) improved for all wealth groups (Figure 39). Improved livestock body condition raised livestock prices by 23% and 7% compared to June 2009 and since January 2010, respectively. Moreover, households have access to short and medium term credits and loans from shops, better-off and upper-middle households and receive advance loan in cash from cereal traders. Remittances level is very low though household members are increasingly migrating to other regions such as Puntland and Somaliland.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In **Lower Shabelle**, good crop productions in the last 3-4 seasons, improved livestock production and reproduction and increased labour opportunities have strengthened food and livelihood security and households' access to food and income sources. In **Middle Shabelle**, good rains brought about above normal crop production, improved livestock productivity and increased labour opportunities improving households' access to food in all livelihoods since *Deyr* 2009/10. Pastoralists' food sources mainly consists of market purchases followed by own livestock production in this season.

Middle and Lower Shabelle regions are composed of four livelihoods (Riverine, Agropastoral, Pastoral and Urban). Riverine and agropastoral livelihoods are the largest. Poor groups in both livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production for their total annual caloric intake (65-80%), which is supplemented by food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production (0-15%). Poor agropastoralists earn 40-65% of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (gathering and sale of bush products), while about 0-20% is derived from the sale of livestock products. Poor riverine groups earn over half of their annual income from crop sales, followed by seasonal casual labour.

Food Sources

Own Production: In Middle Shabelle, most riverine livelihoods heavily rely on their own cereal production for food and income. Current maize production in riverine is estimated at 12,100 (232% of *Gu* 2009, 108% of PWA and 141% of the 5-year average), which is the highest in the last five years. Cash crop production, including rice, sesame and cowpea, was also good due to normal to good rains. Most agropastoral livelihoods, with the exception of Central agropastoral obtain their food from own sorghum production, which was good in *Gu* 2010 as it was estimated at 9,000 MT (495% of Gu 2009, 220% of PWA and 268% of 5-year average). However, poor Agropastoral households' production is sufficient for only 2-3 months (up to September), after which they will depend on market food purchase. Milk production for all species is average due to available pasture and browsing accessibility that restored normal calving and kidding rates. Main factors contributing to a betterment of the situation in Middle Shabelle include near or above average cereal crop production (300% of *Gu* '09, 138% of PWA and 177% of the 5-year average), improved

rangelands, improved milk production and labour opportunities leading to stronger purchasing power. For example, the ToT between local goats to maize is 104 kg of maize/head in Jowhar and goat/sorghum is 50kg/head in Aden Yabal.

In Lower Shabelle, the two main livelihoods (riverine and agropastoral) have an average *Gu* 2010 cereal production (66,300 MT) and moderate cereal stocks from last *Gu* 2009 and *Deyr* 2009/10 production. Cereal stock availability at household and market levels has therefore improved. Better pasture and browsing accessibility restored normal calving and kidding rates led to average milk production levels. Most wealth groups rely on their own cereal production that could last for other 5-8 months, which is normal at this time of the year. Own production sales and income from labour opportunities have enhanced purchasing power in most livelihoods also improving access to non staple foods (sugar, meat, oil, etc).

Figure 40: Middle Shabelle (Jowhar), Terms of Trade, Daily Labour to White Maize

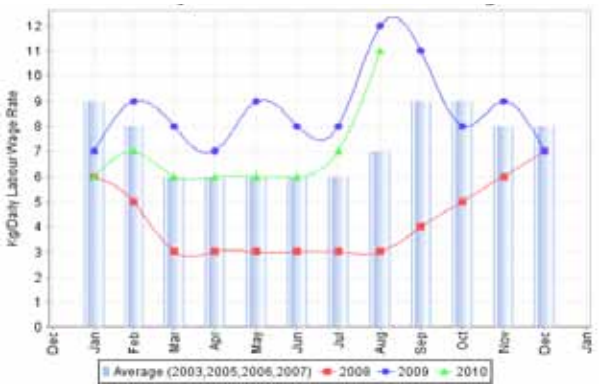
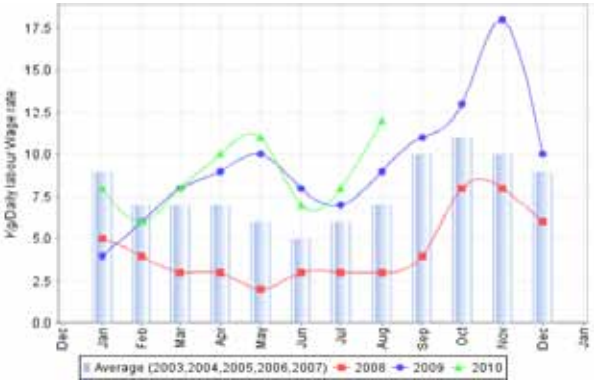


Figure 41: Lower Shabelle, Terms of Trade, Daily Labour to White Maize



Market Purchase:

Middle Shabelle: Improved production from *Deyr* 2009/10 and current *Gu* 2010 season of maize and rice has increased availability of cereals (maize in particular) on the markets in most riverine areas of Middle Shabelle. Most of poor riverine households holding small parcels of land depend on food market purchase.

Maize price in June was 10,883 SoSh/kg which indicates relative stability compared to January 2010 levels. However, the price increased by 39% since June 2009 because of a lower supply in the markets caused by the discontinuation of food aid distribution. However, maize prices declined in the subsequent two months with the new harvest sales on the markets. By August, the price of white maize was 60% of the June 2010 levels.

The ToT between labour and maize slightly increased from June 2010 to July 2010 (17%) and again by 83% from June 2010 to August 2010 indicating an improvement in poor households' purchasing power (Figure 40). In June 2010 one daily labour wage could buy about 6kg of maize or 4kg of sorghum. The ToT between daily labour rate and cereals improved in July (7kg of maize and 4.kg of sorghum per daily labour wage) and August (11kg of maize and 4 kg of sorghum per daily labour wage). In June 2010, local goat could fetch 89kg of maize or 76kg of sorghum. The ToT has shown a significant increase in July-August due to reduced maize price and slight increase in local quality goat price.

Imported food commodity prices showed a mixed trend as sugar price increased while vegetable oil price decreased On-going piracy activities along the coast of Somalia have reduced the number of vessels entering Somali waters and have therefore led to an increase in the prices of imported commodities such as sugar. However, vegetable oil price decreased because of the improved supply from Bosasso. Sugar price for June 2010 (29,750 SoSh/kg) indicate an increase of 30%, compared with June 2009 but decreased by 2% since January 2010. Vegetable oil price for June 2010 (37,562 SoSh/kg) indicate a decrease of 6% and 6% respectively when compared to June 2009 and last six months. However, the end of the rough sea season allowed for an increased supply of imported commodities - sugar and vegetable oil - whose prices decreased by 7% and 20% respectively from July to August 2010.

Lower Shabelle: Locally produced cereals and imported foods are available in all markets of Lower Shabelle. *Gu* 2010 harvest is predominantly found in the markets. Supply started to increase in August 2010 as the new harvest entered into the markets and the trend is likely to continue until October.

Maize prices in June 2010 were slightly (5%) higher than in January 2010 and 15% higher than the same month in 2009 because of periodic seasonal price increases prior to main harvest and decreased supply. However, after June prices started to decline with a significant 25% price drop in August 2010 when compared to June which is attributable to the *Gu* production entering into the markets. For example, in Qoryole market, maize prices dropped by 39% between June and August 2010, from SoSh 6750/kg to SoSh 4175/kg. Sorghum prices in Wanlaweyn declined by 41% (from SoSh 5,666/kg to SoSh 3,333/kg) in the same period. The price changes are ascribed to average and above average cereal production (maize & sorghum) in this *Gu* 2010. Moreover, the volume of cereal out-flow is expected to be minimal due to good harvests in most neighbouring regions (Bay 205% PWA, M/Shabelle 138% PWA, Gedo 117% PWA, Bakool 216% PWA, Lower Juba 199% PWA, etc), in this *Gu* season.

Purchasing power has to a certain degree weakened as shown by the average ToT showing a downward trend in the first half of 2010 (12%) and since June 2009 (12%) due to higher cereal prices in all local markets. However, improvements are expected over the next 4-5 months, due to higher agricultural daily wages, imminent maize price reduction and larger supply in both agropastoral and riverine areas. However, the ToT in main maize markets has shown a significant increase, in the range of 50-200%, from June to August 2010 due to good harvest, increase of daily labour wage rate (17-90%) and subsequent significant decline in maize prices (10-40%- Figure 41). The ToT in Qoryole has shown the highest increase since January 2010, equivalent to 200 % (from 8kg/daily labour in June 2010 to 24kg/daily labour in August 2010) for two reasons: 1. a drastic decline in maize price in August due to increased crop sales to pay-off the debts incurred during *Gu* planting; 2. considerably increased wage rates due to high demand of casual labour for harvesting, husking, transporting, land preparation for next to *Deyr* season, early planting of irrigated maize. Improved livestock prices across regional reference markets of both regions strengthened declining households' purchasing power. In June 2010, the ToT between local quality goat and maize was 2% and 7% higher than in January 2010 and June 2009 respectively due to improved goat prices in the same periods of comparison. The ToT increased considerably in the following months due to a significant decrease in cereal prices and a slight increase in goat prices (3%). In June 2010, the ToT between labour/maize could fetch 7kg of maize or 10kg of sorghum. Both ToTs significantly increased in the following two months due to reduced cereal prices and increased daily labour wage rates (by 40%). By August 2010 the ToTs cereal/ labour were equivalent to 12kg of maize and 13kg of sorghum per daily labour wage. Local goat could fetch 129kg of maize in June 2010 and 188kg in August, indicating an improving purchasing power. The quantity of sorghum that could be exchanged for one local quality goat was even higher, equivalent to 167kg in June 2010 and 201kg in August 2010.

Prices of all imported commodities, including rice, sugar and cooking oil, have showed mixed picture. Rice price is stable in regard to June 2009, but increasing by 13% over the last six months (from Jan '10). Vegetable oil price had a different trend as it has increased by 14% since June 2009, but lower by 12% when compared to January 2010. Conversely, imported commodity prices (sugar, vegetable oil and imported rice) decreased between June and August 2010 (vegetable oil 11%, rice 6% and sugar 4%).

Income Sources

In Middle Shabelle, most of the cereal production in this season comes from riverine (12,100 MT) and agropastoral (9,000 MT). Thus, the total cereal production of the region amounts to 21,100MT, of which 57% is maize and 43% is sorghum. Cash crops production was also good (5,800 MT). Middle and better-off households have carryover stocks from previous *Deyr* 2009/10 and casual labour is available. Collection and sale of grass fodder, crop stalks, and firewood and construction materials are alternative sources of income for the poor riverine and Agropastoral households. In June 2010, labour wage rates were 17% higher than in June 2009 and January 2010 due to improved agricultural activities resulting from higher crop production. The wage rates remained stable in the following two months (July and August).

In **Lower Shabelle**: Income from maize and cash crop sales (sesame, vegetables etc), well paid daily wage (agriculture), fodder sales (crop stalk) and other self-employment opportunities have enhanced households' access to income and purchasing power. Income opportunities from early matured crops (cowpea, pumpkins etc) were noted in most areas. However, the main source of income is represented by the sales of maize, after harvesting ends.While poor households usually sell their crops at low prices, most middle and better-off groups have the opportunity to keep their stocks until the prices further increase. Furthermore, most of the upper middle and better-off groups can sell maize stocks at higher prices before the current harvest. Other households are benefitting from the *Hagaa* sesame production (1,100MT) in July, which is sold at a very good price (25,000 SoSh/kg). The bulk of the sesame production comes from Kurtunwarey and Qoryle districts.

Labour availability and daily income rates are high, due to on-going agricultural activities and high labour demand throughout the region which are expected to continue until next *Deyr* 2010/11 season. Unskilled labour daily wages have slightly declined (3%) between January and June 2010, though are higher (2%) than June 2009. Wages increased in July and August with the start of *Gu* 2010 harvesting activities. The increase in wage rates is likely to continue in the coming months due to intensified farm activities and the preperation for *Deyr* 2010/11 during *Deyr* 2010/11 season.

Collection and sale of crop stalks and grass fodder, firewood and construction materials are other alternative income sources for the poor in riverine areas. Firewood price increased by 21% compared to June 2009 due to high demand while an increase of 5% was recorded between January and June 2010. They increased by 14% between June and August 2010, due to the high demand from urban centers.

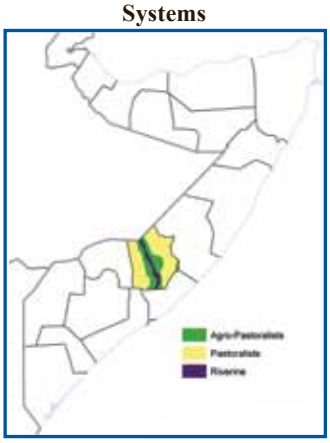
Coping strategies

Poor wealth groups in Agropastoral areas of Middle Shabelle still adopt coping strategies such as collection and sale of firewood and construction materials which pay less due to oversupply. This is due to lack of saleable animals as a result of reduced herd sizes over the last drought seasons. Labour migration to the riverine areas also increased during the season. Poor households can also have access to *zakat* from the current *Gu* harvest. In Lower Shabelle, poor households' most common coping strategies include stocking parts of cereal production for future consumption and purchasing food on credit.

4.2.5 Hiran Region

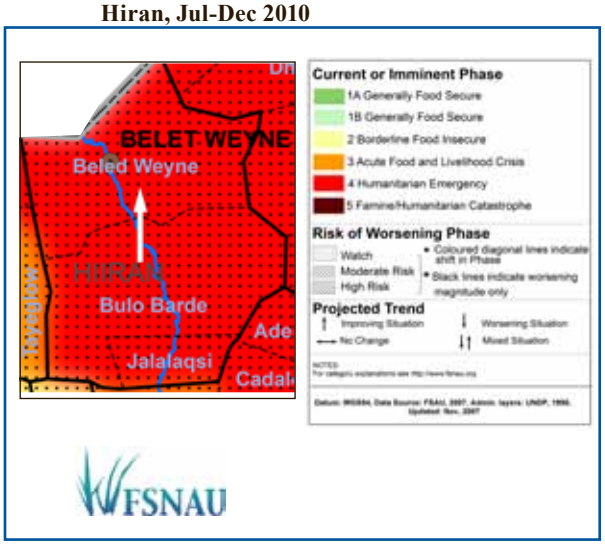
Overview

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The food security situation in Hiran region has continued to deteriorate since *Deyr* 2009/10, though there is some improvement in pastoral livelihoods due to average rainfall performance. The entire region is still in sustained **HE** phase with an estimated 205,000 people, or 62% of the total regional population, in a food security crisis. The majority of the total people in crisis, or 135,000, are in **HE,** while 70,000 are in **AFLC**. The agropastoral livelihood zone is the most affected, with currently 85,000 people in **HE** and 38,000 in **AFLC.** In the pastoral livelihood, population in crisis significantly shrank from *Deyr* 2009/10 and is presently estimated at 25,000 people, the majority (60%) of whom is in **HE**. An estimated 30,000 people in riverine livelihood remain in **HE** with no change from *Deyr* 2009/10. The total number of affected urban population has slightly decreased from *Deyr* 2009/10 and is currently estimated at 25,000 people, with 20,000 in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE** (Map18 Table 26 and27)**.**

Map 16: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Hiran, Jul-Dec 2010



The sustained food security crisis in Hiran region, particularly in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, is attributed to a combination of factors: extremely low cereal production (19% of PWA) due to poor *Gu* 2010 season preceded by seven seasons of below normal rains; river floods that have destroyed about 4,800Ha of standing crops and caused temporary displacement; recurrent conflicts and low economic activity. In addition, income earning opportunities are constrained by the lack of agricultural labour and reduced number of marketable livestock.

Pastoral livelihoods have to some extent improved. Better pasture and water availability improved livestock body condition and milk production, increasing the number of marketable animals. As a consequence, milk prices have decreased and are now 13% and 16% lower compared to June 2009 and January 2010 respectively. Camel herd sizes are near to baseline levels in Hawd livelihood and below baseline in Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP). Sheep/goat herd sizes are slightly above baseline levels in Hawd livelihood, but below baseline levels in SIP. Increases in herd size are expected for all livestock species.

Inadequate local cereal production and reduced supply from neighbouring regions, including Ethiopia, due to the worsening security situation, have resulted in high cereal prices that have further constrained food access. During January-June 2010 red sorghum prices decreased by 10% following the supply of commercial food aid from Central, Northeast and *Gu* harvest from southern regions (Bay). However, sorghum prices are still significantly (80%) higher than June 2009 price levels. Maize prices have been stable since January 2010 and 25% higher than one year ago (June 2009). Consequently, poor households' purchasing power has weakened as indicated by the decline in the ToT of labour wage/sorghum (14kg/daily labour in June 2010) compared with the beginning of the year (17kg/daily labour in Jan- '10) and last year (24kg/daily labour in June 2009). In contrast, the ToT between local goat and red sorghum has increased by 77% since January 2010, due to increased prices for livestock in good body condition. However, the ToT is still 37% lower compared to June 2009. In July-August 2010, cereal prices started to reduce with the increased supply from neighbouring southern regions,

Table 26: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Hiraan				
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	135,580	26,000	69,000	70
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	16,000	45,000	69
Jalalaqsi	36,445	6,000	15,000	58
Rural Sub-total	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**68**
Urban	69,113	21,000	7,000	41
Regional Total	**329,811**	**69,000**	**136,000**	**62**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 27: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE a % of Rural populatio
Hiraan				
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	3,000	3,000	23
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	38,000	85,000	90
Hiran riverine	32,633	0	29,000	89
Southern Inland Past	61,511	7,000	8,000	24
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	
Sub-total	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**68**
Urban	69,113	21,000	7,000	41
Regional Total	**329,811**	**69,000**	**136,000**	**62**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

which contributed to improved ToT in the mentioned period.

The nutrition situation for Hiran Agropastoral and pastoral population groups is ***Very Critical*** since the *Deyr* 2009/10. Riverine populations' nutrition status deteriorated from *Critical* phase in *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Very Critical*** due to an outbreak of whooping cough and measles. The factors behind the current crisis include: poor access to cereal and milk across the livelihoods as a result of previous seasons of below normal rains; asset losses following ongoing civil insecurity and internal displacements; limited income earning opportunities due to the lack of agricultural and the small number of marketable livestock at household level.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Most of Hiran Agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones received punctual *Gu* rainfall in April 2010. The rainfall amount, duration, frequency and distribution were all below average causing poor crop production. However, heavy rains in the highlands of Ethiopia and around Beletweyne town resulted in floods in the Hiran Riverine livelihood zone, which destroyed 4,800Ha of planted crops and worsened production. On the other hand, rainfall in most pastoral zones was average in term of frequency, intensity and coverage. Pasture and browsing conditions were average with positive impact on livestock conditions. Most of the pastoral areas received rainfall (150%–200% of LTM) which improved pasture and replenished water catchments mitigating stress from water crisis during *Jilaal* dry season.

Physical Capital

Roads and infrastructure networks are in poor condition and further deteriorating due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation. Poor infrastructure is further adding to transportation costs. Many primary rural water catchments in the main agropastoral villages are silted and lose volume capacity to carry more water. Other water points like shallow wells are in need of full rehabilitation. Deviation of seasonal rivers water to agricultural depressed area would greatly support rainfed crop production. Recent river floods have damaged culverts, bridges, irrigation canals and fragile river embankments, which are in very poor condition in most parts of the region.

Social Capital

Social support within communities in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods tremendously weakened this season due to poor seasonal performance and floods, which led to limited income from agriculture labour, crop/fodder and livestock/production sales. Social support within the pastoralist community was good during the current *Gu* season due to larger income from livestock and livestock product sales benefiting from average seasonal performance. The presence of recent IDPs from Beletweyne and of protracted IDPs from Mogadishu further deteriorated social support in the region adding pressure to the already fragile food security situation of the host communities. IDPs do not have enough access to food, clean/safe water, while access to sanitation is very limited.

Human Capital

Basic social services, such as health and education, are inadequate in rural areas due to the lack of qualified staff, limited supplies and lack of incentives to staff. Primary school attendance in Bulo-Burte decreased by 11% from January 2010 to June 2010 due to poor seasonal performance which forced many parents to take their children out of school. On the other hand, Koranic school attendance shows a slight increase of 3% and 5% in Bulo-Burte and Jalalaqsi respectively. The current insecurity in Beletweyne areas limited access to formal education in Beletweyne town due to population displacement. Only Koranic schools are now available in most areas.

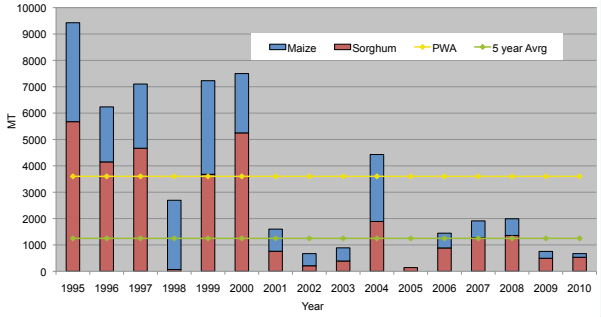
There are limited or no health facilities in most rural areas, with the exception of main villages and urban areas. Hospitals are available in Beletweyne and Bulo-Burte but the quality of service is poor. The results of rapid nutrition assessments conducted in July 2010 reported a GAMMUAC rate of **18.5%** and a SAMMUAC rate of **4.6%** with 1 (0.4 %) oedema case in Hiran Riverine livelihood. An outbreak of whooping cough was reported in in Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Beletweyne

districts in April-June 2010 (604 cases), In the Hiran Agropastoral assessment, findings recorded a GAMMUAC rate of **16.7%** and a SAMMUAC rate of **3.2%** with 0.1% oedema case. In the pastoral livelihood, the nutrition rapid assessment found out GAMMUAC level of 15.4% and SAMMUAC rate of 3.7%. The outbreak of whooping cough was also reported Mahas (30 cases with 4 deaths) and Mataban (40 cases) during April-June 2010.

Financial Capital

Due to cumulative effects of seven consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, crop production and livestock reproduction were very poor. Consequently, income from crop and livestock drastically fell. This season cereal production was 19% of PWA and 54% of 5-year average, which did not allow poor and middle wealth groups in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods to accumulate much cereal stocks (Figure 42). Livestock herds in pastoral areas showed a fluctuating trend in the first six month of 2010. Camel herd size slightly decreased and is currently 7% below baseline and December 2009 levels in Hawd. However, it increased in SIP by 3% from December 2009 and is 46% of baseline levels. Conversely, sheep/goats herd size increased in both livelihoods, by 10% in Hawd and 18% in SIP and currently stands at 64% of baseline levels. Good seasonal performance in pastoral livelihoods improved livestock productivity and hence income from livestock and livestock product sales. Consequently, Hiran pastoralists' debt exposure decreased by 32% ($254 to $173 from *Deyr* 2009/10 to *Gu* 2010).

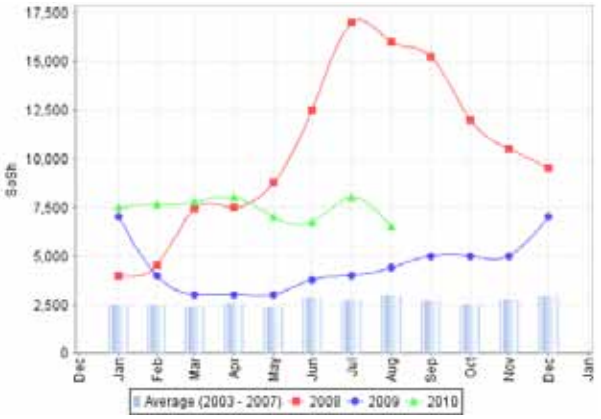
Figure 42: Hiran *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2010)



Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Hiran region is comprised of four livelihoods (riverine, agropastoral, pastoral and urban). The riverine and agropastoral livelihoods normally rely on own crop production and market purchase for their food requirements. Pastoralists instead mainly rely on food purchase supplemented by own livestock production. Poor riverine and agropastoralists earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self employment. Poor pastoralists' income derives from livestock and livestock products sales.

Figure 43: Trends in Red Sorghum Price (SoSh)

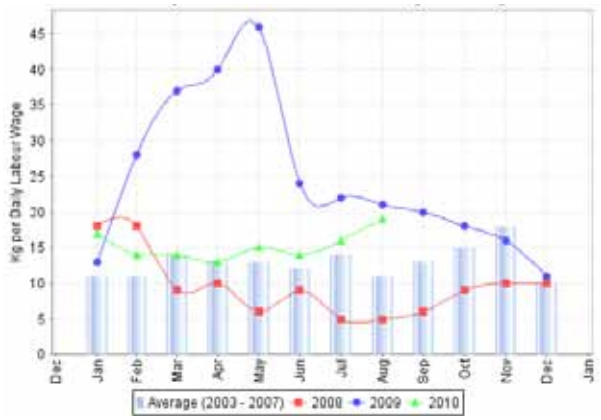


Food Sources

Own production: Poor *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance had a bad impact on cereal production. It is estimated at 600MT, of which 17% is maize (100MT) and 83% is sorghum (500MT). This is 89% of last *Gu* 2009, 19% of PWA (1999 – 2009) and 54% of 5-year average (2005 – 2009). There are considerable variations in terms of cereal production among Hiran region districts. For example, *Gu* 2010 cereal production in Beletweyne amounts to 226MT (34% of the total production), in Bulo-Burte to 274MT (41% of the total production) and in Jalalaqsi to 171 MT (25% of the total production). Jalalaqsi district has the lowest production compared to other districts due to poor rainfall performance and floods. Because of the meager cereal production, poor and middle wealth groups do not hold cereal stocks and most of the households depend on food purchase.

Market purchase: Cereal availability is declining in the main markets and market purchases are constrained by high cereal prices and low income from livestock and own crop production. Cereal prices slightly fluctuated in the first six month of 2010. Due to reduced cereal supply from other regions and extremely low production (19% of PWA), the average white sorghum price increased by 13% (from 8,000 to 9,000 SoSh/kg) in June 2010 compared to June 2009 but remain unchanged (9,000 SoSh/kg) when compared to January 2010 and June 2010. Red sorghum price increased by 80% in June 2010 compared to June 2009 from SoSh 3,750/kg to 6,750/kg (Figure 43). Maize price also increased by 25% and 11% in June 2010 (SoSh 10,000/kg) compared to June 2009 and January 2010 (SoSh 8,000/kg to and SoSh 9,000/kg) respectively. However, cereal prices started to drop (maize - by 3%;

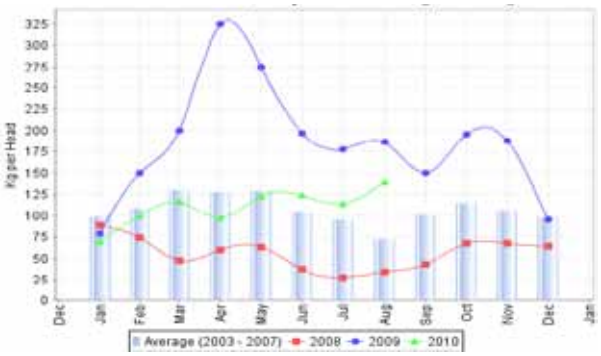
Figure 44: Terms Of Trade Daily Labor Rate to Sorghum



sorghum – by 19%) in July-August 2010 due to increased supply from neighbouring southern regions as the result of good harvests. White sorghum price kept increasing by 5% during the same period due to reduced market supply following poor production (26% of PWA).The price of imported commodities, such as rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil, remained unchanged or slightly decreased since January 2010. Sugar price is an exception as in June 2010 it increased by 25% (from 22,000 to 27,500SoSh/kg) and 8% (25,500 to 27,500 SoSh/kg) when compared to June 2009 and January 2010. From July to August 2010 prices of all imported commodities increased as follows: rice by 10%, sugar by 7%, wheat flour by 16%. The increase was due to reduced supply because of rough seas and civil insecurity in the region.

