FSC PARTNERS MEETING

1st February 2024

FSC PARTNERS MEETING AGENDA

1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, SODMA and MoLFR)

2. Introduction of the National FSC Coordinator (WFP) & the Dedicated Banadir FSC Coordinator

3. PDAD Updates – WFP/PDAD Group 2

4. FSC updates - 2024 HNRP, December response, Overall 2023 response, Planned response (Jan - Mar 2024)

5. Household Economic Analysis (HEA) Outcome for Four Livelihood zones in Baidoa - SCI

6. AOB

Introductions

❑ **National FSC Coordinator (WFP) – Martina Iannizzotto**

❑ **Dedicated Banadir FSC Coordinator - Abdi Dubow Hassan**

Targeting and Beneficiary Selection for Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia

PDAD Group 2: update

1 Feb 2024
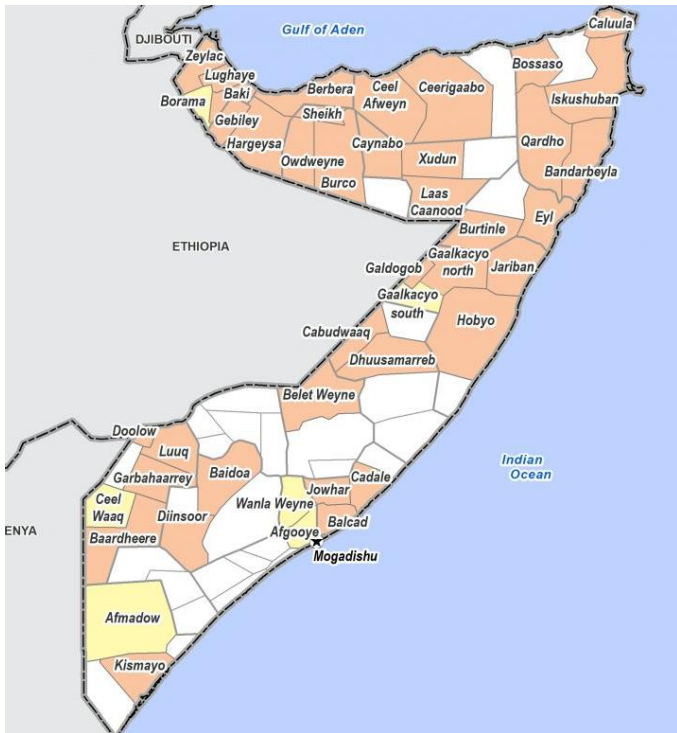
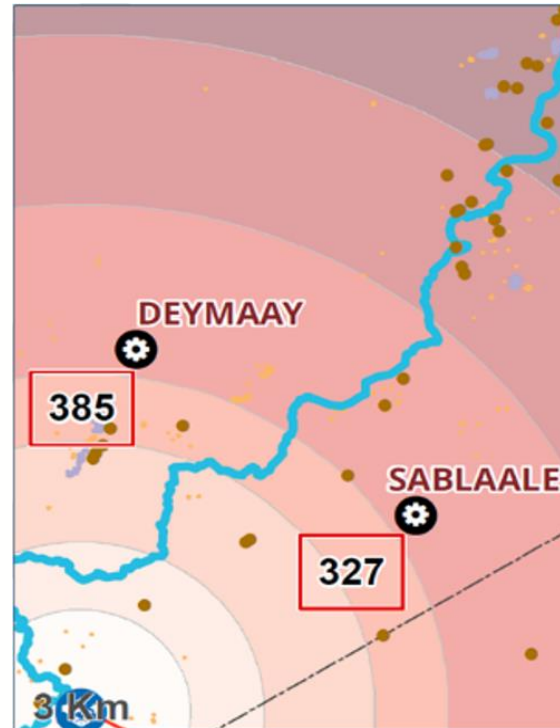# PDAD TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

PDAD Action Plan

- October-December 2023: review and planning phase

- January – June 2024: Implementation of Action Plan

- Reporting back to Office of Secretary General

World Food Programme

GENERIC STAGES OF TARGETING AND BENEFICIARY SELECTION

Stage 1
Geographical Area Targeting

Stage 2
Site selection

Stage 3
Household selection

Community Based Targeting

STEP 1

Establishment of Community Targeting Committees ← Community Sensitisation

STEP 2

Locally-identified Eligibility Criteria → Community-led Beneficiary Identification

STEP 3

Beneficiary Selection

STEP 4

Beneficiary Verification + CFM and Appeals Help Desk | Beneficiary Registration

STEP 5

Entitlement Disbursement

World Food Programme
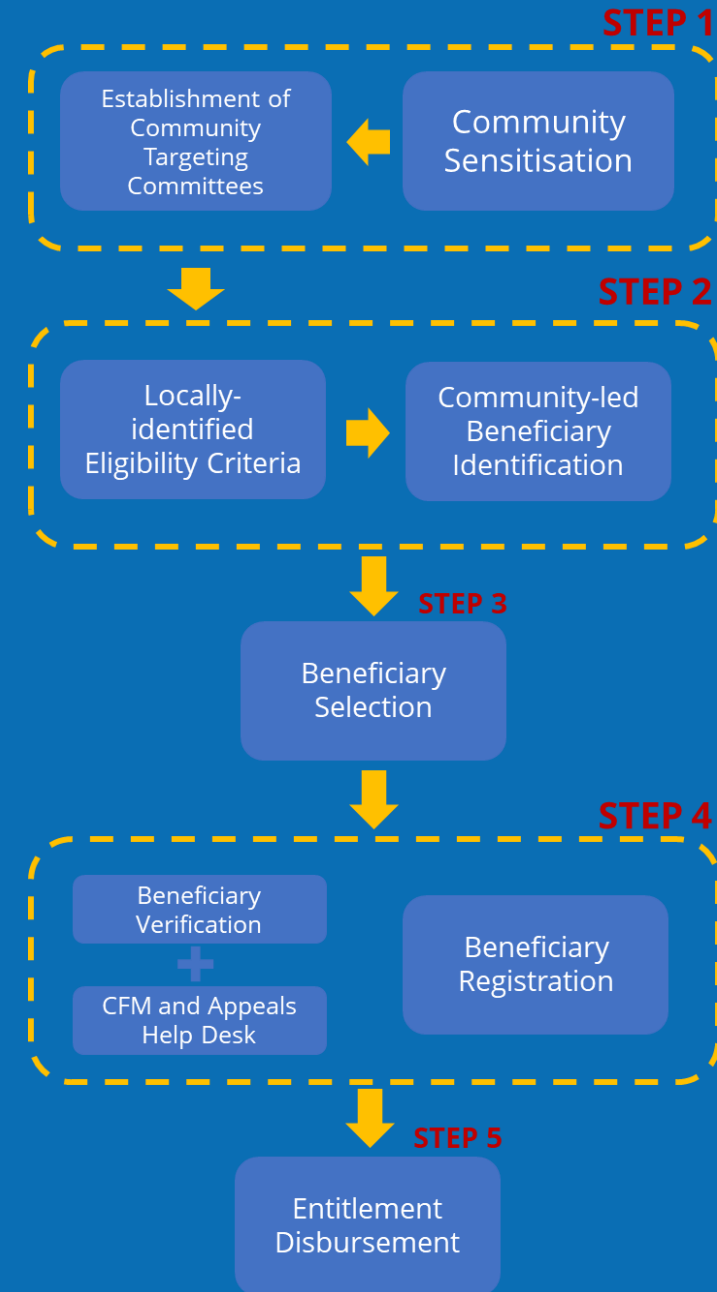
Category Based Targeting

Identification of eligibility criteria ← Identification of Vulnerability Framework

Beneficiary Identification → Beneficiary Selection

Beneficiary Verification
+
CFM and Appeals Help Desk

Beneficiary Registration

Entitlement Disbursement

WFP World Food Programme
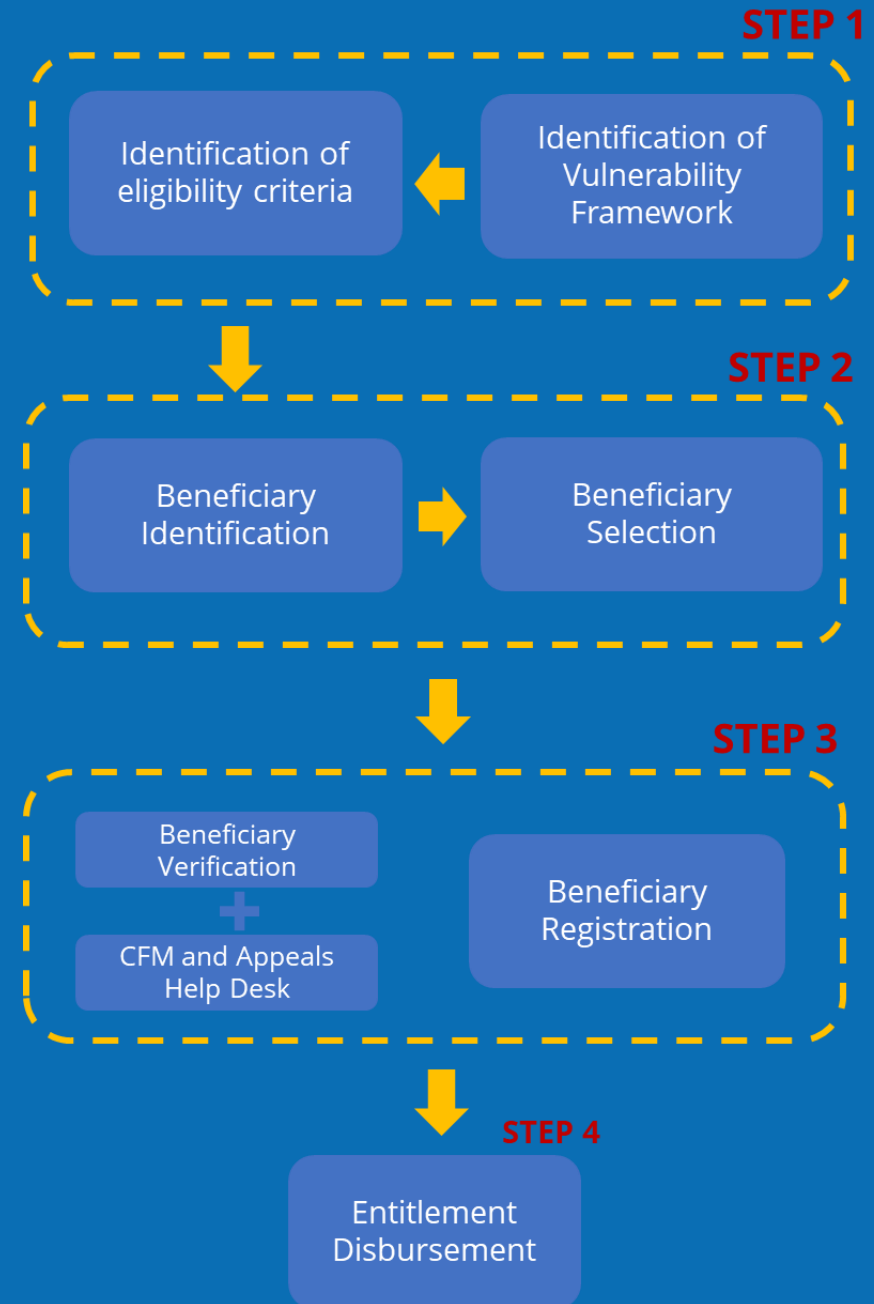
Community Based: Data Driven

