Post Gu 2023

Presentation

Hir-shabelle Sate

19 September 2023

FSNAU
Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia
www.fsnau.org

Information for Better Livelihoods
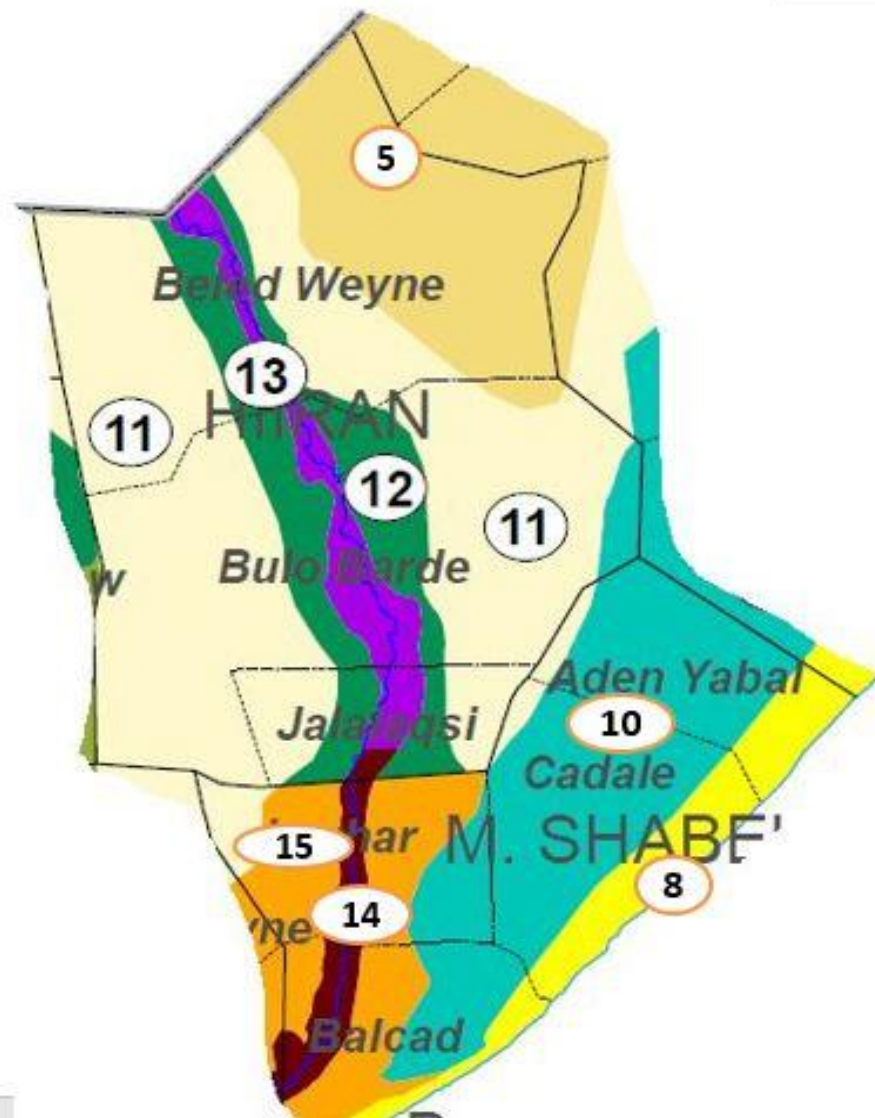
FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Hiran

1. Hawd Pastoral (5)
2. Southern Inland Pastoral (11)
3. Southern Agropastoral(12)
4. Riverine Pump irrigation (13)
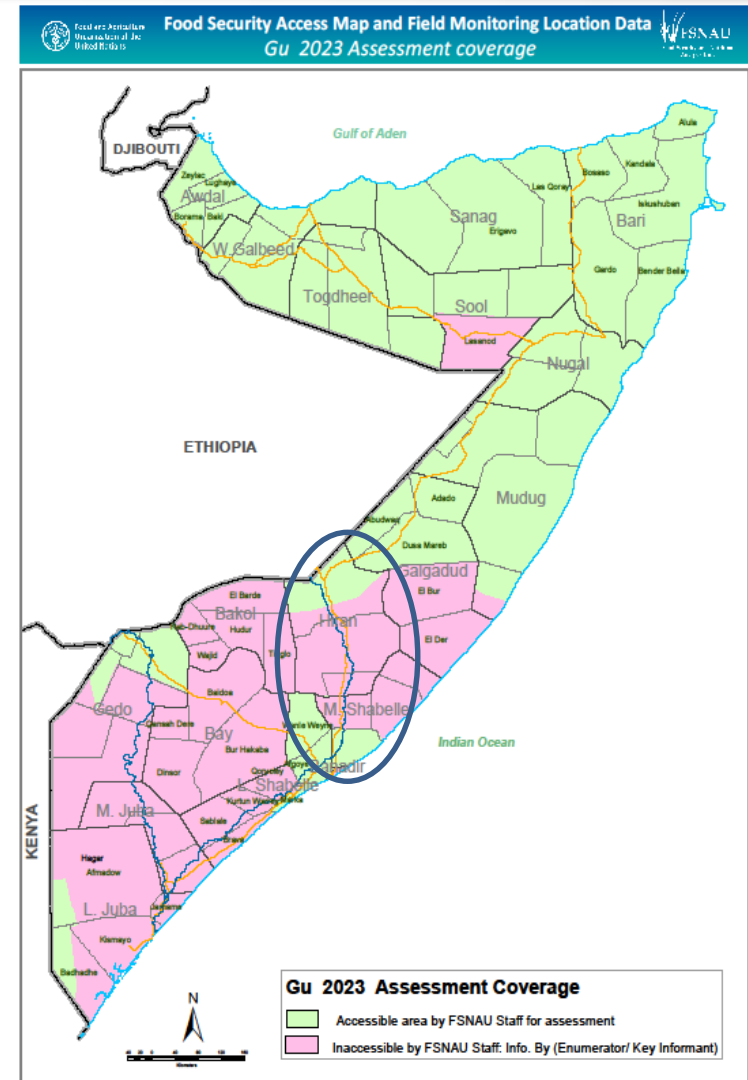
Middle Shabelle

1. Riverine gravity irrigation (14)
2. Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral(15)
3. Cowpea Belt(10)
4. Coastal Deeh Pastoral & Fishing(8)

Field Access and Field Data Locations

- Due to security constraints, we were only able to conduct field visits in Belet-wein, Mataban, Jowhar and Balcad districts to collect food security data.

- For the other districts, we relied on teleconferencing with enumerators and key informants, as well as cross-checking with available secondary information from reliable sources.

Food Security Access Map and Field Monitoring Location Data
Gu 2023 Assessment coverage

Gu 2023 Assessment Coverage
- Accessible area by FSNAU Staff for assessment
- Inaccessible by FSNAU Staff: Info. By (Enumerator/ Key Informant)

Overall Statement: Rainfall performance in most parts of Hir-Shabelle State (Apr-June' 23) was poor to near average in terms of amount, intensity and distribution.

▪**Start of *Gu'* Rains**: started earlier than usual, on 2nd dekad (March) but intensified 1st dekad of April and ended in the 2nd dekad of May 2023

▪ **Temporal and Spatial Distribution**: was poor during the months of (April & May) in most parts of the state.

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Poor to below average rains: identified in large areas of Hiran agro-pastoral and riverine, as well as in middle shabelle (part of Jowhar/ Mahaday, Balad, Jowhar Agro pastoral, coastal Deeh and cow belt).

 CHIRPS: Satellite imagery indicates RFE anomaly (April – June 23) of 25 - 50 mm below the LTA for most livelihood zones of the state.

April-June 2023 Rainfall Anomaly in Millimetres
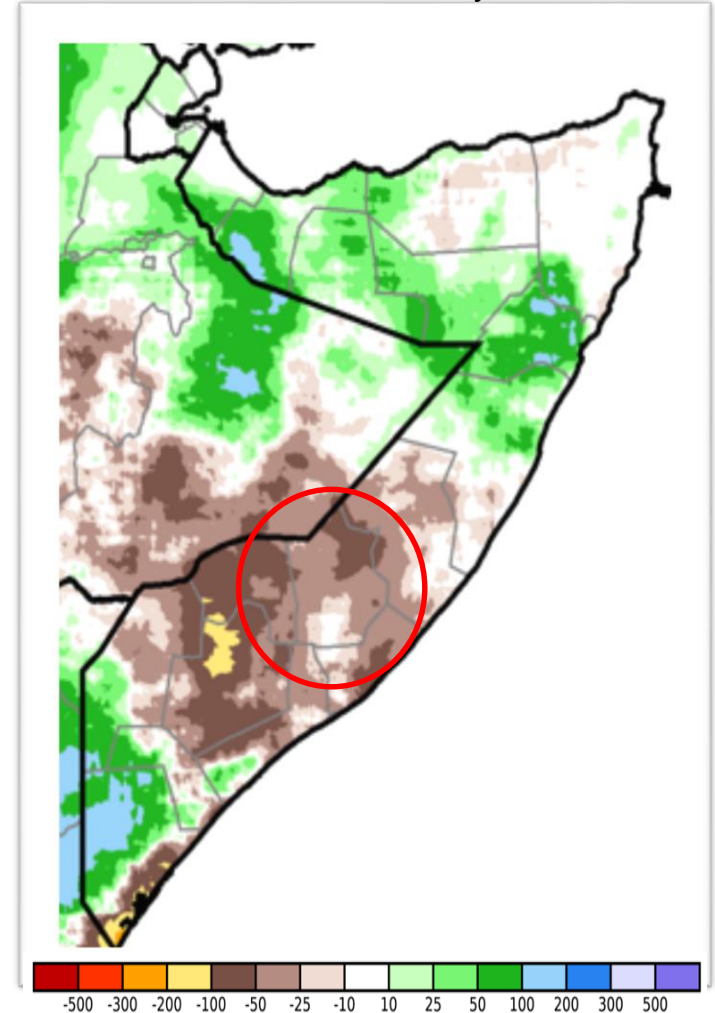
❖ Due to heavy rains in the upper catchment of the shabelle river in the Ethiopian highlands, Shabelle River bursts its banks on 9th May'23 and led to destructive flooding in riverine zones including Beletwein, parts of Buloburti and Jalalaqsi towns

Impact on the livelihoods and the people:-

❖ Population displacements were estimated, at around (211,000 people) in the region, the worst affected were Beletwein town and its surrounding riverine villages.