In June 2010, the ToT between labour to sorghum has shown a significant decline of 18% and 42% when compared to January 2010 and June 2009 respectively due to poor seasonal performances and low wages due to high labour competition. (Figure 44) However, the ToT increased in subsequent months due to improved daily labour rates (128% in August 2010) and slight decrease in red sorghum price (4% in August) following increased supply from producing areas of southern Somalia (Bay). Similarly, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum showed a significant increase of 77% (70kg to 124kg/goat) from January to June 2010 but it is still 37% below (197kg to 124kg/goat) in June 2009 levels (Figure 45). However, the ToT between goat and red sorghum increased in subsequent months and was equivalent to 140kg/head in August 2010, which is attributable to livestock improved body condition, increase in goat prices (9%) and a slight decrease in sorghum prices.

Figure 45: Hiran Terms Of Trade Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum



Failed Crops Used for Fodder. Bulo, Bure, Hiran, FSNAU, June 2010

Charcoal Production. Bardere Village, Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, June 2010

Income Sources

Income sources in all Hiran livelihood zones are mainly agricultural labour, crop/fodder and livestock/product sales. However, due to poor income from milk, crop and fodder sales and agricultural labour, the income of poor and middle wealth groups in all livelihoods dropped.

Livestock prices increased in Beletweyne reference markets. The price for local goat increased in June 2010 by 60% and 14% as compared to January 2010 and June 2009 respectively. Export quality goat and camel prices have also increased (15% and 25%; 19% and 68%) respectively in the same periods. Cattle local quality price has increased by 28% since last June 2009. However, most of the poor and middle wealth groups in agropastoral livelihoods are not benefitting from the livestock price increase due to lack of saleable animals as livestock body conditions remain poor due to scanty rainfall performances. Poor seasonal performances in *Gu* 2010 and previous seasons negatively affected cattle calving rates and milk production in agropastoral areas.

Labour wage rates decreased by 22% (from 125,000 to 97,500SoSh) in June 2010 when compared to January 2010 due to reduced agricultural activities as a result of poor crop production and high competition for labour from IDPs. However, the labour wage rate increased in the following two month by 22% and was equivalent to 125,000SoSh in August 2010. This improvement comes from improved labour opportunities with the increased cereal supply from Sorghum Belt regions and increased land preparation activities in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods for the coming season.

Coping strategies

Households' recur to a number of strategies to cope with the worsening food security situation. Coping strategies include selling fodder, migrating to urban centers, reducing food intake from two to one meal per day, buying food on credit, selling breeding livestock, receiving food aid from WFP in Mataban areas and seeking additional social support.

NEED FOR STRATEGIC SUPPORT TO DESTITUTE PASTORALISTS

In recent decades droughts have become more frequent and protracted in Somalia. Insecurity and conflict have been affecting most parts of South-central regions. The impact of drought and insecurity has been quite devastating on pastoral livelihoods. Reduced pastoral mobility, increased asset losses and destitution have forced significant number of households to drop-out from pastoralism. The absence of an effective central government to address these problems, continuous violent conflicts and endless clashes, curtailed humanitarian interventions due to worsening insecurity and limited coping options have all left impoverished pastoralists with no alternative but moving to urban areas in search of job opportunities and social support. FSNAU estimates that about 40,000 pastoralists have recently become destitute and are classified in ***Humanitarian Emergency***. These pastoralists are mostly clustered in shanty towns around urban centers.

Pastoral Destitutes in Guriceel, Galgaduud Region, FSNAU, July 2010

During the post *Gu* 2010 food security assessment survey, FSNAU estimated that about 25,000 destitute pastoral people in Central and Hiran regions had moved to urban towns and semi-urban villages. Central and Hiran regions have been affected by several consecutive seasons of drought and rain failure, starting from *Gu* 2007. Poor and lower middle households had no other option than remain in the drought-affected areas because of widespread clan conflicts, their limited financial capacity and migration options as rangeland conditions in neighboring regions were equally bad. In contrast, better-off and most of upper middle wealth groups have outmigrated to the Somali region of Ethiopia using transport to carry fodder and water for their livestock. The drought cycle continued for six consecutive seasons and completely scorched the pasture, dried out shallow wells, communal dams and private *berkads* and significantly lowered underground water table. Pastoralists in Central were depending on very expensive trucked water (SoSh 300,000-200,000/drum) for three years (April 2007 –April 2010), the price of which was 425% higher than in a normal year. The drought caused considerable livestock losses, accelerated livestock selling to cover expensive food and water needs and significantly reduced livestock assets in the central region. During the drought years, more than 60% of small ruminants, 50% of camel and almost over 70% of cattle were lost. The depletion of poor pastoralists' livestock assets pushed them into destitution and resulted in increased drop-outs from pastoral livelihood. Many pastoralists moved to towns in search of self-employment or labour setting up camps in the towns' outskirts. The camps were first observed during the post *Gu* seasonal assessment in June 2008 in Guriceel, Dhusamareb, Balanballe, Cabudwaq, Galkacyo, Elbur, Beletweyne and Mataban towns. Destitute pastoralists set up more camps along the tarmac road linking Central regions to Bossaso port looking for self employment, i.e. collection of construction stones, firewood, teashops, or labour employment. These pastoralists depend now on employment income and social support to meet their basic needs relying on whatever job opportunity is available in the dwindling urban economies.

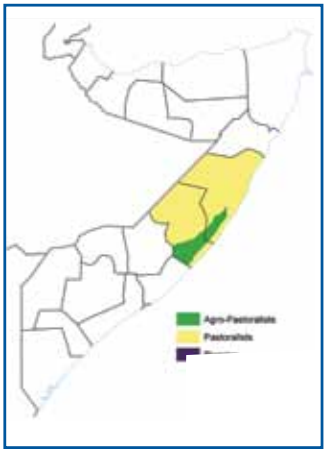
In the current year post *Gu* assessment, FSNAU estimated that there were about 15,000 destitute pastoralists in the Northern regions, mainly in Hawd pastoral of North Mudug and Nugal regions and in Sool Plateau of Sool and Sanaag regions. Pastoral destitution is attributed to several years of drought in the last decade (2003-2005 and 2008-2009). First pastoral destitutes were noticed during 2003-2005 droughts, which affected most of key pastoral livelihoods and resulted in a drastic reduction of livestock assets, particularly in Sool plateau, parts of Nugal valley and Hawd. Drop-out pastoralists migrated to urban towns of Burao, Hargeisa, Ceerigabo, Lasanod, Bossaso and Garowe and to rural settlement. These areas have partially recovered from the effects of the droughts after receiving normal rains in four successive seasons, from *Gu* 2005 up to *Deyr* 2006/07. However, four seasons of below normal rains in the subsequent period, starting from *Gu* 2008 up to *Deyr* 2009/10, overturned the recovery and further aggravated the situation reducing asset holding and leading to an increased number of pastoral destitutes.

FSNAU is planning to undertake more detailed studies on the destitute pastoralists in Central and Northern regions in October-November 2010. The purposes of the study are: (i) to conduct more in-depth analysis of destitute pastoralists' food security situation, coping mechanisms and impact on host communities, and (ii) to inform concerned agencies so that they can address the problems and design response strategies to restore these populations' self-sustainability.

4.2.6 Central Regions

Overview

Central Region Livelihood Systems



The food security situation in rural livelihoods of Central has shown some improvement in the post *Gu* 2010. Number of rural people in crisis has significantly decreased (by 25%) from last *Deyr* and currently is estimated at 305,000. An estimated 215,000 people are in **AFLC**, while 90,000 are in **HE**. The Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods of Central continue to remain in **HE** despite some improvements, following good rainfall performance. The Coastal *Deeh* has been improving since *Deyr* 2009/10 and currently upgraded to **AFLC** due to recovering livestock herd size. In contrast, the situation has slightly deteriorated the Cowpea Belt due to crop failure. The number of urban people in crisis has also decreased - from 65,000 in *Deyr* 2009/10 to 45,000 in *Gu* 2010. Due to continuing conflict among different factions, an early warning level of **Watch** is identified for all livelihoods up to the end of December 2010 (Map17 and Tables 28 and 29).

The food security situation in Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods of central regions started to improve due to good rainfall performance, improved pasture and water conditions and normal livestock migration. Most water sources, *berkads* and *ballies*, are now replenished alleviating the severe water shortages experienced during last *Deyr* 2009/10. Body conditions of all livestock species have also improved, which increased availability of marketable animals. Camel milk market prices have declined by 47% since January 2010 as a result of high yield per day per head when compared to *Deyr* 2009/10 season. However, camel milk production continues to be below average because of low to none calving. Small ruminants had high conception rates and therefore their herd size is expected to increase in *Deyr* 2010/11. The ToT between local goat and rice decreased since January 2010 as a result of falling goat prices due to increased supply in the market.

Map 17: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Central Region, Jul - Dec 2010

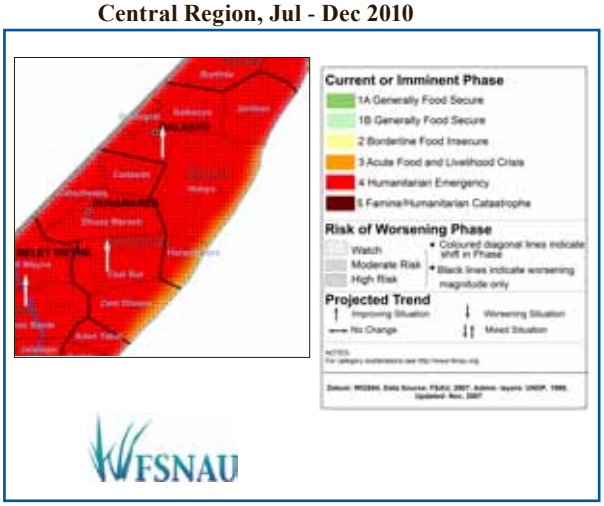


Table 28: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

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

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

Table 29: Central Regions, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

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

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Poor households still rely on distress coping strategies to access food (food loans, collection of firewood/building materials). The food security situation is also exacerbated by increasing displacement and a temporary halt in humanitarian aid due to worsening civil security.

The number of pastoral destitutes in central regions moving from rural to urban areas decreased in most livelihoods. However, the number of destitute pastoralists in urban towns and semi-urban villages is still high, estimated at 22,000 people. These drop-out pastoralists are in humanitarian emergency and require strategic support to restore their livelihoods and improve their food security.

Good Body Camel Condition, Abudwaq, FSNAU, July 2010

Food and livelihood security of agropastoral livelihood in Cowpea Belt deteriorated due to below normal rains and crop failure which reduced poor households' income from crop sales. The food security situation in Coastal *Deeh* has significantly improved since *Deyr* 2009/10 despite below normal *Gu* rains that had triggered pastoral migration to adjacent livelihood of Addun where pastures were in good condition because of normal rains. The migration resulted in improved livestock body conditions and medium to high conception rates for all livestock species (camel, cattle, sheep and goat) in Coastal *Deeh*. However, livestock herd sizes are projected to remain below baseline levels (sheep/ goat – 77 % of baseline) by December 2010. Another positive indicator of livelihoods' improvement is the increased price of local quality goat since January 2010 (10%) and compared to June 2009 (17%). However, the ToT continues to decline due to high cereal prices.

The nutrition situation is in a sustained ***Critical*** phase in the Hawd. Among the Addun pastoralists, the situation deteriorated from *Critical* in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Very Critical***. Similarly, in the Coastal *Deeh* the situation deteriorated from *Alert* phase in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Serious.*** The deterioration in the Addun and Coastal *Deeh* is due to low access to milk and milk products. In the Cowpea Belt, the nutrition situation deteriorated from *Serious* to ***Critical*** mainly due to reduced households' access to food and income following below normal rains and crop failure. Poor asset holdings, insecurity/displacements, limited humanitarian and social support, are the driving factors of the current nutrition crisis in Central regions.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

Overall, *Gu* 2010 rainfall performance was good to average in Hawd/Addun livelihoods resulting in good pasture and water conditions. Most water catchments (*berkads*) are fully replenished so that availability and access to water is back to normal in most parts of Hawd and Addun livelihoods which had previously experienced stress from water trucking.

The price of water has decreased by 80% in comparison to the *Deyr* 2009/10 season. In contrast, rainfall was below normal in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt which resulted in poor pasture and water conditions and crop failure. Poor rainfall forced livestock to migrate from Coastal *Deeh* to adjacent Addun livelihood in search of better pasture and water access.

Improved Grass and Goat Body Conditions in Hawd. Adado district, Galgadud, FSNAU, July 2010

Physical capital

Roads infrastructure in the region is generally in poor condition and had been deteriorating since the collapse of the Somali State in 1991, due to lack of rehabilitation and maintenance. This has reduced transport mobility to rural areas and further increased prices of imported commodity. Most *berkads* are broken due to aging and are in need of immediate rehabilitation to properly catch and improve water storage capacity in the next wet season. In the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, there is concern about sand dunes encroachment that spreads to potential grazing areas and main roads and fills the *berkads* with sand, reducing their water storage capacity. Additionally, boreholes are also malfunctioning and cannot operate at the level required to provide sufficient water during dry seasons.

Social Capital

Most poor pastoral households rely on social support in the form of food gifts, food on loan and cash gifts. Such support declined with the increased number of population seeking assistance for longer periods. More households were unable to fully repay the debts they had incurred in during previous seasons; hence access to further credit is still difficult. In the Cowpea Belt, due to total crop failure after poor rains in *Gu* 2010, the strength of social support mechanisms in the community has faltered.

Human Capital

Access to health and education services is limited in rural areas. A number of Diaspora people and local NGOs run schools in rural villages in Central, however the quality of education is poor in terms of curriculum and teaching skills. Koranic schools are active in most rural villages and supported by the resident community. Limited drug supplies and incentives for teachers are of concern as well. Health services (referral hospitals) are only available in Dhusamareb and Guricel, Abudwak and Adado, Elder, Elbur and South Galkayo and are run by international NGOs (LNGO, SRCS, MSF and CISP). Malnutrition rates are high across the livelihoods and the nutrition situation has not improved since *Deyr 2009/10* in most livelihoods zones. Hawd's nutrition assessment show a ***Critical*** *nutrition situation* with GAM rate of 15.3% and SAM rate of 3.9%, Addun's assessment indicate a ***Very Critical*** situation with GAM rate of 22.8% and SAM rate of 7.1% recorded, Nutrition situation of Cowpea Belt is *likely* ***Critical,*** with 11.3% of assessed children recording MUAC<12.5cm or oedema, including 2.3% with MUAC < 11.5cm or oedema; and Coastal *Deeh* assessment indicate a ***Serious*** nutrition situation with estimated GAM rate of *> 10.8% and SAM rate of* > 2.2%.

Financial Capital

Income from livestock and livestock product sales has increased although its growth is constrained by the high supply of good body condition goats to the local markets that overwhelms local demand and depresses prices. Local quality goat price has increased by 3% since January 2010 in the main markets of central regions. It remained stable in June 2010 when compared to same month of last year. Export of quality goats is expected to increase in the coming Hajj period with better-off and middle households benefiting from this opportunity. Livestock herd size is expected to increase due to estimated high to medium kidding and lambing rates following *Deyr* 2010/11. Livestock holding projected by December 2010, against the baseline level is as follows: in Hawd - 90% for camel and 99% for sheep/goat; Addun - 36% for camel, 52% for cattle and 38% for sheep/goat; in Coastal *Deeh* 77% for sheep and goat and nil for camel. Most of the poor households in Hawd and Addun livelihoods zones have difficulty in accessing cash loans since they are unable to fully repay previous debts. Current debt level is on average equivalent to USD 349, which is 28% lower than January 2010 levels. In the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, average cumulative debt is USD 150 per household and decreasing.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

In a normal year, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Central acquire a large proportion of their food from the market. Pastoral households in Hawd, Addun and Coastal *Deeh* purchase 70-75% of their food, while agropastoralists purchase about 30-35%. Crop failure in Cowpea Belt, the primary source of food in Central agropastoral livelihood, decreased households' consumption of own production, thereby increasing their reliance on market purchases. In this season most pastoral livelihoods greatly depend on market purchases as a source of food due to low milk production. In *Gu* 2010 season, food sources for population in all livelihoods are mainly represented by market purchase.

Food Sources

Own production: Low calving and kidding rates in this season have depressed livestock production and consumption of milk to below average levels in all livelihood zones of central regions. Poor cowpea production in Cowpea Belt livelihood zone reduced access to self-produced food sources in agropastoral areas. The combination of low milk and poor crop production led pastoralists and agropastoralists to heavily rely on market purchases as food sources. During this season, crop production (cowpea) is estimated at 1,700MT, 81% lower than *Deyr 20*09/10 due to poor rainfall performance.

Figure 46: Trends in Local Quality Goat Price

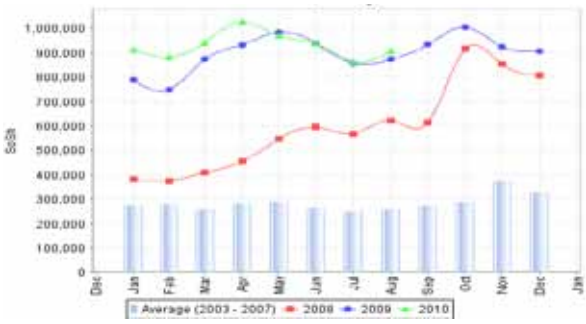
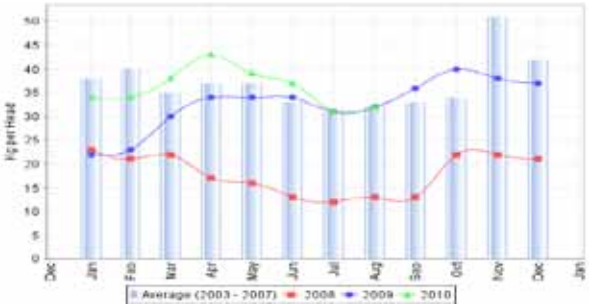


Figure 47: Terms Of Trade Local Quality Goat To Imported Red Rice



Market Purchase: Purchasing power has weakened as shown by the deterioration of the ToT between labour and cereal (red sorghum) since January 2010 (14%) and since last year (33%). In June 2010 the ToT was equivalent to 6kg of sorghum /daily labour. The decline is mainly attributed to considerably increased cereal prices in the markets – by 28% since January 2010 and 88% compared to June 2009. However, the sorghum price has declined in July and August 2010, by 16% and 11%, respectively due to increased *Gu* sorghum supply from the South. This decline in cereal price has contributed to an increased trend in ToT between cereal to labour in the mentioned period. The ToT between local quality goat to imported rice (37 kg/goat in June 2010) has increased by 9% since January 2010 and is also higher than June 2009 levels (34kg/goat) due to increased price of local quality goat. However, in July 2010, the ToT between local quality goat and rice fell again due to seasonal (Monsoon) increase in rice price and a small drop in the price of local quality goat due to oversupply.

In agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, the ToT between labour and cereal (Red sorghum) decreased by 44% in June 2010 when compared to same month of last year (from 16kg/day to 9kg/day) and by 10% since January 2010 due to increased cereal prices. Conversely, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice increased by 38% in June 2010 (33kg/head) when compared to same month in 2009. This improvement is mainly attributed to a 17% increase in the price of local quality goat since June 2009. Imported food commodity prices fell from January to June 2010, but picked up again in July 2010 due to low supply attributed to Monsoon tides and increased civil insecurity that has restricted transport of food supplies.

Income Sources

In pastoral livelihoods of Hawd and Addun income from livestock sales slightly decreased because of increased supply in the market and subsequent lower prices of small ruminants. In June 2010 the price of local quality goat was almost equivalent to January 2010 levels but was 8% lower when compared to same month in 2009. The price of export quality goat declined by 4% and 6% from January 2010 and June 2009 levels respectively. However, incomes from export quality goat are expected to improve during *Hajj* period, although they showed a seasonal falling trend in July 2010. In Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt income from small ruminants' sales slightly improved due to increased prices. Local quality goat price increased by 10% since January 2010 and is 17% higher than in June 2009. This price increase is attributed to low supply in the markets because livestock has migrated to adjacent livelihood of Addun that received normal rains. Income from camel milk sales is lower than in *Gu 20*09 due to below average production following low calving rates in this season. In July and August 2010 milk production dropped because of the dry season which negatively affected supplies in the markets and overall households' income. Daily labor wage increased by 10% since January 2010, though slightly decreasing again in August 2010 because of deterioration of the security situation in main towns that negatively affected food supplies, transport and construction activities.

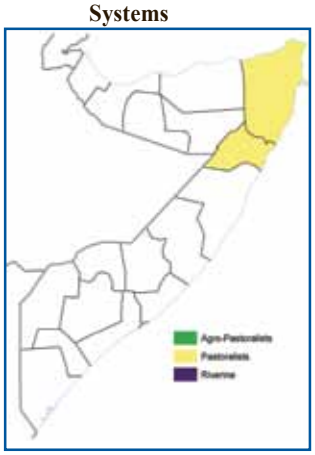
Coping Strategies

Because of the impact of prolonged droughts in Central regions, poor and middle pastoral households rely on overstretched traditional social support which includes food gifts, cash gifts and loans. Poor households also recur to other coping mechanisms such as reducing the number of meals, collecting bush products for sale and accessing food relief support from the World Food Programme (WFP) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

4.2.7 Northeast Regions

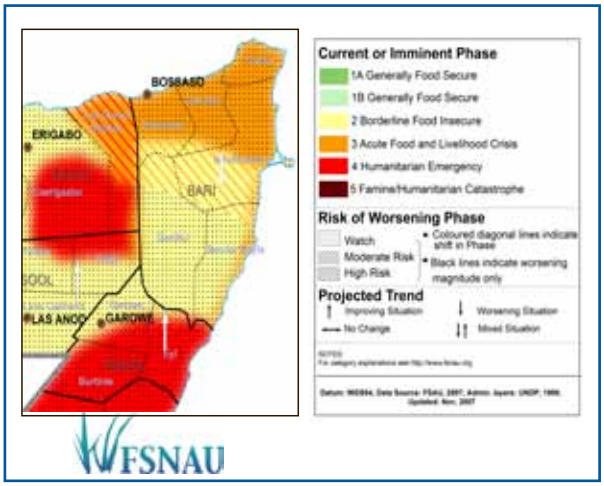
Overview

NortheastRegion Livelihood Systems



Two successive seasons of poor rainfall have deteriorated the food security situation of East-Golis, Coastal *Deeh* and Dharoor valley livelihoods in the Northeast. These livelihoods are currently in a food security crisis and identified in **AFLC** as opposed to BFI in *Deyr* 2009/10. The Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods in Nugal and Northern Mudug regions remain in **HE** phase as in *Deyr* 2009/10. The remaining livelihoods of Northeast are still in **BFI,** unchanged from previous season. The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods apart from Dharoor-Karkar valley where the risk of deterioration is **Moderate**.The total population in a food security crisis in the Northeast (Bari, Nugal and North Mudug regions) is currently estimated at 205,000, of which 8,000 are pastoral destitutes and 95,000 are in urban areas. Of the total population in crisis, 175,000 are in **AFLC** and 30,000 are in **HE** (Map1 and Tables 30 and 31).

Map 18: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northeast, Jul-Dec 2010



Most regions of the Northeast have received above average *Gu* rains and unseasonal average rains in mid *Jilaal*, which significantly improved both rangeland and water conditions. This development was conducive to high livestock conception rates and improved livestock body condition (camel, sheep and goat). Fully replenished water sources in drought-stricken Hawd and Addun livelihoods eliminated the need for water trucking which significantly reduced water prices by 41% from December 2009 - 2,392 SoSh/20ltr jerrycan. Localized areas of Addun Pastoral of Jariban (Mudug), East Golis/Gabi of Qandala (Bari) and Coastal *Deeh* of Eyl (Nugal) received below normal rains and benefited from good pastures in adjacent livelihoods.

The Addun Pastoral livelihood of north Mudug still remains in **HE** for the following reasons: significant asset loss during the past five successive droughts (*Deyr* '07/08, *Gu* '08, *Deyr* '08/09, *Gu* '09 and *Deyr* '09/10); limited own production for consumption and sales; falling livestock prices; high cereal prices due to soaring transport costs caused by poor road infrastructure. The deterioration in East-Golis, Coastal *Deeh* and Dharoor valley livelihood zones of Bari region is attributable to poor frankincense production following two poor rainy seasons and to a cyclone in May 2010, which destroyed date palms and damaged road infrastructure and houses. Reduced labour opportunities from fishing activities because of piracy and high sea tides have also contributed to a deterioration of food security in this area. Conversely, the food security situation significantly improved in Hawd Pastoral because of livestock outmigration during past droughts as well as increases in income from livestock sales due to growing numbers of saleable animals and easy access to main markets.

Table 30: Northeast, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

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

Table 31: Northeast Region, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

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

See Appendix 5.4.4 for Footnotes

The price of rice, which is the main staple cereal in the Northeast, has increased by 9% since January this year, due to lower supply during the Monsoon season. However, a fall in sorghum prices since June last year has allowed poor households to cope with rice price increases by switching to sorghum consumption. Labour wage rates have slightly increased (by 4%) during January-June due to improved labour opportunities from extensive rehabilitation of *berkads* following good *Gu* rains and intensified livestock trade activities for the coming Hajj period. Consequently, the ToT between daily labour wage and sorghum remained unchanged since January, while it is 40% higher than last year (June 2009) due to lower cereal prices in the current season. The ToT between local goat and cereals has increased in the same time intervals by 18% and 29%, respectively.

Since *Deyr* 2009/10 the nutrition situation in the Northeast presents a mixed picture. There are improvements from *Serious* in the *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Alert*** in the Nugal Valley pastoralists and a sustained ***Alert*** in Sool Plateau. The improvements are attributed to increased access to milk and milk products following return of lactating livestock from outmigration. There are however deteriorations in the Coastal *Deeh* from *Alert* to ***Serious***, in the Golis/Kakaar from *Serious* to ***Critical***, in the Addun of Jariban from *Critical* to ***Very Critical***, and a sustained ***Critical*** phase in Hawd. This is mainly attributed to poor access to milk and milk products following below normal *Gu* 2010 rains and to pastoralists' outmigration to neighbouring livelihoods with good pasture.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

In most regions of Northeast *Gu* 2010 rains were normal to above normal, with exception of pockets in Karkaar, Dharoor, Coastal Deeh and Addun livelihoods that had rain shortfalls. Consequently, water and pasture conditions are now good to average in most livelihoods, except in rain deficit areas where pasture and water availability is poor. In the cyclone-affected areas of Qandala and Caluula water access and availability is extremely limited as most boreholes, springs and shallow wells are either damaged or blocked. Water prices have increased in July and August 2010 as a result of water trucking in remote areas of Alula and Qandala. In the SLIM Nodes of Bari region price of a jerry-can (20Lts) has increased by 60% from June to August 2010. Poor households continue to cut live bush products and to engage in charcoal burning activities, which is likely to lead to further environmental degradation.

Physical Capital

Road infrastructure is poor in most livelihood zones of Northeast with the exception of the tarmac road that links Galkayo to Bossaso. The floods have badly damaged the main roads connecting Iskushuban and Calula to the rural areas which are now inaccessible. Another six feeder roads within Caluula and Qandala districts are blocked by stones and are cut-off. The local community is working hard on a voluntary basis to repair some of the blocked roads. The floods have also damaged irrigation systems (canals and drainages) for cash crop and palm date farms in Caluula and Baargaal. In addition, strong winds have destroyed roughly 500 houses in Caluula and Bargaal districts. Reportedly, telecommunication infrastructure and services have been extended to the entire Bari region rural area. Rehabilitation of the main boreholes in Hawd of north

Mudug and completion of a new borehole in *Buubi* villages of Jariban district of Mudug region will contribute to increases access to water for the Addun livelihood zone pastoralists.