STEP 1

| Identification of eligibility criteria | ← | Identification of Vulnerability Framework |

↓

STEP 2

| Community Sensitisation | → | Establishment of Community Targeting Committees |

↓

STEP 3

| Data-driven Eligibility Criteria | → | Community-led Beneficiary Identification |

↓

STEP 4

| Beneficiaries Selection | ← | Data-driven sample verification |

↓

STEP 5

| Entitlements Disbursement | ← | Beneficiary Verification **+** CFM and Appeals Help Desk |

WFP
World Food Programme

10

Data Driven: Scorecard approach

| Identification of eligibility criteria | ← | Identification of Vulnerability Framework |

| Community Sensitisation | → | Census Data Collection |

| Beneficiaries Identification | ← | Application of Scorecard |

Beneficiaries Selection	→	Beneficiary Verification
		+
		CFM and Appeals Help Desk

| Entitlement Disbursement |

World Food Programme

Data Driven: Scorecard approach

- Preferred approach to decisively move away from 'status-based assistance'

- At same time, 'one size does not fit all'.

- Draft SOPs for Scorecard Approach circulated. Summary as follows:

SOPs for Scorecard Approach: Targeting Criteria and Framework

- **Why?** To have a clear understanding of what makes a household vulnerable (the vulnerability framework) and clear and measurable identification criteria.

- **Vulnerability Profiling:** This vulnerability framework defines a household's vulnerability and is then used in statistical analysis to test the association between a household's vulnerability status against various socio-demographic indicators

- **The goal** is to identify the socio-economic characteristics of households that are statistically associated with food insecurity. This step tests only observable indicators that can be used as verifiable targeting criteria.

- **Design and Testing of Targeting Criteria:** The observable indicators are used to design the targeting criteria as proxies for vulnerability. The developed criteria are then tested on the dataset to determine their precision regarding inclusion and exclusion errors.

Targeting Criteria and Framework

i. **Evidence-based:** they are informed by vulnerability analysis using representative household data;

ii. **Sensitive:** they can correctly include the people most in need and exclude those in less need of assistance;

iii. **Specific:** they are formulated clearly and unambiguously;

iv. **Feasible:** they can be applied given the available time, resources, and capacities;

v. **Acceptable:** they are context-oriented and acceptable to the communities and beneficiaries; and

vi. **Verifiable:** they are measurable and observable so that the targeting decisions can be checked and challenged by monitoring staff and/or community members.

Sample Criteria

	Sample Inclusion Criteria	Sample Exclusion Criteria
1	Dependency ratio of 2 or more	Households with formal government income
2	Single-female headed-household with no adult member	Households with formal transfer income
3	Recent IDPs (5-months or less and not currently receiving assistance)	Households with formal rental income
4	Single-parent household with 2 or more children under 5	Household living in a cement house
5	Household with a malnourished PLW	Household owning a car/truck/bicycle

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WFP Pilot of Scorecard Approach

- Briefed local authorities in Baidoa ensuring their buy-in

- Trained targeting focal points at WFP area office, who will act as the custodians of the scorecard pilot

- Identified partner for census data collection introducing additional checks to ensure reliable data

- Officially launched the pilot with implementation expected to conclude by the end of March/early April

- Designed comprehensive learning protocol to inform a potential scale-up

WFP World Food Programme

CHALLENGES AND RISKS

- FORMALIZING THE ROLE OF GATEKEEPERS?

- RISK OF MAINTAINING 'STATUS QUO' IF ADJUSTMENTS ARE NOT MADE TO STATUS BASED AND COMMUNITY BASED TARGETING APPROACHES

- RISKS OF COMMUNITY DISRUPTIONS, CLAN RIVALRIES AND SIGNIFICANT PUSHBACK FROM POWERBROKERS AS NEEDS BASED TARGETING ADOPTED

2024 HNRP - Summary

PEOPLE IN NEED

6.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$1.6B

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

405

Strategic Objective 1

Prevent loss of life by decreasing the prevalence of hunger and acute malnutrition, public health threats, and the impact of armed conflict and natural disasters.

S$1.02B required

4.3M people targeted

Strategic Objective 2

Sustain people's lives by ensuring safe, equitable, inclusive and dignified access to livelihoods and critical basic services.

S$479M required

3.8M people targeted

Strategic Objective 3

Address critical protection risks arising from exclusion, displacement, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and their objects.

US$81M required

2.8M people targeted

2024 HNRP - FSC

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PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)	NUMBER OF PARTNERS
4.3M	**2.7M**	**$560M**	**256**

FSC Objective	Activity	Target (Individuals)
Strategic Objective 1 - To improve availability and access to food	Unconditional food and cash assistance (in-kind, cash and vouchers)	1,658,982
	Conditional cash transfers (cash for assets, cash for work)	485,056
	Cash+ time-sensitive emergency agriculture, livestock & fisheries Inputs	268,050
Strategic Objective 2 - To increase local food production and availability through urgent, time-sensitive and season dependent interventions	Emergency agriculture, livestock and fisheries inputs	324,310
TOTAL		**2,736,398**

2024 HNRP – PiN and Targets

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2.74 M
FSC 2024 Target

Non – IDPs
68%

IDPs
32%

4.29 M
FSC 2024 PiN

Non – IDPs
64%

IDPs
36%

FSC Target vs. PiN | District Level:

Coverage of PiN

- 0%
- 1% - 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 100%
- 75% - 100%
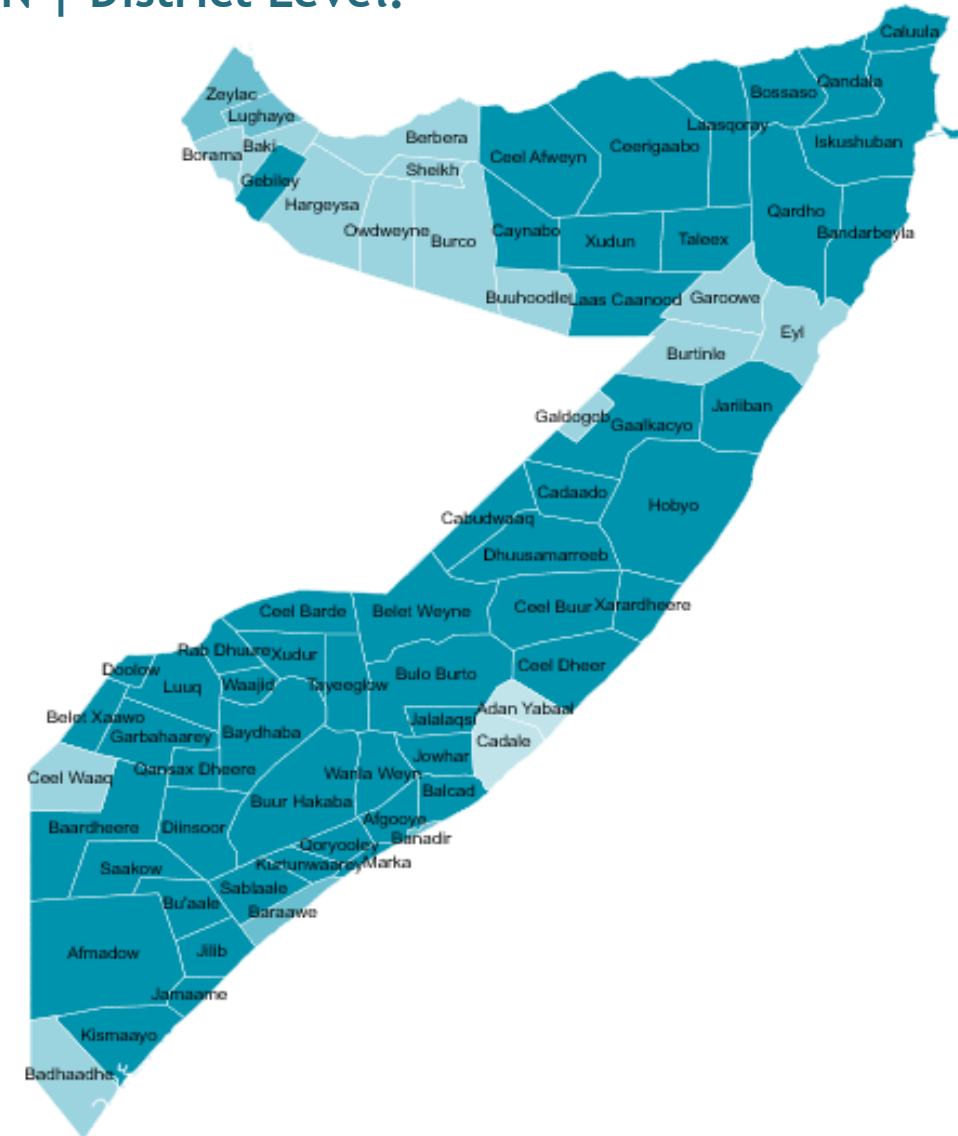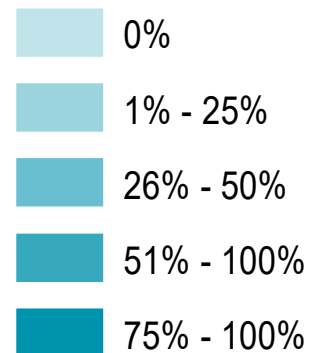
FSC Overall Response (SO1 & SO2) | Dec 2023

