Acknowledgement

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

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

Technical Partners Participating in the Post Deyr ‘11/12 Assessment

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

Technical Partners
FEWS NET and JRC Mars

Government Ministries’ and Local Authorities

International NGO’s
World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid

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

National Institutions
Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency(HADMA)
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFLC  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
ARI  Acute Respiratory Infection
BFI  Borderline Food Insecurity
CBS  Cereal Balance Sheet
CMB  Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket
CMR  Crude Mortality Rate
CPI  Consumer Price Index
FAO  Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS/NET  Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSNAU  Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAM  Global Acute Malnutrition
HA  Hectarie
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
IASC  IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center
ICPAC  IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center
IMC  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
SiSh  Somaliland Shilling
SooSh  Somali Shilling
SSR  Self Sufficiency Ratio
TFC  Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TFG  Transitional Federal Government
ToT  Terms of Trade
U5  Under Five
US  United States
UAE  United Arab Emirates
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
WFH  Weight for Height
WFP  World Food Programme
IGAD  The International Authority on Development
UNDSS  United Nations Department of Safety and Security
ICPAC  IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center
AMISOM  African Union Mission for Somalia
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

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

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

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

According to the consensus-based climate outlook
concluded on the 32nd Forum of Greater Horn of Africa
Climate Outlook on 29-31 August 20121 a mild El Niño is
expected during October - December period. Overall,
an El Niño is expected to have positive impact on Somalia
as this phenomenon is associated with average to above
average October to December Deyr rains. However, these
rains are not always well distributed and therefore, crooping
conditions could vary greatly over the rainfed, agropastoral
areas. In addition, riverine areas are likely to experience
flooding as a result of heavy rainfall and increased river
levels. During the moderate 2006-07 El Niño, Deyr rains
caused flooding, which disrupted production and markets,
especially in the Juba Valley.

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

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

1 For more details on this forum are provided in the article on Climate and
Rainfall Outcomes in this publication
Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, (Current) Jul 2012

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Awdal                | 305,455                     | 110,942                    | 194,513                    | 35,000            | 35,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 6%
| Wajir (Galbeed)      | 730,345                     | 490,132                    | 240,213                    | 220,000           | 40,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 5%
| Togdheer             | 402,295                     | 123,402                    | 278,893                    | 55,000            | 15,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 2%
| Sanaag               | 270,367                     | 56,079                     | 214,288                    | 10,000            | 35,000            | 0              | 25,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 7%
| Sool                 | 150,277                     | 39,134                     | 111,143                    | 0                 | 35,000            | 0              | 25,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 7%
| Bar     | 367,638                     | 176,633                    | 188,000                    | 40,000            | 15,000            | 0              | 10,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 2%
| Nugal               | 145,341                     | 54,749                     | 90,592                     | 0                 | 35,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 4%
| Sub-total            | 2,341,718                   | 1,054,371                  | 1,287,347                  | 380,000           | 250,000           | 95,000         | 105,000        | 0                 | 5,000             | 9%
| Central              |                             |                            |                            |                   |                   |                |                |                   |                   |                                                      |
| Mudug               | 350,099                     | 94,405                     | 255,694                    | 0                 | 60,000            | 30,000         | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 24%
| Galgaduun           | 399,009                     | 277,000                    | 122,000                    | 220,000           | 40,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 18%
| Sub-total            | 689,156                     | 353,105                    | 336,041                    | 340,000           | 120,000           | 95,000         | 100,000        | 0                 | 5,000             | 24%
| South                |                             |                            |                            |                   |                   |                |                |                   |                   |                                                      |
| Hiraan              | 328,811                     | 69,113                     | 260,698                    | 15,000            | 30,000            | 15,000         | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 21%
| Shabelle Dheere (Middle) | 514,901                | 95,831                     | 419,070                    | 115,000           | 35,000            | 0              | 30,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 19%
| Shabelle Hoose (Lower) | 850,651                   | 172,714                    | 677,937                    | 30,000            | 15,000            | 0              | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 12%
| Bako                 | 310,627                     | 61,436                     | 249,191                    | 0                 | 30,000            | 20,000         | 20,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 34%
| Bay                 | 620,562                     | 126,813                    | 493,749                    | 25,000            | 145,000           | 95,000         | 35,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 23%
| Gedo                | 326,378                     | 81,502                     | 247,876                    | 0                 | 150,000           | 30,000         | 35,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 15%
| Juba Dheere (Middle) | 238,876                     | 54,736                     | 184,140                    | 40,000            | 25,000            | 0              | 45,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 29%
| Juba Hoose (Lower)   | 385,790                     | 124,682                    | 261,108                    | 0                 | 60,000            | 20,000         | 45,000         | 0                 | 5,000             | 29%
| Sub-total            | 3,579,597                   | 786,229                    | 2,793,368                  | 90,000            | 695,000           | 230,000        | 355,000        | 25,000            | 65,000            | 24%
| Banadir             | 901,183                     | 901,183                    | -                          | -                 | -                 | -              | -              | -                 | -                 | -
| Grand Total          | 7,502,654                   | 2,895,568                  | 4,607,086                  | 670,000           | 1,070,000         | 645,000        | 140,000        | 65,000            | -                 | -