Water Trucking in East Golis. Bari region, FSNAU, July 2010

Social Capital

Traditional social support to poor households is strong in the Northeast, although is overstretched in Hawd and Addun livelihood zones due to the effect of prolonged droughts. Poor pastoralists receive food gifts in kind, cash gifts and loans (*Amaah*). A number of poor households also receive lactating goats and re-stocking livestock from their better-off relatives. As a result of low debts repayment level, access to loans has greatly diminished in Hawd and Addun livelihoods.

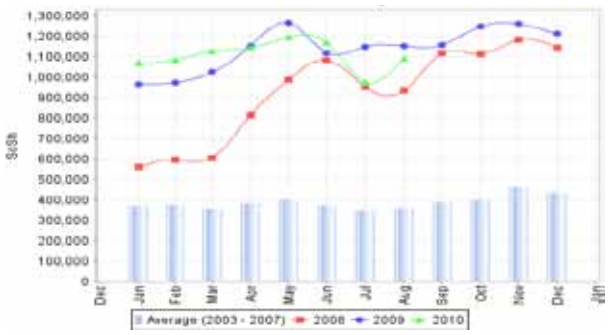
Human Capital

Generally, pastoral areas have poor educational infrastructure due to low incentives for the teachers. Health facilities are also scarce because of lack of professional staff and drug supplies. Children of poor households in urban towns have limited access to schools because of their families' failing income. The cyclone destroyed a number of schools in Sayn Weyn, Xoogaad, Ceel Laas and Xarago rural villages of Caluula and Qandala districts halting school attendance. Water and sanitation is poor in most livelihoods negatively affecting health and nutrition. Nutrition assessment results for livelihoods in the Northeast indicate the following rates of malnutrition: in Hawd 15.3% of GAM, 3.9% of SAM; Addun 22.8% of GAM, 7.1% of SAM. A rapid weight-for-height assessment conducted in the north east zone and analyzed using the CDC calculator at 90% probability estimate GAM and SAM rates as : East Golis/Karkaar/Dharooor, GAM rate as >16.3% and SAM rate as >1.7%; Coastal *Deeh*, GAM rate as > 10.8% and SAM rate as >2.2%; Nugal valley, GAM rate as >8.8% and SAM rate as >0.6%; Sool Plateau GAM rate as >5% and SAM rate as >0.6%.

Financial capital

Income from livestock sales has slightly increased in all livelihoods due to improved body condition and growing number of marketable heads. Local quality goat price has increased by 7% since January 2010 in the markets of Bossaso and Garowe, however falling in July-August 2010 due to oversupply (Figure 48). Export quality goat price has increased by 4% between January-June 2010 and the increase has continued in July and August due to high demand from foreign markets. Small ruminants' herd size is expected to increase in most pastoral livelihoods due to high conception rates during this season, although it still remains below baseline levels. Camel herds are expected to increase in *Gu* 2011 season following high conception rates in *Gu* 2010. Projected livestock holdings until December 2010 - as a percentage of baselines - are as follows: in Nugal valley - 55% of camel, 75% of sheep/goat; in Sool Plateau - 1% of camel, 43% of sheep/goat; in Coastal *Deeh* - 71% of camel, 80% of sheep/goat; in Addun - 36% of camel, 39% of sheep/goat; in Hawd - 93% of camel, 105% sheep/goat; and East Golis 195% camel and 48% sheep/goats.

Figure 48: Northeast: Trends in Local Quality Goat Price



Incomes from frankincense collection and sale drastically plummeted due to the cyclone damage and two previous seasons of poor rainfall. Poor households' accumulated debts in the areas of East-Golis are expected to increase due to high expenditures on water as most water infrastructures were destroyed by the cyclone.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

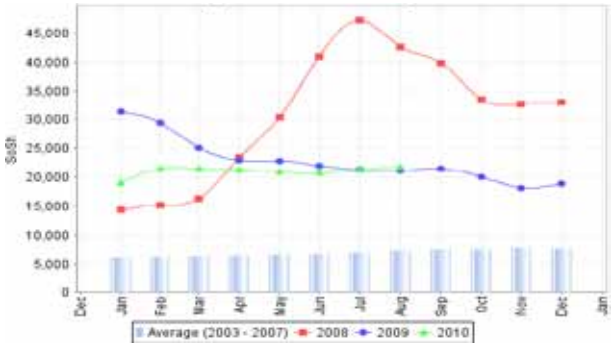
Low camels' reproduction rates in most key pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast and below average own food production (milk) have led households to rely more on food purchases. In normal times, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80% of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 40-20% comes from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income are livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income for the poor comes from labour employment which accounts for 20-30% of the total income. The cyclone and sea piracy have reduced income from collection and sale of frankincense and fishing, respectively.

Food Sources

Own production: Camels' low or none conception rates during previous seasons of rain failure and abortion prior to *Gu 20*10 season have led to poor milk production and generally constrained access to food from own production in key pastoral areas of Hawd and Addun. However, exceptions can be found in Nugal Valley and parts of Sool Plateau of Bari region, where milk supply is average with increased milk yield per head due to good pasture conditions.

Market Purchase: In all key pastoral livelihoods pastoralists mostly depend on purchases of both imported and local cereals. Red sorghum price (Bossaso and Garowe markets) decreased by 10% in June 2010 when compared to same month last year and by 4% since January 2010 due to increased supply from the South and Ethiopia. Red sorghum price also dropped in July and August 2010 due to continued high supply from the mentioned areas. Rice prices increased by 12% in June 2010 when compared to same month last year and are 10% higher than in January 2010 due to low import supplies caused by sea piracy and Monsoon season. Rice prices continued to increase in July and August 2010 by 16% and 22% respectively as a result of impact of high tides (Figure 49). Prices of vegetable oil and sugar are 6% and 24% higher compared to last year (June 2009). Since January 2010 sugar price has increased only marginally (3%), while vegetable oil price remained at the same level. The prices of vegetable oil and sugar increased in July and August 2010 due to lower supply during monsoon season.

Figure 49: Northeast: Trends in Imported Rice Price

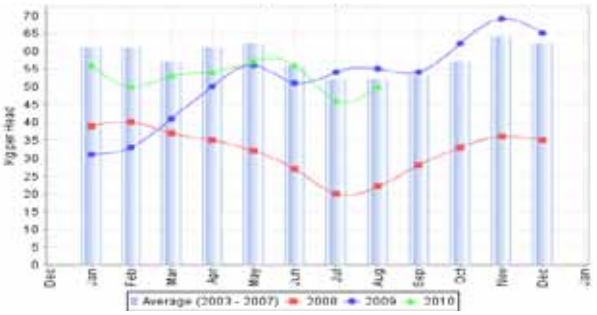


Purchasing power strengthened in June 2010 compared to same month last year, as indicated by an 11% increase in the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum in Nugal and Bari regions since January 2010 due to decreased prices of sorghum. The upward trend was observed also in July and August 2010. In contrast, the ToT between local quality goat and rice decreased by 3% in the first six months of 2010 and by 11% compared to last year (June 2009), which is attributed to increased rice prices (Figure 50). The ToT continued to deteriorate in July and August 2010 for the same reasons. One local goat could fetch 78kg of sorghum or 68kg of rice in June 2010. In the areas of East-Golis of Bari region affected by the cyclone, household expenditure on water trucking increased adding pressure on the income allocated to purchase food.

Income sources

Low camels' calving rates in *Gu* 2010 season led to below average milk production which affected households' income from own production. Camel milk prices fell by 18% from January 2010 and 8% from June 2009 due to higher milk yields compared to previous seasons. However prices picked up in the dry months of July and August 2010. Income from livestock sales has increased since January 2010 due to improved body condition, however poor households in Hawd an Addun did not benefit from the increased income from livestock sales due to their limited holding of small ruminants. However, middle and better-off households could benefit from the increased price of export quality goats. The volume of livestock export from Bossaso port has increased by 10% in the first six months of 2010 when compared to same months in 2009 (from 463,412 heads to 510,861 heads of sheep, camel and cattle). The lift of the livestock trade ban by Saudi Arabia in October 2009 explains the increase in volume traded. Income from frankincense collection and sale was expected to increase this season due to anticipated high production, however the cyclone in Golis affected production and uprooted many trees. Similarly, income from fishing activities dropped due to the impact of the cyclone and sea piracy. Overall, labour opportunities have improved due to increased rehabilitation of *berkads,* on-going constructions in urban areas, import and export trade within Somalia and cross border trade activities. In-line with increased labour opportunities labour wage rates have also increased and stood at SoSh112,094/daily labour wage in June 2010, which is 7% and 21% higher than in January 2010 and June 2009, respectively. The wages have slightly reduced during July and August.

Figure 50: Terms Of Trade Local Quality Goat To Imported Red Rice



Coping strategies

Traditional social support to the poor in Hawd and Addun livelihoods is improving due to increased herd size of middle and better-off wealth groups. However, the poor still rely on coping mechanisms such as loan and cash gifts. Poor households also adopt other coping strategies including borrowing lactating camels (irmaansi) from better-off households in the rural areas, reducing number of meals per day (once/day) or portion of meals, purchasing cheaper cereals (sorghum), increasing self-employment like firewood and bush collection. The most vulnerable households in Hawd and Addun livelihood zones have also benefitted from WFP food aid distributions in the reporting period. Seeking social support and increasing sales of small ruminants (sheep and goat) were the most common coping strategies adopted by poor households in affected areas of East-Golis,/Gagaab/Karkaar/Dharoor.

COASTAL LIVELIHOODS

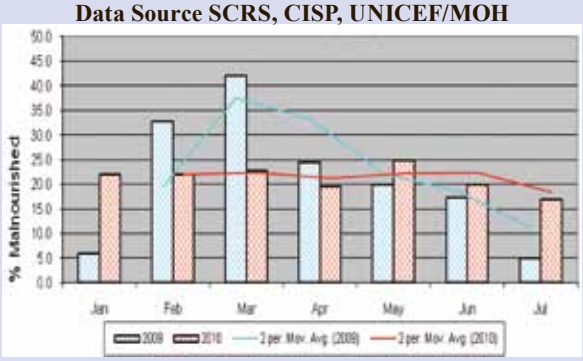
The coastal livelihood zones of Somalia run along the coastline of the Northern Gulf of Aden, from Zeylac to Qandala, and the Eastern Indian Ocean, from Ras Asser of Alula (Bari region) all the way down to Ras Kamboni or Kismayo (Lower Juba region). The climate is tropical, with a mean temperature ranging between 24° to 31° C, characterised by seasonal winds, the Southwest monsoon (June–September) and the Northeast monsoon (December–March). Coastal livelihoods lie in geographically distinct areas, which largely determine the variation in the livelihood activities that coastal communities engage in.

Tuna Fishing in Bossaso. FSNAU, September 2010

For example, the population living along the Gulf of Aden is mainly engaged in raising camel, sheep and goat because they live in semi-desert plains (Guban) with low bushes and grass clumps. Exclusively fishing communities inhabit the coastal areas of Northwest (Berbera, Maydh, Xiis, Lawy-addo, Zaylac, etc.). A mix of fishing and livestock activities is more common along the coastal line of South, Central and the Northeast. The relative importance of fishing and livestock for coastal population's livelihoods changes according to the areas. While livestock is the dominant source of income in central and southern coastal areas, the livelihood in the Northeast largely exploits marine resources and has a distinctively larger fish production. Fishing and livestock rearing are secondary sources of livelihood in the two different areas, respectively.

Coastal livelihoods have been exposed to risks from a number of hazards, including natural calamities that affected their food security and nutrition situation. In the last 15-20 years, the coastal communities suffered from the economic and environmental consequences of widespread illegal fishing by foreign vessels and trawlers, sea piracy off the Somali coast and pollution of marine systems by harmful or toxic waste and discharge of municipal waste waters due to the poor sanitation facilities (UNEP, 2005). The local fishing economies, particularly in Central and Northeast, were seriously affected by the above-mentioned factors through reduced production and marketing of their products. Rampant sea piracy in Somali waters continue to deter fishing activities and trading of marine products with commercial boats from the Arabian Gulf (e.g. Yemen), which are afraid to sail in Somali waters.

HIS Malnutrition Trends in Coastal Deeh 2009-2010
Data Source SCRS, CISP, UNICEF/MOH



The population in the north-eastern part of Bari region is particularly disadvantaged due to remoteness from main cities and markets and poor road infrastructure. The road networks in the coastal areas of Bari region have always been poor and barely improved. Chains of mountains, hills and valleys in this part of the country make communication very difficult. Consequently, the cost of transportation tends to be expensive as demonstrated by higher food and non-food prices compared to the rest of the region. At the same time, livestock prices in these zones are low due to remoteness from main markets where livestock could be sold at more profitable rates. According to local informants, infrastructure constraints are also the primary reason for the limited humanitarian assistance in these areas. The areas are also prone to frequent droughts and other harsh climatic conditions, such as cyclones, flooding, and Tsunami. Recently, in May 2010, a severe tropical storm hit the coastal livelihoods of Alula and Iskushuban of Bari region causing flooding, loss of livestock and damage to houses, crops, feeder roads, water and sanitation facilities and temporary displacement of around 12,000 people (FAO GEWS, June, 2010).

Gu 2010 nutrition assessment findings from the Coastal *Deeh* of the regions of Northeast, coupled with HIS admissions trends both in the Northeast and Central indicates a deterioration from the *Alert* phase reported in the Post *Deyr* 2009/10 to ***Serious*** phase. The results from a nutrition assessment conducted in the Coastal *Deeh* of the Northeast in July 2010 indicate a GAM rate of **>10.8% (**Pr=0.90**)** and a SAM rate of **>2.2%** (Pr=0.90) using CDC calculator at 90% probability level. Information from health facilities in Central (Eldhere, Hararddhere and Wahweyn MCHs) in the area indicates high proportion (>15%) but a decreasing trend of acutely malnourished children (Figure x).

The deterioration is predominantly linked to the normal seasonal hunger gap when out migrated livestock restrict access to milk at the household level and opportunities for alternative livelihoods such as fishing, are diminished also due to seasonal tides. Also, household income and consumption of milk is poor, as animals have outmigrated to the Addun areas, due to poor rains in the area. No disease outbreaks are reported. The chronic issues affecting the nutrition situation of the area include inadequate health services, poor sanitation, poor child care and feeding practices and low immunization. Continued interventions need to be sustained to prevent any further deterioration. *(For further details see Nutrition Technical Series Report No. VI. 32, September 17th)*

Due to the effect of recurrent drought, natural hazards and sea piracy, nearly 10,000 people in Central and Northeast regions are in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis and need immediate livelihood support. If natural hazards and sea piracy continue in the longer term, more population will be likely to fall into food security, nutrition and livelihood crisis. It is therefore recommended that immediate support is given to vulnerable groups. Strategic and complementary interventions to improve food access and enhance livelihood resilience, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, fishing, livestock and markets are therefore of vital importance.

FRANKINCENSE (LUBAN) PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN SOMALIA

Frankincense, also called *olibanum* (Arabic language: نأبل, *lubān*), is an aromatic resin obtained from the *Boswellia* tree and is mainly found in North Africa (Somalia and Ethiopia) and the Arabian Peninsula (Oman, Yemen). Somalia has two frankincense-producing species - *Boswellia sacra* (in Somali *Moxor*) and *Boswellia frereana* (in Somali *Maydi*), exclusive of Somalia - that are grown in the north. Exports of frankincense greatly contribute to the local economy. The main markets for frankincense are the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Djibouti and Ethiopia. From these countries the resin is re-exported to the USA, Canada, the UK and Germany. In 2009, the total value of officially recorded frankincense exports (830MT to Gulf States) amounted to US$14 Million. In 2010 to date 415 Mt of frankincense was exported to the Gulf States, which contributed approximately US$7 million to the national economy. Exports of the resin to Djibouti and Ethiopia are usually not recorded (Figure 51).

Boswellia frereana (Maydi) at East-Golis, Calula district, Bari Region, July 2010

Frankincense trade has a long history dating back to 5000 years ago. Somalia, known as the Land of Punt, exported frankincense since ancient times to the Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians and Macedonians. In Europe, frankincense was introduced by Frankish Crusaders in the 11th century. The resin has been used for various purposes, during religious rites and rituals, meditation, medicine, perfumery and as source of heating for example.

There are numerous species and varieties of frankincense trees, each producing a slightly different type of resin. Differences in soil and climate create greater diversity, even within the same species. Frankincense trees are also known for growing in unusual conditions, sometimes directly out of solid rocks. The trees start producing the resin when they are about 8 to 10 years old. Frankincense comes in many grades and its quality is based on colour, purity, clump size, aroma and age. Lighter color and larger clumps are most valued and highly prized in the markets. Silver colored – *Mushaad* – Grade A is generally considered the highest grade of frankincense and prized at USD 45/Kg, while grade B *Mujarwal*, grade C *Fas-kabir* and Grade D *Fas-saqir* are prized at USD 25, 9 and 4.5/Kg respectively.

In Somalia, frankincense is mainly grown in East-Golis and Gagaab livelihoods of Sanaag and Bari regions. Maydi and Beeyo are the main varieties produced. Local market information gathered in Bossaso suggests that the term *Maydi* encompasses a broad range of high-end frankincense including *Mushaad, Mujarwal, Fas-kabir and Fas-saqir*. *Beeyo,* which is harvested from the *Boswellia Sacra* (*Moxor*) trees, is prized at USD 2/Kg. Production of lower quality and cheaper *Beeyo* is larger than *Maydi* due to better availability and accessibility.

Frankincense is the primary source of income for about 38,600 people, or 25% of the inhabitants in East-Golis/ Gagaab, Coastal *Deeh*, Gabi, Karkaar and Dharoor Valley livelihoods, who are directly involved in frankincense production with activities taking place mainly during April – October. Significant number of urban people in Bossaso as well as towns of Sanaag (Lasqoray, Ceerigabo) and Bari (Qandala, Aluula and Iskushuban) regions, also benefit from frankincense trade activities. Frankincense trees are owned by the upper-middle and better-off households, while poor households in East-Golis/Gagaab, Gabi, Karkaar and Dharoor valley and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods practice share cropping. Harvested crop is equally divided between the tree owners and the poor who do all the labour, i.e. tapping or slashing the tree barks to produce tears, collecting hardened tears and taking the harvested product to the frankincense depots.

Tapping from a single tree is done 2 to 3 times a year with the final taps producing the best tears due to their more fragrant aroma and more opaque resins. Harvest (or tapping) is collected from the trees every 15 days after slashing. In a normal year, poor households gain on average SoSh 3,500,000 per month from frankincense production, which is enough to support households' food needs. However, in the current season production of the resin was very low, particularly in Bari region and Lasqoray of Sanaag region due to three successive seasons of below normal rains and the damages from the cyclone in May 2010. The poor population from these livelihoods is currently classified in an AFLC phase.

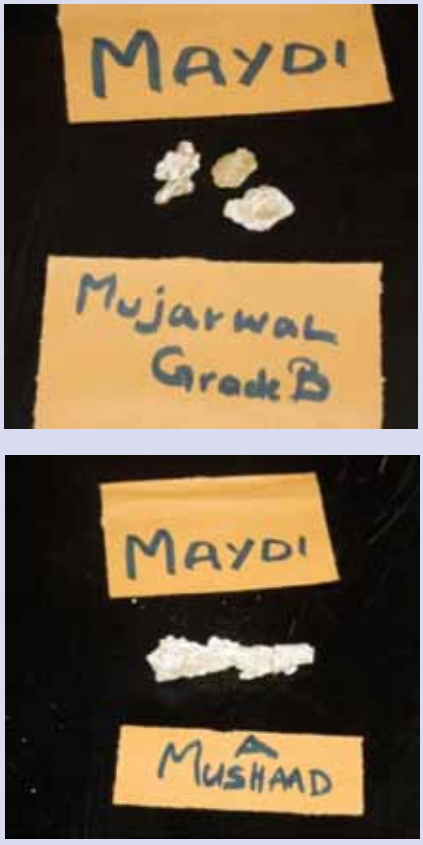
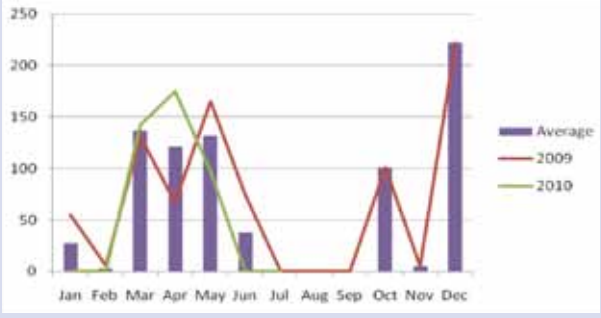


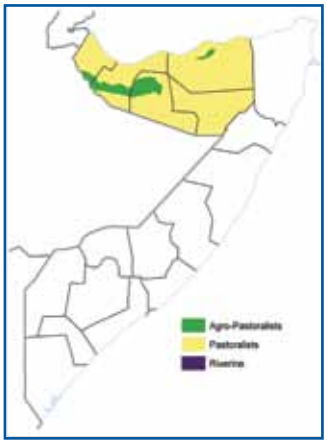
Figure 51: Frankincense Exports through Bossaso Port (2009 – 2010)



special article

4.2.8 Northwest Regions

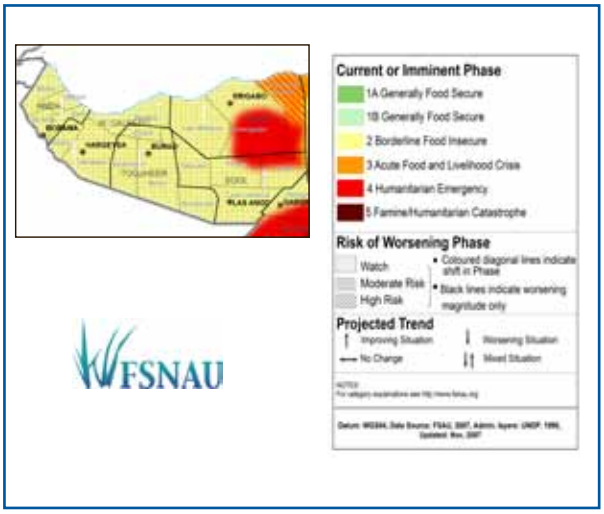
Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



Overview

The food security situation has improved in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the Northwest. Currently the total population in crisis is estimated at 75,000 people, of which 40% percent are in rural areas. Sool-Sanaag Plateau Pastoral classified in HE during post *Deyr* 2009/10 remains in **HE** in the post *Gu* 2010. Pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Nugal Valley and most of Golis/Guban have improved to **BFI** with an early warning level of **Watch**. However, East Golis of Lasqoray district (Sanaag) remains in **AFLC** with **moderate risk of deterioration to HE** as in the post *Deyr* 2009/10. All agropastoral areas are defined as **BFI** in the post *Gu* 2010, indicating an improvement from previous phases of AFLC (Awdal and Hargeisa district of W.Galbeed) or HE (Togdheer). The early warning level of **Watch** is projected for all livelihoods apart from East Golis of Lasqoray district mentioned above. Thus, out of the total 30,000 rural people in crisis, an estimated 15,000 people are in **HE,** while the rest are in **AFLC**. In urban areas, an estimated 15,000 people are in **HE** and 30,000 are in **AFLC** (Map 19 and Tables 32 and 33)**.**

Map 19: Rural Food Security Phase Classification Northwest, Jul-Dec 2010



The food security situation in the pastoral areas of the Northwest has improved due to good rainfall performance, positively affecting pasture, water and livestock conditions. Lambing/kidding rate of sheep/goats currently is medium to high. However, camel calving is still low to none, which resulted in below average camel milk production across different regions of the Northwest. Livestock herd size increased in most livelihood zones, with the exception of Sool Plateau, which is showing the largest decline from the baseline figures (sheep/goat is 33% of baseline; camel is 1% of baseline). Water prices have returned to normal after water trucking for livestock had stopped in Sool Plateau, Hawd and Upper Nugal valley. However, Sool Plateau poor households' access to water for human consumption is still constrained by the lack of pack camel to carry water. Pastoral migration currently is normal due to improved pastures, which contributed to reduced migration expenses and ended related debt accumulation among the pastoralist populations. Pastoral destitution in Sool, Togdheer, and Sanaag regions has also reduced since January 2010 with limited number of drop-out pastoralists moving towards villages and urban centers in search of support. The food security situation has significantly improved in agropastoral livelihoods of Togdheer, Awdal and W.Galbeed regions due to bumper cereal harvest (735% of *Gu/Karan* '09, 286% of PWA, 230% of 5-year average of 2005-2009) and good cash crop production, (crop fodder, grass fodder and watermelon) following considerable humanitarian intervention from various agencies.

Improved Grass and Goat Body Conditions Xabaal-xamaare, Xudun district, Sool, FSNAU, July 2010

Since June 2009 cereal prices (sorghum) have decreased in most markets by 15-20%. All regions are maintaining January 2010 price levels due to increased market availability of cereals coming from southern Somalia, Ethiopia and partly from early harvests of local maize and sorghum. Local quality goat prices increased in all regions due to improved body condition and high demand for domestic consumption. Consequently, the purchasing power of populations, as measured by ToT between sorghum and labour as well as ToT between local quality goat and sorghum, has increased across all regions. However, poor households in Sool Plateau cannot benefit from the ToT increases due to limited number of livestock available for selling, compared to the other pastoral livelihoods of Northwest.

Table 32: Northwest, Estimated Rural and Urban Population by District in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Rural/Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
Baki	16,923	0	0	0
Borama	132,695	0	0	0
Lughaye	22,094	0	0	0
Zeylac	22,801	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	110,942	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Berbera	18,683	0	0	0
Gebiley	53,717	0	0	0
Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	490,432	0	0	0
Regional Total	**700,345**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
Burco	191,748	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	28,821	0	0	0
Owdweyne	30,924	0	0	0
Sheikh	27,400	0	0	0
Rural Sub-total	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	123,402	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag				
Ceel Afweyn	53,638	1,000	1,000	4
Ceerigaabo	83,748	3,000	3,000	7
Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	12,000	11,000	30
Rural Sub-total	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**14**
Urban	56,079	22,000	13,000	62
Regional Total	**270,367**	**38,000**	**28,000**	**24**
Sool				
Caynabo	24,026	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	0
Taleex	20,983	1,000	1,000	10
Xudun	15,528	1,000	1,000	13
Rural Sub-total	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**4**
Urban	39,134	10,000	0	26
Regional Total	**150,277**	**12,000**	**2,000**	**9**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**50,000**	**30,000**	**4**

See Appendix 5.4.2 for Footnotes

The nutrition situation shows a mixed picture with improvements to ***Serious*** from *Critical* in the Toghdeer agropastoralists, and to ***Alert*** from *Serious* in the East Golis and Sool Plateau since the *Deyr* 2009/10. There is a sustained ***Alert*** phase in Sool Plateau pastoralists and ***Serious*** in the Hawd. However, there is deterioration in West Golis to ***Serious*** from Alert in the *Deyr* 2009/10. The changes in nutrition situation are mainly attributed to access to milk and milk products, which are subject to livestock migration dynamics.

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital

This season good rainfall performance improved pastures, browse and water conditions in key pastoral livelihoods of Hawd, Sool Plateau, Nugal valley and Golisguban. This has a positive impact on livestock body conditions, production and conception. Water prices are low and returned to normal in the livelihoods that experienced water trucking during last Deyr season such as Sool plateau (3000-4000 So.Sh/Jeerican), Hawd (1500-2500 So.sh/Jerrican) and upper Nugal valley (3000-4000 So.Sh). In Sool Plateau water prices have declined by 74% when compared to June 2009 and are 50% lower than in January 2010. Gu 2010 good rainfall performance, complemented by good Karan season rains, resulted in good cereal crop production in all Agropastoral areas. Crop production is far better than last season due to good crop establishment in W/galbeed and Awdal regions and good crop harvest in Togdheer region. The overall cereal crop production from Northwest Agropastoral is estimated at 47,900MT of which 81% is sorghum and 19% is maize.