❖ Property damages/losses *(homes, collapsed walls, pit latrines, foods stocks and commercial goods)*

❖ Damaged main road and agricultural infrastructures

❖ Poor sanitation, increased waterborne diseases and Malaria outbreak

❖ Destroyed early planted crops estimated 4,500 – 5,500 Ha

CLIMATE
Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)

Figure 1: eVIIRS NDVI-21-30 June 2023
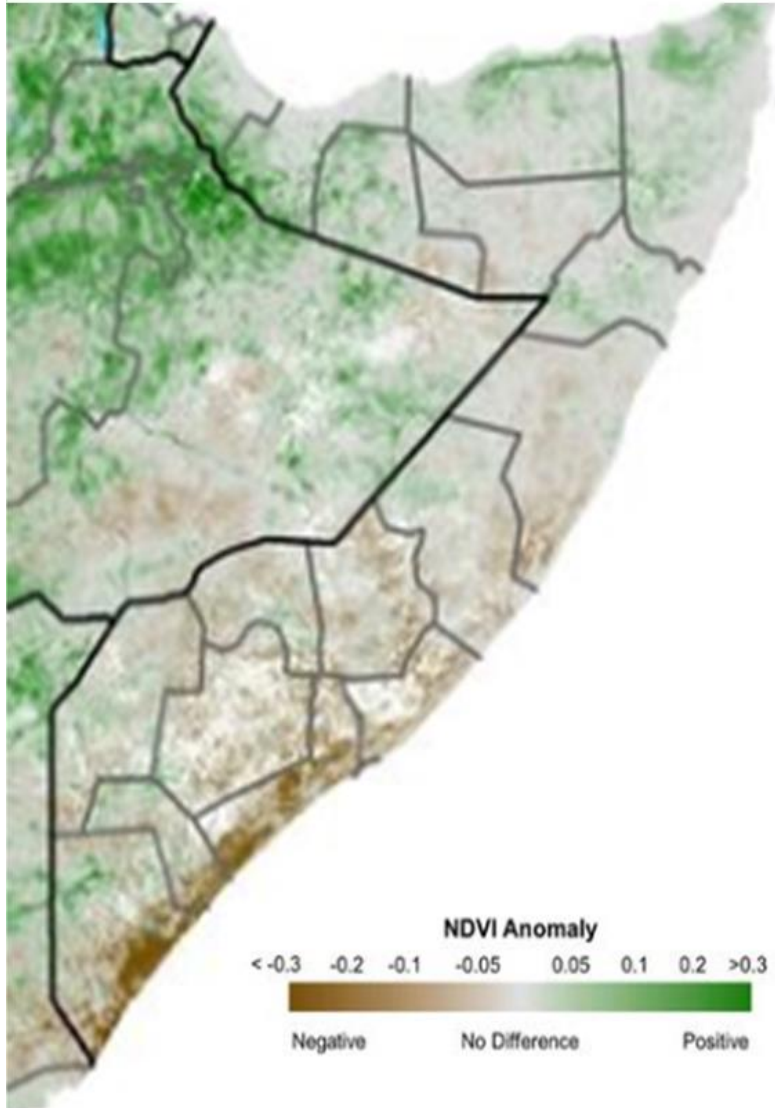

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a measure of vegetation cover. It indicates that the vegetation has declined rapidly and is below the average level.

this is due to below-normal GU'2023 rains and overgrazing of livestock in migration from rain deficit areas.

The poor vegetation cover has negative impacts on food security, livelihoods, and livestock body conditions.

A forecast issued by (GHACOF) indicated a heightened likelihood of experiencing more abundant rainfall (above normal rainfall) over entire the state of Hirshabelle from October to December 2023

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast Oct - Dec 2023
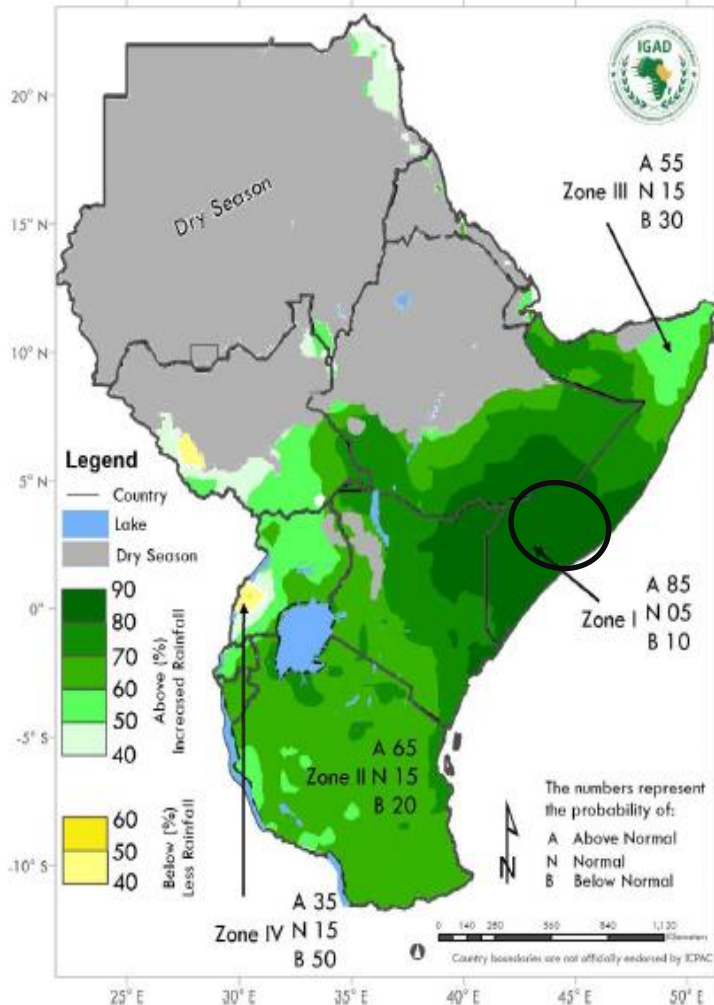
Zone I: In this Zone (dark green), the wetter than normal rainfall category has the highest probability (85%) of above normal. The probability for normal and below normal categories are at 5% and 10%, respectively.

Figure 1: Greater Horn of Africa Objective rainfall Outlook for the October to December 2023 rainfall season

CIVIL INSECURITY

Civil Security Situation: Overall Security situation of the regions are considered tense and volatile in parts of Hir-shabelle state.

❖ Active military operations against the insurgents continue in the state,

❖ A clan confrontation occurred in Cadale areas

❖ Frequent air raids occurred in the bases of the insurgents.

❖ In Hiran, the insurgents frequently cross the river from their stronghold on the west side and create insecurity along the eastern side of the river by carrying out killings and kidnappings against civilians

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:

❖ Human fatalities(death/injuries)

❖ Population displacement

❖ Interrupted trade activities

❖ Interrupted agricultural activities

❖ Increased # of checkpoints and double taxation

Beletweyne Summary of Nutrition Findings
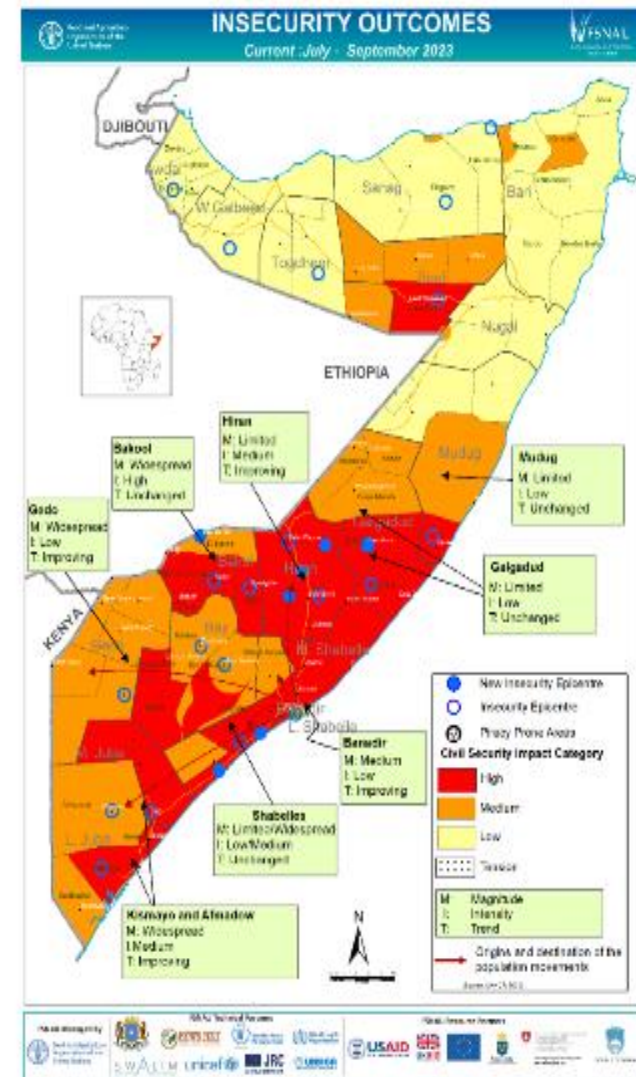
| Region	Nutrition Surveys (June-July 2023)	Health Information System Jan-July.2023	Other relevant information Key driving factors	Current situation Gu 2023	Deyr'2022	Gu'2022
Beletweyne Integrated (Rural) FSNAU MOH and Partners(July2023)	**Beletweyne District(N-678) GAM:** 17.7(13.7-22.5)) **SAM:** 3.8(2.2-6.6) CDR: 0.79 (0.47-1.3) U5DR: 1.6 (0.7-3.7)	**Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster)**	.Low Immunizations coverage 60.1 Vit.A and 70.1 Measlesvac Suspected measles ,AWD Outbreak(DB)	Sustained Critical 17.7	**Critical 17.7**	**Critical 20.9**
Beletweyne IDPs/Urban	**Beletweyne IDPs (n-780) GAM :**10.8 (8.8-13.1) **SAM** : 2.3 (1.4- 3.8) CDR: 0.52 (0.27-1.0) U5DR: 1.1 (0.5-2.5)	**medium trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster)**	Low Morbidity, significant HA.Low Immunizations coverage 49.1/22.4 Vit A and measles Vac. Suspected measles ,AWD Outbreak(DB)	Serious 10.8	**Critical 16.4**	**Critical 23.1**