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency Number affected % of Total population Distribution of populations in crisis

| Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency | 450,000 | 6%
| Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency | 835,000 | 11%
| IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3 million) to avoid double counting | 800,000 | 11%
| Estimated Rural, Urban IDP population in crisis | 2,085,000 | 28% 100%

*Bossasso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismay, Afgooye, Mogadishu and Burao

| Notes: |
| 1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSNAU do not round these population estimates as they are not the official estimates provided by UNDP |
| 2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency |
| 3 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated January 18, 2012 rounded to the nearest 5,000. IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data to avoid double counting, only IDPs in Settlements (Bossasso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismay, Afgooye, Burao and Mogadishu) are considered in the overall population in Crisis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in Crisis or Emergency. |
| 4 Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005) |
## Executive Summary

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood system</th>
<th>Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
<th>Total in Crisis &amp; Emergency</th>
<th>Population in Crisis as% of Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agro-Pastoral</td>
<td>1,987,062</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>405,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
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<td>Fishing</td>
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<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>2,129,123</td>
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<td>Riverine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Destitute pastoral</td>
<td>106,439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>4,607,086</td>
<td>1,025,000</td>
<td>645,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>790,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
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<td>465,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
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Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, July 2012
Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Overview, Most Likely Scenario, Aug - Dec 2012
1.2 SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

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

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

CIVIL INSECURITY

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

Agriculture

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

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

LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Pasture and water improved in most of the country as a result of the cumulative effects of the good Deyr 2011/12 performance and the Gu 2012 rains. Improved livestock conditions (PET score 3-4) were observed among all species in key pastoral livelihoods apart from Guban, Coastal Deeh in the North and Central and parts of agropastoral in the South due to poor rainfall performance. Herd growth of small ruminants and cattle was noticed in most livelihoods...
over the last 12 months. However, livestock holding is below baseline levels among the poor in most livelihoods due to the effects of the past droughts, particularly in coastal areas of Central and cattle pastoralists in the South. Milk availability improved at household level in most pastoral/agropastoral areas due to kidding/lamping of sheep/goat (March-April 2012) and cattle calving (August-September 2012). Additional milk production from camels is expect in the coming two months as camel calving is expected in November-December 2012 in most of southern, central, and parts of the northern regions. Normal livestock migration within the seasonal grazing areas is reported across the country. However, some abnormal livestock migration has been reported from the Guiban pastoral livelihood zone of Sanaag region towards the Sool plateau and the lower Nugaal Valley in the Sool region.

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

MARKETS

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

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

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

NUTRITION

The overall nutrition situation across the country has improved in the north and parts of south. This is attributed to positive food security indicators showing increased access of households to cereals, milk, income, and to humanitarian assistance in terms of disease outbreak control and management. Nevertheless, acute malnutrition remains above emergency levels of 15 percent (based on WHO classification), in Bay and Juba regions where surveys were conducted in October 2011; and in Banadir region where surveys were conducted in October and December 2011. The situation in these regions is therefore classified as Very Critical. Integrated analysis of the nutrition data from health facilities and selective feeding programs in Hiran, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle where surveys could not be conducted in December 2011 due to poor access, indicate a likely Very Critical situation, sustained from the August 2011. The crude mortality rates (CDR) are <2 deaths/10,000/day based on findings in the North, Central, Juba and Bay regions where surveys were conducted, with the exception of IDPs in Mogadishu, with a CDR of 2.06 (1.60-2.66), and Kismayo, with a CDR of 2.30 (1.60-3.0), also indicating an improvement but remaining above famine levels.