Table 33: Northwest Regions, Estimated Urban Rural Population by Livelihood Zone in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), Jul-Dec 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	110,942	0	0	0
Regional Total	**305,455**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	67,455	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	490,432	0	0	0
Regional Total	**700,345**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Urban	123,402	0	0	0
Regional Total	**402,295**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag				
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	4,000	0	7
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	3,000	0	10
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	9,000	9,000	29
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	
Sub-total	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**14**
Urban	56,079	22,000	13,000	62
Regional Total	**270,367**	**38,000**	**28,000**	**24**
Sool				
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	2,000	1,000	39
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	
Sub-total	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**4**
Urban	39,134	10,000	0	26
Regional Total	**150,277**	**12,000**	**2,000**	**9**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,828,739**	**50,000**	**30,000**	**4**

See Appendix 5.4.3 for Footnotes

Physical Capital

Overall road infrastructure is good in most parts of Northwest. However, the Golis/Guban zone has long-lasting poor infrastructure that has limited transport to the area and sometimes increased transportation costs during rainy seasons. Most boreholes, serving large populations during critical periods, are either not functioning or over-exploited and require maintenance (in Ceelgaal, Ceelbuh, Yube, B/qol, Dararweyne, Qabri-Huluul, Wadamogo, Caynabo, Baragaha-Qol). The water storage capacity of many *berkads* - the main sources of water in Hawd, upper Nugal, Sool Plateau and Agropastoral areas - is shrinking due to aging and lack of rehabilitation.

Social Capital

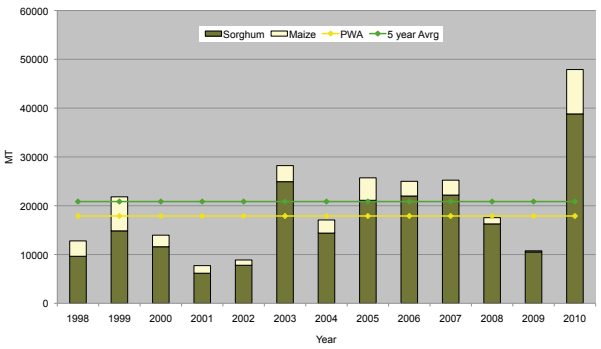
In the Agropastoral areas, traditional social support to the poor has intensified thanks to an increase in herd sizes in key pastoral livelihoods and in cereal production. Poor households in Sool plateau are unable to meet daily food needs and rely on overstretched social support such as *Kaalmo* and *Amaah (food on loan, food gifts and cash gifts)*.

Human Capital

Generally, in most rural livelihoods access to health and education is difficult or limited by inadequate infrastructure, lack of trained staff and scarce supplies. Poor health conditions (diarrhoea and malaria incidence) are also often a

consequence of poor sanitation, limited access to safe water and health services in most livelihoods zones. Children's school attendance kept up during the season due to the absence of abnormal migration in the rural areas. Nutrition assessment results for the livelihoods in the Northwest indicate the following rates of malnutrition: in Hawd 13.8% of GAM, >0.1% of SAM; Nugal valley > 7.9% of GAM, > 0.1% of SAM; Sool plateau >7% of GAM, >0.6% of SAM; West-Golis 13.8% of GAM, >2.3% of SAM; East-Golis9.3% of GAM, > 0.1% of SAM and Togdheer Agropastoral 12.2% of GAM, >

Figure 52: *Gu* Cereal Production Trends (1998-2010)



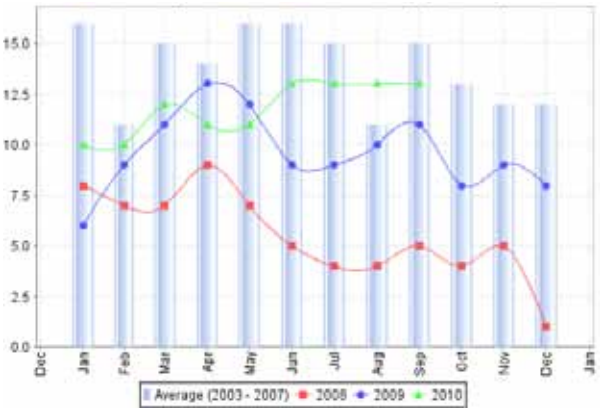
Financial Capital

In most key pastoral livelihoods, livestock asset holding has slightly increased due to medium to high kidding rate of small ruminants, although herd sizes are still below the baseline levels in most livelihood zones, including Hawd, Sool Plateau, Nugal Valley and East Golis/Guban. Projections for livestock herd sizes up to December 2010 are as follows: Hawd Pastoral 90 % of camel and 97% of sheep/goat; Sool Plateau 1% of camel, sheep/goat 33%; Nugal Valley 53% of camel, 72% of sheep/goat; Golis/Guban 158% of camel and 50% of sheep/goat. Income from milk is below average due to low or none camel calving. Poor households in Sool plateau have small asset holding and therefore limited income from livestock sales. In most agropastoral areas poor households had greater access to farm labor activities and gained more income. Similarly, incomes from gum and frankincense collection are improving due to the moderate rains received in the area. Poor households' average debt levels in most pastoral livelihoods decreased by 30% compared to June 2009 due to increased income from livestock which allowed paying back some debts. As a result of increased income from agricultural activities and livestock sales, poor households' purchasing power improved since January 2010. This is corroborated by the increased or sustained levels of the ToT between labor wage and cereals (sorghum) as well as local quality goat to rice in the main markets of Northwest.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

During the current *Gu* season poor households' income and food sources expanded due to improved body condition of livestock for sale, better crop production and labor opportunities. In a normal year, 60-80% of poor pastoralists' food needs are covered by market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 40-20% of their diet consists of livestock products from own production, such as milk and meat. Livestock sales are poor pastoralists' major source of income (50-65%), supplemented by income (25-30%) from employment and livestock product sales (15-25%). Middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Poor Agropastoralists' main source of food is own production including crop and livestock products (86%). Their income comes from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%) and crop sales (4%).

Figure 53: Terms of Trade Daily Labour Wage to Red Sorghum



Food Sources

Own production: In most key pastoral areas own production of camel milk for consumption is below average due to low calving rate, while access to meat is good due to improved livestock body condition. Exception is poor pastoral households in Sool plateau whose production is constrained by reduced livestock holding. In most parts of Agropastoral areas crop harvest and establishment have improved due to good rainfall performance during this season. Current and projected crop harvests are estimated at 47,900MT (sorghum 81% and maize 19%), which is the highest harvest in more than a decade (445% of *Gu* 2009, 268% of PWA and 230% of the 5-year average of 2005-2009). Production is significantly higher than last season (Figure 52). In Awdal cereal production is 462% of last Gu 2009, 136 % of PWA and 127% of 5-year average; Togdheer cereal production is 1647% of last *Gu* 2009, 621% of PWA and 466% of 5-year average and in W/Galbeed cereal production is 418% of last *Gu* 2009, 282% PWA and 239 % of 5-year average. Poor households have cereal stocks in the amount of 4 bags that can last up to four months.

Market Purchase: Increased income from livestock and crop sales has amplified poor households' access to market purchases. Availability of cereals in the markets is normal. Prices of imported staple food commodities and locally

produced cereals have decreased since January 2010 because locally produced cereal entered the market and cereal trade flow from southern Somalia and Ethiopia increased. In most markets sorghum price declined in the range of 15-20% in June 2010 when compared to same month of last year and had remained stable since January 2010. Similarly, rice prices in most markets declined in the range of 5-20% when compared to June 2009 showing a declining trend since January 2010. Consequently, the (ToT) of cereal (red sorghum) to labor wage increased by 44% in the main markets (Figure 54)of Hargeisa and Borama and by 50 % in Burao compared to June 2009 (Figure 53). However, the ToT in Ceerigabo maintained January levels because of high cereal prices when compared to other markets in Northwest. The ToT of local quality goat to rice has increased in markets of Borama, Hargeysa, Burco, Lascanood and Ceerigabo by 68%, 47%, 28%,62% and 3% respectively in June 2010 when compared to same month of last year. This improved poor households' purchasing power. One local quality goat can fetch from 33 to 75kg of imported rice, while a daily labour wage can fetch from 10 to 18kg of red sorghum in the main markets of Northwest. In most markets cereal prices and ToT between cereal and labour had a stable trend in July 2010 I.

Figure 54: Trends in Imported Red Rice Price

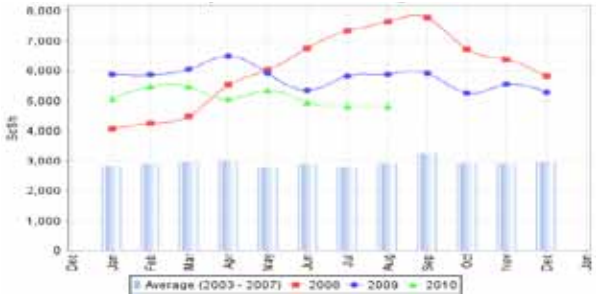


Figure 55: Terms Of Trade Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice

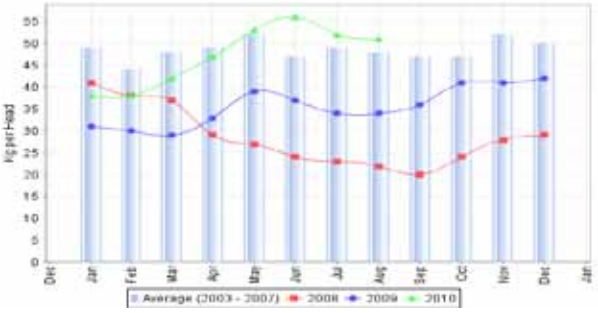
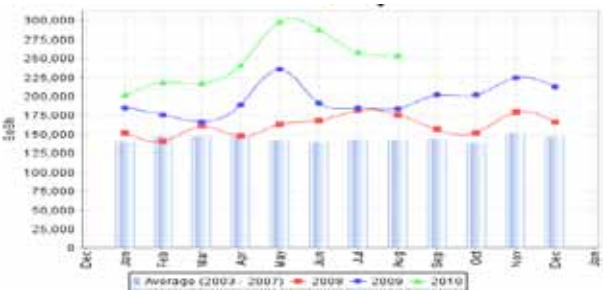


Figure 56: Trends in Local Quality Goat Price, (Burao)



Income Sources

Income from crop sales in Agropastoral livelihoods increased due to good crop production in this season (445% of *Gu* 2009, 268% of PWA and 230% of the 5-year average). Poor households' income from milk sales fell across the livelihoods due to low camel calving rates. In most key pastoral livelihoods, increasing herd size with good body condition resulted in increased income from livestock sales during *Ramadan*. Income from livestock sales is expected to further rise during the following *Hajj*. Income from sales of bush products and other gums is also improving due to the good performance of the *Gu* 2010 season. In June 2010 daily labor wage rate in agropastoral livelihood zones in Awdal and W/Galbeed increased by 20% when compared to June 2009, and by 17% in Togdheer Agropastoral. Labor wages have shown increasing trends in July-August due to better trade at the end of the rainy season. During the first six months of 2010, exports of sheep/goat, camel and cattle from Berbera port (576,452 heads) were 62% higher than the first 6 months of previous year, 2009 (356,480 heads). This significant increase is mainly attributed to increased livestock trade after Saudi Arabia lifted the livestock trade ban. Most exported animals came from the Somali region of Ethiopia, other areas of Southern Somalia and from richer and upper-middle households in the Northwest. Exports of chilled meat from Burao abattoir stopped from October 2009 to June 2010 because of livestock poor body condition that led to a break of contract between local traders and the company who used to buy the carcass meat. However, the contract was resumed in July 2010 because of livestock improved body condition. A total of 8,738 carcass heads were exported to the United Arab Emirates during July and August 2010 and the number is expected to increase in following months due to high demand in external markets.

Coping Strategies

Traditional social support to the poor in Sool Plateau is improving due to middle and better-off wealth groups' increased herd size. However, poor households still rely on coping strategies such as loan and cash gifts. International agencies have carried out interventions programs in Sool plateau to improve poor households' access to food purchase through Cash for Work and creation of alternative livelihood for pastoral destitutes such as income generating activities from the establishment of small irrigated farms. Food aid distribution by WFP was another coping strategy for the most vulnerable households in Sool plateau and Agropastoral of Togdheer region.

5. APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

The modifications to the IPC are as follows:

Structural Revisions

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

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

Cartographic Protocols

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

Components of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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

5.1.2 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE TABLE

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

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

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

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

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

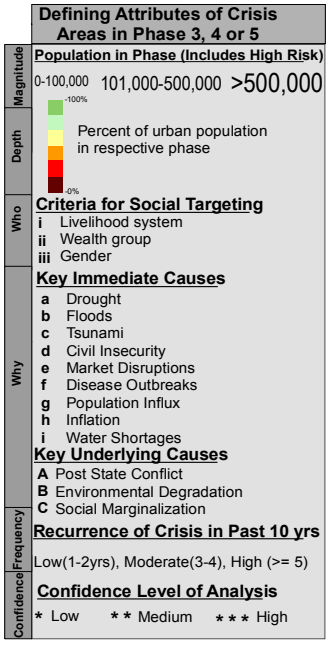
The IPC Evidence Analysis Templates are tables which organize key pieces of information in a transparent manner and facilitate analysis to substantiate a Phase Classification and guide response analysis. The Cartographic Protocols are a set of standardized mapping and visual communication conventions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

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

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

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

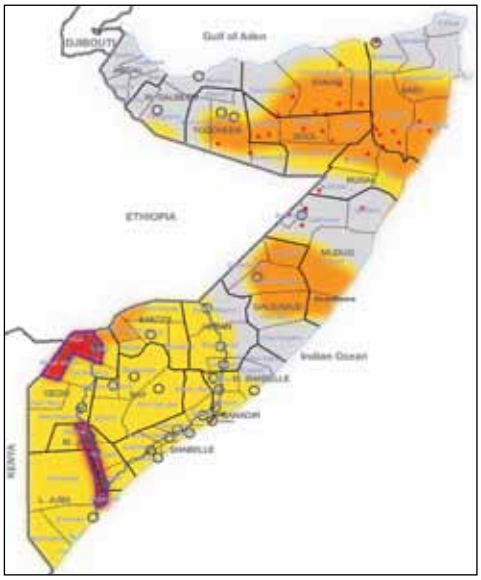
The key is generic, whereas the call-out boxes contain the specific attributes relevant to that crisis area. The attributes currently include those which have relevance to various places in Somalia. However, this can easily be expanded to suit a wider array of situations.



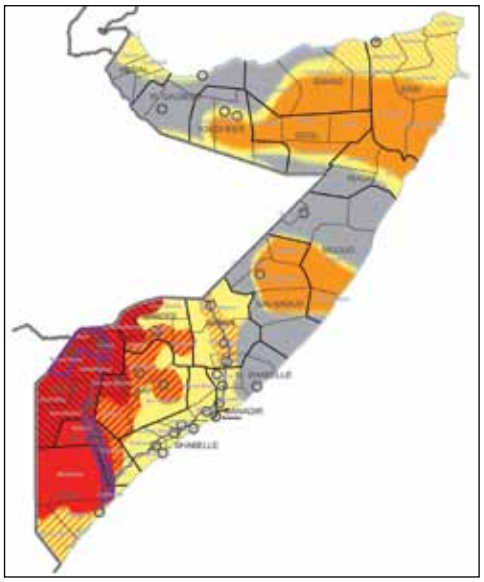
5.2 TIME-SERIES OF THE INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATIONS (IPC) MAPS FOR SOMALIA 2005 – 2010

5.2.1 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Rural Maps for Somalia 2005 – 2010

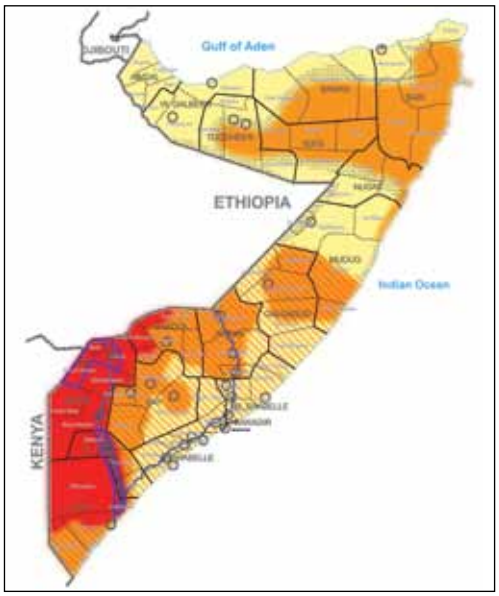
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '05



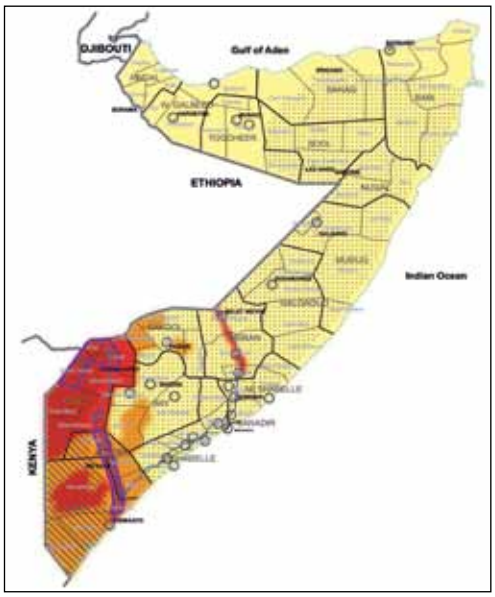
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '05/06



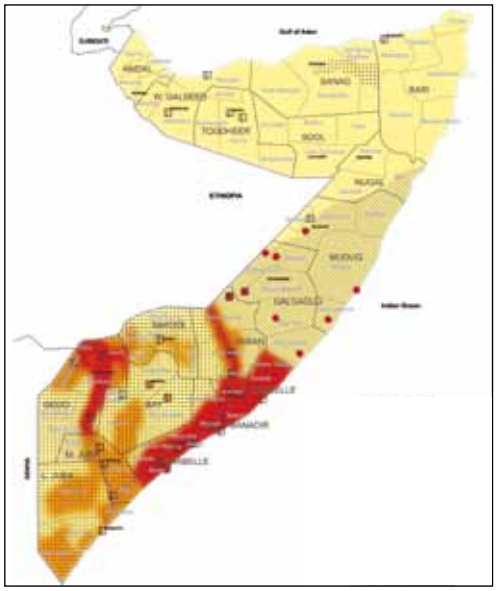
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '06



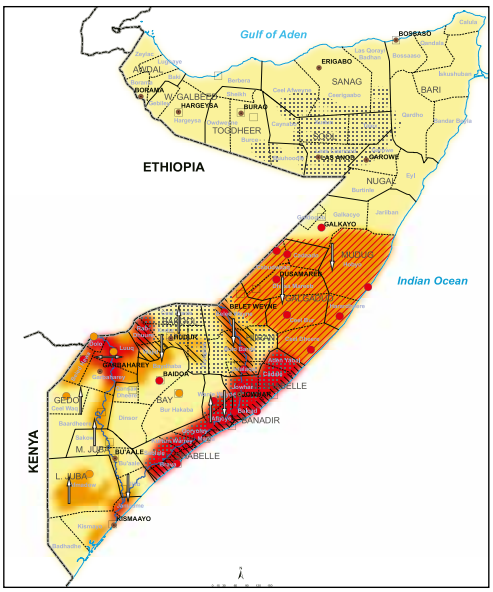
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '06/07



Rural IPC Post *Gu* '07

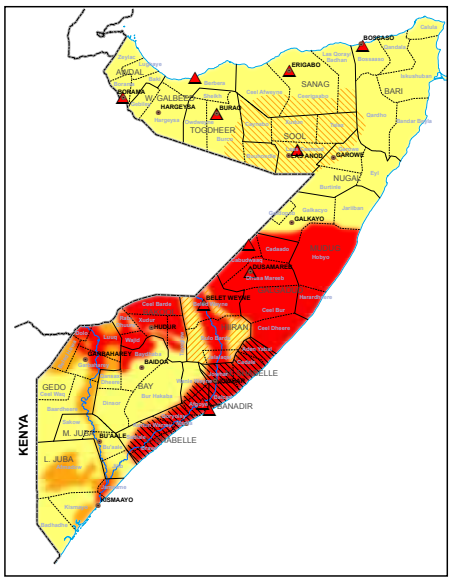


Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08

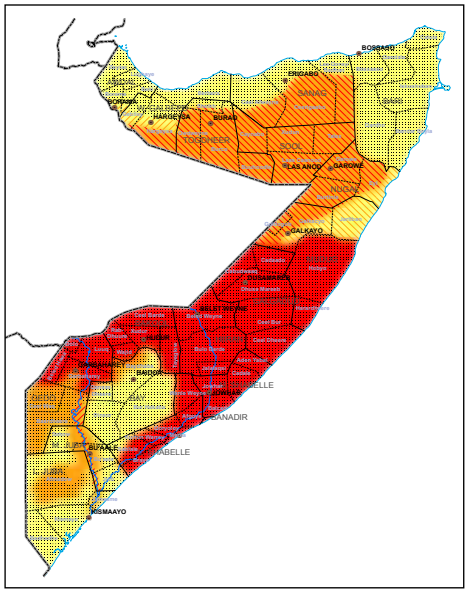


5.2.1 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Rural Maps for Somalia 2005 – 2010 continued

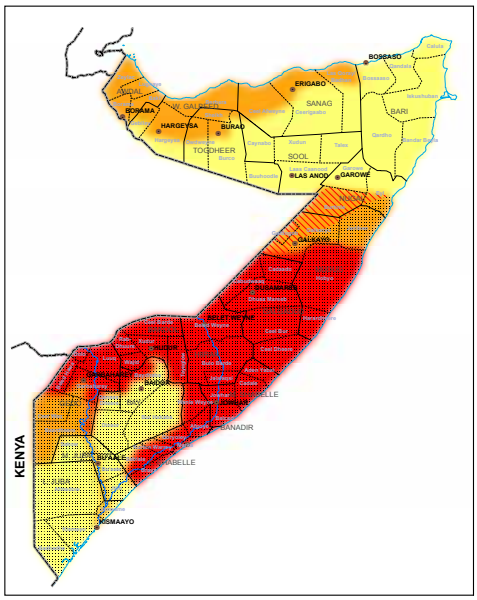
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '07/08 updated April '08



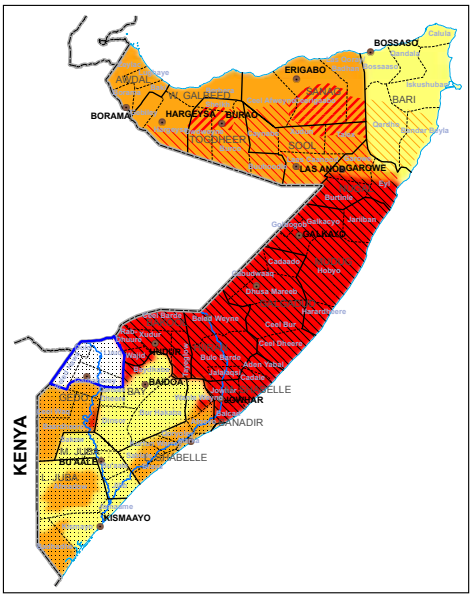
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '08



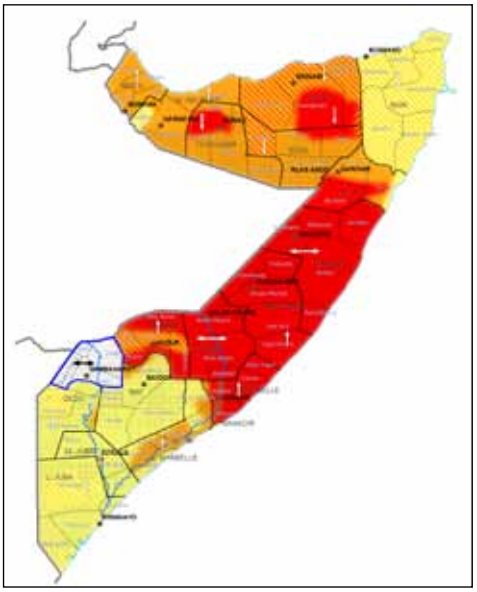
Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '08/09



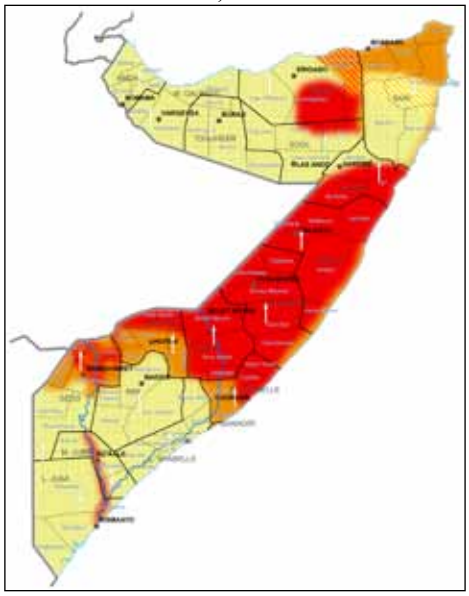
Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '09



Rural IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10

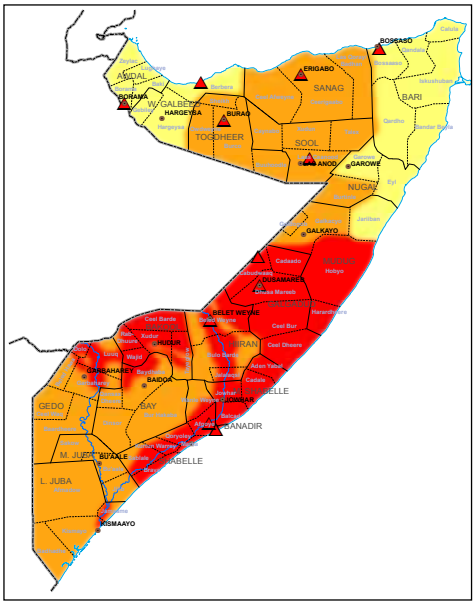


Rural IPC, Post *Gu* '10

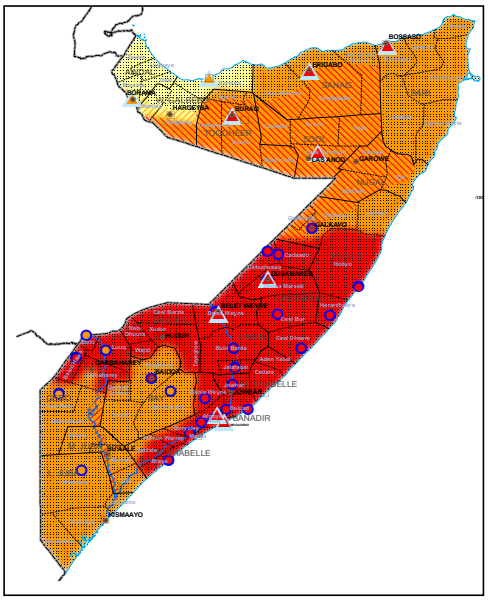


5.2.2 Time-Series of the Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) Combined Maps for Somalia 2008 – 2010

Combined Post *Deyr* '07/08 Updated April 2008



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '08



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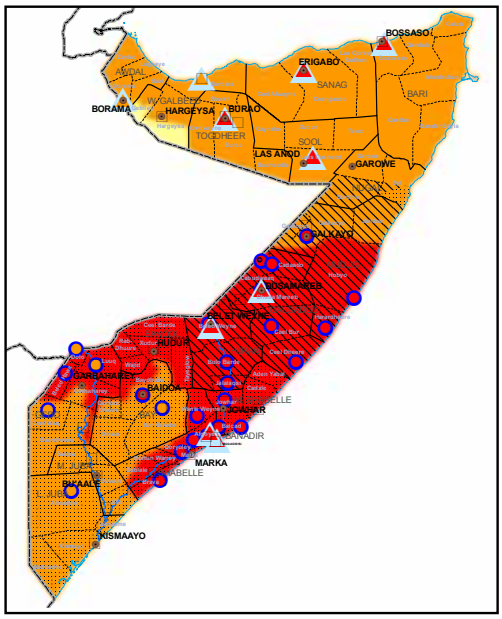