1.10 B
FS 2023 HRP Requirements

44%

482.1 M
Funding Received
as of 17. Jan.2023

6.68 M
HRP People in Need

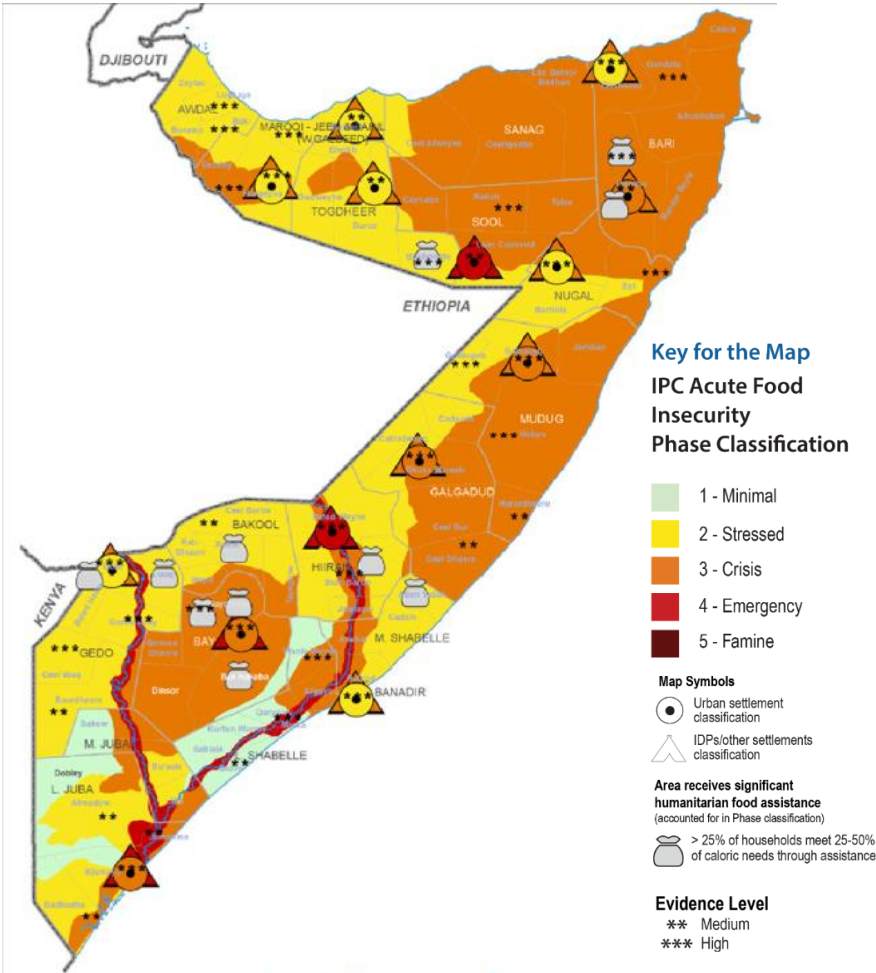**1.9 M**
Severely and Extremely
Food Insecure People

40 K
People in IPC 5
(Catastrophe)
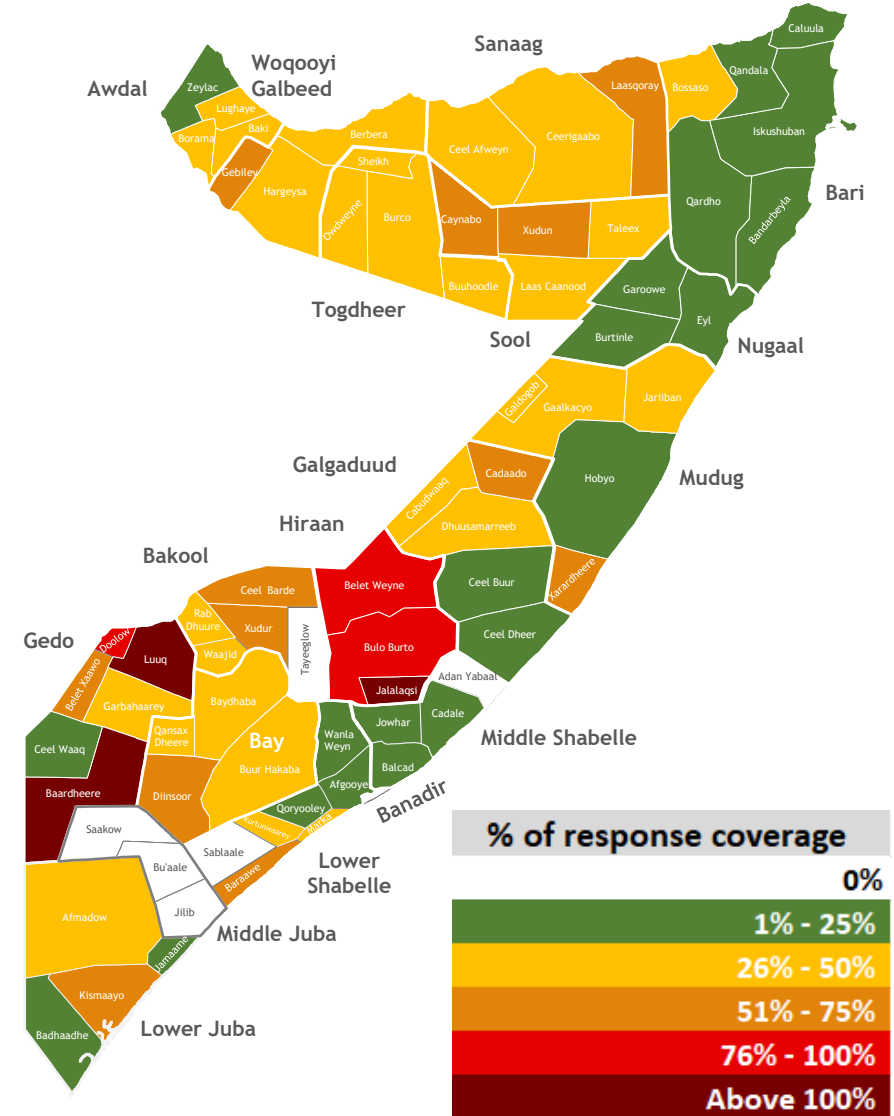
118
Total Partners in Dec 2023

Projected Acute Food Security
October to December 2023

Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level
- ** Medium
- *** High

Source: https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadm

The map above shows the IPC classification projection for the period of Oct to Dec 2023. The projection map will be updated for the upcoming monthly meeting with 2024.
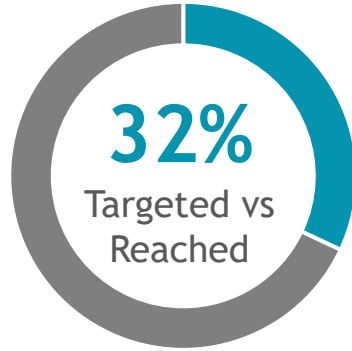
FSC Response Coverage Map SO(1)

% of response coverage

- 0%
- 1% - 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 100%
- Above 100%

FSC Response | (SO1) Improved Access to Food | Dec 2023

SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

People Targeted vs Reached (Monthly)

6.68 M People Targeted

2.13 M People Reached

32% Targeted vs Reached

People Targeted vs Reached (Per Month)

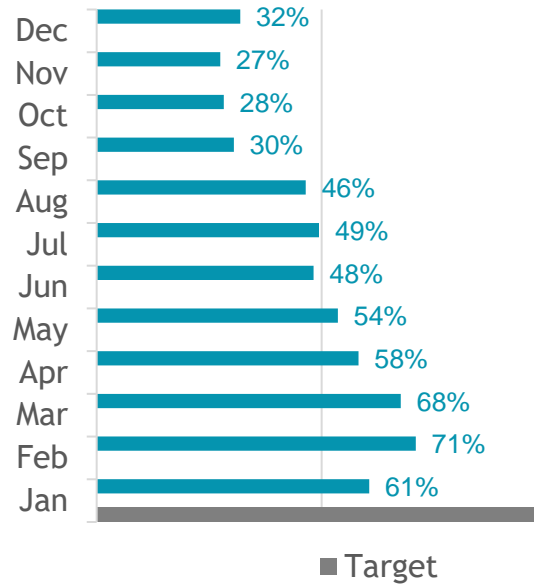| Month	%
Dec	32%
Nov	27%
Oct	28%
Sep	30%
Aug	46%
Jul	49%
Jun	48%
May	54%
Apr	58%
Mar	68%
Feb	71%
Jan	61%

■ Target **6.68 M**

Response by Modality (Monthly)