Shabelle
Summary of Nutrition Findings

Region	Nutrition Surveys (July- 23)	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm) July- 23	Health Information System Jan-July 23	Other relevant information Key driving factors	Current situation Gu-'2023	Deyr'2022	Gu-'2022
Shabelle Integrated Partners FSNAU-MOH, Partners	**Agro pastoral GAM=13.1(9.8**.17.4% SAM =2.7% (1.5- 4.9) CDR: 0.70(0.36-1.4) U5DR:1.2(0.48-2.9)	8.9% (6.1-12.8)	Stable trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster**)**	.Medium milk access .improved cereal access low Immunizations coverage High morbidity y> 20% Reported Suspected measles cases AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Serious GAM: 13.1**	**Critical GAM: 19.1**	**Critical GAM: 16.8**
	Riverine GAM=12.4(9.4.16.1% SAM =2.6% (1.5- 4.4) CDR: 0.42(0.17-1.06)) U5DR:0.68.(0.26.1.79)**		Stable trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster**)**)	. Medium milk access .improved cereal access low Immunizations coverage High morbidity y> 20% Reported Suspected measles cases AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Serious GAM: 12.4**	**Critical**	**Critical GAM: 17.1**

AGRICULTURE

GU 2023 Area Planted and Harvested (Ha)

Area Planted & Harvested GU 2023 Vs GU 2022 - Hiran
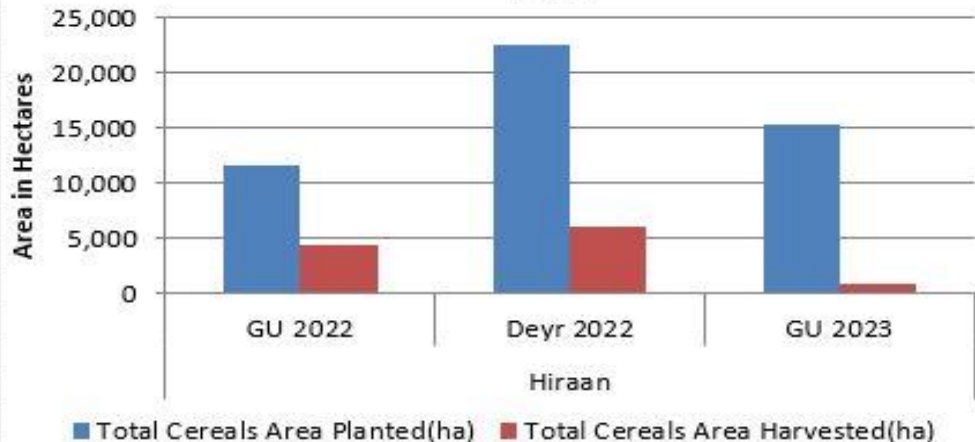
Area Planted & Harvested GU 2023 Vs GU 2022 - Middle Shabelle
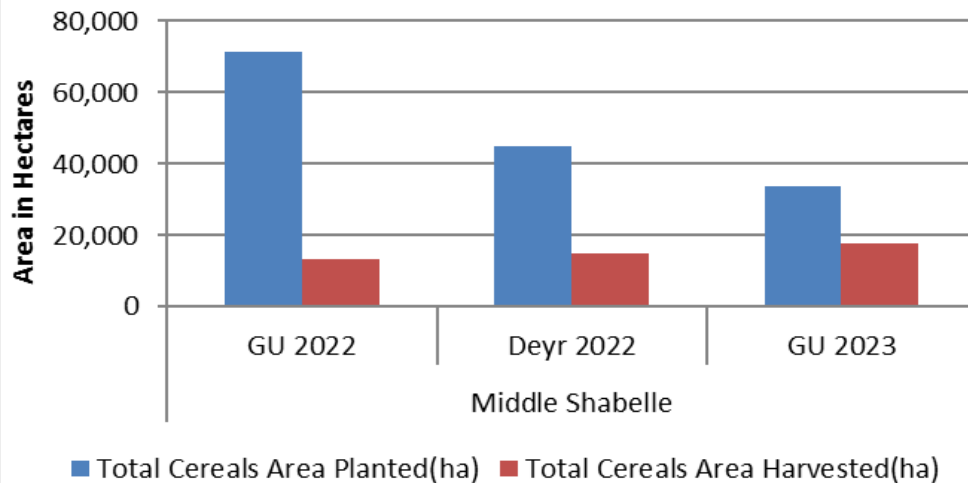
Limiting factors for poor crop production

- ❖ Destructive river floods

- ❖ Poor rains led to crop failure in agro-pastoral areas of the state

- ❖ Limited farm inputs(poor)

- ❖ Crop pests' infestations

- ❖ Insecurity

- ❖ As a result, both areas planted and harvested are lower their levels of the five-year average and long-terms

AGRICULTURE

Gu 2023 Cereal Production by District

Hiraan Cereal Production Estimates

Districts	GU 2023 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Gu 2023 as % of Gu 2022	Gu 2023 as % of GU LTM (1995-2022)	Gu 2023 as % of 5-year average (2018-2022)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Belet Weyne	0	100	100	16%	8%	25%
Bulo Burto	50	200	250	28%	24%	28%
Jalalaqsi	0	50	50	7%	7%	8%
Total	50	350	400	17%	13%	20%

Hiraan Cereal Production Estimates plus off-season

Districts	GU 2023 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Gu 2023 as % of Gu 2022	Gu 2023 as % of GU LTM (1995-2022)	Gu 2023 as % of 5-year average (2018-2022)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Belet Weyne	450	500	950	166%	83%	164%
Bulo Burto	1 000	650	1 650	226%	182%	167%
Jalalaqsi	900	500	1 400	205%	206%	173%
Total	2 350	1 650	4 000	201%	146%	168%

AGRICULTURE
GU 2023 Cereal Production in M. Shabelle

	Middle Shabelle Cereal Production Estimates plus Offseason					
Districts	**GU 2023 Production in MT**		**Total Cereal**	**Gu 2023 as % of Gu 2022**	**Gu 2023 as % of GU LTM (1995-2022)**	**Gu 2023 as % of 5 year average (2018-2022)**
	Maize	**Sorghum**				
Balcad	3,800	500	4,300	109%	94%	114%
Jowhar/Mahaday	6,600	150	6,750	139%	78%	141%
Total	**10,400**	**650**	**11,050**	**126%**	**83%**	**128%**

River floods destroyed crop seedlings_ riverine, Beletwein, Hiran FSNAU, July 2023

Failed sorghum Crop, SAP, Jalalaqsi, Hiran, FSNAU, July 2023

Flood recessional maize cultivation_ riverine, Jalalaqsi, Hiran FSNAU, July 2023

Flood Irrigated Sorghum crop_SAP, Beletwein, July 2023

AGRICULTURE
Gu 2023 Assessment Photos

Flood recessional sesame crop_riverine, B/wein, Hiran, FSNAU, July 2023

- Other productions(cash crops) mainly practiced by farmers(better off HHs) have declined in this season due to river floods and insecurity.
- The main crops produced include onions, tomatoes, watermelon, peppers, lettuce etc., and supplies to the local markets, Galmudug and Puntland.

Tomato crop_riverine, B/wein, Hiran, FSNAU, July 2023

Onion crop production riverine Beletwein Hiran, FSNAU, July 2023

Poor crop performance sorghum in middle shabelle region FSNAU photo Jul2023

Failed Sorghum at SHP in Middle Shabelle region, Jul 2023

Good condition maize in riverine livelihood, FSNAU Jul 2023

Failed crop farm in SHP area, in middle shabelle FSNAU photo Jul 2023

Crop failed in AP of middle Shabelle, FSNAU-Jul 2023

Established maize at riverine in Jowhar M. Shabelle region, Jul 2023

Good condition maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Jul 2023

Good condition maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –July 2023

Offseason maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Jul 2023

Majority stage maize in riverine, M.Shabelle -FSNAU-July 2023

Good condition Crop in riverine, M. shabelle, FSNAU-Jul 2023

Flooded farming land in SHP in Middle Shabelle region, Jul 2023

Floods in AP livelihood of Wantlawey, FSNAU Jul 2023

Flooded sorghum farms in Wantla weyn in L. shabelle region FSNAU Jul2023

Flooded farm land in Mahaday riverine, Middle Shabelle ,FSNAU - Jul 2023

GU'2023 Cereal Flow Map

Overall Local cereal out-flow from mid-Shabbele region has decreased during august, 2023

**Local Cereal Out-flow:** To Mogadishu, Hiran and Central regions.

Hiran
- Below normal cereal inflow (Sorghum & maize) from Ethiopia and Southern regions of Somalia due to below-normal cereal production and insecurity

- Normal supply of imported commodities from Mogadishu and Bossaso ports.

Somalia: Gu 2023 Local Cereal Flow Map
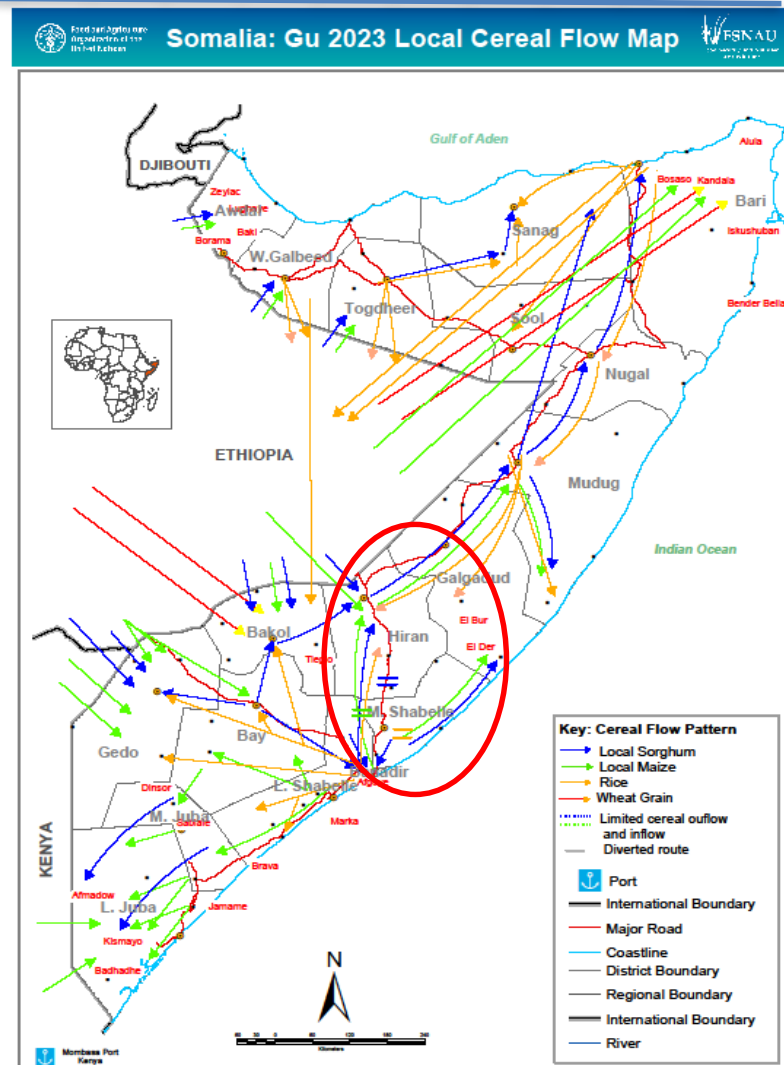
Regional Trend in Sorghum and Maize Prices