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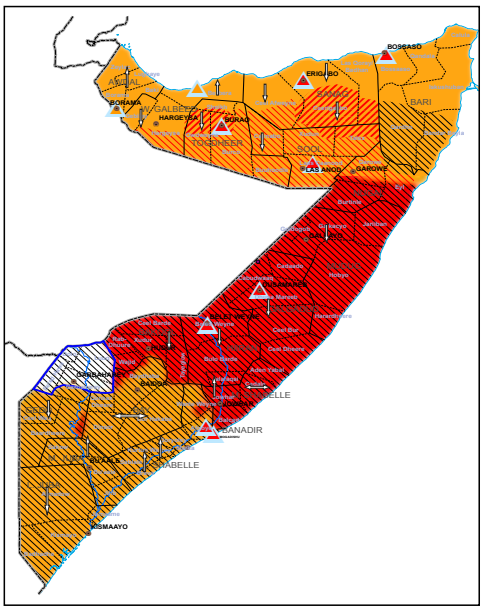
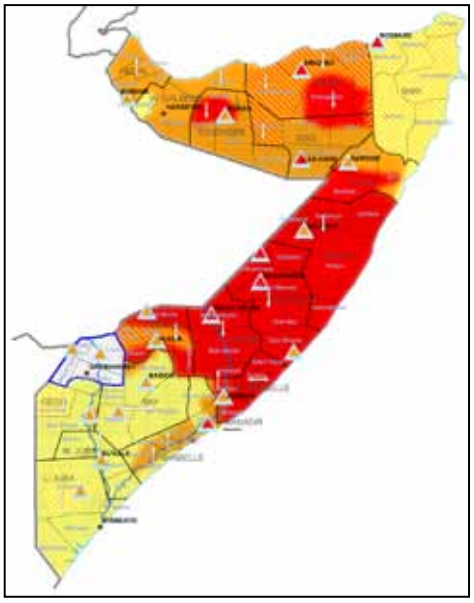
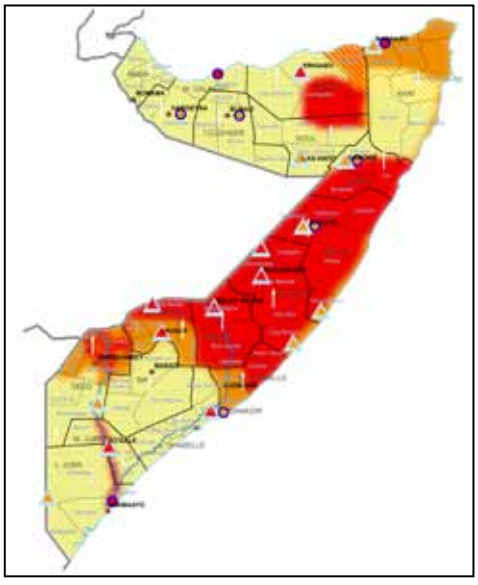


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* '09/10



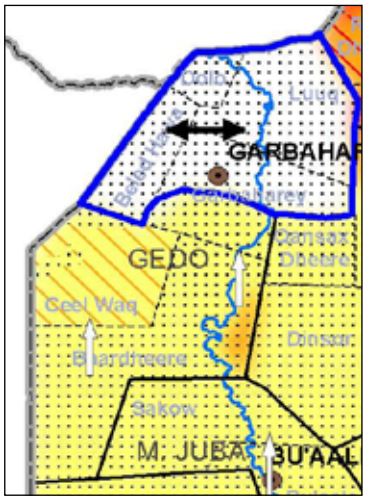
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* '10



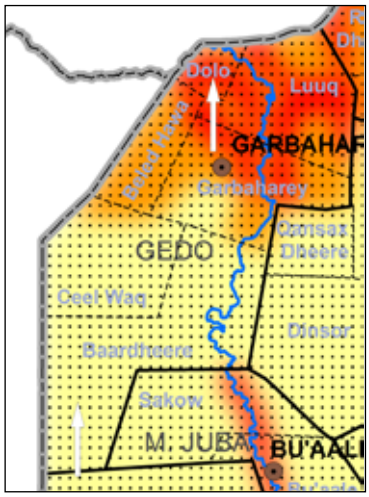
5.3 PROGRESSION OF HUMANITARIAN SITUATION FROM *DEYR* '09/10 TO *GU* '10

5.3.1 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Gedo Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

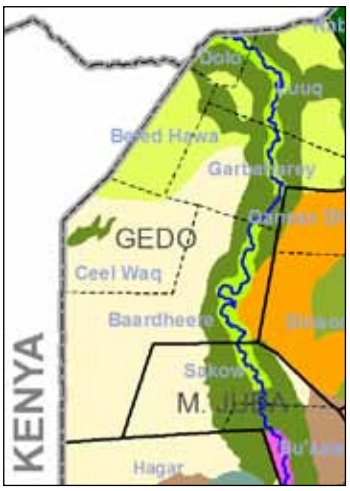
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Gedo - Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Baardheere	80,628	14,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	42,392	7,000	6,000	9,000	1,000
Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
Doolow	20,821	4,000	3,000	5,000	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	7,000	5,000	4,000	0
Luuq	48,027	9,000	7,000	9,000	1,000
SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**41,000**	**21,000**	**27,000**	**2,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**62,000**		**29,000**	

Gedo Region and Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bay-Bakool Agro-Pastoral	26,607	11,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	16,000	13,000	17,000	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	7,000	2,000	4,000	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,751	7,000	6,000	6,000	2,000
Southern Inland Pastoral	75,828	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**41,000**	**21,000**	**27,000**	**2,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**62,000**		**29,000**	

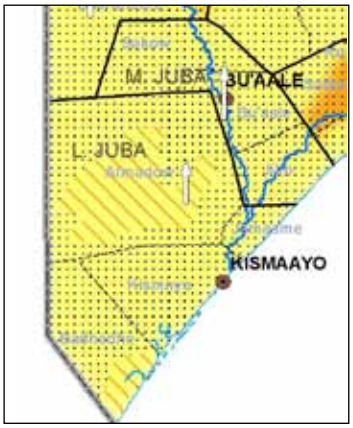
Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones					HE Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	BB Agropast LP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	BB Agropast LP
Gedo	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Northern districts: Pop affected; 100% Dolow, Belet Xaawo and Luuq, 50% Garbaharey		50%-P	75%-P	75%-P		0%	0%	0%	25% P	0%
		Southern districts: Pop affected; 100% Bardera and Elwak, 50% Garbaharee) SIP Elwak only High Risk to AFLC	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Northern districts: Pop affected; 100% Dolow, Belet Xaawo and Luuq, 50% Garbaharey	0%	50%P	50% P 50% M	25% P 25% M	0%	0%	25% P	50% P	75% P	0%
		Southern districts: Pop affected; 100% Bardera and Elwak, 50% Garbaharee) SIP Elwak only High Risk to AFLC	25% P		25% P	75% P	75% P	0%		0%	0%	0%

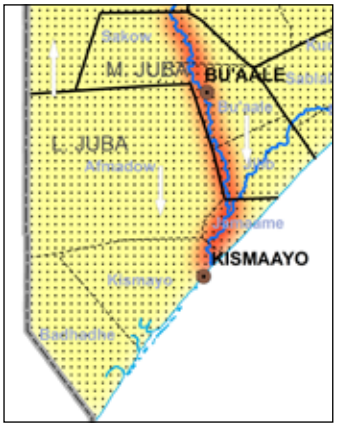
appendix

5.3.2 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

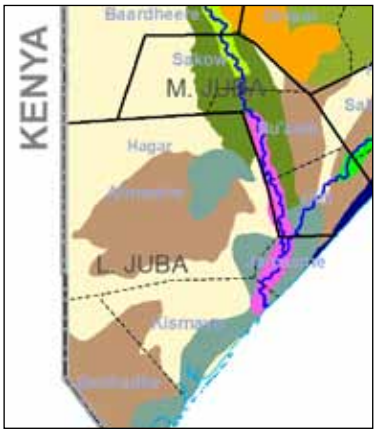
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	0	0	0	7,000
	Jilib	83,464	0	0	5,000	11,000
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	0	0	4,000	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**0**	**0**	**9,000**	**24,000**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	0	0	0	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	0	0	6,000	14,000
	Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**14,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**445,246**	**0**	**0**	**15,000**	**38,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**53,000**	

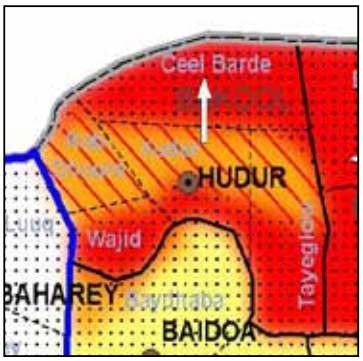
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	0	0	4,000	6,000
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	0	0	5,000	18,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**0**	**0**	**9,000**	**24,000**
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	0	0	6,000	14,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**14,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**445,246**	**0**	**0**	**15,000**	**38,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**0**		**53,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

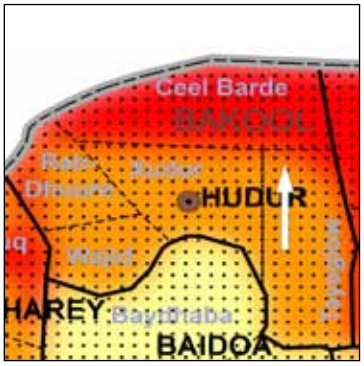
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones						HE Phase Livelihood Zones			
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa
Juba	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Juba Riverine: Sakow	0%	0%	50% M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100% P	0%
		Juba Riverine: Jilib & Jamame	0%	0%	25% M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100% P	0%
		Juba Riverine: Buale	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100% P	0%
		All other districts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All districts	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.3 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bakool Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

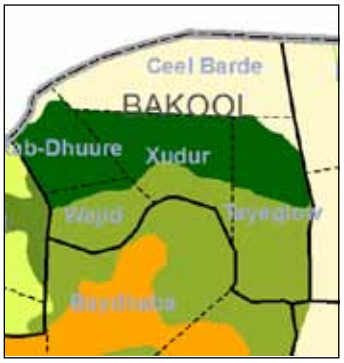
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	11,000	1,000	11,000	1,000
	Tayeeglow	64,832	18,000	6,000	21,000	0
	Waajid	55,255	15,000	6,000	18,000	0
	Xudur	73,939	21,000	6,000	24,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**70,000**	**24,000**	**78,000**	**4,000**
	Grand Total	**249,189**	**94,000**		**82,000**	

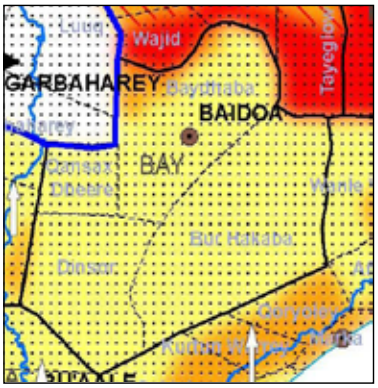
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	47,000	0	46,000	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	18,000	18,000	27,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**70,000**	**24,000**	**78,000**	**4,000**
	Grand Total	**249,189**	**94,000**		**82,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

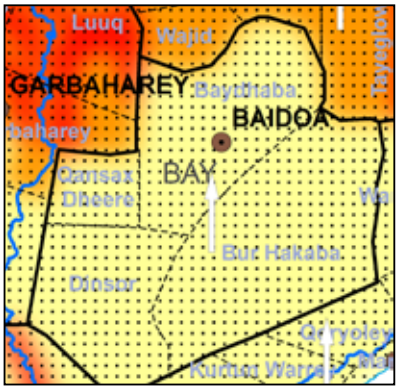
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural: All districts	50%P	75% P	100% P	25% P	0%	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Rural: All districts	50% P	50% P	100% P	50% P	50% P	0%

5.3.4 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bay Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

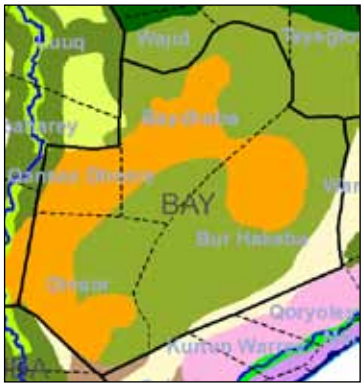
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	3,000	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**3,000**		**0**	

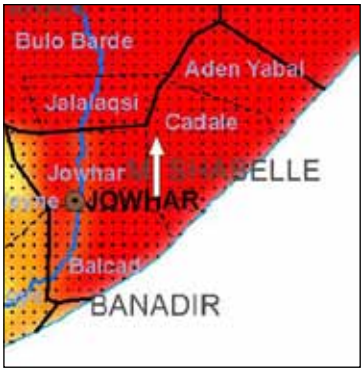
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bay	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	3,000	0	0	0
	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**3,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

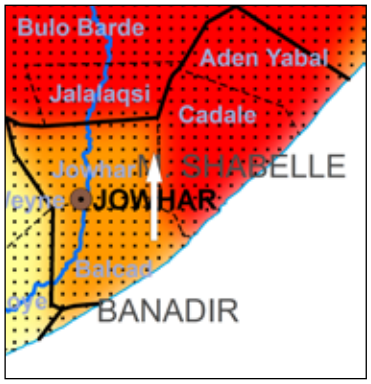
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones						HE Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	S./Central Agropast	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	S./Central Agropa	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	Bay Agropast HP
Bay	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural Pop affected; 25% Baidoa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Rural Pop affected; 25% Baidoa	0%	0%	0%	50% P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.5 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones

Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
M/ Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	11,000	4,000	4,000	1,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	33,000	9,000	9,000	0
	Cadale	35,920	6,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	83,000	19,000	30,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**133,000**	**35,000**	**45,000**	**2,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**168,000**		**47,000**	

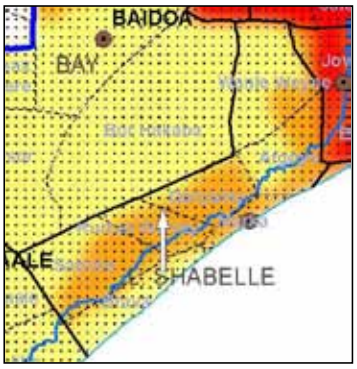
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
M/ Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	17,000	7,000	7,000	2,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	11,000	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	95,000	28,000	28,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	10,000	0	10,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**133,000**	**35,000**	**45,000**	**2,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**168,000**		**47,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

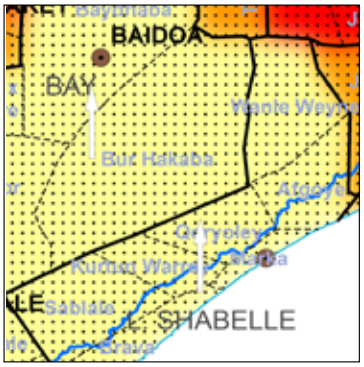
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa
M. Shabelle	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar	0%	0%	50% P			0%
		Agro-pastoral: Adan Yabal & Cadale			75% P			25% P
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All Districts	50% P	50% P		0%	0%	
		Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar			50% P 75% M			50% P
		Agro-pastoral: Adan Yabal & Cadale			25% P 75% M			75% P

5.3.6 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

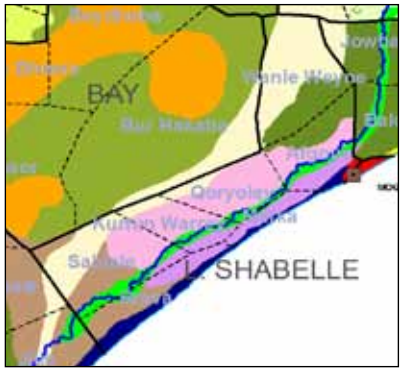
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
L/ Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	10,000	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	5,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**15,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**15,000**		**0**	

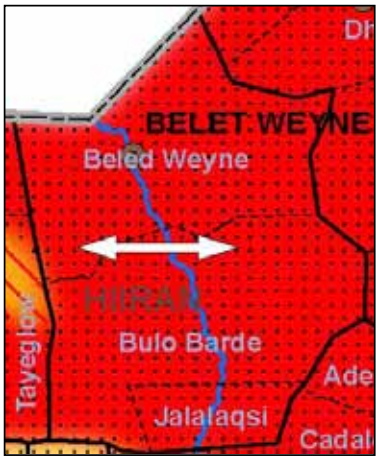
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
L/ Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	10,000	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	5,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**15,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**15,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

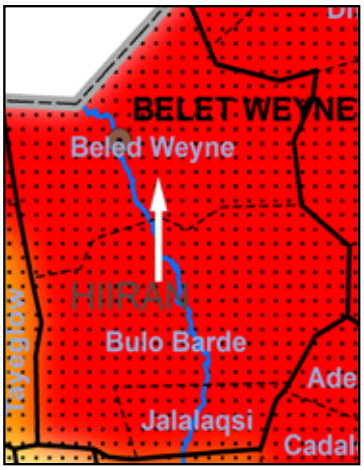
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones			HE Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed
L. Shabelle	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Merka, Qoryole, & Kurtunwarey Riverine		0%			0%	
		Sablale Riverine		0%			0%	
		Agro-pastoral: Wanla Weyne 50% only			0%			0%
		All districts Southern Inland Pastoral	0%			0%		
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Merka, Qoryole, & Kurtunwarey Riverine		25% P			0%	
		Sablale Riverine		50% P			0%	
		Agro-pastoral: Wanla Weyne 50% only			25% P			0%
		All districts Southern Inland Pastoral	0%			0%		

5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Hiran Region from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones

Hiraan Region Affected District	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	28,000	88,000	26,000	69,000
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	14,000	54,000	16,000	45,000
Jalalaqsi	36,445	7,000	18,000	6,000	15,000
SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**49,000**	**160,000**	**48,000**	**129,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**209,000**		**177,000**	

Hiraan Region and Affected Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	3,000	24,000	3,000	3,000
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	29,000	94,000	38,000	85,000
Hiran riverine	32,633	0	30,000	0	29,000
Southern Inland Past	61,511	17,000	12,000	7,000	8,000
Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	-	-	0	4,000
SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**49,000**	**160,000**	**48,000**	**129,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**209,000**		**177,000**	

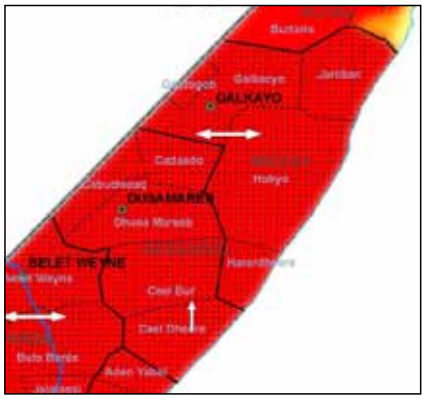
Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones					HE Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastora	Hiran Agro-Pas	Hiran Riverine	Destitute pastoralists	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastora	Hiran Agro-Pas	Hiran Riv	Destitute pastoralists
Hiran	July- Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All Districts	50% P	75% P	50% M	0%	0%	50% P	25% P	100% P 50% M	100% P 100% M	100%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Belet Weyne	25% P 50% M	50% B	50% M	0%		75% P	100% P 100% M	100% P 50% M	100% P 100% M	
		Jalalaqsi & Bulo Burti			25% M					100% P 75% M		

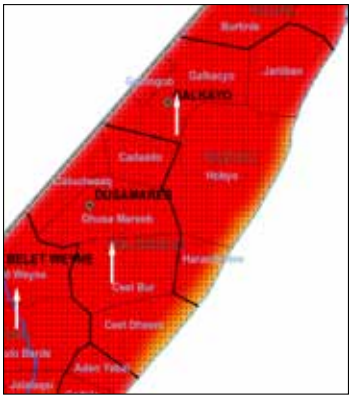
appendix

5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Central Regions from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

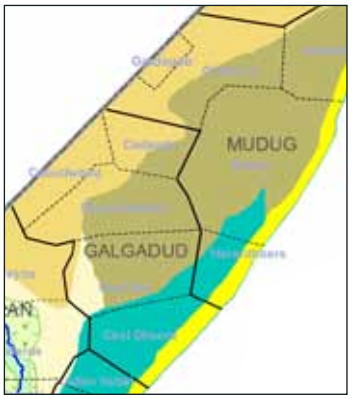
Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones



Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	3,000	26,000	9,000	8,000
	Cadaado	36,304	4,000	29,000	12,000	8,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	17,000	36,000	36,000	12,000
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	33,000	8,000	24,000	5,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	9,000	55,000	40,000	15,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**66,000**	**154,000**	**121,000**	**48,000**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	3,000	20,000	9,000	4,000
	Hobyo	54,438	16,000	27,000	25,000	8,000
	Xarardheere	52,157	21,000	17,000	23,000	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**40,000**	**64,000**	**57,000**	**18,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**402,535**	**106,000**	**218,000**	**178,000**	**66,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**324,000**		**244,000**	

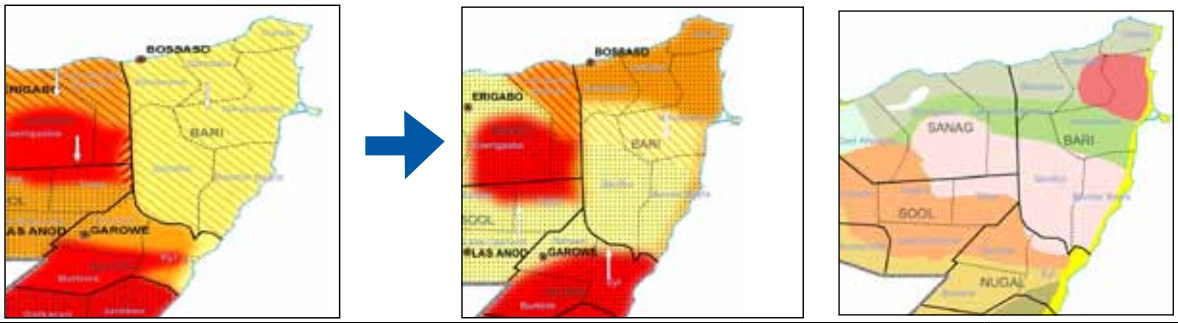
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
			Deyr 2009/10		GU 2010	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	15,000	104,000	79,000	17,000
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	32,000	8,000	33,000	8,000
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	5,000	38,000	5,000	5,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	21,671	12,000	3,000	3,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Destitute pastoralists	16,764	-	-	0	17,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**66,000**	**154,000**	**121,000**	**48,000**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	6,000	45,000	34,000	7,000
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	17,000	4,000	17,000	4,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	16,000	4,000	4,000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	1,000	11,000	2,000	2,000
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	-	-	0	5,000
	Sub-Total	**131,455**	**40,000**	**64,000**	**57,000**	**18,000**
GRAND TOTAL		**402,535**	**106,000**	**218,000**	**178,000**	**66,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE			**324,000**		**244,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones						HE Phase Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	July-Dec 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural Population	50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	50% P 75% M	50% P	50% P	50% P	100%	50% P	50% P	50% P	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Rural Population	50% B		50% B	50% P 75% M	25% P 50% M	50% P 75% M	100% P 100% M		100% P 100% M	50% P	75% P	50% P
S. Mudug	June-December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	50% P	0%	50% P 100% M	50% P 75% M		50% P	50% P	100%	50% P	50% P		0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	50% B		50% B	50% P 75% M		50% P 75% M	100% P 100% M		100% P 100% M	50% P		50% P

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10 | **Rural IPC, *Gu* '10** | **Livelihood Zones**



NE Regions Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009-10		Gu 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bari					
Bandarbayla	8,976	0	0	0	0
Bossaso	57,725	0	0	15,000	0
Caluula	27,002	0	0	8,000	0
Iskushuban	36,519	0	0	5,000	0
Qandala	26,902	0	0	7,000	0
Qardho/Dan Gorayo	45,613	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**0**	**0**	**35,000**	**0**
NorthMudug					
Gaalkacyo	58,007	23,000	17,000	20,000	11,000
Galdogob	33,366	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000
Jariiban	32,866	11,000	5,000	16,000	5,000
Sub-total	**124,239**	**48,0000**	**36,000**	**40,000**	**22,000**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	26,005	11,000	11,000	3,000	3,000
Eyl	25,259	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Garoowe	24,596	8,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Sub-total	**75,860**	**23,000**	**16,000**	**8,000**	**8,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**402,836**	**71,000**	**52,000**	**83,000**	**30,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**123,000**		**113,000**	

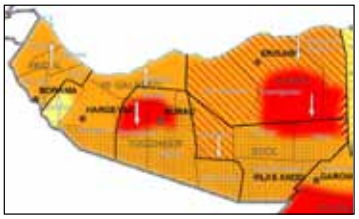
NE Regions Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009-10		Gu 2010	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	0	0	1,000	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	0	0	26,000	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	0	0	8,000	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	32,793	0	0	0	0
Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	48,233	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**0**	**0**	**35,000**	**0**
NorthMudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	20,000	7,000	30,000	7,000
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	0	0	2,000	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126		0	0	7,000
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	28,000	29,000	8,000	8,000
Regional Total	**124,467**	**48,0000**	**36,000**	**40,000**	**22,000**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	17,000	15,000	5,000	6,000
Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	5,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	4,211	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	-	-	0	1,000
Sub-total	**75,860**	**23,000**	**16,000**	**8,000**	**8,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**402,836**	**71,000**	**52,000**	**83,000**	**30,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**123,000**		**113,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

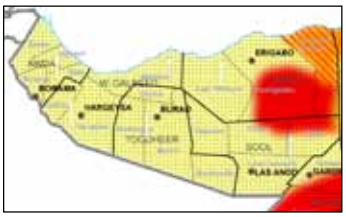
Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones									HE Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pasto	Addun Past	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Past	Gagaab Past	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past	Coast Deeh
N. Mudug	June- December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						50% P	0%	50% P 100%M	75% P 25% M						50% P	100%	50% P	25% P
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected-70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						75% M		50% P 50% M	0%						100% P 25% M		50% P	0%
Bari	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural Pop **Note: Coastal Deeh applies to only 50% Iskushuban and Calula**	0%	100% P	0%		100% P				100%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Rural Pop	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
Nugal	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts			0%	0%		50% P	0%	50% P 100%M	0%			50% P	0%		50% P	100%	50% P	0%
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All districts			0%	100% P				50% M	0%			0%	0%				100% P	0%
		Hawd Burtine						75% M									100% P 25% M			
		Hawd Ga-rowe & Eyl						25% P 50% M									75% P			

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NW Regions from *Deyr* '09/10 to *Gu* '10

Rural IPC, *Deyr* '09/10



Rural IPC, *Gu* '10



Livelihood Zones

NW Regions Affected Districts	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009-10		GU 10	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Awdal					
Baki	16,923	2,000	0	0	0
Borama	132,695	17,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	22,094	2,000	0	0	0
Zeylac	22,801	2,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**23,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	18,683	1,000	0	0	0
Gebiley	53,717	3,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	137,513	26,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	191,748	52,000	2,000	0	0
Buuhoodle	28,821	8,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	30,924	8,000	1,000	0	0
Sheikh	27,400	7,000	1,000	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**75,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Ceel Afweyn	53,638	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ceerigaabo	83,748	18,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	28,000	15,000	12,000	11,000
Sub-total	**214,288**	**60,000**	**22,000**	**16,000**	**15,000**
Sool					
Caynabo	24,026	7,000	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	50,606	15,000	0	0	0
Taleex	20,983	7,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Xudun	15,528	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sub-total	**111,143**	**34,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**
Grand Total	**1,008,750**	**222,000**	**29,000**	**18,000**	**17,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**251,000**		**35,000**	