900 K Cash

366 K In - Kind

874 K Voucher

Cash & Vouchers Transferred (Monthly)
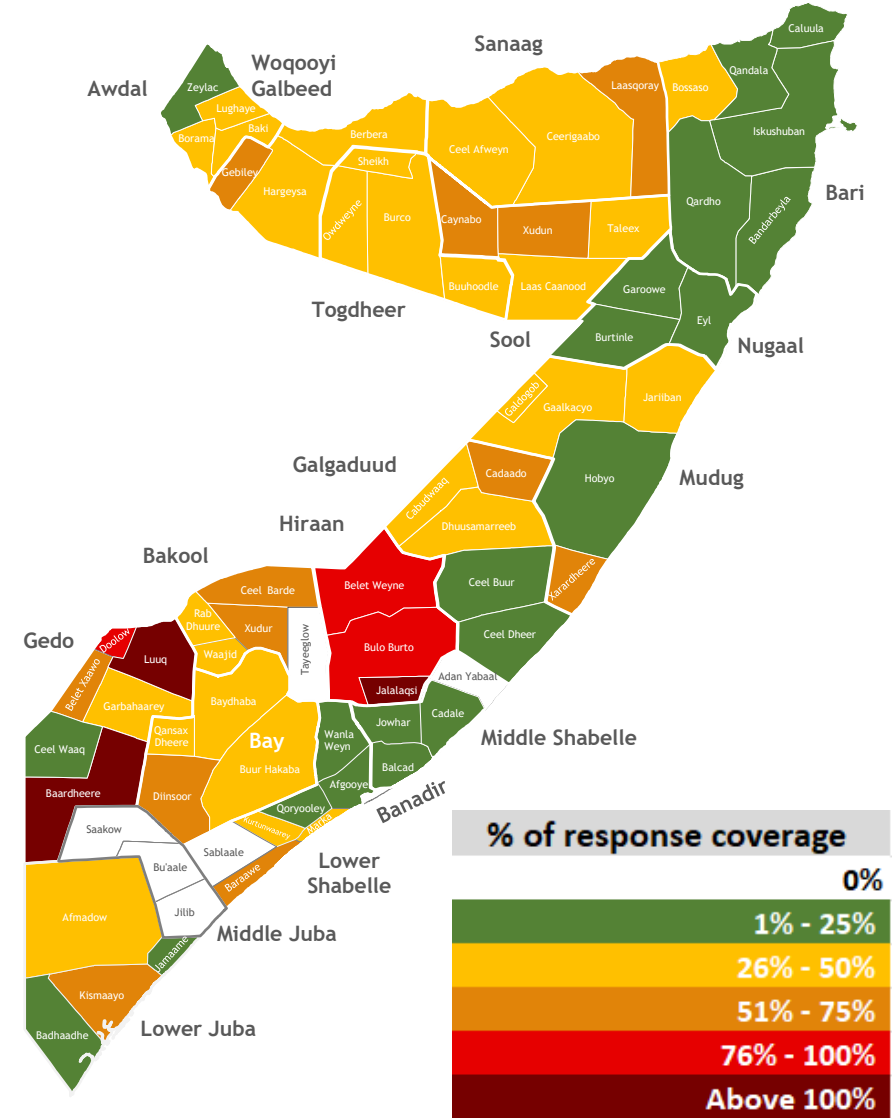
23.7 M $

Total Partners (Monthly)

115

93 NNGO

20 INGO

2 UN

Coverage Map (Monthly)

% of response coverage

- 0%
- 1% - 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 100%
- Above 100%

FSC Response | (SO1) District Level | Dec 2023

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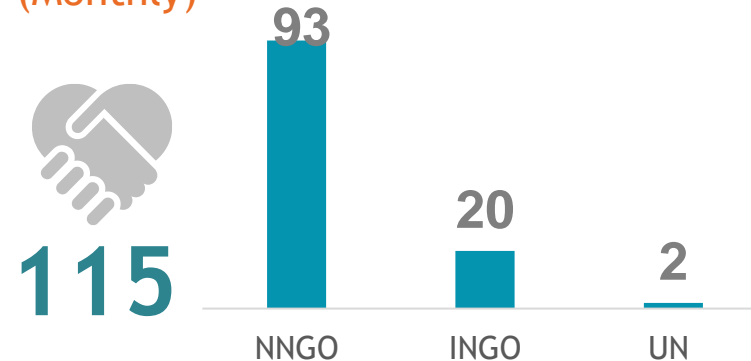
68
Total number of districts reached under SO1 in December 2023

Response Coverage per District:

%z	#	Districts
1% – 25%	28	Adan Yabaal, Afgooye, Badhaadhe, Balcad, Banadir, Bandarbeyla, Bu'aale, Burtinle, Cadale, Caluula, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Ceel Waaq, Eyl, Garoowe, Hobyo, Iskushuban, Jamaame, Jilib, Jowhar, Qandala, Qardho, Qoryooley, Saakow, Sablaale, Tayeeglow, Wanla Weyn, Zeylac.
26% – 50%	29	Baki, Afmadow, Baydhaba, Berbera, Borama, Bossaso, Burco, Buuhoodle, Buur Hakaba, Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, Dhuusamarreeb, Gaalkacyo, Galdogob, Garbahaarey, Hargeysa, Jariiban, Kurtunwaarey, Laas Caanood, Lughaye, Marka, Owdweyne, Qansax Dheere, Rab Dhuure, Sheikh, Taleex, Waajid.
51% – 75%	11	Ceel Barde, Baraawe, Belet Xaawo, Caynabo, Diinsoor, Gebiley, Kismaayo, Laasqoray, Xarardheere, Xudun, Xudur.
76% – 100%	3	Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Doolow.
+ 100%	3	Baardheere, Jalalaqsi, Luuq,.

Active Partner per District

of Partners

	0
	1 - 3
	4 - 6
	7 - 9
	+10

FSC Response | (SO2) Protection of Livelihoods | Dec 2023

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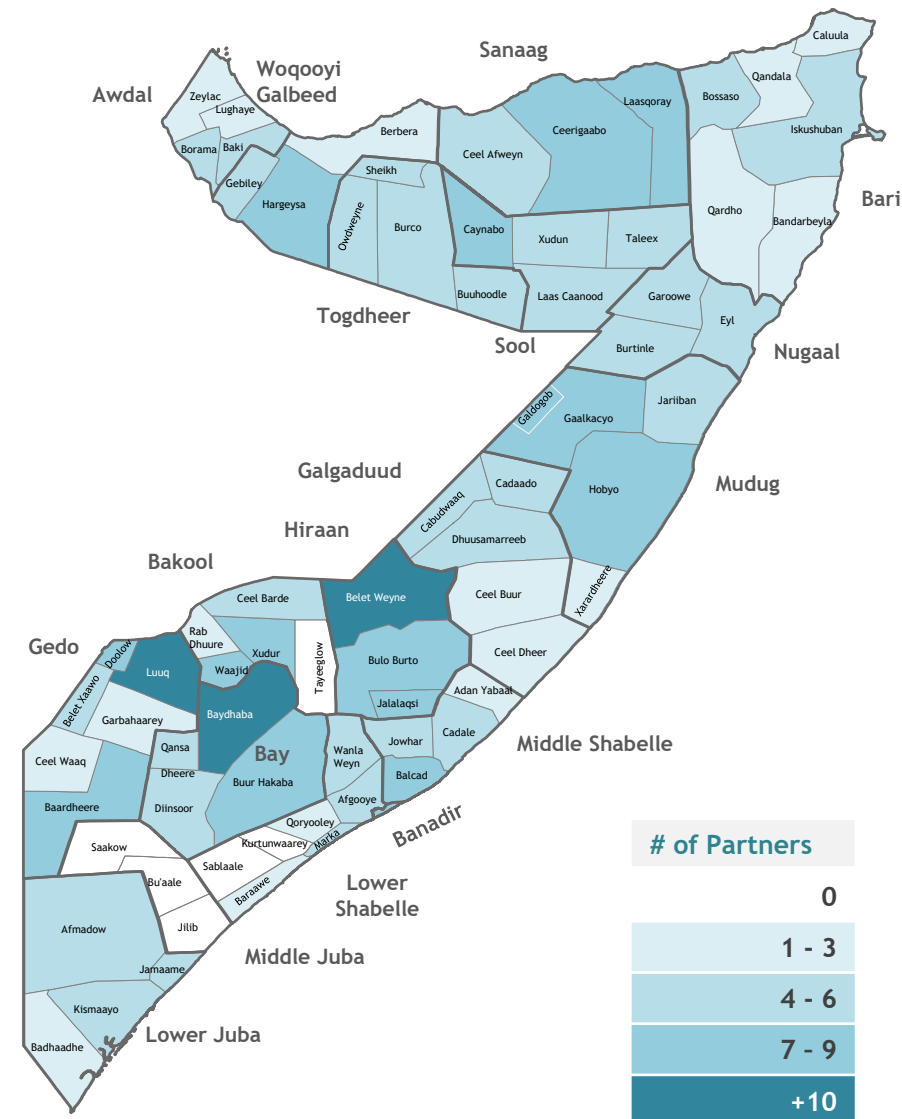
People Targeted vs Reached (Cumulative)

2.84 M People Targeted

1.19 M People Reached

42% Targeted vs Reached

People Targeted vs Reached (Cumulative)

2023 — 42%

2.384 M
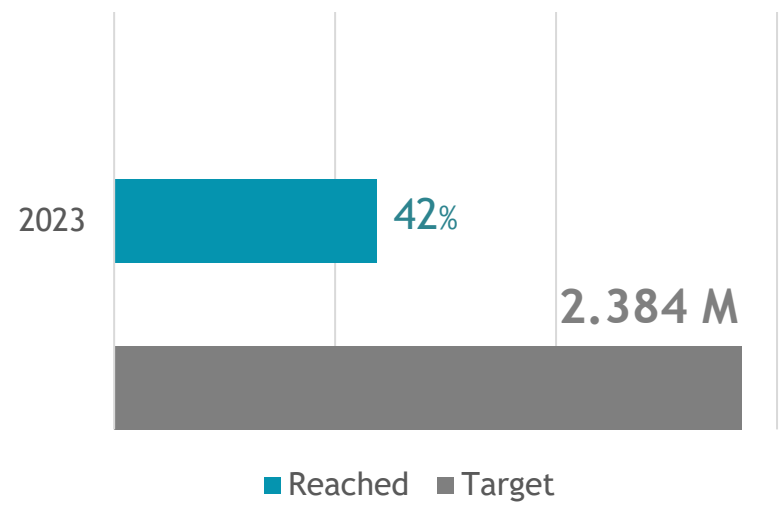
■ Reached ■ Target

Response by Modality (Cumulative)