White Sorghum 1kg(Beletwein)

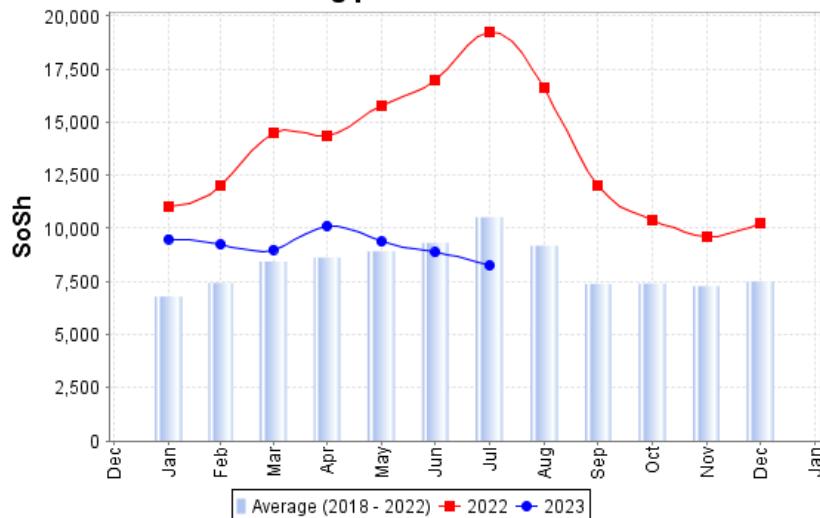White Maize 1kg price Jowhar- M/shabelle
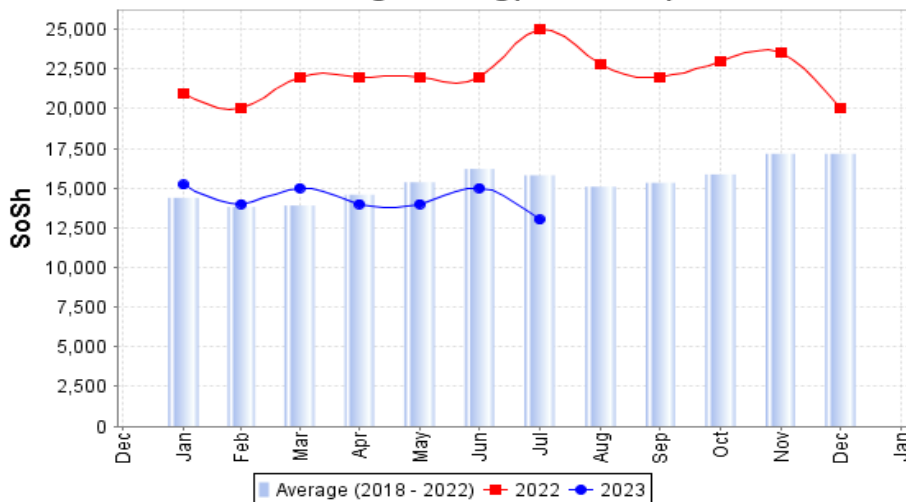
Declined trend in Cereal Prices (White Sorghum)

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23 : declined by 14%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 : declined by 48%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23 : declined by 18%**

Contributing factors in a price decrease

- Cereal supplies from southern regions and Cross-border trade with Ethiopia.
- Humanitarian intervention(food voucher)

**Declined trend in Cereal Prices (White maize)**

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23 : declined by 13%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 : declined by 57%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23: declined by 22%**

Contributing factors

- Newly harvested crops entered the market.
- Reduced cereals outflow from Jowhar to other areas due to floods and insecurity.
- The expectation of off-season crop harvests in the flooded areas of riverine zones.,

Daily Labor Rate(Beletwein)
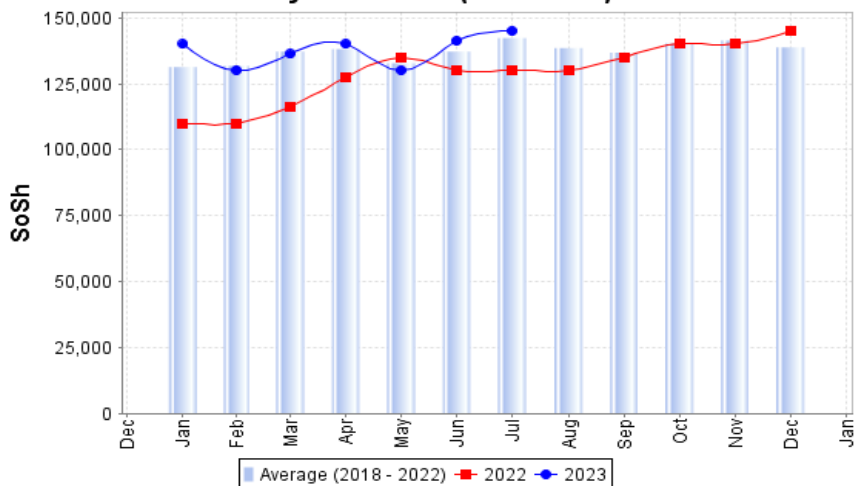
Increased regional Trends in Daily Labour wage rate due to increased flood recessional crop cultivations

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23 : increased by 4%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 :   increased by 12%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23 : increased by 2%**

Labor Rate Agricultural Walamooy
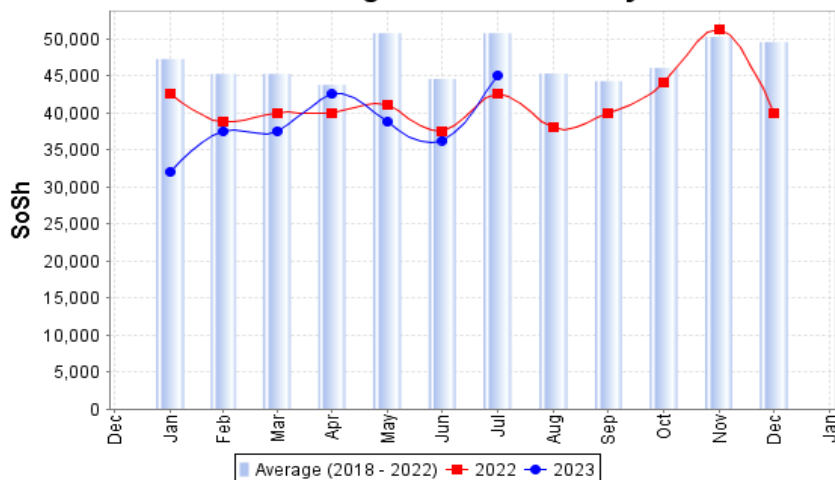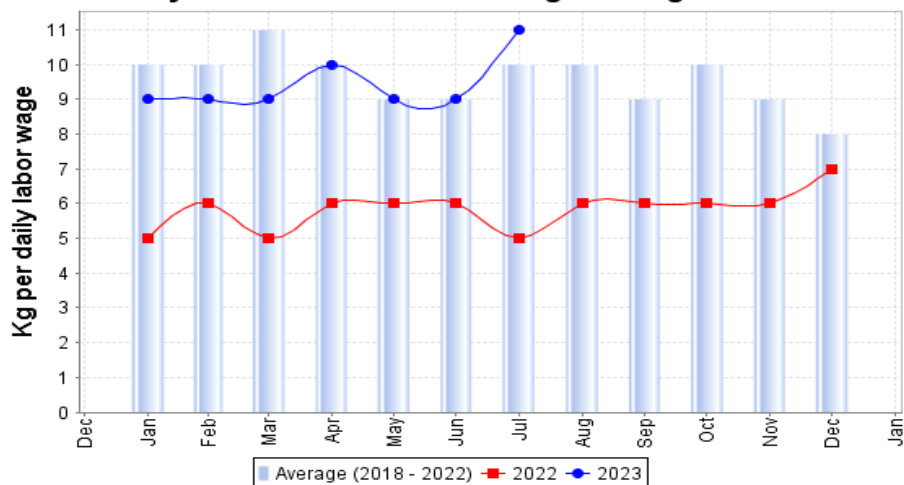
Increased regional Trends in Daily Labour wage rate due to increased flood recessional crop cultivations

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23:   increased by 41%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 :   increased by 6%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23: Decreased by 11%**

AGRICULTURE

Regional Trend in ToT between Labour to Cereal

TOT Daily Labor Rate TO White Sorghum 1kg - Beletwein

Average (2018 - 2022) ■ 2022 ● 2023

Increased in ToT between Daily Labor Wage and White sorghum due to declined cereal prices and increased labour wage rate.