NW Region Affected Livelihood Zones	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in AFLC and HE			
		Deyr 2009-10		GU 10	
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)
Awdal					
NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	17,000	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	3,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	3,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**23,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	67,455	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	20,000	0	0	0
NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	8,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	6,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	63,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	4,000	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	2,000	4,000	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**75,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	15,000	0	4,000	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	0	0	3,000	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	11,000	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	34,000	22,000	9,000	9,000
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	-	-	0	6,000
Sub-total	**214,288**	**60,000**	**22,000**	**16,000**	**15,000**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	8,000	0	0	0
Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	22,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Destitute pastoralists	730	-		0	1,000
Sub-total	**111,143**	**34,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**222,000**	**29,000**	**18,000**	**17,000**
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN AFLC & HE		**251,000**		**35,000**	

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation for NW Regions from July - December, *Gu* 2010 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	AFLC PHASE Livelihood Zones									HE Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis-Guban Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Toghdheer	July- December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Rural			0%	0%	0%		0%					0%	0%	0%		0%		
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	Rural			100% P	75% P	100% P		25% M					0%	0%	0%		100% P		
Saanag	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	Lasqoray only	75% P	50% P	0%	75% P		0%			0%		50% P	0%	0%		100%			0%
		All other districts	0%			0%														
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All districts	0%	100% M	100% P	75% P					0%	0%	100% P	0%	0%					0%
Sool	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts		50% P	0%		0%	0%					50% P	0%		0%	100%			
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All districts		100% M	100% P		100% P						100% P	0%		0%				
W. Galbeed	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts				0%	0%			0%					0%	0%		0%	0%	
		Hargeisa Agro-Pastoral only							0%						0%	0%		0%	0%	
Awdaal	July - December 2010 (Gu 2010 Projection)	All districts				0%			0%						0%			0%		
	Jan - June 2010 (Deyr 09-10 Projection)	All districts				25% P			100% P						0%			0%		

5.4 POST *Gu* '10 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN HE AND AFLC FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO DECEMBER 2010

5.4.1 Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, July - December 2010

RegioN	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	10,000	0	0	0	7
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	35,000	0	0	31
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	15,000	10,000	0	10,000	24
North Mudug	137,647	13,408	124,239	0	40,000	0	20,000	44
Sub-total	**2,479,365**	**1,067,779**	**1,411,586**	**125,000**	**100,000**	**15,000**	**45,000**	**11**
Central								
South Mudug	212,452	80,997	131,455	20,000	55,000	0	20,000	45
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	120,000	15,000	50,000	59
Sub-total	**542,509**	**139,974**	**402,535**	**30,000**	**175,000**	**15,000**	**70,000**	53
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	50,000	5,000	130,000	62
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	40,000	0	5,000	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	0	10,000	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	80,000	5,000	5,000	35
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	25,000	0	5,000	14
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	9
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**75,000**	**210,000**	**50,000**	**185,000**	**15**
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**230,000**	**485,000**	**80,000**	**300,000**	**15**

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed **Urban** population in AFLC and HE	**310,000**	**4**[7]	**16%**
Assessed **Rural** population in AFLC and HE	**785,000**	**10**[7]	**39%**
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	**1,410,000**[4]	**19**[7]	**-**
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	**850,000**[5]	**11**[7]	**43%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**2,000,000**[6]	**27**[7]	**100.0%**

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

6 Actual figure is 1,945,000 rounded to 2,000,000

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

5.4.2 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by District, July - December 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal					
Baki	25,500	16,923	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	132,695	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	0	0	0
Sub-total	**305,455**	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	60,753	18,683	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	0	0	0
Sub-total	**700,345**	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	288,211	191,748	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**402,295**	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	1,000	1,000	4
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	3,000	3,000	7
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	12,000	11,000	30
Sub-total	**270,367**	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**14**
Sool					
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	20,983	1,000	1,000	10
Xudun	18,785	15,528	1,000	1,000	13
Sub-total	**150,277**	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**4**
Bari					
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	15,000	0	26
Caluula	40,002	27,002	8,000	0	30
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	5,000	0	14
Qandala	42,502	26,902	7,000	0	26
Qardho/Dan Gorayo	81,156	45,613	0	0	0
Sub-total	**387,969**	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	3,000	3,000	23
Eyl	32,345	25,259	3,000	2,000	20
Garoowe	57,991	24,596	2,000	3,000	20
Sub-total	**125,010**	**75,860**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**21**
Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	137,667	82,867	28,000	14,000	51
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	5,000	6,000	33
Hobyo	67,249	54,438	25,000	8,000	61
Jariiban	39,207	32,866	16,000	6,000	67
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	23,000	6,000	56
Sub-total	**350,099**	**255,694**	**97,000**	**40,000**	**54**
Galgaduud					
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	9,000	8,000	52
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	12,000	8,000	55
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	36,000	12,000	72
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	24,000	5,000	47
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	40,000	15,000	74
Sub-total	**330,057**	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**62**

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

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

5.4.2 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by District, July - December 2010 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population [1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) [2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) [2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	26,000	69,000	70
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	16,000	45,000	69
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	6,000	15,000	58
Sub-total	**329,811**	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**68**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	4,000	1,000	9
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	9,000	0	9
Cadale	46,720	35,920	2,000	1,000	8
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	30,000	0	14
Sub-total	**514,901**	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**11**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	129,039	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	0	0	0
Sub-total	**850,651**	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool					
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	4,000	3,000	29
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	11,000	1,000	38
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	21,000	0	32
Waajid	69,694	55,255	18,000	0	33
Xudur	93,049	73,939	24,000	0	32
Sub-total	**310,627**	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**33**
Bay					
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	0	0	0
Sub-total	**620,562**	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo					
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	9,000	1,000	24
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	5,000	0	24
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	4,000	0	10
Luuq	62,703	48,027	9,000	1,000	21
Sub-total	**328,378**	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**12**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	0	7,000	15
Jilib	113,415	83,464	5,000	11,000	19
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	4,000	6,000	18
Sub-total	**238,877**	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**18**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	6,000	14,000	19
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	0	0	0
Sub-total	**385,790**	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	**8**
Banadir	**901,183**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**492,000**	**288,000**	**17**

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

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

5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population in HE and AFLC by District, July - December 2010

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population
Awdal					
Baki	25,500	8,577	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Berbera	60,753	42,070	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**490,432**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
Burco	288,211	96,463	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Badhan	55,000	7,322	3,000	2,000	68
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	5,000	3,000	66
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	12,000	7,000	61
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	2,000	1,000	55
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**22,000**	**13,000**	**62**
Sool					
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	2,000	0	30
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	6,000	0	24
Taleex	25,354	4,371	1,000	0	23
Xudun	18,785	3,257	1,000	0	31
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**10,000**	**0**	**26**
Bari					
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	2,000	0	37
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	48,000	0	45
Caluula	40,002	13,000	6,000	0	46
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	4,000	0	47
Qandala	42,502	15,600	7,000	0	45
Qardho	60,825	29,944	13,000	0	43
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**80,000**	**0**	**45**
Nugaal					
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	2,000	0	23
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	1,000	0	18
Eyl	32,345	7,086	2,000	0	28
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	8,000	0	24
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**13,000**	**0**	**24**
Mudug					
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	19,000	0	35
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**19,000**	**0**	**20**
Galgaduud					
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	2,000	2,000	48
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	1,000	2,000	32
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	1,000	3,000	31
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	1,000	3,000	34
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	3,000	6,000	54
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**58,977**	**8,000**	**16,000**	**41**

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

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

5.4.3 Estimated Urban Population in HE and AFLC by District, July - December 2010 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population
Hiraan					
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	11,000	4,000	41
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	7,000	2,000	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	3,000	1,000	39
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**21,000**	**7,000**	**41**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	28,106	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	10,800	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	5,000	5,000	46
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,000	3,000	52
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**9**
Banadir					
Banadir	901,183	901,183	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool					
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	2,000	1,000	56
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	2,000	1,000	47
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	5,000	2,000	43
Waajid	69,694	14,439	4,000	1,000	35
Xudur	93,049	19,110	6,000	2,000	42
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**19,000**	**7,000**	**42**
Bay					
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo					
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	8,000	0	31
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	1,000	0	7
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,000	0	22
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,000	0	18
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,000	0	29
Luuq	62,703	14,676	1,000	0	7
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**17,000**	**0**	**21**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	2,000	5,000	52
Jilib	113,415	29,951	4,000	11,000	50
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	1,000	3,000	36
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**7,000**	**19,000**	**47**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	1,000	2,000	42
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	1,000	2,000	52
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	2,000	6,000	36
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**4,000**	**10,000**	**11**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**228,000**	**80,000**	**11**

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

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

5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, July - December 2010

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Awdal				
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed				
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	67,455	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer				
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag				
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	56,596	4,000	0	7
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	3,000	0	10
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	9,000	9,000	29
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	6,000	95
Sub-total	**214,288**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**14**
Sool				
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	2,000	1,000	39
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	1,000	137
Sub-total	**111,143**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**4**
Bari				
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,000	0	13
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	30
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	8,000	0	28
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	32,793	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	48,233	0	0	0
Sub-total	**202,737**	**35,000**	**0**	**17**
Nugaal				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	3,000	1,000	95
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	5,000	6,000	25
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	4,211	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	68
Sub-total	**75,860**	**8,000**	**8,000**	**21**

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

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

5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, July - December 2010 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Mudug				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	99,647	65,000	14,000	79
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	17,000	4,000	66
Coastal Deeh: sheep	34,515	5,000	0	14
Hawd Pastoral	77,399	10,000	10,000	26
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	12,000	97
Sub-total	**255,694**	**97,000**	**40,000**	**54**
Galgaduud				
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	79,000	17,000	78
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	33,000	8,000	67
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	5,000	5,000	24
Coastal Deeh: sheep	21,671	3,000	0	14
Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,000	1,000	27
Destitute pastoralists	16,764	0	17,000	101
Sub-total	**271,080**	**121,000**	**48,000**	**62**
Hiraan				
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	3,000	3,000	23
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	38,000	85,000	90
Hiran riverine	32,633	0	29,000	89
Southern Inland Past	61,511	7,000	8,000	24
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	**260,698**	**48,000**	**129,000**	**68**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)				
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	7,000	2,000	25
Coastal Deeh: sheep	93,722	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	28,000	0	17
Southern Inland Past	74,048	10,000	0	14
Sub-total	**419,070**	**45,000**	**2,000**	**11**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	6,884	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	73,793	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool				
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,000	0	39
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	27,000	0	27
Southern Inland Past	31,135	5,000	4,000	29
Sub-total	**249,189**	**78,000**	**4,000**	**33**

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

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

5.4.4 Estimated Rural Population in HE and AFLC by Livelihood Zones, July - December 2010 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones[1]	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Rural population
Bay		0	0	
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	0	0	0
Sub-total	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo				
Bay-Bakool-Bardera Agro-Past	26,607	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	81,654	17,000	0	21
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	4,000	0	13
Southern Agro-Past	31,751	6,000	2,000	25
Southern Inland Past	75,828	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**27,000**	**2,000**	**12**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,000	6,000	58
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	5,000	18,000	39
Sub-total	**184,138**	**9,000**	**24,000**	**18**
Juba Hoose (Lower)				
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	6,000	14,000	35
Sub-total	**261,108**	**6,000**	**14,000**	8
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**492,000**	**288,000**	**17**

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

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

5.5 POST *Gu* '10 OVERALL TIMELINE

Overview of *Gu* '10 Assessment Analytical Processes and Timeline

Activity	Date June-Sep 2010	Description/Location
FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting	June 14	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional Planning Workshops	June 28 - July 4	Regional planning workshops in Hargeysa, Garowe, Baidoa, Garbaharey and Buale, while these workshops could not be conducted in Shabelle, Hiran and Central regions due to insecurity.
Fieldwork	July 9 - 26	Throughout all regions of Northeast, Northwest, Gedo and Mudug and most of Juba with support from partners; with enumerators and key informants in the remaining region due to limited access because of civil insecurity.
Regional Analysis Meetings	July 27 - 30	Held in Buale, Baidoa, Garbaharey, Garowe and Hargeisa Compilation of fieldwork & analysis Deliverables: o Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires o Filled Out Electronic Forms o IPC Evidence Based Templates o Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) o Regional Assessment Photos o Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table o Regional Report Articles
All Team Analysis Workshop	August 1 - 6	All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners): Limuru
Finalization of Key Findings	August 9-13	All Team (FSNAU Staff) and Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners	August 16	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC Results with Partners	August 18	FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi
Release of *Gu* Results	August 20	Presentation to FSEDC, Nairobi.
Press Release Issued	August 23	FSNAU Press release
Release of Post *Gu* 2010 Special Brief	September 6	Release Executive Summary of FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 Analysis
Regional Presentations	September 2 September 12 September 20	Northwest Northeast (1. Garowe; 2. Bossaso)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report	September 17	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report	September 27	FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing

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

5.6 LIST OF PARTNERS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FSNAU FOOD SECURITY POST *Gu '10* ASSESSMENT

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

UN Organizations:

1. United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
2. World Food Programme (WFP)
3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ministries and Local Authorities:

1. Ministry of Health and Labour (MOHL)
2. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources (MWMR)
3. Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment (MOPDE)
4. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).
5. Ministry of interior (MoI)
6. Ministry of Livestock (MoL)
7. Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC - Somaliland)
8. National Environment research and Drought (NERAD - Somaliland),
9. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN)
10. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration (MOPIC - Puntland)
11. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA - Puntland)
12. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA - Puntland)
13. Gedo Local Authority

International NGOs:

1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
2. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
3. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
4. Horn Relief

Local NGOs:

1. Agriculture Development Organization (ADO)
2. Deeh for Education and Health (DEH)
3. Ras-Awad Welfare Association (WAWA),
4. Mobile Action on Rehabilitation and Education Grass-root (MAREG)
5. Advancement for mall Enterprise Program (ASEP)
6. Brothers Relief and Development Organization (BRADO)
7. Central Education Development (CED)

appendix

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

Gu'10 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	235	184	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	310	256	R=1
Central	Normal access in most parts	FSNAU with partners	148	110	R=2
	No access (El-bur, Eldher and part of Dhusamareb)	Enumerators and/or key informants			
Hiran	Normal access (Beledweyne)	FSNAU with partners	88	68	R=1
	No access (Buloburte, Jalalaqsi)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			
M. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators, partners and key informants	180	109	R=2
L. Shabelle	Normal access (Afgoye, parts of Qoriyoley & Kurtunwarey)	FSNAU and partners	304	242	R=2
	No access in the rest of the region	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			
Bay	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	FSNAU with partners	81	70	R=2
Bakool	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	FSNAU with partners	74	62	R=2
Gedo	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	185	133	R=1
M. Juba	Normal access (most parts)	FSNAU with partners	144	100	R=2
	No access (Jilib)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			
L. Juba	Normal access (most parts)	FSNAU with partners	118	97	R=1
	No access (Badhaadhe and pocket of Kismayo)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing			

Reliability scale: (1) Reliable, (2) Somewhat Reliable, (3) Unreliable

5.8 Post *Gu* '10 Urban Indicator Matrix

Zone	Assessed Town	CPI (Zonal)	CPI (town)	% Change of Food Expenditure from CMB Food Component	Expenditure Gap (Change of Income from CMB)	Labour Availability Compared to 3-year Average Indicator	Purchasing Power (ToT Labour Wage/Cereal)		% of IDPs to the Town Population	Nutrition Situation *Gu* 2010	Rural IPC *Gu* 2010	Urban IPC *Gu* 2010
							% change in 6 months	% change in 12 months				
North SISh	Borama	16%		-9%	40%	-	14%	33%	0%	Critical (s)	BFI	BFI
	Hargeisa			-8%	41%	-	0%	20%	8%	V.Critical (s)	BFI	BFI
North SoSh	Bossaso	85%		-35%	24%	Average	-20%	-20%	21%	Critical (s)	AFLC	AFLC
	Garowe			-30%	44%	Average	-17%	-17%	15%	Alert (s)	AFLC	AFLC
	Erigabo			7%	-8%	Low	0%	25%	3%	Critical	HE	HE
	Lasanod			-25%	34%	Average	0%	50%	12%	V.Critical (s)	BFI	AFLC
	Burco			-12%	39%	Average	40%	40%	21%	V.Critical (c)	BFI	BFI
Central	Abudwaq	157%		9%	-41%	Average	50%	50%	48%	Critical (s)	HE	HE
	Dhusamareb			22%	-38%	Low	50%	50%	80%	Serious (vc)	HE	HE
	Eldheer			80%	-34%	Low	0%	50%	61%	V.Critical (vc)	HE	HE
	Harardheere			-1%	9%	Low	50%	50%	49%	Serious	HE	AFLC
	Galkayo			-1%	-5%	Average	0%	25%	45%	Serious (s)	HE	AFLC
South	Afgoye	95%		3%	-3%	Low	20%	-33%	94%	Critical (vc)	BFI	HE
	Beledweyne			-3%	-	Average	-18%	-42%	47%	V.Critical (c)	HE	HE
	Buale			2%	-8%	-	-33%	-64%	25%	Critical (c)	HE	HE
	Dhobley			-3%	81%	-	0%	-11%	x	Serious	BFI	AFLC
	Elbarde			-5%	9%	Average	0%	-45%	2%	V.Critical (lvc)	HE	HE
	Xudur			18%	5%	Average	25%	-29%	2%	V.Critical (ls)	AFLC	HE
	Bardhere			-25%	-	Average	-44%	-31%	22%	Critical (c)	BFI	AFLC
	Beledhawa			-47%	216%	Average	69%	120%	69%	V.Critical (c)	HE	BFI
	Jowhar			-14%	57%	Average	0%	-25%	34%	V.Critical (s)	BFI	BFI
	Baidoa			-11%	40%	Average	-25%	33%	22%	V.Critical	BFI	BFI
	Diinsoor			-11%	43%	Average	-12%	0%	22%	V.Critical (lvc)	BFI	BFI
	Kismayo			-17%	57%	-	-45%	55%	21%	-	BFI	BFI

5.9 Post *Gu'* 10 IDP Matrix

Region	IDP camps (town)	Main source of income %	Main source of food %	% with no access to health facility	% of IDPs with poor dietary diversity (<4 FD groups)	% with access to safe water	% with access to toilet	Nutrition GAM		Nutrition categorization	% with access to food aid	IPC Phase
								GAM %	SAM %			
Mudug	Galkayo (33 clusters-SSS) HH=95	Casual labour 84.4 FS and Nutrition Converge	Purchase 85 Social support 15 FS and Nutrition Converge	**Child-** PHF-45 No assistance-36 FS and Nutrition Converge	27.1 (13-40.2)	94.7 (86.9-102.0) FS and Nutrition Converge	71 (57.7-84.8) Nutrition-Good access FS-low access	>11.3	>1.2	Serious	Never rcvd 89.2 FS-Slightly Wider Access to Food Aid	**AFLC**
Bari	Bossasso (33 cluster-SSS) HH=107	Casual labour 87.3 FS and Nutrition Converge	Purchase 90.9 Social support 9.1 FS and Nutrition Converge	**Child** PHF-61 Private-20.7 No -13.4 **Mother** Private-60.9 No-20 FS and Nutrition Converge	48.3 (35.0-61.3)	62.6 (45.1-80.1) FS and Nutrition Converge	86 (75.5-96.4) Nutrition-Good access FS-low access	>26	>3.3	V.critical	Never-65.7 Once-32.4 FS and Nutrition Converge	**HE**
Nugal	Garowe HH=88	Casual labour 83.7 Self employment 11.6 FS and Nutrition Converge	Purchase 92.1 Social support 8.9 FS and Nutrition Converge	Very Limited Access to Health Services	12.9 (9.2-16.6)	46.5 (27.1-64.0) FS and Nutrition Converge	88.6 (73.6-99.7) FS and Nutrition Converge	>11.5	>3.0	Serious	Never-98.9 FS and Nutrition Converge	**AFLC**
Shebelle	Afgoye (25 clusters) HH= 387	Casual labour 55.1 Trade 28.7 FS and Nutrition Converge	Purchase 82 Social support 18 FS and Nutrition Converge	**Child** No-47.1 Private-28.1 **Mother** Private-60.9 No-21	10.1 (2.2-17.9)	83.2 (70.0-96.4) FS and Nutrition Converge	99.7 (99.2-100.3) FS and Nutrition Converge	15.1 (Significant difference btw male and female)	1.7	Critical	Never-98.2 FS and Nutrition Converge	**AFLC**
W.Galbeed	Hargeisa (33 clusters-SSS) HH=117	Casual labour 65.8 No sufficient data FS	Purchase 97.4 Social support 2.6 No sufficient data FS	**Child** No-56.5 PHF-35.5 **Mother** Private-49.5 PHF-30.6 No-16.2	25.9 (11.6-40.1)	86.3 (77.6-95.1) No sufficient data FS	80.3 (72.7-88.0) No sufficient data FS	>13.0	>0.9	Serious	Never- 82.0 No sufficient data FS	**AFLC**
Togdheer	Burao (33 clusters-SSS) HH=119	Casual labour 62.2 Trade 20.9 FS and Nutrition Converge	Purchase 90.6 Social support 9.4 FS and Nutrition Converge	**Child** PHF-55.8 No- 20.8 Trad Healer-23.4 **Mother** PHF- 73.3 Private-24.8 FS and Nutrition Converge However access levels are lower	14.3 (7.4-21.2)	100 FS and Nutrition Converge	100 FS and Nutrition Converge	>17.3	>3.4	Critical	Never-96.5 FS and Nutrition Converge	**AFLC**
Woq Galbeed No FS Data	Berbera (33 clusters-SSS) HH=119	Casual labour 64.7 Trade 20.9	Purchase 94.8 Social support 5.2	**Child** PHF-55.8 No- 20.8 Healer-23.4 **Mother** PHF-73.3 Private-24.8	57.3 (43.5-71.2)	34.5 (23.2-45.7)	100	>15.5	>5.4	Critical	Never 96.5	**HE**

NOTE: Considering income level groups divided into 3 categories: i.e. Low, Middle and Higher income, Galkayo and Belethawa have registered relatively better income in all three income groups, which suggests that they are able to meet the minimum calorie requirements.

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 '09 as % of Baseline[2]	101%	40%	38%	103%	37%	28%
Herd Size at the end of December '09	10.1	0.89	15.2	8.24	4.89	19.6
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal' and Gu'10	1.01	0.13	7.49	0.91	0.48	9.58
Livestock off-take between Jan - June '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+ died+lost+given away)	0.87	0.08	6.27	0.74	0.53	6.23
Herd Size at the end Gu'10[3]	10.24	0.85	16.41	8.4	4.76	22.94
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline	102%	43%	41%	105%	37%	33%
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Dec '09	101%	106%	108%	102%	99%	117%
Projection for the next 6 months - July to Dec '10						
Number at the start of July '10	10.24	0.85	16.41	8.4	4.76	22.94
Expected Calving/Kidding between July - Dec '10	1.59	0.16	2.91	1.26	1.05	4.82
Expected Livestock off-take between July - Dec'10: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.75	0.05	2.43	0.53	0.42	3.76
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '10/11[4]	11.08	0.96	16.89	9.14	5.39	24
Number at the end of Dec '10 as % of Baseline	111%	48%	42%	114%	41%	34%

5.10.2 Livestock Herd Dynamics Central, Bakool and Hiran Regions

	Livelihood Zone								
	Central Addun Pastoral			Bay: Bay/Bakool Agropas-toral			Hiran: Southern Inland Pastoral		
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	Camel	Cattle	Goats	Camel	Cattle	Goats	Camel	Cattle	Goats
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	3	2	30	6	5	35	10	2	40
Number at the end of December '09 as % of Baseline[2]	40%	52%	18%	74%	38%	90%	43%	28%	46%
Herd Size at the end of December '09	1.19	1.04	5.4	4.44	1.9	31.54	4.3	0.56	18.4
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal' and Gu'10	0.03	0	5.84	0.72	1.25	11.04	0.43	0.12	8.15
Livestock off-take between Jan - June '10: bought - (sales +slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.17	0	2.1	1.19	0.53	8.75	0.11	0.01	1.01
Herd Size at the end Gu'10[3]	1.04	1.04	9.14	3.97	2.62	33.83	4.62	0.66	25.53
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline	35%	52%	30%	66%	52%	97%	46%	33%	64%
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Dec '09	88%	100%	169%	89%	138%	107%	108%	118%	139%
Projection for the next 6 months - July to Dec '10									
Number at the start of July '10	1.04	1.04	9.14	3.97	2.62	33.83	4.62	0.66	25.53
Expected Calving/Kidding between July - Dec '10	0.05	0	2.79	0.69	0.46	7.1	0.72	0.12	4.52
Expected Livestock off-take between July - Dec'10: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.02	0	0.48	0.82	0.54	7.86	0.34	0.04	3.78
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '10/11[4]	1.07	1.04	11.45	3.84	2.53	33.07	5	0.74	26.27
Number at the end of Dec '10 as % of Baseline	36%	52%	38%	64%	51%	94%	50%	37%	66%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU 2009/10 Post *Gu* Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 FSNAU 2010 Post *Gu* Pastoral Herd Dynamics Survey. Change reported includes off-take or losses (sales, death, losses, gifts) and gained (birth, gifts, purchases).
4 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11 and *Gu* '10 (see Livestock Sector Post *Gu* '10 and Post *Deyr* '09/10 Technical Series Report). 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 '09 as % of Baseline[2]	100%	100%	100%	100%	81%	99%
Herd Size at the end of December '09	8	55	8	55	14.58	14.85
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal' and Gu'10	0.26	14.06	0.26	14.06	2	4.16
Livestock off-take between Jan - June '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.34	20.81	0.8	8.8	-0.66	1.43
Herd Size at the end Gu'10[3]	6.92	48.25	7.46	60.26	17.25	17.58
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline	86%	88%	93%	110%	96%	117%
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Dec '09	86%	88%	93%	110%	118%	118%
Projection for the next 6 months - July to Dec '10						
Number at the start of July '10	6.92	0.75	7.46	60.26	17.25	17.58
Expected Calving/Kidding between July - Dec '10	0.75	15.66	0.81	19.56	4.43	2.16
Expected Livestock off-take between July - Dec'10: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.44	9.67	0.47	12.08	1.72	2.11
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '10/11[4]	7.23	54.24	7.8	67.74	19.96	17.63
Number at the end of Dec '10 as % of Baseline	90%	99%	98%	123%	111%	118%

5.10.4 Livestock Herd Dynamics Juba and Northwest Regions

	Livelihood Zone								
	Juba: Southern Inland Pastoral			NW: Hawd Pastoral		NW: Sool Plateau		Nugal Valley Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	23	7	40	8	55	8	50	2	30
Number at the end of December '09 as % of Baseline[2]	94%	57%	75%	100%	100%	1%	32%	54%	62%
Herd Size at the end of December '09	20.77	4.57	30.14	8	55	0.08	16	1.08	18.6
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal' and Gu'10	2.08	0.43	10.55	0.26	14.06	0	4.77	0.01	8.1
Livestock off-take between Jan - June '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	-0.57	0.08	6.55	1.4	21.67	0.01	6.08	0.14	7.32
Herd Size at the end Gu'10[3]	23.42	4.93	34.15	6.86	47.39	0.07	14.69	0.96	19.38
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline	106%	61%	85%	86%	86%	1%	29%	48%	65%
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Dec '09	113%	97%	113%	86%	86%	83%	92%	89%	104%
Projection for the next 6 months - July to Dec '10									
Number at the start of July '10	23.42	4.93	34.15	6.86	47.39	0.07	14.69	0.96	19.38
Expected Calving/Kidding between July - Dec '10	3.64	0.92	6.04	0.75	15.38	0	4.38	0.17	7.09
Expected Livestock off-take between July - Dec'10: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	1.71	0.31	5.05	0.43	9.5	0	2.48	0.06	4.79
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '10/11[4]	25.35	5.54	35.14	7.17	53.27	0.07	16.59	1.06	21.69
Number at the end of Dec '10 as % of Baseline	115%	69%	88%	90%	97%	1%	33%	53%	72%

5.10.5 Livestock Herd Dynamics Northwest and Northeast Regions

	Livelihood Zone							
	Golis-Guban Pastoral		NE: Hawd Pastoral		NE: Sool Plateau		NE: Addun Pastoral	
Livestock Herd Growth Analysis	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**	**Camel**	**Goats**
Baseline Holdings of the Poor Wealth Group[1]	2	13	8	55	8	50	3	30
Number at the end of December '09 as % of Baseline[2]	172%	55%	100%	100%	3%	86%	40%	18%
Herd Size at the end of December '09	3.44	14.58	8	55	0.24	43	1.19	5.4
Actual Calving/Kidding in Jilaal' and Gu'10	0.98	7.4	0.26	14.06	0	18.95	0.03	5
Livestock off-take between Jan - June '10: bought - (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0.19	3.36	1.13	17.8	0.03	14.41	0.17	2.03
Herd Size at the end Gu'10[3]	4.23	18.61	7.13	51.26	0.21	47.54	1.05	8.37
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Baseline	211%	77%	89%	93%	3%	95%	35%	31%
Number at the end of June '10 as % of Dec '09	124%	139%	89%	93%	89%	111%	88%	171%
Projection for the next 6 months - July to Dec '10								
Number at the start of July '10	4.23	18.61	7.13	51.26	0.21	47.54	1.05	8.37
Expected Calving/Kidding between July - Dec '10	0.6	4.14	0.78	16.64	0.01	19.02	0.05	2.81
Expected Livestock off-take between July - Dec'10: bought-(sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)	0	0	0.45	10.27	0.01	15.21	0.01	0.35
Herd Size at the end of Deyr '10/11[4]	5.39	43.08	7.46	57.62	0.21	51.34	1.09	10.83
Number at the end of Dec '10 as % of Baseline	242%	94%	93%	105%	3%	103%	36%	39%

1 FSNAU Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles.
2 FSNAU 2009/10 Post *Gu* Technical Report, Appendix 5.10
3 FSNAU 2010 Post *Gu* Pastoral Herd Dynamics Survey. Change reported includes off-take or losses (sales, death, losses, gifts) and gained (birth, gifts, purchases).
4 Projected estimate based on reported conception in *Gu* '10 to *Deyr* '10/11 and *Gu* '10 (see Livestock Sector Post *Gu* '10 and Post *Deyr* '09/10 Technical Series Report). Calculated Using the Standard 20-20-50.