34 K Cash

745 K In – Kind

411 K Voucher

Cash & Vouchers Transferred (Cumulative)
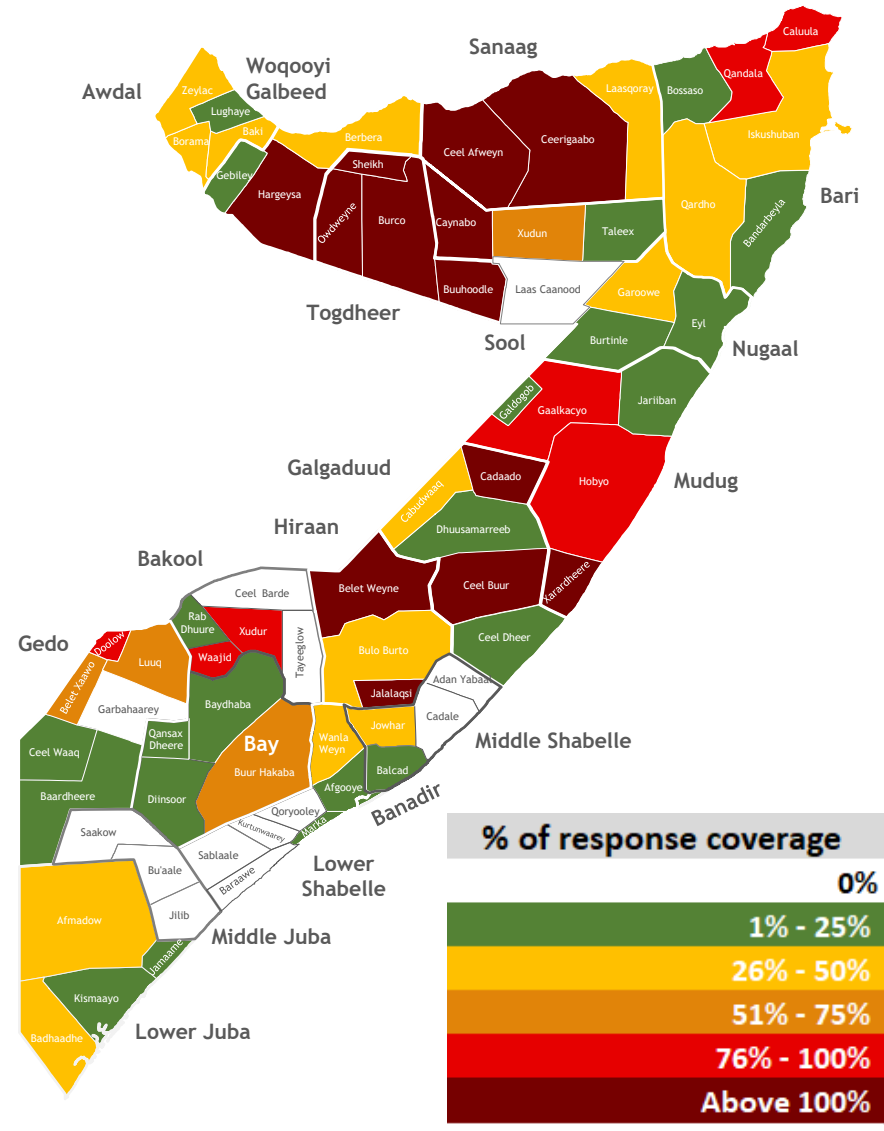
1.93 K $

Total Partners (Cumulative)

79

61 NNGO
15 INGO
2 Government
1 UN
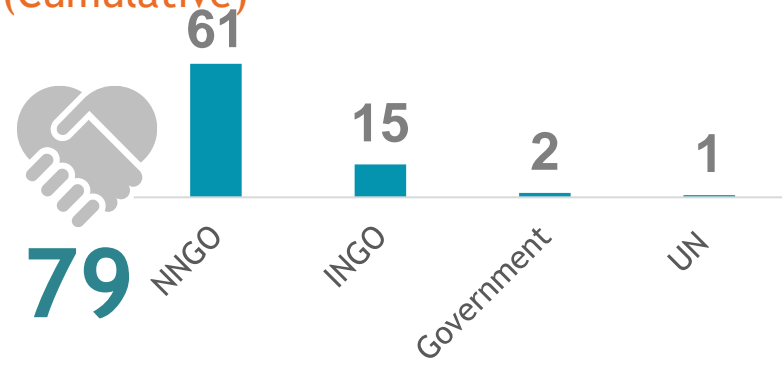
Coverage Map (Cumulative)

% of response coverage

0%
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 75%
76% - 100%
Above 100%

FSC Response | (SO2) District Level | Dec 2023

**61**

Total number of districts reached under SO2 as of December 2023 (Cumulative)

Response Coverage per District:

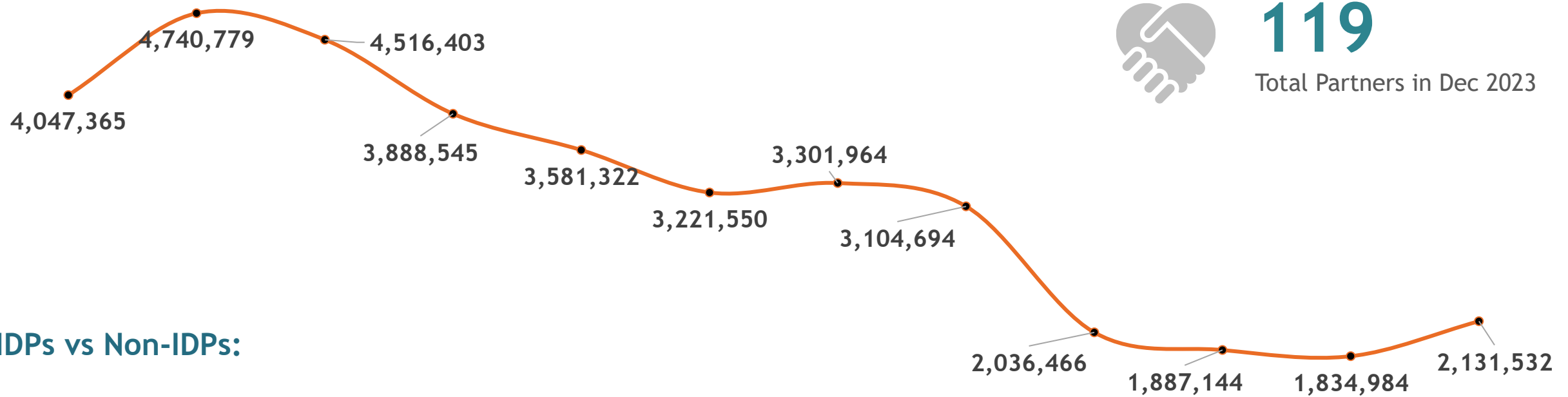| %	#	Districts
1% – 25%	23	Afgooye, Baardheere, Balcad, Banadir, Bandarbeyla, Baydhaba, Bossaso, Burtinle, Ceel Dheer, Ceel Waaq, Dhuusamarreeb, Diinsoor, Eyl, Galdogob, Gebiley, Jamaame, Jariiban, Kismaayo, Lughaye, Marka, Qansax Dheere, Rab Dhuure, Taleex.
26% – 50%	14	Afmadow, Baki, Badhaadhe, Berbera, Borama, Bulo Burto, Cabudwaaq, Garoowe, Iskushuban, Jowhar, Laasqoray, Qardho, Wanla Weyn, Zeylac.
51% – 75%	3	Buur Hakaba, Luug, Xudun.
76% – 100%	8	Belet Xaawo, Caluula, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Qandala, Waajid, Xudur.
+ 100%	13	Belet Weyne, Burco, Buuhoodle, Cadaado, Caynabo, Ceel Afweyn, Ceel Buur, Ceerigaabo, Hargeysa, Jalalaqsi, Owdweyne, Sheikh, Xarardheere.

Active Partner per District
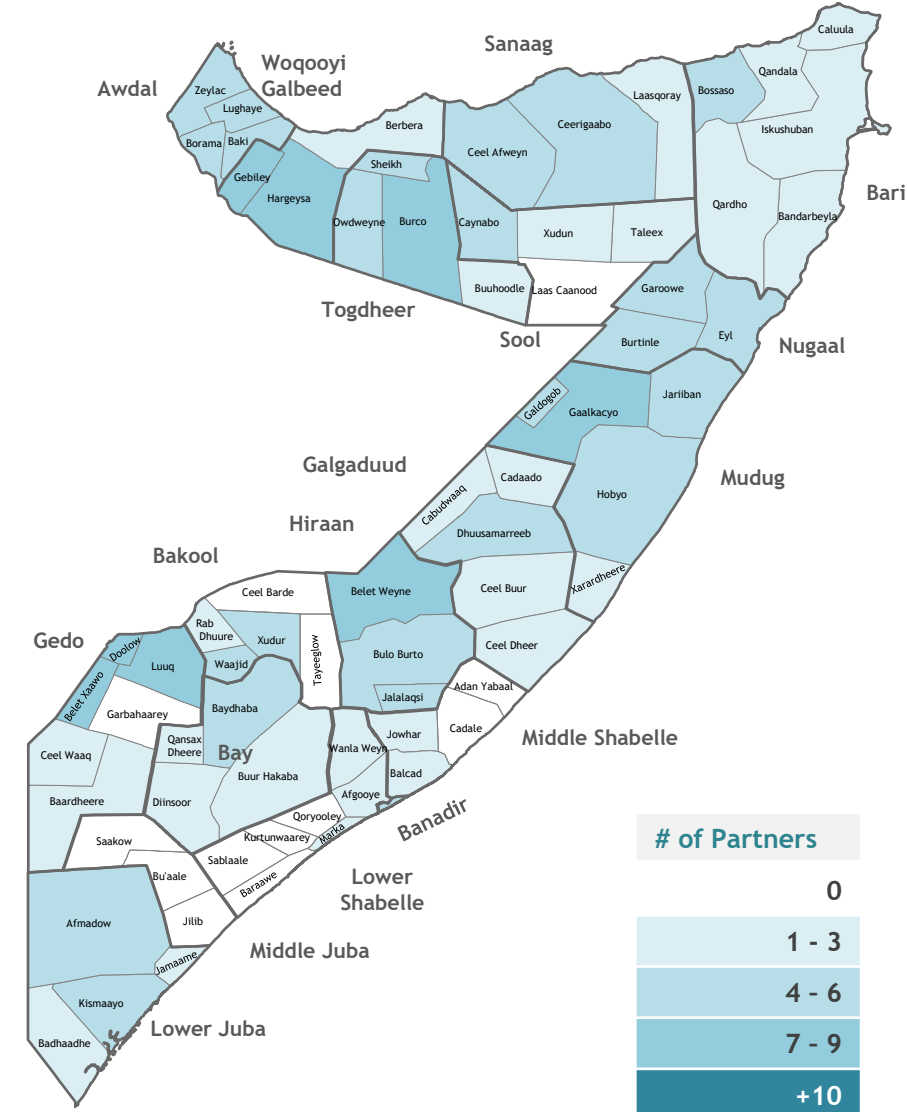
# of Partners

0	
1 – 3	
4 – 6	
7 – 9	
+10	

FSC Response | (SO1) Improved Access to Food | Jan - Dec 2023

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CLUSTER

Overview of SO(1) monthly Response in 2023:

119
Total Partners in Dec 2023

4,047,365

4,740,779

4,516,403

3,888,545

3,581,322

3,221,550

3,301,964

3,104,694

2,036,466

1,887,144

1,834,984

2,131,532

IDPs vs Non-IDPs:

● IDPs   ● Non-IDPs

39%	35%	37%	32%	31%	33%	28%	26%	20%	28%	28%	31%
61%	65%	63%	68%	69%	67%	72%	74%	80%	72%	72%	69%
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

FSC Response | (SO2) Protection of Livelihoods | Jan - Dec 2023

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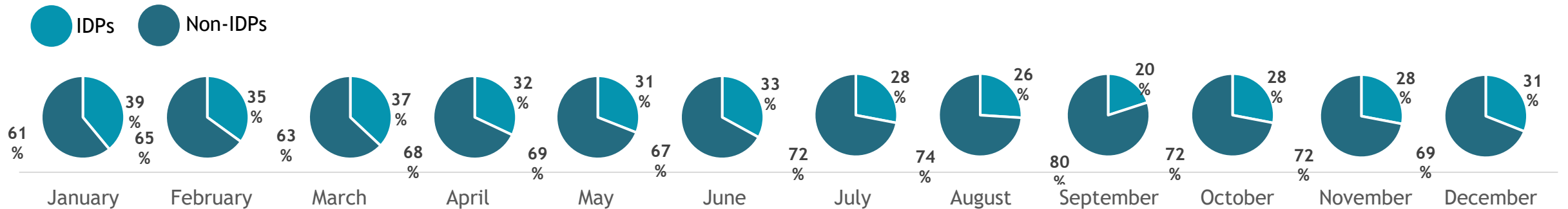
Overview of SO(2) monthly Response in 2023:

79
Total Partners in Dec 2023

361,012

132,834

101,278

108,978

101,867

84,786

82,687

73,447

58,764

34,680

18,738

30,456

| January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
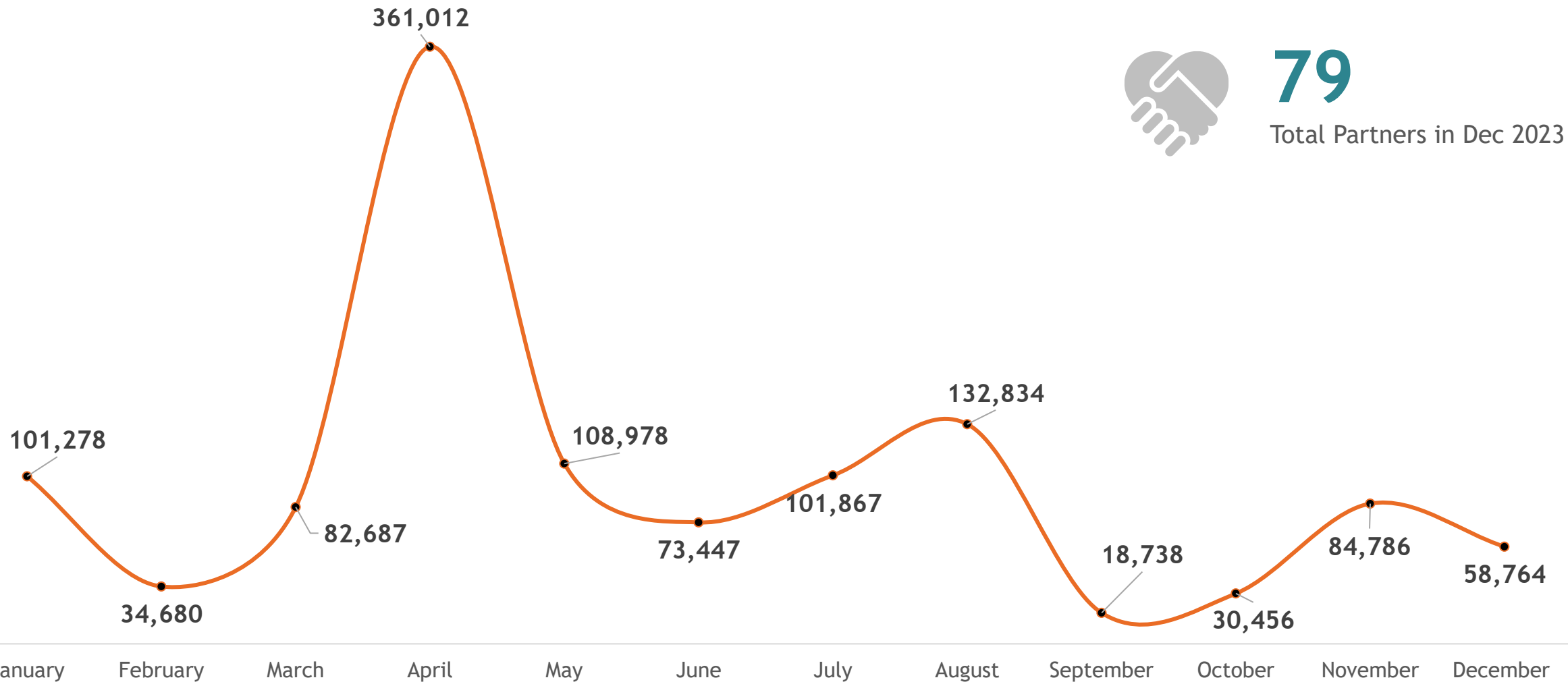
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Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) - January to March 2024 (Quarter 1) Partners Plan

FSC Partners Plan (SO1) | Jan to Mar 2024 (Quarter 1)

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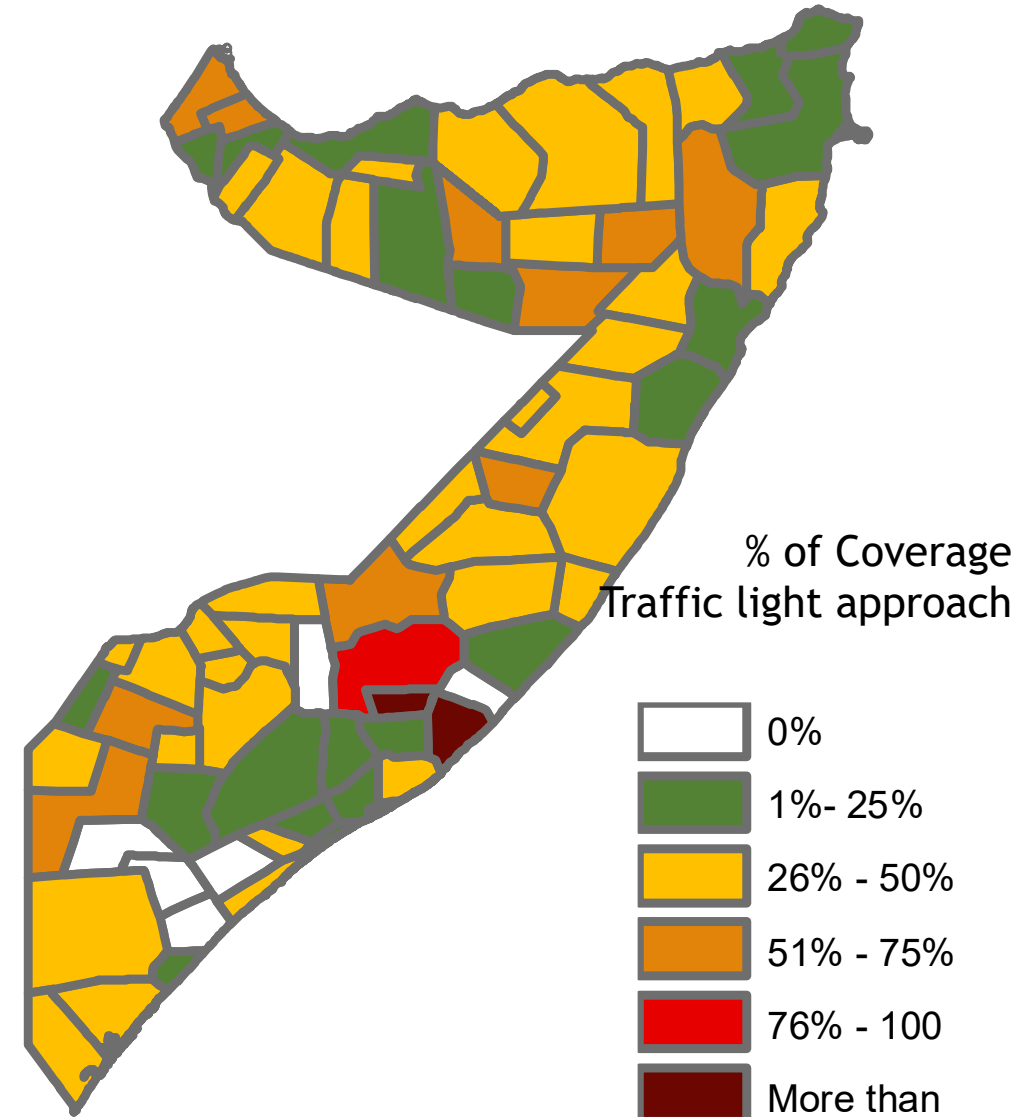CLUSTER

Partner Plan | Jan to Mar 2024 (Q.1):

71 Total number of districts where the partners plan to have activities covering the needs under SO1 during the period from January to March 2024 (Q.1).

- 36% IDPs
- 64% Non-IDPs

January Individuals	February Individuals	March Individuals
1,260,329	1,325,747	1,364,449

Targets vs. Plan | Jan to Mar 2024 (Q.1):

% of Coverage
Traffic light approach

- 0%
- 1%- 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 100
- More than

FSC - Interactive Response Dashboard

SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Overview	Partners' Presence	Food & Cash Assistance - Monthly Response	Livelihood Assistance - Cumulative	Gap Analysis - Food & Cash Assistance	Gap Analysis - Livelihood Assistance

SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Interactive Response Dashboards
Information is based on 5Ws submitted by FSC partners

Updated - September 24, 2023

OVERVIEW

Projected Acute Food Insecurity : October - December 2023

PIN/TARGET	REQUIREMENTS	IDPs
6.7M	$1.1B	2.2M

Source: HRP 2023

People in IPC 4	People in IPC 5	FUNDED
1.9M	40K	$433M

https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-   https://fts.unocha.org/

The main objective of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) in Somalia is to provide an action-oriented forum for bringing together national and international partners o improve the timeliness and impact of humanitarian assistance on the lives of food insecure and vulnerable populations. The FSC is co-led by the United Nations World Food Pgrogram (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The cluster is currently composed of 199 partners drawn from relevant government institutions, UN entities, international and national NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and resource partners.