At the national level, an estimated 323,000 children are acutely malnourished and currently in need of specialized nutrition treatment services. Of these, 224, 000 (70%), are in southern regions. Additionally, out of the approximately 93,000 severely malnourished children at national level, 75,000 (80%) are in the southern regions.

The nutrition outlook for February-June 2012 in the South indicates the likelihood of a Very Critical nutrition situation with GAM rates of 20% and above. This is due to ongoing
Executive Summary

Issued October 18, 2012

FSNAU Technical Series Report No. VI 48

URBAN AND IDP

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

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

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

1.3 INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

RURAL ANALYSIS

GEDO

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

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

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

LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA

This Gu 2012, the food security situation in the Juba regions showed improvement since the last Deyr 2011/2012 (Jan-Jun ‘12). In August-December 2012, the total number of rural population in acute food security crisis (IPC phases 3...
and 4) was estimated at 100,000 (5,000 in Emergency and 95,000 in Crisis). This indicates a 41 percent reduction from the estimates in the post-Deyr 2011/12. The livelihoods in both regions identified in acute food security crisis include South-East Pastoral, Southern Agropastoral and Juba riverine, which are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihood, which is in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

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

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

LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

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

No nutrition surveys were conducted in the Shabelle regions, due to lack of access. The latest surveys conducted in the region were in July 2011. Due to lack of sufficient data, there is no overall nutrition situation estimate for the Shabelle regions. However data from health facilities in the region showed high (>30%) and stable trends of acutely malnourished children among the Lower Shabelle agropastoral population; and a relatively low (>10%) and declining trend of acutely malnourished children amongst the riverine population.
The food security situation in Hiran region has shown some improvement since post Deyr 2011/12. The number of people in acute food security crisis has decreased by 21 percent. In the August-December 2012 projection, 40,000 rural people are identified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while the other 15,000 people are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The most affected has been the agropastoral livelihood due to poor rainfall performance, affecting crop production. They have therefore been classified in Crisis post Gu 2012. The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily attributable to average Gu 2012 seasonal rainfall performance that resulted in improved water availability, pasture and browse conditions. This improved livestock conditions, hence an increased number of saleable animals at high prices. In riverine livelihood zones, where rainfall performance was similar to agropastoral zones, the poor households were not able to afford high irrigation costs due to lack of resources and thus faced poor crop production. However, they did have some cereal stocks to last a few months and could also benefit from cash crop production employment. Levels of social support such as zakat continued to improve in pastoral zones due to average seasonal performances. However, this declined in agropastoral and riverine zones of the region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clear gender gaps exist in housing disadvantaging women-headed households; in IDP education where boys outnumber girls; and access and control to income. Men are the primary owners of large livestock and other valuables, with the exception of women’s jewelry and inherited sheep and goats. Rural focus groups showed men control the expenditure of income from most sources. The key exception: women usually control the income they earn from the sale of milk and ghee, hide and other livestock products.

In urban areas findings show male-headed households consistently had more livestock, more productive and more household assets than households headed by women. Significantly more Mogadishu men are active in the formal sector while women are concentrated in the informal economy. In contrast, higher female literacy rates in the northeast are contributing to increasing numbers of women in salary work. More woman-headed households in urban northeast and Mogadishu (urban and IDP) had poor consumption scores.
2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSNAU Partner Planning Meeting</td>
<td>June 11, 2012</td>
<td>Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and travel and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Planning Workshops</td>
<td>July 1 - July 10, 2012</td>
<td>Regional planning workshops in Garowe Hargeysa Due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldwork</td>
<td>June 13 - 3 July, 2012</td>
<td>IDP Representative Household Survey (North) Urban Representative Household Survey (North) Crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Analysis Meetings</td>
<td>July 29 - August 2, 2012</td>
<td>Teams travelled to Hargeysa and Garowe: Deliverables: • Hard Copies of Assessment Questionnaires • Filled Out Electronic Forms • IPC Evidence Based Templates • Actual Sample Size Versus Planned (Table) • Regional Assessment Photos • Security Risk Analysis (SRA) Table • Regional Report Articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Team Analysis Workshop</td>
<td>August 6-17</td>
<td>All Team (FSNAU, FAs and Partners), Hargeysa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetting of Nutrition Results with Partners</td>
<td>August 21, 2012</td>
<td>FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetting of IPC Results with Partners</td>
<td>August 22, 2012</td>
<td>FSNAU with Primary Technical Partners, Nairobi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release of Results