5.11 POST *GU* '10 ASSESSMENT ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The tools used during the Post *Gu* '10 Assessment and Analysis process are listed below.

5.11 Assessment Instruments and Tools

5.11.1 Food Security Livelihoods and Nutrition Assessment Pastoral Questionnaire
5.11.2 Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition Assessment: *Gu* 2010 Teleconferencing, Focus Group / Key Informant Crop Production Survey
5.11.3 Crop Production Survey Summary by District
5.11.4 *Gu* 2010 Season Crop Harvest Survey Summary by Village
5.11.5 *Gu* 2010 Season Cereal Flow Survey
5.11.6 IDP Focus Group Discussion - Local Authority Members General and Contextual IDP Information
5.11.7 IDP Household Focus Group Discussion Livelihood Assets and Strategies
5.11.8 IDP Key informants General and Contextual IDP Information
5.11.9 Gender Assessment Questionnaire
5.11.10 *Gu* Assessment Conflict Monitoring Form
5.11.11 Evidence Based Analysis Template, Post *Gu* '/10 Assessment

5.11.1 Food Security Livelihoods and Nutrition Assessment Pastoral Questionnaire

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

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

1.0 Current livestock holding of MIDDLE wealth group

Current livestock holding	Camel	Cattle	Sheep/goat
Middle wealth Group			

1.1 **Livestock holding of POOR wealth group same time last year**

Current livestock holding	Camel	Cattle	Sheep/goat
Poor Wealth Group			

1.2 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: RAINFALL

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

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

2.0 SEASONAL PERFORMANCE: KEY EVENTS

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

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

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

Livestock Type			Camels			Cattle			Shoats		
Year	Seasonal performance	(1-5*)	Conceptions	Births	Deaths	Conceptions	Births	Deaths	Conceptions	Births	Deaths
2010	GU										
2010	Jilaal										
2009/10	Deyr										
2009	Hagaa										
2009	GU										

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

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

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

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

	Livestock Type			
January '10 – June '10	**Camels**	**Cattle**	**Shoats**	
No. owned at the end of *Deyr* '09/10	20	20	50	
No. adult females				
No. born Deyr '09/10				
No. born Jilaal 2010				
No. born GU 2010				
No. sold during Jan - Jun '10				
No. slaughtered during Jan - Jun '10				
No. died during Jan - Jun '10				
No. lost during Jan - Jun '10				
No. given away during Jan - Jun '10				
No. bought /received during Jan - Jun '10				
No. at the end of June '10				
Number expected Calving/kidding between July – Dec '10				
Number expected Livestock off-take between July – Dec '10: (bought + received) – (sales+slaughter+died+lost+given away)				
January 2008 – now				**ShoatsCattleCamels**
No. owned at the end Jun '10 (Reported)				
No. born GU '10				
No. lactating now (reported)				
Milk yield GU '10 (l/day)				
				ShoatsCattleCamels
No. at end of June '10(calculated)				
= (no. owned end Deyr '09/10) + (births of Jilaal '10+ Births of GU '10 + no. bought/received between Jan – Jun'10) – (sales + slaughtered + died + lost + given away between Jan - Jun '10)				

Cross-checks:

No. lactating now (calculated)			
No. lactating = births in	Deyr 09/10 + Jilaal '10 +GU '10 ----------	Jilaal '10 + GU '10 ----------	GU '10 ----------

Results Summary:

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

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

Typical figures for births, deaths, sale and slaughter

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

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

5.0 LIVESTOCK-MIGRATION

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

5.6 What is the percentage of livestock migrated to/from this area?	**Returned**	**Out-migrated**	**In-migrated**

6.0 FOOD SOURCES

6.1 What is milk and meat accessibility for *Poor Households* compared to normal *Gu Season*?	[ ] LOW	[ ] AVERAGE	[ ] GOOD

6.2 What are the types of cereal available at the market?	[ ] SORGHUM	[ ] MAIZE	[ ] RICE
6.3 Where the cereals in the market come from (specify the area within Somalia)?	SORGHUM [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported MAIZE [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported RICE [ ] Local [ ] Food Aid [ ] Imported		
6.4 What is the current cereal price?	[- ----------] 1 Kg of RICE [----------] 1 Kg of SORGHUM [----------] 1 Kg of MAIZE		
6.5 Are cereal prices HIGHER/LOWER than same time last year (*Gu* 2010)?	[ ] HIGHER	[ ] SAME	[ ] LOWER

7.0 DEBT

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

8.0 EFFECTS ON LIVESTOCK

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

9.0 WATER

9.1 What is the current water condition?	[ ] POOR	[ ] NORMAL
9.2 How do they access water?	[ ] Free	[ ] Purchase
9.3 What is the current water price?	[----------] 20 ltr Jerican	
9.4 Are water prices HIGHER/LOWER than same time last year (*Gu* 2009)?	[ ] HIGHER	[ ] LOWER

10.0 EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS - SOCIAL CAPITAL

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

11.0 OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF CASH INCOME

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

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

12. 0 ISSUES OF CONCERN

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

13.0 Reliability

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

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

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

***Gu* 2010 Teleconferencing, Focus Group / Key Informant CROP PRODUCTION SURVEY**

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

In colLabouration with

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

1: RAINFALL

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

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

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

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

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

Worse **Same** **Better**

2: AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND PLANTING

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

Yes **No**

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

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

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

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

2.4 How was the germination of seeds?

Bad **Normal** **Good**

2.5 Did farmers have to replant?

Yes **No**

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

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

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

3.2 What is the average farm size that Most households plant in normal *Gu* season? _____

3.3 What is the average farm size that most households planted this *Gu* 2010 season?_____

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

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

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

Unit of Measurement (ha): _____

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

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

Unit of Measurement (MT): _____

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

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

1_____
2_____
3_____
4_____
5_____

4. LIVESTOCK

4.1 How were pasture conditions this *Gu* season?
1. Bad 2. Normal 3. Good

4.2 Is there any abnormal livestock migration?
1. Yes 2. No

4.3 If yes from /to where?_____

4.4 Have there been any outbreaks of livestock diseases in the last one month?
1. Yes 2. No (skip 4.5)

4.5 Were there any livestock deaths?
1. Yes 2. No (skip 4.6)

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

5 COPING MECHANISMS

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

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

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

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

5.4 If the food stocks will not last until the *Deyr* 201/'11 harvest, how will the poor cope with the shortfall? _____

6. INTERVIEW QUALITY

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

6.2. Comments on the interview_____ _____

5.11.3 Crop Production Survey Summary by District

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA
(FSNAU)

_Gu_ 2010 SEASON CROP SURVEY SUMMARY
BY DISTRICT

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

1. RAINFALL

1.1 When did this _Gu_ rainy season effectively begin?

Date: ..... / ..... / 2010
If you are not sure about the exact date, please specify:
1st dekad 2nd dekad 3rd dekad - Month _____

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

1.2 How were the spatial coverage and the intensity of _Gu_ rains?
A. Distribution: Localized Moderate Good
B. Amount: Bad Normal Good

1.3 Compared to a normal year, how do you assess the rainfall situation at this stage of the _Gu_ season?
Very bad Bad Normal Good Very good

2. PLANTING

2.1 What was the main crop planted during this _Gu_ season?
Sorghum Maize Other (specify.....)

2.2 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the households plant the main crop?
Early On time Late Never

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

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

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

2.7 Did all the villages within the district plant? (_Please skip q-ns 2.8 and 2.9 if the answer is 'Yes'_)
Yes No

2.8 If not, what is the proportion of villages (and areas) that did not plant?
Villages _____ Areas (ha) _____

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

3.SEEDS

1.1 **Did most of the households have enough seeds at the beginning of this _Gu_ season?**
Yes No
1.2 **What was the source of the seeds for the majority of the households:**

From own crops From aid New seeds purchased

Other (specify) _____

3.3 How was the situation of seeds this _Gu_ season compared with a normal _Gu_?
Worse Same Better Do not know

1.3 **Did the majority of households have access to any fertilizers this season? If yes, what was the source of fertilizers?**
Free distribution Purchased Gift No access

3.5 How was the situation of fertilizers this _Gu_ season compared with a normal _Gu_?
Worse Same Better Do not know

4. PLANTED AREA

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

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

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

4.3 Estimated planted area of each crop for the district:

Unit Of Measurement (ha): _____

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

5. CROP CONDITION

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

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

6. PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

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

Poor	Middle	Better off

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

Poor	Middle	Better off

8. ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

Purchase (market) Food aid

Last *Deyr* harvest

Other (specify :.....) _____

5.11.4 *Gu* 2010 Season Crop Harvest Survey Summary by Village

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT - SOMALIA (FSNAU)

_Gu_ 2010 SEASON

CROP HARVEST SURVEY SUMMARY

By Village

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

Region: _____
District: _____
Village: _____
Number of Households (Dec 09)_____
Number of Households (Dec 08)_____
Number in focus group: Men_____ **Women**____
Average Household size (in the village): _____

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

1: RAINFALL

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

1st dekad 2nd dekad 3rd dekad Month _____

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

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

A. Distribution: Localized Moderate Good
B. Amount: Bad Normal Good

1.3 Compared to a normal year, how do you assess the rainfall situation at this stage of the *Gu* season?
Very bad Bad Normal Good Very good

2: PLANTING

2.1 What was the main crop planted during this *Gu* season?
Sorghum Maize Other (specify):

1.2 **Who decides and controls crop planting:**
Male _____ Female _____ Both_____

2.3 Compared to the normal situation, when did most of the households plant the main crop?
Early On time Late Never

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

2.5 Specify the reasons for re-planting: _____

2.6 Specify the proportion of land replanted and the date of replanting: _____

2.7 Did all the farmers within the village plant? Yes No

2.8 If not, what is the proportion of farmers that did not plant? _____Why? _____

3: SEEDS

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

1.2 **What is the seed situation this *Gu* season compared with a normal *Gu*?**
Worse Same Better Do not know

4: AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED

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

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

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

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

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

	Poor	Middle	Better off
% pop.			
HH size			

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

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

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

5: CROP CONDITION

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

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

6: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

7: HOUSEHOLD STOCKS

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

Poor	Middle	Better off

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

Poor	Middle	Better off

8: ACCESS TO STAPLE FOOD

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

1. Purchase (market)

2. **Food aid**

***3. Gu* harvest**

4. Other (specify :.....)

9: POST HARVEST LOSSES

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

Unit of Measurement: Percentages

Crop	% Lost
Maize	
Sorghum	
Beans	
Sesame	

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

Unit of Measurement: Percentages

Crop	% Marketed
Maize	
Sorghum	
Beans	
Sesame	

9.3 What type of storage system do you use?

Underground Pits Drums

Others (Specify .....)

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

9.5 Were there any larger grain borers observed this season?

Yes No

9.6 Were there any rains during the harvest?
Yes No

9.7 Have any grain stocks been lost during recent floods?

Yes No

9.8 If yes, please specify the percentage of grain stocks lost _____

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

Gu 2010 SEASON CEREAL FLOW SURVEY

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

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

1. **What was the cereal production in the neighbouring regions of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya? (***tick one answer for each country***)**

	poor	normal	good
Kenya			
Ethiopia			
Somalia			

2. **What is the main cereal produced in your settlement? (***Tick one answer. If the answer is 'None' proceed to question #4)*

   Maize _____ Sorghum _____ None _____

3. **What was the cereal production in this *Gu* season in your settlement?** (*Tick one answer*)

   Poor _____ Normal _____ Good _____

4. **Please indicate 2 main sources (primary and secondary) of cereal supply in your region in the last six months:**

Source of supply	Importance of the source	Cereal Type				
		Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
Somalia (specify the region)	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Ethiopia	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Kenya	Primary					
	Secondary					
Cross-border trade with Djibouti	Primary					
	Secondary					
Commercial Import	Primary					
	Secondary					
Humanitarian Aid	Primary					
	Secondary					

5. **Is there any difference in terms of primary and secondary cereal supply sources if comparing January –June period 2010 with the same period last year?**

Cereal supply sources	Change in supply compared to Jan-Jun 2009	Cereals				
		Sorghum	Maize	Rice	Wheat Flour	Wheat Grain
Somalia (specify the region)	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Cross-border trade with Ethiopia	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Cross-border trade with Kenya	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Cross-border trade with Djibouti	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Commercial Import	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					
Humanitarian Aid	Increased					
	Decreased					
	Ceased					

6. **Please indicate in which month the supply of different cereals was below normal in January-June 2010? Please explain below why.**

Cereals	January	February	March	April	May	June	don't know
Sorghum							
Maize							
Rice							
Wheat flour							
Wheat grain							

Explanation: _____

7. **Please indicate the typical months of the lowest and the highest cereal supply in your markets** *(record no more than 2 answers per each category for the type of cereal) :*

Cereal	Month of the lowest supply	Month of the highest supply
Sorghum		
Maize		
Rice		
Wheat flour		
Wheat grain		

8. **Has there been any cereal outflow from the region in the last 6 months?** (*Tick one answer. If 'Yes' please proceed to question #9. Otherwise move to question #10*)

Yes No Don't Know

9. **Please specify main destinations (country/region) of the cereal outflow** (*Tick no more than two answers per cereal type*)

Cereals	Cereal Outflow			
	Other region of Somalia (specify the region)	Ethiopia	Kenya	Djibouti
Sorghum				
Maize				
Rice				
Wheat Flour				
Wheat Grain				

Additional Information:

10. **How many functional markets are currently in your area?** *(Tick one answer)* 0 – 2 ___ 2 – 3 ___ 3 – 4 __ more than 4 _____

11. **How many active large grain traders are in your market?** *(Tick one answer)* 0 – 2 ___ 2 – 3 __ 3 – 4 ___ more than 4 _____

12. **What were the major cereal flow constraints in your area in this *Gu* season. Please rank the problems in order of importance (1 being the most important)?**

Major constraints	**Ranking**
Poor market infrastructure (lack of markets)	
Road conditions	
Insecurity	
Low Production	
Low supply from outside	
High cost of transportation	
Low purchasing power	
High price on local cereals	
High price on imported cereals	

13. **What are the prospects of cereal supply in the next six months of this year? (***Tick one answer)*

Above Normal Supply _____ Normal supply _____ Below Normal Supply _____

14. **Please explain the reason_____**

15. **Map the trade flows, indicating the origins, areas of transit and destination.**

16. **Reliability Assessment**

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

5.11.6 IDP Focus Group Discussion - Local Authority Members General and Contextual IDP Information

FORM A: IDP Focus Group Discussion - Local Authority Members
General and Contextual IDP Information

Date: _____ **Interviewer's name:** _____

Region: _____ **District:** _____ **City/town:** _____

GPS Coordinates **North:** _____ **East:** _____

Local authority: ***indicate number of female/male respondents*****(male_____ female_____)** **Data Entry Number** _____

Section 1: Demographics	
1.1. How many IDP households are living in this area?	From I_____I To I_____I
1.2. How many IDP settlements are in the area/town?	From I_____I To I_____I
1.3. Are there any IDPs in this town who live outside the IDP camps?	Yes I___I No I___I
1.4. What is the average number of IDP households living outside the camps?	From I_____I To I_____I

Section 2: Background Information		
2.1 For how many years majority of the IDP households living in this area have been displaced?	More than 10 years I___I 5-10 years I___I 3-4 years I___I	1-2 years I___I 6 months to 1 year I___I Less than 6 months I___I
2.2 What is the main reason of the IDP displacement in these settlements?	2.2.1 Conflict/violence I___I 2.2.2 Drought I___I 2.2.3 Other (specify I___I	Other Reason1: _____ Other Reason 2: _____
2.3 Where originally the IDPs in this settlement come from? Please provide an estimated percentage of IDPs for each area of origin mentioned.	2.3.1 From Mogadishu _____% 2.3.2 From other urban areas _____% Please specify the towns _____ 2.3.3 From rural areas _____% Please specify the districts: _____	
2.4 Was there any IDP inflow into this settlement since the beginning of 2010? If yes, please specify when and where from (town, district/region) these IDPs arrived. (***Skip questions 2.5 and 2.6 if the answer is 'No'***)	2.4.1 June '10: Town, district _____ 2.4.2 April-May '10: Town, districts _____ 2.4.3 Jan.-Mar '10: Town, districts _____ 2.4.4 No inflow I___I	
2.5 Please give us a range of IDP inflow that occurred since the beginning of 2010.	2.5.1 June '10: from I_____I to I_____I 2.5.2 April-May '10: from I_____I to I_____I	

	2.5.3 Jan.-Mar '10: from I_____I to I_____I
2.6 What were the major reasons of IDP inflow in 2010?	2.6.1 Conflict/violence I___I Other-1:_____ 2.6.2 Drought I___I Other-2: _____ 2.6.3 Other (specify) I___I
2.7 Was there any IDP outflow from the area since the beginning of 2010? If yes, please specify when and where did these IDPs go. (***Skip questions 2.8 and 2.9 if the answer is 'No'***)	2.7.1 June '10: Town, district _____ 2.7.2 April-May '10: Town, districts _____ 2.7.3 Jan.-Mar '10: Town, districts _____ 2.7.4 No inflow I___I
2.8 Please give us a range of IDP outflow that occurred in 2010.	2.8.1 In June '10: from I____I to I____I 2.8.2 Jan.-March '10: from I____I to I____I 2.8.3 April-May '10: from I____I to I____I
2.9 What were the major reasons of IDP outflow in 2010?	Reason1:_____ ____ Reason 2: _____ Reason 3:_____
2.10 Are they any health services available in this area? If yes, what services? (***Skip question 2.11 if the answer is 'No'***)	Hospitals I___I Health posts I___I MCHs I___I Pharmacies I___I No services I___I
2.11 Are the health services free of charge for IDPs?	• Hospitals: Yes: I___I No: I___I • MCHs: Yes: I___I No: I___I • Health posts: Yes: I___I No: I___I • Pharmacies Yes: I___I No: I___I
2.12 Have there been any humanitarian interventions targeting the IDPs in the last six months? If yes, please specify who carried out these humanitarian activities. (***Skip question 2.13 if the answer is 'No'***)	• International NGOs I___I • Local NGOs I___I • Community I___I • Local government/Authority I___I • No interventions I___I
2.13 What type of humanitarian activities have been carried out in the last six month and when? ***(Indicate the month for each type of intervention if relevant; if not indicate 'N/A' in the respective line***)	• Food distribution _____ • Non-food aid _____ • Health interventions (specify) _____ • Other (specify) _____
2.14 How would you describe the overall attitude of the host community towards IDPs?	• Positive I___I • Negative I___I • Neutral I___I

2.15 What are the main opportunities/challenges to the host community created by the presence of IDPs?	Opportunities: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ----------	Challenges: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • _____

5.11.7 IDP Household Focus Group Discussion Livelihood Assets and Strategies

FORM C: IDP Household Focus Group Discussion
Livelihood Assets and Strategies

Date: _____ **Interviewer's name:** _____

Region: _____ **District:** _____ **City/town:** _____

GPS Coordinates **North:** _____ **East:** _____

Household FGD: ***indicate number of female/male respondents*** **(male_____ female_____)**

Data Entry Number _____

Section 1: Livelihood Capitals

1.1. Human capital

1.1.1 Do IDPs in this settlement access health services? If yes, what services? (Skip question 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 if the answer is 'No')	Hospitals I___I MCHs I___I No services I___I	Health posts I___I Pharmacies I___I	
1.1.2 What health services are free of charge for IDPs?	Hospitals: Yes: I___I No: I___I MCHs: Yes: I___I No: I___I Health posts: Yes: I___I No: I___I Pharmacies Yes: I___I No: I___I		
1.1.3 What percent of IDP households have access to health services?	1-25% I___I 51-75% I___I	26-50% I___I 76-100%I___I	None I___I
1.1.4 Are there any schools in the area that IDPs in this settlement have access to? If yes, what kind of schools? (Skip question 1.1.5 and 1.1.6 if the answer is 'No')	Quranic only: I___I Both: I___I	Primary (formal) only: I___I	
1.1.5 Are the schools free of charge for IDPs?	Quranic only: Yes: I___I No: I___I Primary (formal) only: Yes: I___I No: I___I		
1.1.6 What percent of IDP households with children 6-14 age who live in this settlement have their children enrolled in schools?	Quranic: I_____I% Both: I_____I%	Primary (formal): I_____I%	
1.17 Do the IDPs in this settlement have latrines?	Yes I___I	No I___I	
1.1.8 If yes, what percent of IDP households have access to latrines?	1-25% I___I 51-75% I___I	26-50% I___I 76-100%I___I	None I___I

1.2 Natural Capital

1.2.1 Do the IDPs have access to land for cultivation?	Yes I___I	No I___I	
1.2.2 If yes, what percent of IDP households have access to land?	1-25% I___I 51-75% I___I	26-50% I___I 76-100%I___I	None I___I
1.2.3 If yes, what is an arrangement with the land use?	Owned I___I Free provided I___I	Rented I___I Other (specify)_____	
1.2.4 What are the 3 main sources of water accessed by the IDPs in the settlement? Rank them in order of importance (most commonly used) using numbers 1,2,3,etc.	Boreholes I___I Protected wells I___I Unprotected wells I___I Boreholes I___I Standing pipe I___I Water kiosks I___I	Tanker water I___I Roof-top rainfed I___I Bottled water I___I Other2 (specify)_____ Other1 (specify)_____ Other1 (specify)_____	
1.2.5 Is water free of charge?	Yes I___I If yes, which water sources are free? _____ _____ _____ _____	No I___I If no, which water sources are NOT free? _____ _____ _____ _____	

1.2.6 What type of energy do IDP households use for cooking?	Electricity I___I Firewood I___I Other (specify)_____ Gas I___I Charcoal I___I Other (specify)_____
1.2.7 How are these sources of energy accessed by the IDPs? Indicate the sources used by types of access.	Mostly purchased _____ Mostly free _____ Partly purchased/partly free_____ Other (specify) _____
1.3 Physical Capital	
1.3.1 What types of housing the IDPs in the settlement use? Please indicate the percentage of IDPs in each type of housing.	Open area _____% Corrugated sheets_____% Tarpaulin/sticks _____% Stone houses _____% Other1 (specify) _____% _____ Other2 (specify) _____% _____
1.3.2 Do IDPs in this settlement frequently commute between this location and their respective places of origin? (Skip q-ns 1.3.3, 1.3.4 and 1.3.5 if the answer is 'No')	Yes I___) No I___I
1.3.3 What is the percent of households who commute frequently to their places of origin? Please indicate the percentage of households along by frequency of commutation.	Daily _____% Several times a week _____% Several time a month _____% Once a month _____%
1.3.4 Please indicate the reasons of commutation?	_____ _____
1.3.5 What is the cost of transport for one person between the main three original areas where majority of IDPs commute and current place?	Place 1_____ Cost _____ SoSh Place 1_____ Cost _____ SoSh Place 1_____ Cost _____ SoSh
1.3.6 What type of productive assets do majority of IDPs have?	Farming tools I___I Livestock (specify) I___I _____ Other1 (specify) _____ Other2 (specify) _____
1.4 Social Capital	
1.4.1Do the IDP in this settlement receive social support from the host communities?	Yes I___I No I___I
1.4.2 If yes, what sort of support the majority of the IDPs received from the host community in the last 6 months?	Food gifts I___I Non-food gifts I___I (specify)_____ _____ Zakat I___I Cash gifts I___I Loans I___I
1.4.3 Are the majority of IDPs receiving remittance from abroad?	Yes I___I No I___I
1.4.4 Are the majority of IDPs receiving remittance from within Somalia?	Yes I___I No I___I

1.5 Financial capital		
1.5.1 Please provide three main sources of casual labour, skilled labour, self-employment and social support, if relevant.	1.5.1.1 Casual labour • Portage I___I • Construction work I___I • Agric-labour I___I • Housecleaning I___I • Washing clothes I___I • Other1 (specify)_____ • Other2 (specify)_____ • Other3 (specify)_____ 1.5.1.3 Self-employment • Firewood I___I • Charcoal I___I • Building materials I___I • Teashops/Small bars I___I • Small shops I___I • Grass sales I___I • Food sales I___I • Other1 (specify)_____ • Other2 (specify)_____	1.5.1.2 Skilled labour • Carpentry I___I • Masonry I___I • Plumbing I___I • Teaching I___I • Brick-making I___I • Blacksmithing I___I • Cobbler work I___I • Other1 (specify)_____ • Other2 (specify)_____ 1.5.1.4 Social support • Cash gifts I___I • Zaka I___I • Remittance I___I • Loans I___I • Other1(specify)_____ • Other2 (specify)_____
Section 2: Livelihood Strategies		
2.1 Have there been any humanitarian interventions targeting the IDPs in this settlement in the last six months? If yes, please specify who carried out these humanitarian activities and how many times. (Skip question 2.2 if the answer is 'No')	International NGOs I___I • Local NGOs I___I • Community I___I • Local government/Authority I___I • No interventions I___I	
2.2 What types of humanitarian activities have been carried out in the last six month and when? (Indicate the month for each type of intervention if relevant; if no such intervention has occurred please indicate 'N/A' in the respective line)	Food distribution _____ Non-food aid_____ Health interventions (specify) _____ Food/cash for work _____ Other (specify) _____	
2.3 What are the 3 main sources of food for the majority of IDPs? Please rank in order of importance giving numbers (1,2,.3.....)	Food sources: • Own production I___I • Purchase I___I • Food for work I___I • Social support I___I	Other1 (specify) _____ Other1(specify)_____
2.4 What is the average daily income of the low income groups of the IDPs in this settlement? Please give a range in local currency.	From _____SoSh/SISh To _____SoSh/SISh	
2.5 What is the average daily income of the middle income groups of the IDPs in this settlement?	From _____SoSh/SISh To _____SoSh/SISh	
2.6 What is the average daily income of the higher income groups of the IDPs in this settlement?	From _____SoSh/SISh To _____SoSh/SISh	
2.7 What are the proportions of low, middle and high income groups in this settlement?	Low income group _____%	Middle income group _____% / High Income group _____%