- **Jan'23 – Jul'23 :   ↑ by 22% (9 kgs- 11 kgs)**

- **Jul'22- Jul'23: :   ↑ by 120% (5 kgs- 11 kgs)**

- **5YA- Jul'23 :   ↑   by 10% (10 kgs - 11 kgs)**

TOT Labor Rate Agricultural TO White Maize 1kg

Average (2018 - 2022) ■ 2022 ● 2023
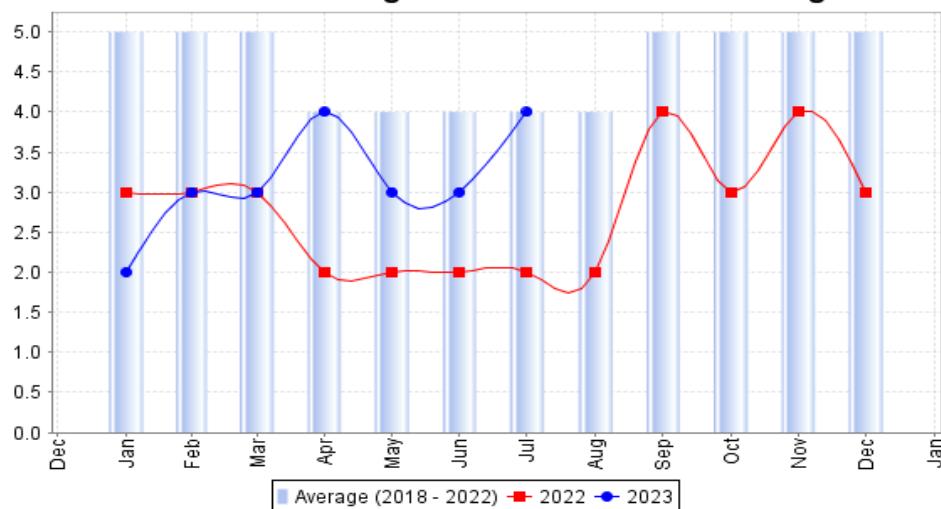
Middle Shabelle(Jowhar)

Increased in ToT between Daily Labor Wage and White smaize due to declined cereal prices and increased labour wage rate.

- **Jan'23 – Jul'23 :   ↑ by 13% (15 kgs- 17 kgs)**

- **Jul'22- Jul'23: :   ↑ by 143% (7 kgs- 17 kgs)**

- **5YA- Jul'23 :   ↑   by 13% (15 kgs - 17 kgs)**

LIVESTOCK
Rangeland Conditions and
Livestock Migration *GU* 2023

Pasture and browse availabilities are below average in most livelihood zones of the state, the worst affected livelihoods SHP of mid-Shabelle and Hiran agro-pastoral zones where poor pasture/browse conditions reported

Water: Water availability and access remained below average to average in most livelihood zones of the state.

Livestock body condition: Average to below average body condition in most livelihoods of the state (PET score 3-2).

Migration: Normal migration pattern within the traditional grazing *areas*

No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported, but common livestock diseases were noted (Helminthiasis and tick-borne diseases)

Somalia Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration Gu 2023

Water Availability
- Very low water availability
- Below normal water availability
- Normal water availability

Pasture Availability
- Very poor pasture
- Below normal pasture
- Normal pasture

Livestock Migration
- Normal opportunistic migration
- Abnormal migration

LIVESTOCK
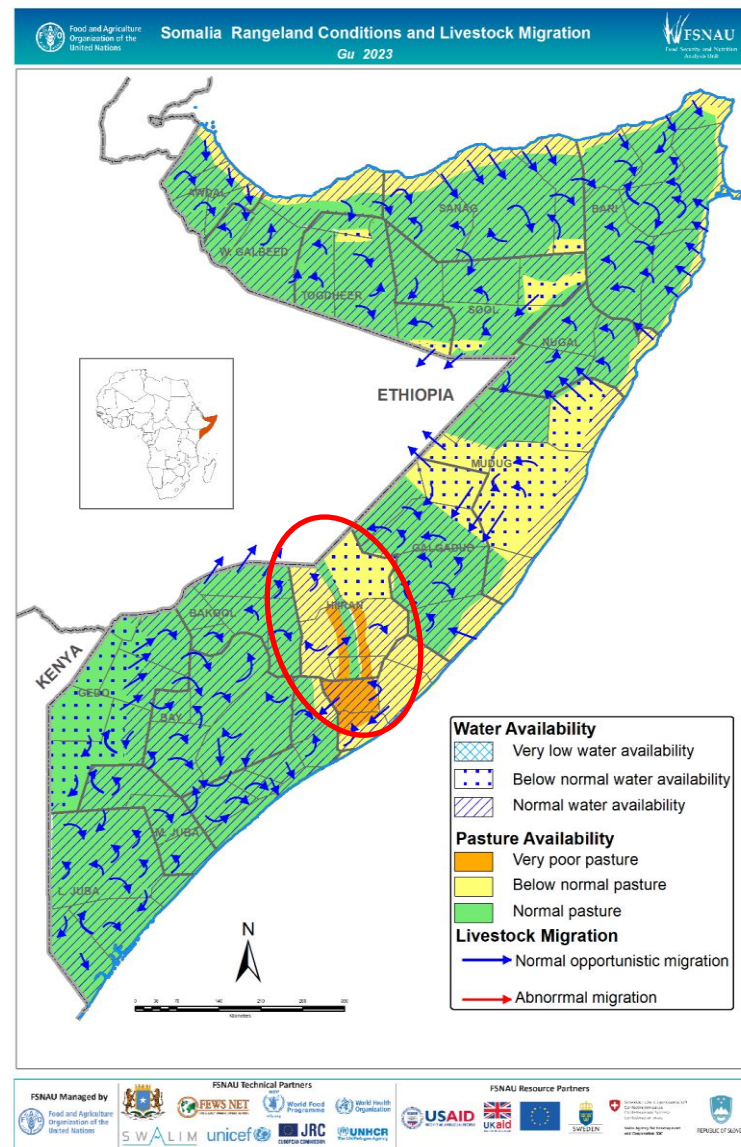
Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices

Goat Local Quality(Beletwein)

Average (2018 - 2022) — 2022 — 2023

Goat Local Quality Jowhar

Average (2018 - 2022) — 2022 — 2023
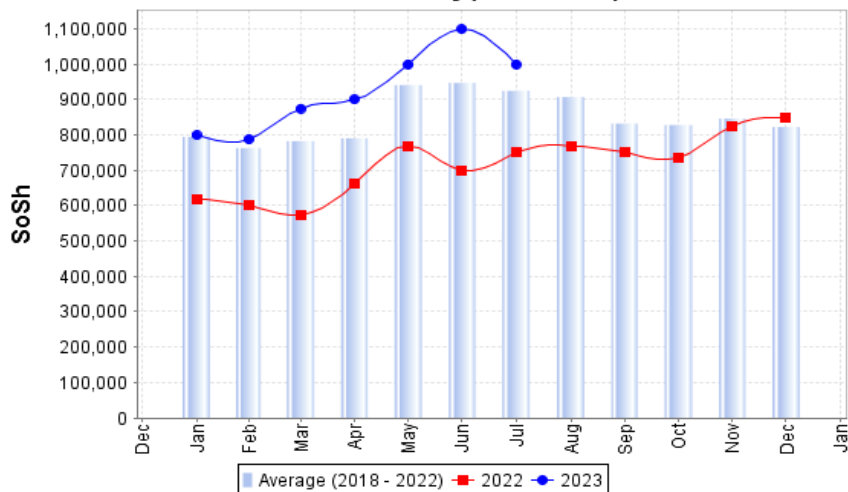
Regional Trends in Goat Local Quality Price

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23 : increased by 25%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 : increased by 33%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23 : increased by 8%**

Contributing factors:
▪ improvement in livestock body conditions and increased demand in the market

Middle shabelle
Regional Trends in Goat Local Quality Price

- **Jan '23 – Jul '23 : increased by 8%**
- **Jul' 22 – Jul '23 : increased by 6%**
- **5-yr avg. – Jul '23 : Decreased by 23%**

Contributing factors:
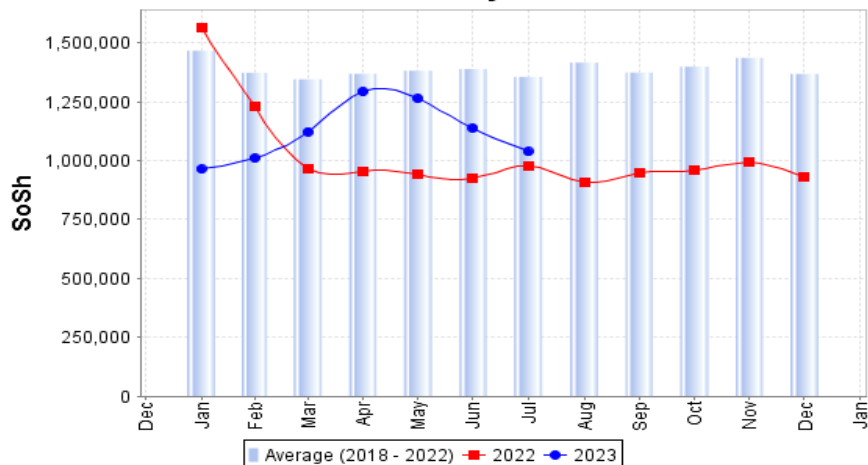▪ improvement in livestock body conditions and increased demand in the market

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Terms of trade

TOT Goat Local Quality TO White Sorghum 1kg - Beletwein
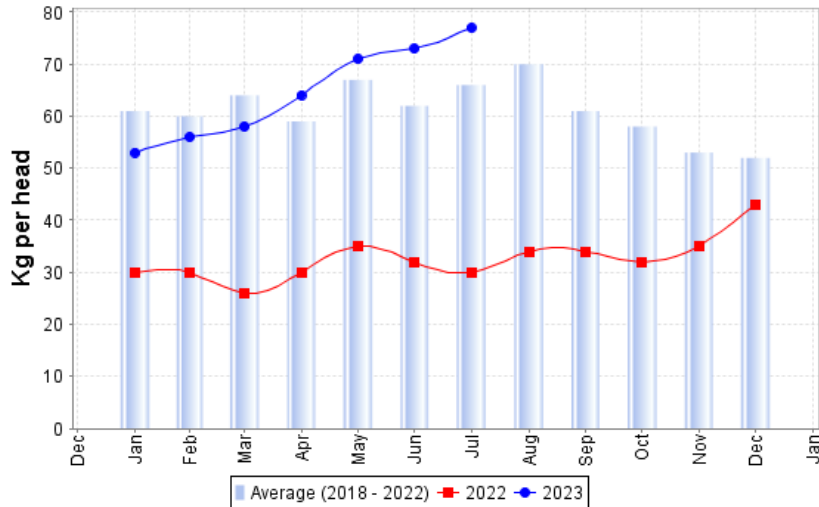
Increased ToT in Goat Local Quality to Cereals due to declined cereal(*white sorghum*) **prices and increased L. goat price**

- **Jan'23 – Jul'23 : ↑ by 45% (53 kgs- 77 kgs)**

- **Jul'22- Jul'23: : ↑ by 157% (30 kgs- 77 kgs)**

- **5YA- Jul'23 : ↑ by 17% (66 kgs - 77 kgs)**

Middle shabelle(Jowhar market

Increased ToT in Goat Local Quality to red sorghum due to declined cereal(*Red sorghum*) **prices and increased L. goat price**