Post-Gu 2011 Presentation of Findings August 24, 2012 Presentation to FSEDCC, Nairobi
Regional Presentations August 25-26, 2012 Northeast (Garowe) Northwest (Hargeysa)
Release of Nutrition Technical Series Report September 26, 2012 FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing
Release of Food Security Technical Series Report October 18, 2012 FSNAU website, email distribution and hardcopy mailing

From UNHCR and OCHA and humanitarian assistance from different clusters. In addition, the process involved fieldwork, field observations, teleconferencing and the use of key informants depending on the availability of field access. Table 5 provides an overview of the analytical processes and timeline. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.5 and 5.6.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

**Gu 2012 Assessment Planning**

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

Fieldwork, Assessment Methods and Field Access

The fieldwork was carried out in June-July 2012. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data using a combination of rapid assessments; pictorial evaluation tools (PET); qualitative techniques such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews, field observations and household surveys. Representative household surveys were used specifically in the northern areas (Somaliland and Puntland) and Mogadishu for the urban and IDP assessments. Secondary data was also used for verification and triangulation of the field information.
In total, the Gu 2012 assessments and surveys were carried out by 16 FSNAU food security analysts, with the assistance of 211 enumerators, 59 partners and 16 focal points working under different ministries and government institutions seconded to FSNAU. For the representative surveys in the urban and IDP centres in the northern and Banadir regions, a total of 191 enumerators and 11 FSNAU food security analysts were used, aided by digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires. IDP surveys were conducted from the 18th-30th of May in the North, while urban surveys were carried out in the second half of June. Urban and IDP population surveys in Mogadishu were conducted jointly with World Food Programme (WFP) in mid-July 2012. In the rural areas, the fieldwork was carried out between the 6th and the 26th of July to assess the food security situation of the rural farmers and pastoralists.

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

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

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

\[
 n = \frac{t^2(z) \cdot p(1-p) \cdot deff}{e^2}
\]

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

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

Fieldwork Analysis
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu from 6-17th August. Teams from Central and Northwest held the regional analysis in Hargeisa; the Northeast and Hiran regional teams held the analysis in Garowe; the rest of the southern teams met in Mogadishu. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa on August 6-17. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the analysis, vet the preliminary results and validate the information collected through fieldwork. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned were used to project the food security situation for August-December 2012. FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach to the analysis. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all evidence and arrive at an area (livelihood) and household-level Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
Adoption of IPC Technical Manual Version 2.0
Since Gu 2011, for reasons of practicality and interoperability of core results, FSNAU has so far adopted and incorporated most aspects of the IPC Version 2.0. These include: the unit of analysis for phase classification; phase names; reference outcomes for IPC phases; the two time periods for analysis of acute food insecurity (current situation and projected most likely scenario); the Analysis Worksheet for Acute Food Insecurity for documentation, and analysis of evidence to classify the severity of acute food insecurity and diagnose immediate causes; an accounting for humanitarian assistance in the analysis; the communication tools (maps); achieving quality assurance from Reliability Scores based on critical evaluation of the source, method, and time-relevance of the evidence and the confidence levels for the overall classification; and the criterion prescribing that for an area to be classified in a certain phase, 20 percent of the population in that area must be in that phase or worse based on the Household Analysis Group Classification (HAG). The internally developed standard that defines food security phases for HAG on the basis of a minimum of 25 percent of the wealth group being analyzed has been maintained.

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