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine

RESPONSE OVERVIEW:

SO1 - HUMANITARIAN FOOD & CASH ASSISTANCE
- Out of the 6.7 million people in need of humanitarian food and cash assistance in Somalia, 3.1 million individuals were reached by 121 FSC partners in 70 districts achieving (48%) against the HRP target.
- Regarding the beneficiary type, (26%) of the reached individuals were IDPs, while the remaining 74%) were non-IDPs.
- WFP and its partners covered (69%) of the response, FAO and its partners (21%) and NGOs (10%). For the NGOs, (9%) is from NNGOs while (1%) is from INGOs. Local NGOs deliver a substantial component of the FSC response both independently and as implementing partners of UN agencies and INGOs.

SO2 - LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE
In August 2023, 17 FSC partners delivered seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs, emergency livestock assistance, and other forms of livelihood support to 132,834 beneficiaries 21 districts across Somalia. FAO and its partners delivered (49%) of the response, while other NGOs delivered (51%). Cumulatively from January to May 2023, FSC partners reached 996,783 beneficiaries, which is (39%) of the 2.8 million people targeted for life-sustaining livelihoods assistance in the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).
The low response levels were due to funding gaps, seasonality, poor rains, and access challenges in some rural areas.

For more information, please visit: https://fscluster.org/somalia

Contact: FSC Coordination Team, email: info.somalia@fscluster.org

To access the full FSC dashboard please click on the following link:

https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/FSC_SOM_RESPONSE_DASHBOARD_2023/ResponseDashboards?%3Adisplay_count=n&%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aorigin=viz_share_link&%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3AshowVizHome=n

Further information and products are available on the FSC website, to visit our page please

CLICK HERE

or scan the QR code below

SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

- ❑ **Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) - a** self-assessment exercise conducted by clusters to monitor their performance in fulfilling the 6 core cluster functions and Accountable to Affected Populations

- ❑ Yearly exercise to monitor FSC performance

- ❑ FSC partners response to CCPM survey provides a baseline of perceptions on cluster performance and helps identify strengths, areas for improvement, and actions to enhance cluster functioning

- ❑ Partners survey *link*

- ❑ *Deadline: 15 February*

Any questions or comments?

THANK YOU!

Critical concerns about the 2023-2024 year

Multiple hazards affected households in 2023:

☐ Mixed Seasonal performance (Poor in some areas and Good in other areas and across seasons
- Drought conditions extreme north and south of country – during Gu
- Flooding in southern and central areas Deyr

☐ Increased prices of commodities

☐ Rapid population increase in Urban areas

What was the cumulative effect of these hazards on household food security?
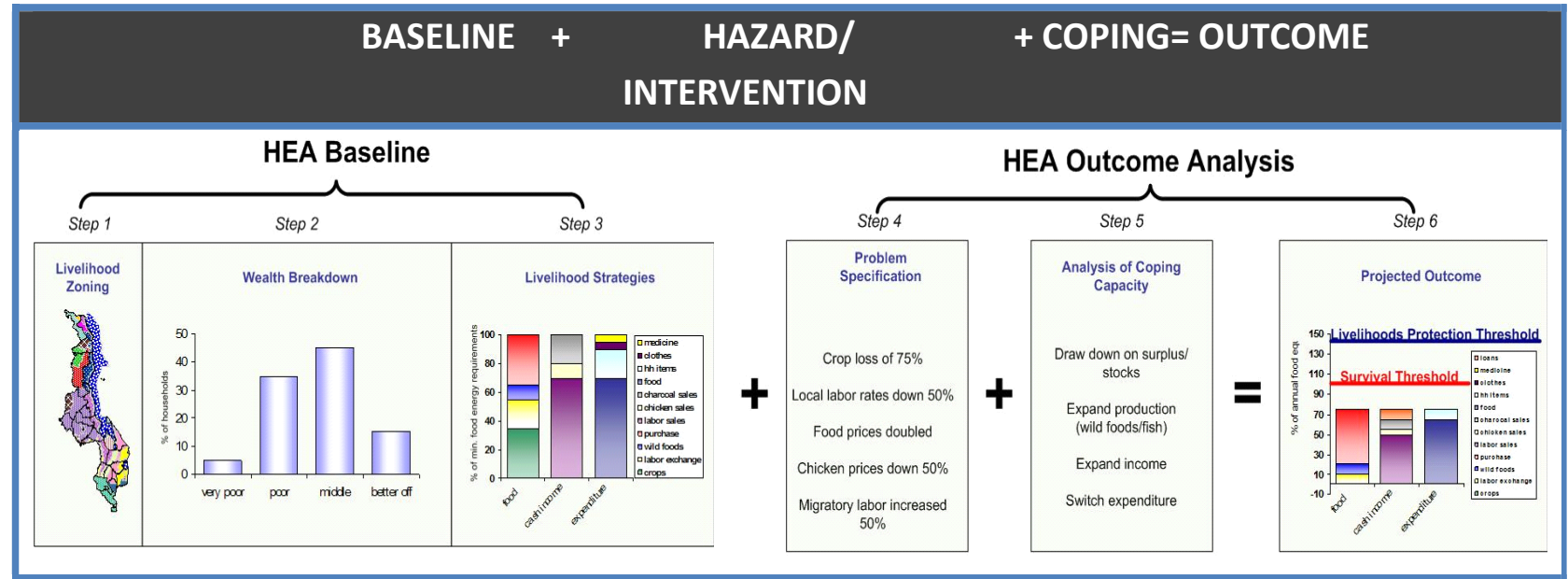
Are certain population groups more affected than others?

Is a humanitarian response required?

Where, when and for how long?

HEA, or Household Economy Analysis , is a method that:

Analytical framework

BASELINE   +   HAZARD/ INTERVENTION   + COPING= OUTCOME

HEA Baseline — HEA Outcome Analysis

Step 1 — Livelihood Zoning

Step 2 — Wealth Breakdown

Step 3 — Livelihood Strategies

Step 4 — Problem Specification: Crop loss of 75%; Local labor rates down 50%; Food prices doubled; Chicken prices down 50%; Migratory labor increased 50%

Step 5 — Analysis of Coping Capacity: Draw down on surplus/ stocks; Expand production (wild foods/fish); Expand income; Switch expenditure

Step 6 — Projected Outcome

Background:

❖ Methodology: HEA framework combines **baseline/context** understanding with **monitoring data/changes** to come up with **current and projected livelihood outcomes**

❖ Timing of Analysis: Analysis conducted is for annual consumption period April 2023 – March 2024 *(SO1, SO3, SO6)* and January to December 2024 *(Urban)*

❖ Areas assessed: Five (5) livelihood zones in Somalia *(SO1, SO3, SO6, Baidoa Urban and Baidoa Urban IDP)*

HEA, or Household Economy Analysis , is a method that:

Starts with a **baseline** of household livelihoods

Quantifies the initial effect of a **hazard** on prices and production

Then **models the effect** of production and price changes on household food and income access

And finally **predicts needs** for the upcoming year/season.
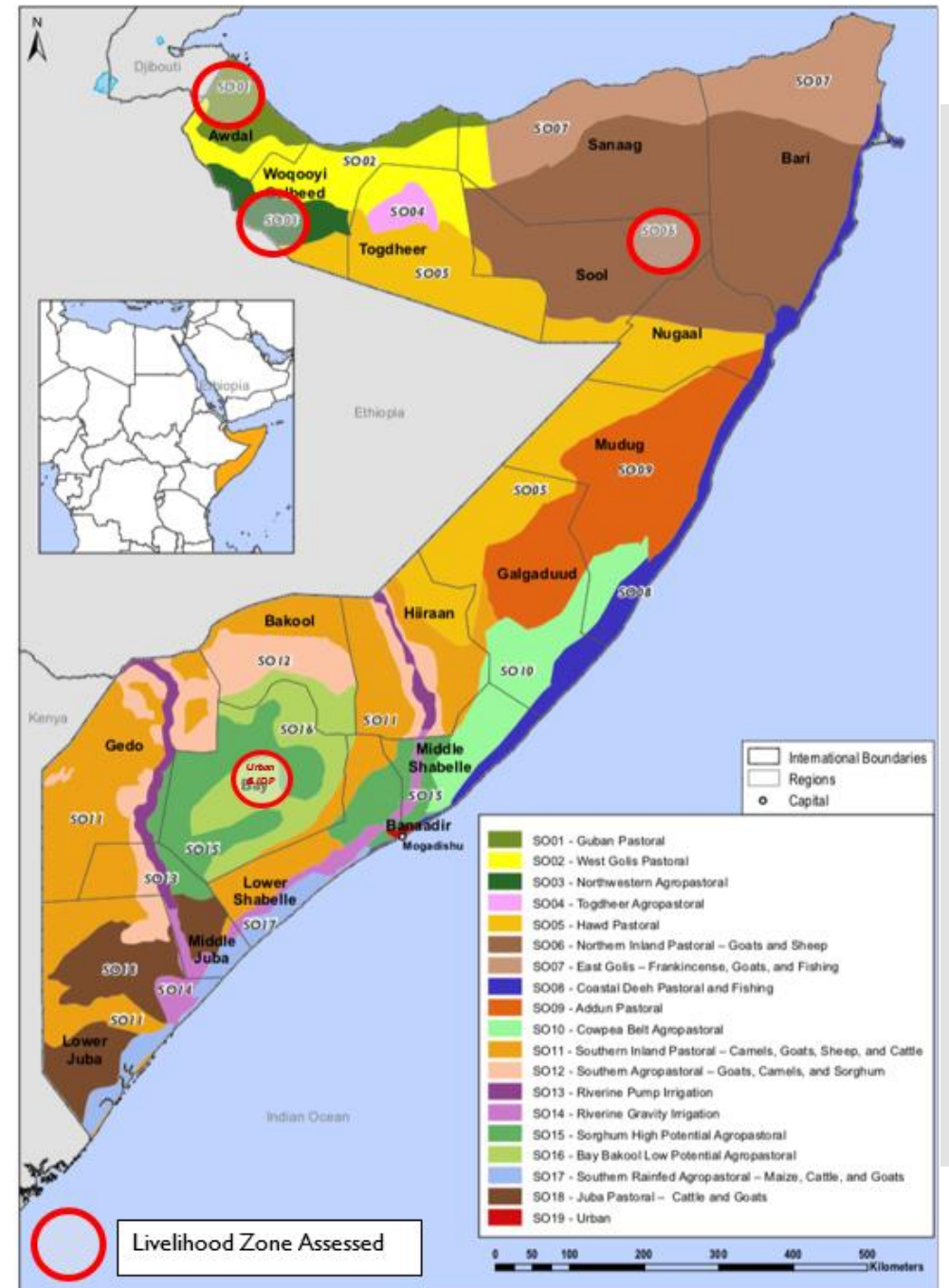
Areas covered in the assessment