- **Jan'23 – Jul'23 : ↑ by 22% (46 kgs- 56 kgs)**

- **Jul'22- Jul'23: : ↑ by 15% (49 kgs- 56 kgs)**

- **5YA- Jul'23 : ↓ by 28% (78 kgs - 56 kgs)**

TOT Goat Local Quality TO Red Sorghum 1kg
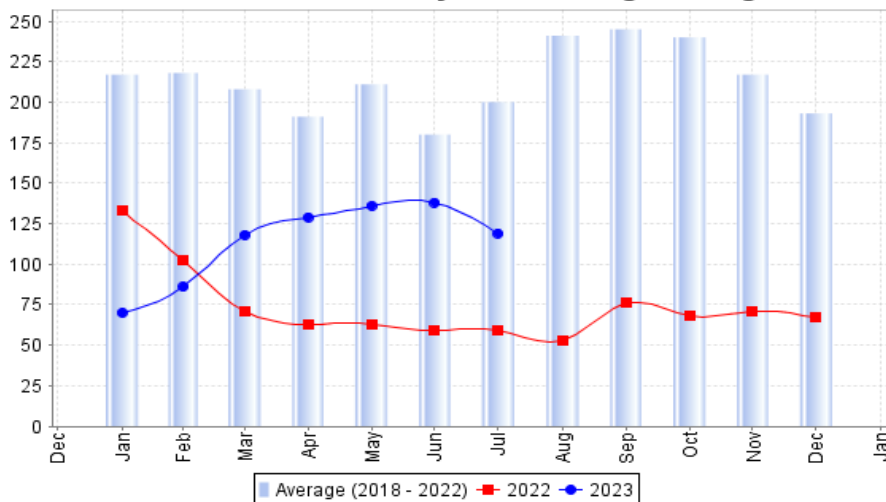
Population assisted (Hirshabelle) (Data from FSC)

SOMALIA
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Districts	% Average Food Assistance Coverage: May- July 2023 (Assistance is received by at least 25% of the population)	% Average Food Assistance Coverage (planned & confirmed fund): April-June 2023 (Assistance is likely to received by at least 25% of the population)
	Current(May- July 2023)	Projection(October –Dec 2023)
Beletwein	91,050 (31%)	
Buloburte	28,926 (41%)	
Jalalaqsi	25,080 (45%)	
Jowhar	57,024 (13%)	
Balcad	110,754 (31%)	
Cadale	6,756 (12%)	
Adan Yabaal	1,122(1%)	

Southern inland pastoral (SIP)

Extrapolated from Gedo SIP Outcome

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Indicative Phase	Current phase (July-Sep)	Projection phase (Oct-Dec)
FCS	99%		1%	0%		2		
rCSI	2%	84%	14%	0%		2		
HDDS	99%		1%	0%		2		
HHS	4%	22%	74%	0%	0%	3		
FC_range		20-35%	0 - 15%	0%	0%	2	2	2
Livelihood Change	2%	2%	13%	83%		5		
FC_range		20-35%	0-15%			2		
WHZ	14.3					3		
MUAC	N/A							
CDR	0.2							
U5SR	0.6							

Contributing factors

❖ Below-average GU seasonal rainfall performances
❖ Below normal pasture/browse, water availabilities and livestock body condition PET score 2-3).
❖ Low milk availability for HH consumption and sale
❖ Limited sellable animals for (Poor)
❖ Increased livestock prices
❖ Increased ToT between goat local and white sorghum (33%) annually.
❖ Increased livestock herd size(small ruminants)
❖ Limited Humanitarian access
❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces

Hawd Pastoral						Indicative Phase	Current phase Jul-Sept)	Projection phase (Oct-Dec)
Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5			
FCS	67%		30%	2%		3		
rCSI	2%	81%	17%	0%		2		
HDDS	95%		5%	0%		1		
HHS	3%	14%	82%	1%	0%	3		
FC_range		25-45%	15-30%	0-10%	0%	3		
L. C	0%	46%	28%	26%		3	3	3
FC_range		30-50%	15-30%	0-10%	0%	3		
WHZ			11%					
MUAC	0.0					0		
CDR	0.4							
U5SR	0.7							
HA(FSC: May-July'23) 24%								

Contributing factors
❖ Below-average GU seasonal rainfall performances
❖ Below normal pasture/browse, water availabilities and livestock body condition PET score 2-3).
❖ Low milk availability for HH consumption and sale
❖ Limited sellable animals for (Poor)
❖ Increased livestock prices
❖ Increased ToT between goat local and white sorghum (33%) annually.
❖ Increased livestock herd size(small ruminants)
❖ Low Humanitarian access
❖ Insecurity

Southern Agro pastoral(SAP)

Extrapolated from Gedo SAP Outcome

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Indicative Phase	Current phase Jul-Sept)	Projection phase (Oct-Dec)
FCS	0%		0%	0%		0		
rCSI	3%	90%	7%	0%		2		
HDDS	0%		0%	0%		0		
HHS	5%	4%	91%	0%	0%	3	🛆	
FC_range		10-25%	10-25%	0%	0%	3		
Livelihood Change	0%	0%	0%	0%		0	**3**	**3**
FC_range		10-25%	10-25%	0%	0%	2		
WHZ	0.0							
MUAC	#N/A					0		
CDR	0.0							
U5SR	0.0							
HA(HH Survey : 72.5%		HA(FSC: May-July'23) 25%						

Contributing factors

❖ Poor seasonal GU rainfall performances
❖ Below average to average body condition in most livelihoods (PET score 2-3).
❖ Low milk availability for HH consumption and sale
❖ Limited sellable animals for (Poor)
❖ Very poor or total crop failure
❖ Lack or limited agricultural labour opportunities
❖ Increased ToT between goat local and white sorghum (33%) annually due to declined cereal prices and increased goat price
❖ Increased livestock herd size(small ruminants-21 shoats)
❖ High accumulated debt levels ($250)
❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces)

Area Classification & Justification Summary
Hiran Riverine Pump Irrigation

Riverine(Hiran)

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Indicative Phase	Current phase (July-Sept)	Projection phase (Oct-Dec)
FCS	91%		7%	2%		2	3	4
rCSI	50%	23%	26%	0%		3		
HDDS	98%		2%	0%		2		
HHS	52%	7%	41%	0%	0%	3		
FC_range		40-50%	20-25%	0-5%		3		
Livelihood Change	16%	43%	15%	26%		4		
FC_range		40-50%	20-25%	0-5%		3		
WHZ	17.7					3		
Morbidity	12.4							
CDR	0.8							
U5SR	1.6							
HA(HH Survey : 72.5%								

HA(FSC: May-July'23)   25%

Contributing factors

- Poor seasonal Gu rainfall performance

- River floods destroyed standing crops, agro infrastructures and caused population displacements.

- Limited farm inputs(poor)

- Poor crop harvest representing (13%PWA) and stock availability for poor and lower middle(0 -1 month)

- Increased ToT between labour wage rate to w/sorghum by 40% annually

- High accumulated debt levels (US$370)

- HA is confined to the accessible areas in the region (significant).

- Insecurity(Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia/SNA forces led to human death/injuries and displacement

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Indicative Phase
FCS	99%		1%	0%		IPC 1/2
rCSI	39%	40%	21%	0%		IPC 3
HDDS	99%		1%	0%		IPC 1/2
HHS	52%	26%	21%	0%	0%	IPC3
FC_range		25-40%	5-20%	0%	0%	IPC2
Livelihood Change	40%	4%	49%	7%		IPC 3
FC_range		25-40%	20-35%	0-10%	0%	IPC3
WHZ	12.4					IPC3
MUAC						
CDR	0.42					IPC1
U5SR	0.68					IPC1
Current (Aug-Sept)	40%	35%	20%	5%	0%	IPC 3
Project(Oct-Dec)	25%	30%	25%	20%	0%	IPC 4

Contributing factors

- Poor to below average Gu rains

- Riverine area has experienced a severe flood that has affected many agricultural lands which reduced area planted and harvested

- Insecurity have restricted access to farming, and trade and goods movements.

- High cost and limited availability of farm inputs hindered timely farming activities.

- Maize prices has declined but, hence ToT: Agr. Labor vs maize has improved.

- Poor households in the riverine have enough maize stock to last for 2.5 months.
- The availability of farm labour opportunities is limited
- Insignificant of HFA

Middle Shabelle Sorghum High potential AP Outcome indicators

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Indicative Phase
FCS	95%		5%	0%		IPC 1/2
rCSI	42%	42%	16%	0%		IPC 2
HDDS	99%		1%	0%		IPC 1/2
HHS	50%	23%	27%	0%	0%	IPC3
FC_range		25-40%	10-25%	0%	0%	IPC2
Livelihood Change	32%	7%	50%	11%		IPC 3
FC_range		25-40%	20-35%	0-10%	0%	IPC3
WHZ	13.1					IPC3
MUAC	N/A					
CDR	0.7					IPC1
U5SR	1.2					IPC3
Current (Aug-Sept)	40%	35%	15%	10%	0%	IPC 3
Project(Oct-Dec)	25%	35%	25%	15%	0%	IPC 3

Contributing factors

- Poor seasonal Gu rainfall performance

- Crops failed in SHP AP, and no cereal HH Stock for all wealth groups and high dependency of poor households on market purchase with weak social supports.

- Poor Browser and pasture conditions

- None to Low access to milk (low kidding/ calving) and asset depletion (crisis selling of livestock assets) among poor HH.

- Sorghum prices were well above their values a year earlier (↑22%) & 5-yrs average (↑93%) but lower six-month ago (↓25%)

- ToT goat/sorghum declined by 40% (49kg) compared to 5yrs average

- Insignificance HFA (FSC and HH survey)

Shabelle Cowpea belt (Data from Adun NE)
Outcome indicators

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	indicative Phase
FCS	67%		30%	3%	0%	IPC 3
rCSI	1%	55%	44%	0%	0%	IPC 2
HDDS	90%		10%	0%	0%	IPC 1/2
HHS	1%	32%	68%	0%	0%	IPC3
FC_range		30-45%	20-35%	0-5%	0%	IPC3
Livelihood Change	0%	15%	40%	45%		IPC 3
FC_range		30-40%	20-35%	0-15%	0-0%	IPC3
WHZ	6.5					IPC3
MUAC						
CDR	0.12					IPC1
U5SR	0.43					IPC1
Current (Aug-Sept)	45%	30%	20%	5%	0%	IPC 3
Project (oct-Dec)	50%	35%	15%	0%	0%	IPC 2

Contributing factors

- Poor to below average Gu rainfall, therefore, browser, pasture and water availability were poor to below average

- Low access to milk due Low to none calving/kidding

- No HH stocks due to poor cowpea production

- cowpea prices is higher than its level of 5yrs (89%).
- ToT Goat/cowpea(26kg) lower compared to last year ↓19% (32kg) and 5yrs average ↓19%(32kg
- ToT Goat/Sorghum slightly lower compared to July ↓16% (6kg), last year ↓14% (2kg) and 5-yrs average ↓12% (5kg).