2.8. What types of coping options the IDPs in this settlements use in the absence of adequate food and income?	• Shift to less preferred foods I___I • Reduce portion size at meal times I___I • Reduce number of meals consumed per day I___I • Borrow food on credit I___I • Feed some HH members at expense of others I___I • Send HH members elsewhere to eat I___I • Gone entire day without eating (no consumption) I___I • Other1 (specify) _____ • Other2 (specify) _____	
Section 3. Other issues		
3.1 How would you describe the overall attitude of the host community towards the IDPs?	• Positive I___I • Negative I___I • Neutral I___I	Please provide examples _____ _____ _____ _____
3.2 What are the main opportunities/challenges in terms of food access?	Opportunities: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ----------	Challenges: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ----------
3.3 What are the main opportunities/challenges in accessing income?	Opportunities: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ----------	Challenges: • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ---------- • ----------

5.11.8 IDP Key informants General and Contextual IDP Information

FORM B: IDP Key informants
General and Contextual IDP Information

Date: _____ **Interviewer's name:** _____

Region: _____ **District:** _____ **City/town:** _____

GPS Coordinates **North:** _____ **East:** _____

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

Section 1: Demographics	
1.1. What is the average number of IDP households living in this settlement?	From I_____I To I_____I
1.2. What is the average IDP household size in this settlement?	From I_____I To I_____I
1.3. Are there any IDPs in this town who live outside camps? Indicate the proportion of IDPs living outside the camps, if relevant.	Yes I___I _____% No I___I
Section 2: IDP movements	
2.1 For how many years majority of the IDP households have been living in this settlement? *Please tick where appropriate.*	More than 10 years I___I; 5-10 years I___I; 3-4 years I___I; 1-2 years I___I; 6 months to 1 year I___I; Less than 6 months I___I
2.2 What are the main reasons of IDP displacement in these settlements? Please provide an estimated percentage of IDPs for each reason mentioned.	Conflict/violence _____%; Drought _____%; Other (specify) _____%; Other Reason1: _____%; Other Reason 2: _____%
2.3 Where originally the IDPs in this settlement come from? Please provide an estimated percentage of IDPs for each area of origin mentioned.	From Mogadishu _____%; From other urban areas _____%; Please specify the towns _____; From rural areas _____%; Please specify the districts _____
2.4 Are there household members who frequently commute between this location and their respective places of origin?	Yes I___I No I___I; If yes, what is the percent of households who commute? _____%; What is the frequency of commutation (average number of days _____
2.5 What are the main areas and the distance to the locations where IDPs usually commute?	Area _____ Distance (km) _____; Area _____ Distance (km) _____; Area _____ Distance (km) _____; Area _____ Distance (km) _____
2.6 Was there any IDP inflow into this settlement since the beginning of 2010? If yes, please specify when and where from (town, district/region) these IDPs arrived. (***Skip questions 2.7 and 2.8 if the answer is 'No'***)	June '10: Town, district _____; April-May '10: Town, districts _____; Jan.-Mar '10: Town, districts _____; No inflow I___I
2.7 Please give us a range of IDP inflow occurred in 2010.	June '10: from I_____I to I_____I; April-May '10: from I_____I to I_____I; Jan.-Mar '10: from I_____I to I_____I
2.8 What were the major reasons of IDP inflow into this settlement in 2010? (***Please tick where appropriate)***	Conflict/violence I___I; Drought I___I; Other (specify) I___I; Other reason1:_____; Other reason2: _____
2.9 Was there any substantial IDP outflow from	June '10:

appendix

this settlement since January 2010? If yes, please specify when and where these IDPs went to. (***Skip questions 2.10 and 2.11 if the answer is 'No'***)	Town, district _____ April-May '10: Town, districts _____ Jan.-Mar '10: Town, districts _____ No outflow I___I
2.10 Please give us a range of IDP outflow from this settlement occurred since January 2010.	In June '10: from I_____I to I_____I April-May '10: from I_____I to I_____I Jan.-March '10: from I_____I to I_____I
2.11 What were the major reasons of IDP outflow from this settlement since the beginning of 2010?	Reason1:_____ __ Reason 2:_____ Reason 3:_____
Section 3. Other	
3.1 Are there any IDPs who would like to move out from this settlement?	Yes I___I No I___I If yes, please give reasons? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ If no, please give reasons _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
3.2 How would you describe the overall attitude of the host community towards the IDPs?	• Positive I___I • Negative I___I • Neutral I___I *Please provide examples* _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
3.3 What opportunities and challenges phased by IDP in terms of access to food and income	Opportunities _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Challenges _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
3.4 Please provide a brief summary of the vulnerability of IDPs in the camps.	

5.11.9 Gender Assessment Questionnaire

The Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
THE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT FOR SOMALIA (FSNAU)

GENDER ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Region:_____ **District :**_____ **Village:** _____

Livelihood: **Riverine** ☐ **Agropastoral** ☐ **Pastoral** ☐ **Fishery** ☐ **Urban** ☐

Focus Group Composition : **# Male :**_____ **# Female :**_____

Wealth Group: Poor ☐ **Middle** ☐ **Better-Off** ☐

Productive activities	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
1.1 Agriculture				
1.1.1 land preparation				
1.1.2 planting				
1.1.3 weeding				
1.1.4 bird-scaring				
1.1.5 harvesting				
1.1.6 threshing				
1.1.7 husking				
1.1.8 storing				
1.1.9 other (specify)				
1.2 Livestock				
1.2.1 herding				
1.2.2 milking				
1.2.3 watering				
1.2.4 caring (feeding off-springs)				
1.2.5 migration				
1.2.6 fencing				
1.2.7 other (specify)				

Productive activities	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
1.3 Fishery				
1.3.1 making nets				
1.3.2 fish catching				
1.3.3 drying and seasoning				
1.3.4 other (specify)				
1.4 Employment				
1.4.1 portage				
1.4.2 construction				
1.4.3 farm labour				
1.4.4 laundry				
1.4.5 house-making (huts)				
1.4.6 other (specify)				
1.5 Self-Employment				
1.5.1 petty-trade				
1.5.2 firewood collection				
1.5.3 logging/construction woods				
1.5.4 charcoal production				
1.5.5 collection of gums and resins				
1.5.3 other (specify)				

Ask questions 2-5 in Agropastoral and Riverine Livelihoods:

2. What is the average farm size for households similar to yours in this area? _____ ha

3. Please indicate who managed the following farm activities in terms of decision making in this *Gu* season? (*Tick where applicable*)

Season	women	men
3.1 Crops planted (irrigated)	----------ha	----------ha
3.2 Crops planted (rain-fed)	----------ha	----------ha
3.2 Seed use		
3.3 Farm inputs (fertilizers, chemicals)		
3.5 Hiring labour		

4. On average how many days per month you spent on farming activities (on your piece of land) during this *Gu* season? **The reference should be made to the agricultural activities listed in q-n 1**

Month	Number of days spent on framing activities:			
	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
March				
April				
May				
June				

5. Please specify how many hours, on average, was spent on farming activities (on your own land) by men, women, and children in a typical farming day during this *Gu* season? **Please tick the applicable cell by gender**

Time spent on farming activities	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
less than 1hr				
1-3 hrs				
> 3 up to 5hrs				
>5hrs				

6. In this area, what is the average number of livestock owned by the households similar to yours?

Sheep_____ Goat_____ Cattle_____ Camel_____ Poultry_____

7. Please specify how many hours, on average, was spent on livestock-related activities by men, women and children in a typical day during this *Gu* season? **The reference should be made to livestock activities listed in q-n 1**

Time spent on livestock-related activities	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
less than 1hr				
1-3 hrs				
> 3 up to 5hrs				
>5hrs				

8. Who mostly sells the following farm, livestock and bush products? ***Please tick the answer accordingly. If the sale item is not relevant for the livelihood zone please indicate N/A***

Product sales	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
Own production				
Cereals				
Pulses				
Vegetables				
Fruit				
Camel				
Cattle				
Sheep				
Goat				
Chicken				
Livestock products (milk, ghee, skins, eggs)				
Fish meat				
Fins (dhego libaax)				
Lobster				
Other fish products				
Bush products				
firewood				
charcoal				
fodder				
building materials				
gums and resins				
other (specify)				

9. What are the major sources of cash income for men and women in this community? Please indicate the relevant sources for each gender **Tick where applicable**

Source of cash income	Men	Women
Farm product sales		
Bush product sales		
Petty trading		
Employment		
Remittance/gifts		
Other business activities		
Other (specify)		

10. What is an average the time spent on daily domestic household activities by men, women, boys and girls in this *Gu* season? **Tick where applicable and indicate N/A if does not apply.**

Domestic activities	Hours per day			
	Men	Women	Children	
			Boys	Girls
Food preparation and processing				
Child care				
Cleaning				
Laundry				
Water fetching				
Other (specify)				

11. Who mostly does the purchases of the following? **Tick where applicable**

Expenditure	Men	Women
Purchase of food		
Farm inputs (seeds, chemicals)		
Cloth		
Household items (soap, kerosene, etc.)		
Social events		
Others (specify)		

12. What is the main expenditure of the household? Please rank each expenditure item according to the priority given to this expenditure by a male and female income provider (e.g. 1,2,3…. with '1' indicating at the highest priority). **Tick where applicable**

Expenditure	Male income provider	Female income provider
Purchase of food		
Farm inputs (seeds, chemicals)		
Cloth		
Household items (soap, kerosene, etc.)		
Social events		
Others (specify)		

13. Indicate the key events in this *Gu* season that affected production. **Tick where applicable. If applicable continue with questions 14 and 15, if not skip to question 16**

Drought _____ Floods _____ Conflict _____ Other (Specify) _____

14. Did these events result in the following? **Tick where applicable**

14.1 Livestock disease outbreak _____ 14.2 Livestock death _____

14.3 Abnormal livestock migration _____ 14.4 Labour migration to town _____

14.5 Reduced sale of crops _____ 14.6 Reduced livestock/livestock product sales _____

14.7 Others (specify) _____

15. Indicate how these events affected the engagement of women and men in the following income-related activities - whether the engagement has increased, decreased, completely ceased or remained unchanged? **Please use the following codes: Increased - 1; Decreased – 2 ; Completely ceased – 3; Unchanged – 3**

Activities	men	women	children	
			boys	girls
15.1 herding				
15.2 milking				
15.3 watering				
15.4 caring for animals				
15.5 livestock migration				
15.6 selling small ruminants				
15.7 selling big ruminants				
15.8 selling livestock products				
15.9 retail sales of crops				
15.10 wholesale of crops				
15.11 petty trading				

15.12 other business activities				
15.13 bush product collection				
15.14 bush products selling				

16. What are the coping mechanisms employed by women/men/children in times of stress/shocks.**Tick where applicable**

Coping mechanisms	Men	Women	Children	
			Boy	Girls
Loan taking				
Begging				
Increased search for social support				
Reduction in meal portion				
Skipping meal				
Consuming cheaper products				
Other (*specify*)				

17. Please tell us which family members (men, women, children) are prioritized for the consumption of different food types in the current season. **Tick where applicable. If there is no prioritization please indicate by types of food**

Food types	Men	Women	Children		No gender prioritization
			Boys	Girls	
Meat					
Milk					
Fruit/vegetables					
Pulses					
Cereals					
Other (specify)					

18. Is this the usual pattern of food allocation within the family? If not please indicate the reason why

_____

_____

19. Reliability Assessment

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

5.11.10 *Gu* Assessment Conflict Monitoring Form

FSNAU GU ASSESSMENT CONFLICT MONITORING FORM												
Reporting date:	**Region:**			**District (use pre-war districts names only):**							**Analyst name:**	
CONFLICT INDICATORS	**SOMALI / ENGLISH**									**ANSWER**	**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**	
1. Location of insecurity	*xuddun dagaal* / epicentre of the insecurity (name of town or village)											
2. Magnitude (select only one)	**2a**. *kooban* / limited spread				**2b**. *baahasan* / widespread							
3. Trigger (select all that apply by indicating Yes or No)	**3a**. *biyo iyo daaq* / water and pasture											
	3b. *sheegasho dhuleed* / land ownership dispute											
	3c. *dagaal sooh'din* / boundary dispute											
	3d. *dagaal siyaasadeed* / political dispute											
	3e. *argoosi/aane* / retaliation											
	3f. *dhac xoolaad* / livestock raiding											
	3g. *bililiqaysi* / looting											
	3h. humanitarian aid											
4. Type (select only one)	**4a**. *colaad sokeeye* / within same clan				**4b**. *colaad qabiil* / between different clans							
5. Intensity (select all that apply by indicating Yes or No)	**5a**. *nabad* / peace											
	5b. *qasnaan* / tense, fluid, insecure, but no fighting											
	5c. *diyargarow dagaal* / preparation for war (including arming)											
	5d. *colaad* / clans separated, no fighting											
	5e. *dagaal go'beed* / fighting where some groups not targeted											
	5f. *xasuuq* / fighting where all groups are targeted											
6. Resolution (select all that apply by indicating Yes or No)	**6a**. *wada hadal la'an*/ no dialogue											
	6b. *wada hadal* / dialogue											
	6c. *xabad joojin* / ceasefire agreement											
	6d. *walaayo* / terms accepted											
	6e. *bixin diyo* / compensation paid ('blood' payment)											
	6f. *heshiis buuxa* / complete conflict resolution											
7. Overall insecurity trend (select only one)	**7a**. *hagageysa* / improving			**7b**. *deganaansho* / unchanged			**7c**. *sii xumaaneysa* / worsening					
CONFLICT OUTCOMES												
8. Displacement	*barakac* / conflict induced displacements	1: From:				To:					No. of hh:	
		2. From:				To:					No. of hh:	
		3: From:				To:					No. of hh:	
		4: From:				To:					No. of hh:	
9. Human deaths and injuries	Deaths: T ; FA ; MA ; C									Injuries: T ; FA ; MA ; C		
10. Loss and/or destruction of assets	Asset 1: Quantity:				Asset 2: Quantity:					Asset 3: Quantity:		
11. Access to grazing/browsing	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
12. Access to agricultural land	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
13. Access to water sources	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
14. Access to markets	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
15. Access to health services	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
	T %; FA %; MA %; C %				T %; FA %; MA %; C %					T %; FA %; MA %; C %	T %; FA %; MA %; C %	
16. Access to schools	L1:				L2:					L3:	L4:	
	T %; FC %; MC %				T %; FC %; MC %					T %; FC %; MC %	T %; FC %; MC %	
17. Roadblocks	Point 1:				Point 2:						No. of roadblocks:	

GU ASSESSMENT CONFLICT MONITORING FORM NOTES

EXPLANATION

1. The aim of this form is to track changes in insecurity during the Deyr season in a systematic manner. However, FSNAU will not use this form to report on insecurity and conflict in a separate report. The information will be integrated into and strengthen the FSNAU analysis of food and livelihood security. This form will be used to monitor all forms of insecurity, including conflict, tension but no fighting, and even the presence of roadblocks. It will also be used to try to develop initial data on the outcomes of insecurity by incorporating indicators of availability and access across the livelihood capitals.
2. One form should be completed in soft copy for each district. Where there is more than one 'conflict' or incident of insecurity per district separate forms should be completed for each.
3. **The form should cover analysis for the CURRENT DEYR SEASON, not the day of data collection.**
4. When completing the form follow the specific instructions given for each question.
5. **You are not expected to travel to areas of conflict. All information should be collected through your normal information networks and during the course of the Deyr assessment fieldwork. If the information is available but you are unable to collect information for points 1 to 17 (perhaps for personal security reasons), please note *'Unable to collect'.***
6. **Do not leave blanks/uncompleted questions/sections.**

Reporting date – the current date
Region – region name
District – district name (**use pre-war district names only**)
Analyst Name – your full name

CONFLICT INDICATORS

1. Location of the insecurity. Note the epicentre of the insecurity, where the insecurity is concentrated.
2. Magnitude. Note whether the insecurity is of limited spread or it is widespread (indicate 2a or 2b). In the space for specific comments try to describe the boundaries of the insecurity, for example, within a named town or spread across several named villages or even part of a district.
3. Trigger. Identify and note the initial trigger for the current dispute or insecurity (indicate Yes or No).
4. Type. Identify and note whether the insecurity is between sub-clans within the same clan or between different clans (indicate 4a or 4b). If you wish these clans and sub-clans can be named.
5. Intensity. This is a **SCALE** of intensity, from peace to the most severe conflict where everyone is targeted. Identify the level of intensity of the conflict reached during the reporting period (indicate Yes or No). More than one level of conflict may be noted, for example, 'tense, fluid, insecure, but no fighting' and 'clans separated, no fighting'.
6. Resolution. This is a **SCALE** of resolution, from no dialogue, through a ceasefire, to complete conflict resolution where all compensation has been paid. Note the phase that has been reached in the reporting period (indicate Yes or No).
7. Overall insecurity trend. Note whether the overall level of insecurity or conflict has improved, remained unchanged, or has worsened compared to the previous month (indicate 7a or 7b or 7c).

CONFLICT OUTCOMES

8. Displacement. For conflict induced displacement only give details (region, district, settlement) of **up to 4** main locations that households (or partial households) have been displaced **from** and where they have moved **to** - give the numbers of households (or partial households) displaced to each of those named locations. If there are fewer than 4 main locations note **'no data'** in the relevant space. If households (or partial households) start returning note the number of households (or partial households) who have returned to their home area. Try to provide information that is broken down by gender (men, women, and children).
9. Human deaths and injuries. If there have been any human deaths or injuries estimate these in total for the reporting period. Note total deaths (**T**) and by gender if possible: Female Adult (**FA**), Male Adult (**MA**) and Children (**C**)
10. Loss and/or destruction of assets. If there has been any loss and/or destruction of assets specify which assets and try to quantify the level of asset loss (e.g. homes, food stores, standing crops, seeds, livestock (camels, cattle, goats and sheep), water catchments, business assets (such as shops), and tools) (by gender if this is different).
11. Access to grazing/browsing. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) (by district and nearest town) of grazing/browsing where access has reduced due to insecurity.
12. Access to agricultural land. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) (by district and nearest town) of agricultural land where access has reduced due to insecurity.
13. Access to water sources. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) (by district and nearest town) of water sources for human and livestock use where access has reduced due to insecurity.
14. Access to markets. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) of the markets (for food purchases and/or asset sales) where access has reduced due to insecurity.
15. Access to health services. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) of health services where access has been reduced by insecurity. Note total % change (**T**), increase or decrease by gender if this is different: Female Adult (**FA**), Male Adult (**MA**) and Children (**C**)
16. Access to schools. Note the main locations (**L**)(**up to 4 in order of importance**) of schools (*dugsi*) where access has been reduced by insecurity. Note total % change (**T**), increase or decrease by gender if this is different: Female Child (**FC**); Male Child (**MC**).
17. Roadblocks. For **1** named main commercial transport route in the district note the number of roadblocks/checkpoints between identified locations (Point 1 and Point 2). For example, on the stretch of road between Point 1 and Point 2 there are 5 roadblocks/checkpoints. The same route should be reported on from month to month so that trends can be identified.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS. Please note any supplementary information that will strengthen the analysis in the spaces provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

5.11.11 Evidence Based Analysis Template, Post *Gu* 2010 Assessment

Part 1: Area Affected, Phase Classification, and Evidence in Support of Phase Classification and Early Warning Levels

Part 1: Area Affected, Phase Classification, and Evidence in Support of Phase Classification and Early Warning Levels					
Affected Area (Region, District, and/or Livelihood Zone)	**Applicable Reference Outcomes** (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	**Direct Evidence** • Direct Outcome Evidence in support of phase classification • Source of Evidence • Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) • Write 'Not Applicable' if the outcome does not apply to situation • Write 'Not Available" if there is no reliable direct evidence • Identify the Phase Classification for each piece of evidence (GFS, CFI, AFLC, HE, F/HC)	**Indirect Evidence (e.g., process or proxy indicators)** • Indirect Evidence in support of phase classification • Source of Evidence • Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Early Warning** (Tick Appropriate Boxes)
	Crude mortality rate	•	•	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine	☐ No Early Warning ☐ Alert ☐ Moderate Risk ○ ACFL ○ HE ○ Famine/HC ☐ High Risk ○ ACFL ○ HE ○ Famine/HC
	Acute malnutrition		• Improvement malnutrition levels recorded in the sentinel sites conducted in August in Bu'ale, Sakow, Jilib,, Jamaame and Afmadow, ESR=2 •		
	Disease		• Epidemic communicable disease particularly diarrhea malaria and ARI were high in the sentinel sites for Juba Valley coupled with limited access to health services which could contribute high acute malnutrition' ESR=2		
	Food Access/Availability		• *Income sources:* • *Purchasing power:* • *Food sources:* • *Expenditures:* • *Supply lines:* • *Social Access:* • *Others:*		
	Dietary diversity		• Sentinel site surveillance conducted in Juba August 06 revealed that >90% of the households had consumed diversified meals comprising of three or more food groups. FSAU nutrition sentinel sites R=2		
	Water access/availability				
	Destitution/ Displacement				
	Civil Security				
	Coping				
	Structural Issues				
	Hazards				
	Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)				

Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazard, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Part 2: Immediate Hazards, Direct Food Security Problem, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, Risks to Monitor and Opportunities for Response								
ANALYSIS							ACTION	
Affected Area (Region, District, and Livelihood Zone)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Immediate Hazards** (Driving Forces)	**Direct Food Security Problem** (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	**Effect on Livelihood Strategies** (Summary Statements)	**Population Affected** (Characteristics & Percent of Population)	**Projected Trend** (Improving, No change, Uncertain, Worsening)	**Risk Factors to Monitor**	**Opportunities for Response** (Immediate Response to Improve Access to Food and Assist with Other Immediate Needs, i.e. Health, Shelter, etc.)
	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine							

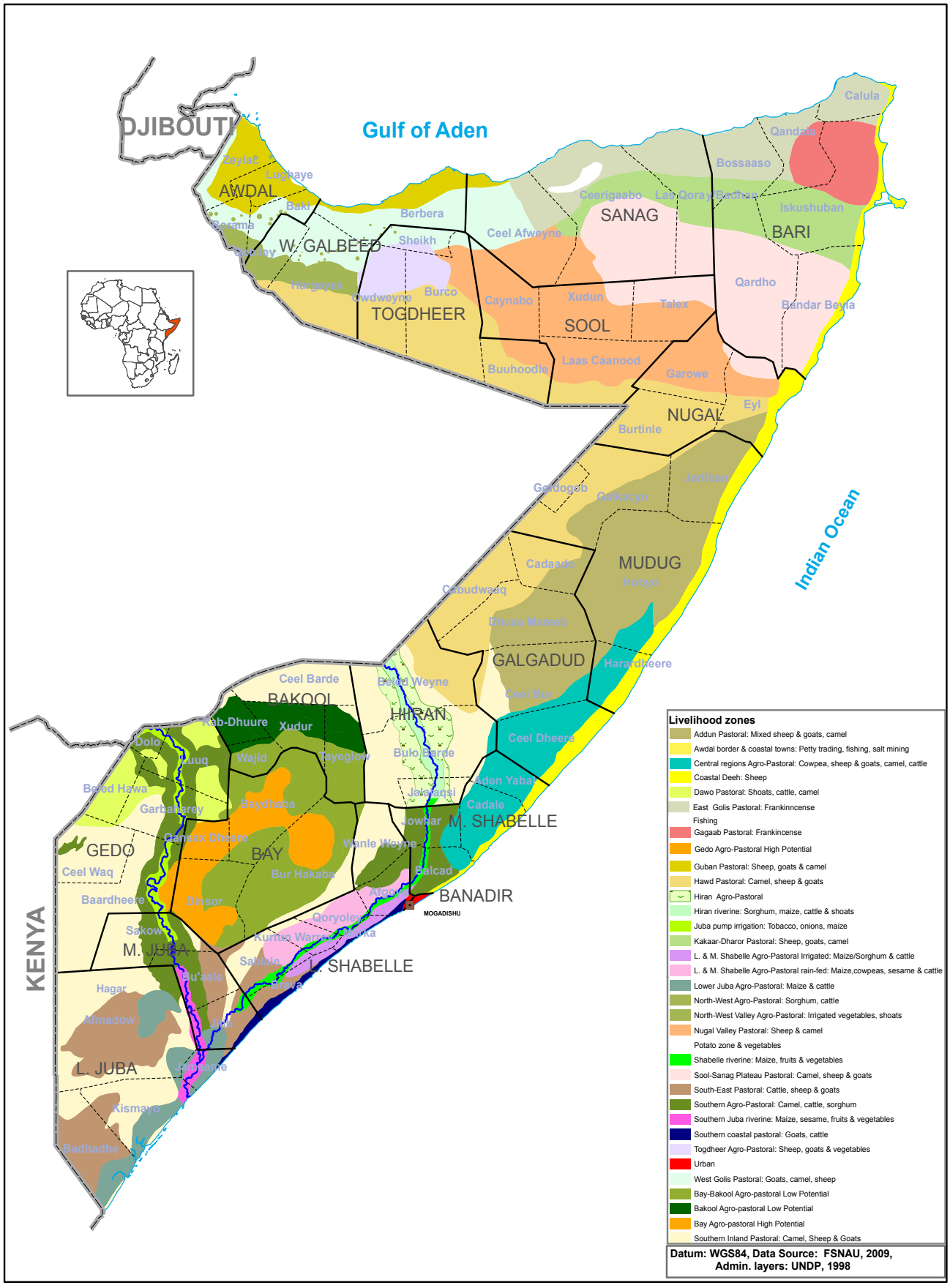
Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Opportunities for Mitigation in the Medium and Long Term

Part 3: Undermining Structures and Processes, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Mitigation in the Medium and Long Term						
ANALYSIS					ACTION	
Affected Area (Region, District and Livelihood Zone)	**Phase Classification** (Tick Appropriate Box)	**Underlying Causes** (Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	**Effect on Livelihood Assets** (Summary Statements)	**Projected Trend** (Improving, No Change, Uncertain, Worsening)	**Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes** (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)	
	☐ Generally Food Secure ☐ Chronically Food Insecure ☐ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ☐ Humanitarian Emergency ☐ Famine		Physical Capital:			
			Social Capital:			
			Financial Capital:			
			Natural Capital:			
			Human Capital:			
			Local Political Capital:			

Note on Estimation of Affected Population Numbers

1. Define geographic area that spatially delineates the affected population (Chronically Food Insecure, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Humanitarian Emergency, or Famine).
2. Identify the most current population estimates for this geographic area (i.e. WHO 2004 population estimates by district).
3. Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.
4. Estimate the percent of the population affected (for each Phase of Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis) within the affected geographic area. The most appropriate method could be by livelihood zone, wealth group, but in come instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc.

Map 20: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



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