SO1 Guban Pastoral

SO3 Northwestern Agro-pastoral

SO6 Northern Inland Pastoral – Goats and Sheep

Baidoa Urban – Host Community

Baidoa Urban – IDP Community

Save the Children
100 YEARS

A HEA needs assessment:

Informs a humanitarian response by specifying:

❑ **Who needs aid -** *which wealth groups; number of people affected*

❑ **Where -** *what livelihood zones*

❑ **When -** *what season; over how many months*

❑ **How much is needed** – *amounts required in MT of food aid and/or cash aid in local currency*

Livestock Production and Sales

Main Points:

❖ **Forecasted above average rains will lead to increase in livestock production leading to increase in milk for all livelihood zones and livestock types**

❖ **On average, camel, cattle and shoat herd size had slight decreased due to mainly off takes through sales in past seasons and expected good rains will bring relief and recovery of livestock losses.**

❖ **On average, livestock prices increased with shoat's experience by 12%-15% Camel 30-86% and cattle 13% from baseline prices.**

❖ **Deyr seasonal performance is likely to increase contribution of livestock sales and milk to household incomes.**

Key Param	SO1	SO3	SO6
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION			
camel milk	➡ 94%	⬆ 235%	⬇ 50%
camel milk	⬆ 233%	➡ 108%	➡ 100%
cow milk -	N/A	⬆ 192%	N/A
cow milk -	N/A	⬆ 136%	N/A
shoat milk	⬆ 197%	⬆ 146%	⬇ 65%
shoat milk	⬆ 117%	➡ 105%	➡ 109%
camel	⬆ 147%	⬆ 123%	➡ 100%
cattle	N/A	⬆ 136%	N/A
shoats	⬆ 148%	⬆ 123%	➡ 109%

Livestock production

Problem Specification

Crop production

Problem Specification
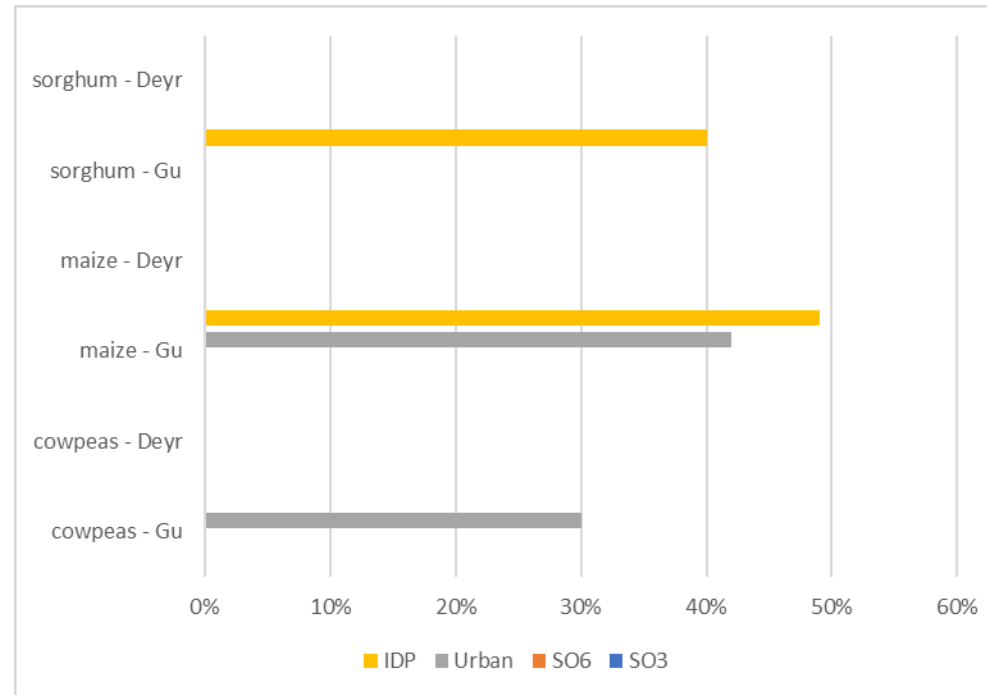
Main Points:

❖ **Gu Season 2023: Crop production was poor with total failure observed in SO3 and over 50% drop for Urban and IDP areas. SO6 had a total failure of production**

❖ **Deyr Season 2023/24:** Projected to be good and estimates based on assumptions suggest a maintenance of typical production levels. This is however a short season and recovery from agriculture drought is expected in all agropastoral and pastoral areas.

❖ Lean period is expected to worsen in January 2024 for most zones/districts among the very poor and poor households.

Other Income Sources: Problem Specification

Key Parameter	SO1	SO3	SO6	Urban	IDP
self-employment	N/A	⬇ 0%	➡100%	⬆113%	⬇ 67%
remittances	⬆122%	➡ 100%	➡100%	⬇ 79%	N/A
firewood/charcoal	⬇ 65%	⬇ 0%	N/A	N/A	⬇ 49%
Construction/ building poles sales	N/A	N/A	⬆120%	➡108%	➡107%
Domestic work	N/A	N/A	N/A	➡106%	⬆117%
Ag. Labour	N/A	N/A	N/A	⬇ 50%	⬇ 72%

Percentage change in income sources from baseline

Main Points:

❖ Due to the decrease in crop production opportunities for agricultural labour reduced as compared to reference year.

❖ Remittances have relatively remained stable with slight drops in Urban due to effects of population increase and COVID 19 impacts.

❖ Non-agricultural based casual labour opportunities have increased slightly

❖ Self-employment opportunities are expected to decrease in IDP and SO3 due to competition

Total Income may not change for Better off and for middle households due to other sources improving. However poor and very poor households are going to experience a loss in income since most of their income sources will decline.

Other Income Sources

Problem Specification

Purchasing power

Price Problem Specification

The HAZARD: Food and Income Terms of Trade

Key Parameter	SO1	SO3	SO6	Urban	IDP
CHANGE IN PRICES					
inflation	122%	122%	132%	126%	121%
maize/sorghum/wheat	182%	146%	170%	158%	150%
rice	170%	177%	114%	177%	160%
cooking oil	191%	186%	245%	122%	155%
sugar	198%	199%	185%	154%	187%

Key Parameter	SO1	SO3	SO6
Livestock prices			
Milk	➡100%	⬆134%	⬆137%
camel sales	⬆135%	⬆130%	⬆186%
cattle sales	N/A	⬆113%	N/A
shoat sales	⬆115%	⬆112%	⬆170%

Key Parameter	SO3	Urban	IDP
Crop prices			
cowpea - Gu	N/A	N/A	N/A
maize - Gu	N/A	N/A	⬆110%
sorghum - Gu	N/A	N/A	➡100%
sesame - Gu	N/A	N/A	N/A

Main Points:

❖ Worsening purchasing power in all zones due to increase in staple food prices and/or lower increase in income amounts.

❖ Prices of crops remain much lower than inflation and other income prices

❖ Prices of livestock are increasing, pastoral HHs will gain substantial income only encumbered by number of animals available for sustainable offtake among poorer households

❖ Food and non-food access among poorer households is likely to be a challenge as the year progresses

SURVIVAL DEFICIT

Results – Food deficits expected (HEA survival deficit)

Region	Population Affected	Food AID	Sum of SD_Cash_USD
Awdal	71 050	4 108	3,761,410
Bari	15 770	16	9,200
Baydhaba/Urban	720 549	47 236	29,187,955
Nugaal	28 498	30	17,430
Saaxil	12 174	397	363,000
Sanaag	58 721	61	35,320
Sool	39 026	41	23,450
Woqooyi Galbeed	33 471	3 723	3,397,400
Grand Total	979 259	55 612	36,795,165

What does a survival deficit mean?

Households facing a **survival** deficit are unlikely to have sufficient food during the upcoming 2023-2024 consumption year. To meet these food deficits, humanitarian aid (either food or cash equivalent) is needed.

Results -
Income deficits expected (HEA livelihood protection deficit)

Region	Population Affected	Food AID	Sum of SD_Cash_USD
Awdal	71 049,66	1 754,92	1,629,730
Bari	15 770,05	605,64	346,900
Baydhaba/Urban+IDPs	759 862,68	33 844,39	21,656,950
Nugaal	28 498,35	1 094,47	626,900
Saaxil	12 174,00	395,00	361,670
Sanaag	58 721,46	2 255,18	1,291,730
Sool	39 025,63	1 498,77	858,470
Woqooyi Galbeed	33 470,75	274,76	273,160
Grand Total	1 018 572,58	41 723,13	27,045,510

What does a livelihood protection deficit mean?

Households facing a **livelihood protection** deficit are unlikely to have sufficient cash income during the upcoming 2023-2024 consumption year to meet the cost of their basic needs, including education, health and inputs to maintain and protect their livelihood. Humanitarian aid is needed.

Recommendations

- ❑ people in need of Humanitarian assistance. Total requirement is 97,335 MT or SoSH 1,37 trillion or (~ USD 63.8 million) cash equivalent to cover survival and livelihood protection deficits.

- ❑ Strengthen purchasing power of households

- ❑ Targeting of farmers/pastoralists (poor and very poor) that were adversely affected

- ❑ Intensify recovery and resilience building by concentrating on increasing capacity of communities to withstand improve coping with effects of hazards

- ❑ To increase coverage of humanitarian and social protection interventions with targeting of vulnerable groups only.

END

Any AOB?

THANK YOU!