- Due to ongoing military activities against insurgents and civil insecurity (clan conflict) there is population displacements, widespread disruption of livelihoods and marketing activities, and elevated food and energy price.
- Insignificant of HFA

Indicator	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase
FCS	32%		27%	41%	0%	IPC 3
rCSI	66%	34%	0%	0%	0%	IPC 2
HDDS	55%		45%	0%	0%	IPC 3
HHS	66%	10%	23%	0%	0%	IPC3
FC_range		30-40%	20-35%	0-10%	0%	IPC3
Livelihood Change	58%	29%	5%	8%		IPC 2
FC_range		30-40%	20-35%	0-10%	0%	IPC3
WHZ	6.5					IPC3
MUAC	#N/A					
CDR	0.12					IPC1
U5SR	0.43					IPC1
Current (Aug-Sept)	40%	35%	20%	5%	0%	IPC 3
Project (Oct-Dec)	45%	40	15%	0%	0%	IPC 2

Contributing factors

- Poor to below average Gu rainfall, therefore, browser, pasture and water availability were poor to below average

- Low access to milk due Low to none calving/kidding

- No HH stocks due to poor cowpea production
- cowpea prices is higher than its level of 5yrs (89%).

- ToT Goat/cowpea(26kg) lower compared to last year ↓19% (32kg) and 5yrs average ↓19%(32kg

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- Due to ongoing military activities against insurgents and civil insecurity (clan conflict) there is population displacements, widespread disruption of livelihoods and marketing activities, and elevated food and energy price.
- Insignificant of HFA

Key livelihood Level Assumptions in Projection period

Assumptions for Pastoral Lz
Key Driver factors:
1. **Rainfalls**: Forecasted above average Deyr rains that will enhance pasture/browse and water availabilities and subsequently improve livestock conditions
2. **Livestock production**: Expected medium kidding for small ruminants and low for big ruminants and Increased availability of saleable animals
3. **Disease:** High risk of Human, and livestock disease in projected periods
4. **Price**: the price of food and livestock are likely to increase
5. **Social support**: supports from relative will Increase and Self-employment(collection and sale of bush products) activity intensify
6. **TOT**: Likely improved ToT between goat to cereals
7. **Insecurity** (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces)likely
8. HFA: Low humanitarian access in most rural areas due to Insecurity (likely)

Assumptions for **Agro pastoral LZ(SHPAP/Cowpea belt and SAP of Hiran)**

Key Driver factors.
1. **Rainfalls**: Forecasted above average Deyr rains that will enhance pasture/browse and water availabilities and subsequently improve livestock conditions
2. **Floods**: Floods in depressed areas will reduce the area planted and harvested in the coming season.
3. **Crop performance**: area planted, and Harvest will increase as many HH will be able to start farming activities on time
4. **HH Stock**: will exhaust 1 to 2 months earlier than normal
5. **Livestock production**: Agro-pastoralist access to milk will improve with improvements associated with livestock productions.
6. **Insecurit**y: the movement and trade of livestock among communities may face some challenges due to the interclan conflicts in the cowpea areas, which could limit the migration options for the animals.
7. **Disease**: Increased risk of disease in project periods
8. Expected Kidding/calving: **Low** for camel and cattle but **medium** for shoats and **Livestock holding** will improve most livelihoods
9. HFA: Low humanitarian assistance (likely)

Assumptions for Hir-Shabelle riverine LZ

Key Driver factors:

1. **Rainfall**: there is a high probability of El Niño developing in the coming months, which could bring above-average rainfall in Deyr season
2. **Flooding risks** likely high in the riverine areas due to the expected El-Nino phenomenon in the Deyr season, which could damage crops and infrastructure.
3. **Area planted and Harvest will reduce as many HH will not be able to start farming activities on time (reduce labor & crop sales income) due to floods and excess rains.**
4. **HH Stocks** will run out earlier than usual, increasing the dependency on markets and humanitarian assistance.
5. **Labor opportunities**: will be scarce in the upcoming Deyr 2023 season due to low agricultural activities.
6. **Offseason** : likely harvest in late Sept- early October.
7. **Displacement:** Hight number of population from riverine areas will likely be displaced by floods
8. **Poor infrastructure**, especially canals and irrigation systems, will continue to hamper agricultural production and resilience in several seasons.
9. **Diseases**: High risk of waterborne diseases, both livestock and human.

HIRAN

Summary of total Affected Population (Rural, Urban and IDP) in CRISIS & EMERGENCY for Current & Projection Periods

IPC phases	Rural	Urban	IDPS	Sub total
Crises (IPC 3)	52,670	8,690	25,790	87,150
Emergency (IPC 4)	3,210	0	0	3,210
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Current (July-Sept 2023)	55,880	8,690	25,790	90,360
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Projection (Oct-Dec 2023)	63,110	34,720	64,480	162,310

Middle Shabelle

Summary of total Affected Population (Rural, Urban and IDP) in CRISIS & EMERGENCY for Current & Projection Periods

IPC phases	Livelihoods			Sub total
	Rural	Urban	IDPS	
Crises (IPC 3)	**114,750**	**0**	**23,610**	**138,360**
Emergency (IPC4)	**43,740**	**0**	**9,360**	**53,100**
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Current (July-Sept 2023)	158,490	0	32,970	191,460
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Projection(Oct- Dec 2023)	187,830	8,910	43,200	239,940

The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:

Pastoral Lz

- Rainfall and weather conditions

- Pasture, water, Livestock condition & production

- Cereal supply and availability

- Food/livestock prices, wage rates and terms of trade

- Human, and livestock diseases

- Civil insecurity

- Access to HA

Agropastoral and Riverine Lz

- Rainfall and weather conditions

- Floods and River water levels

- Food prices, farm Inputs & livestock prices, wage rates and terms of trade

- Crops and Agri. labour performance

- Population Displacements

- Transportation and trade movement

- Human, livestock and crop diseases

- Pasture, water, Livestock condition & production

- Civil insecurity
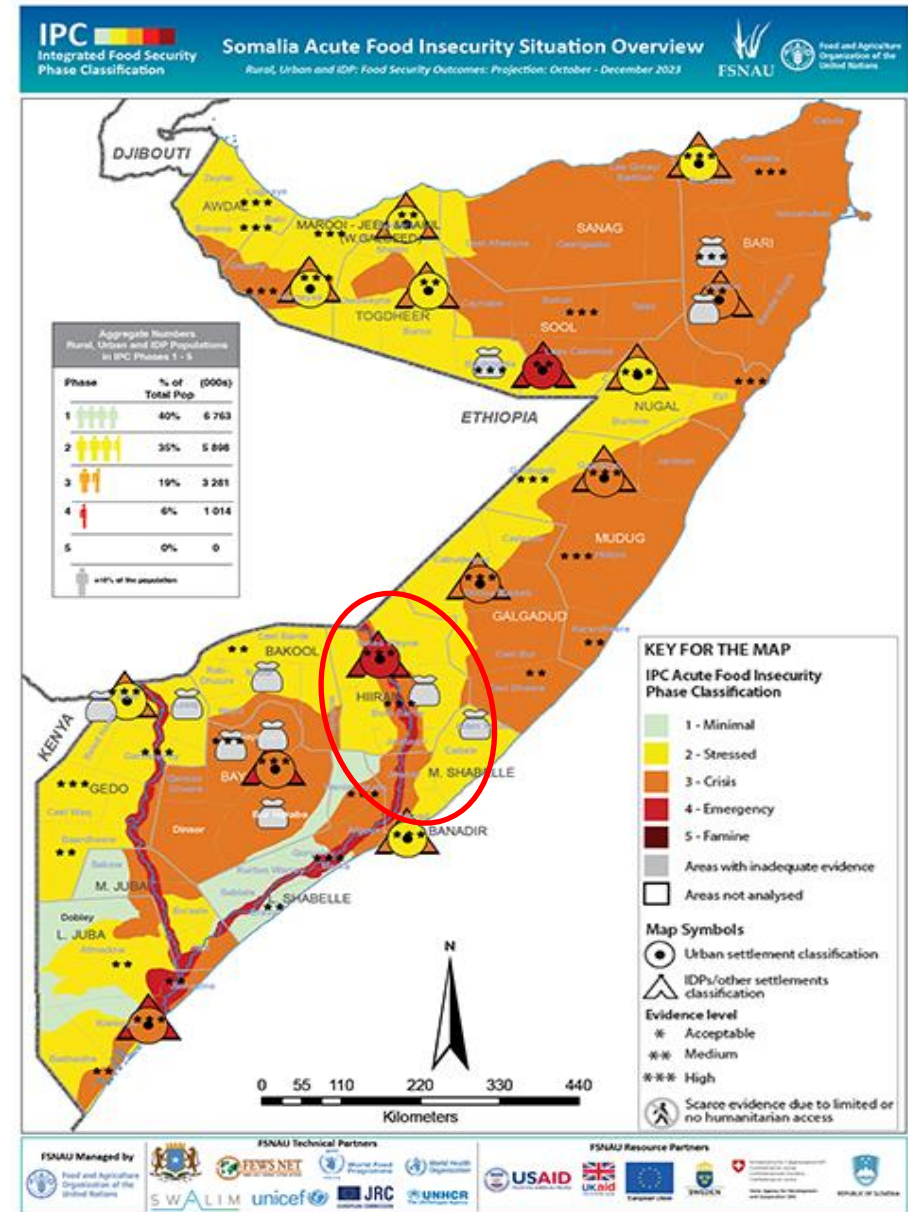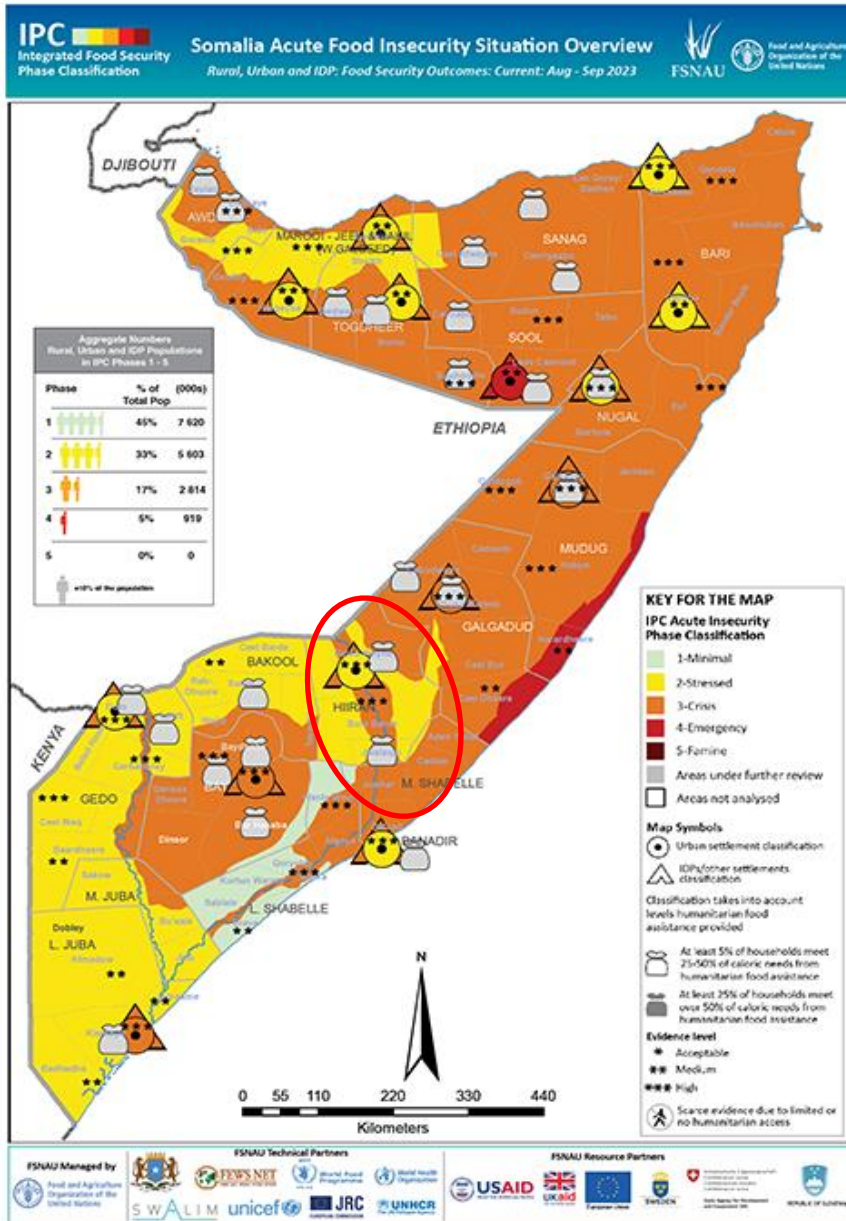
- Access to HA

Recommendations

Despite the ongoing delivery of humanitarian food assistance, levels of acute food insecurity across Hirshabelle state remain high therefore we are recommending:

1. Timely and sufficient humanitarian response is required to address immediate humanitarian needs (saving lives and protecting livelihoods) in the project period

2. Provide water for both human and livestock use in affected areas,

3. Support farmers with assorted farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tractor hours, etc.)

4. Establish and strengthen Safety Nets Programs (in-kind food and non-food items, cash transfer to insecure households) and initiate market stimulation program.

5. Enhancing the capacity and reliability of early warning and forecasting systems for rainfall, floods, river water level, droughts, conflicts and mitigation technics to reduce the risks of natural disasters and climate change.

6. Scale up of integrated health, WASH and nutrition outreaches in the population of food-insecure

7. Additional and robust investment is also required to address the underlying causes and enhance resilience to shocks and climate change adaptation.
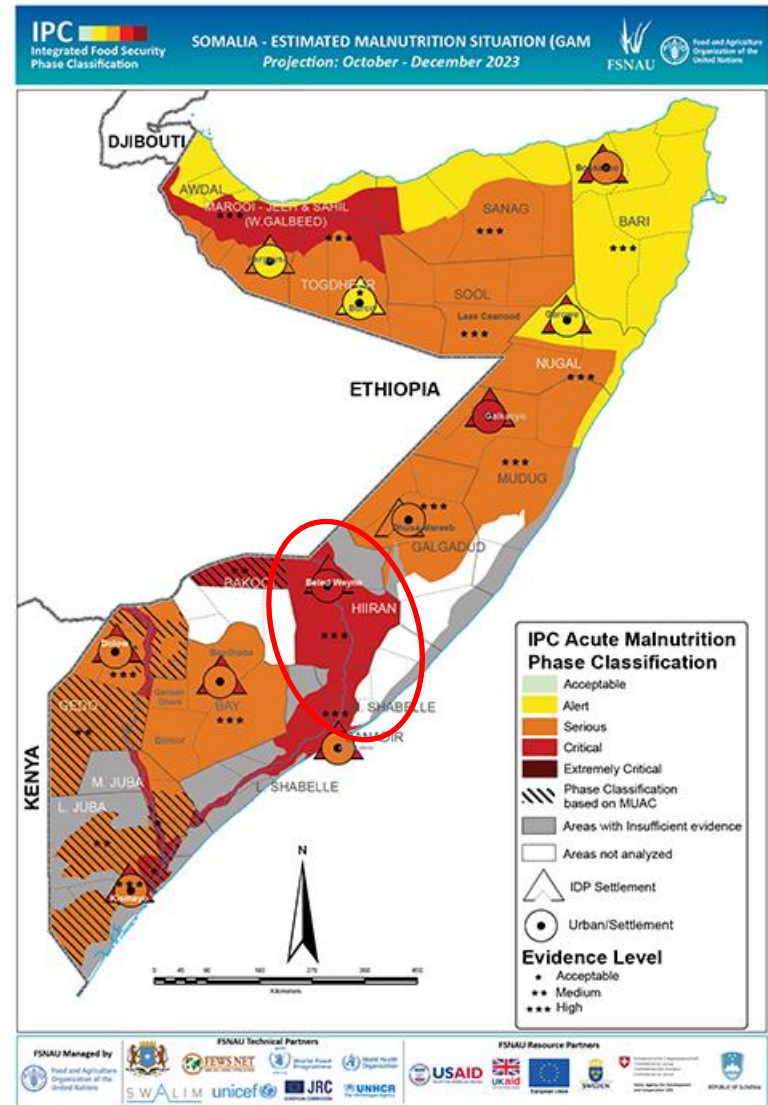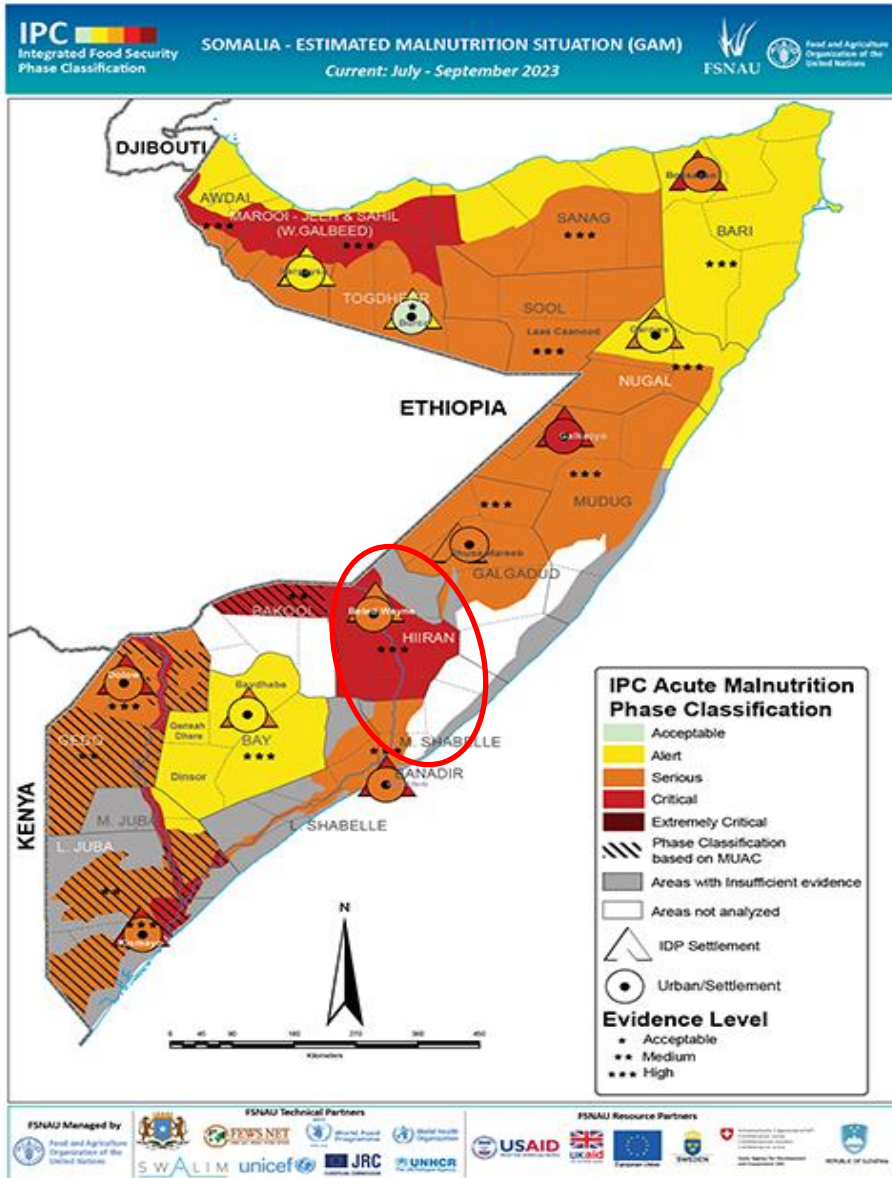
Acute Food Insecurity Map

Current (Aug - Sept 2023)

Projection (Oct- Dec 2023)

Nutrition Current and Projection Map

Thank you

The End