

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, Livelihood Zone) Bari region, Pastoral Livelihood Zones: (Golis/Gagaab, Dharoor/Karkaar, Coastal, Sool Plateau LZs)
Time Period of Analysis: Jan – June 2010

Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in bold) Note source of evidence Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable, 3=unconfirmed) Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary 	Projected Phase for Time Period (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk of Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List evidence in support of risk statement Source of Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable, 3=unconfirmed) 	Risk Level (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected severity, if warranted)
Crude mortality rate <0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day	Overall Statement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch
Acute malnutrition	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional status varies from <i>Serious</i> in Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar livelihoods to <i>Alert</i> in Sool Plateau and coastal Deeh livelihoods. The nutritional situation for Bossaso IDPs varies from <i>Critical to Critical</i>, while for urban population of Bossaso the situation is <i>Serious</i>.</p> <p>Nutrition Assessments: Golis/Gagaab: GAM: 10.3%((7.1-14.8), (8.2% Pr= 0.90) & SAM: 0.9% (CI:10.2-3.8) (0.3% Pr= 0.90) Serious</p> <p>Sool Plateau & Costal Deeh: GAM:(7.1%: Pr=0.90) & SAM: (<2.0.0% in Sool Plateau and GAM:(6.9%: Pr=0.90) SAM: (<2.0.0%;Pr=0.90) in Coastal Deeh</p> <p>(Source: FSNAU and partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec 09; R=1) Bossaso IDP: GAM: 17.4% (Pr=0.90 Critical, SAM:5.5% (Pr=0.90) V. Critical; Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment Dec. '09</p> <p>Rapid MUAC Assessment: Conducted in Golis/Gagaab & Dharoor GAMMUAC 5.2%. SAMMUAC 1%</p> <p>Emergency Nutrition Assistance: Provided for Bossaso IDP populations, but limited in other rural areas, child health days activities implemented recently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borderline Food Insecure Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/ HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/ HC
Diseases	<p>Overall Statement: Morbidity level has decreased in most of livelihood zones, however for Bossaso IDPs the morbidity level is very high:</p> <p>Bossaso IDPs 53.8 (CI: 42.5 – 65.2), Golis 19.8% (CI: 14.2 – 25.5), Coastal 10.7 and</p>			1

FOOD ACCESS

Overall Statement: Overall food access of pastorals has deteriorated due to the effects of two consecutive below normal rainfalls (Gu'09 and Deyr '09/10). Milk for household consumption is limited throughout the region, while household income has declined due to reduced livestock holding and number of saleable animals at household level.

Food sources

Overall Statement: Pastoral households mostly rely on market purchases of food due to limited own production.

Own production

Overall statement: Own production is negligible: Milk production is low as calving/kidding of camel and goats was none to low in this season due to poor *Deyr* '09/10 rainfall performance and low conception rates during the past few seasons. (Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment and field observations in Dec. '09; R=1)

Market purchase: Staple Food (Cereal)

Overall Statement: Households' purchasing power has significantly improved following continuous cereal price decline since August '08, increase in livestock prices and all time high and stable labour wages.

Rice prices are 7% and 45% lower compared to July '09 and Dec. '08 respectively but are 147% higher than 5-year average (2003 – 2007). However, vegetable oil and wheat flour are 3% and 2% higher compared to July '09 and 120% and 134% higher than 5-year average ('03-07). In contrast, prices decreased by 12% and 18% since Dec. '08. Local sorghum prices have slightly increased by 10% and 127% when compared to July '09 and 5-year average, but are 31% lower than the same time last year. (Source: Damas update Dec.'09; R=1).

Income Sources: Income sources from livestock sales have declined because of the effects of two consecutive poor seasonal performances in northern Bari, which reduced number of saleable animals at household level. Accordingly, income from milk sales has also reduced. However, average rainfall in south Bari has improved both livestock conception and production.

Livestock and livestock product sales:

Livestock prices were on increasing trend since Jun. '09. Local goat price is 10%, 12% and 171% higher than July '09, Dec. '08 and 5-year average (2003-2007), respectively. Labour wage rates are still high and stable (80,000 SoSh per day) since Dec. '08.







*Food Access/
Availability*
Borderline
adequate
(2100Kcalppp
day); unstable

<p><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p><i>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<p>Overall Statement: Decreased milk access of southern Bari districts</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment:</p>			
<p><i>Water access/availability</i></p> <p><i>Borderline adequate (15ltrs ppp day); unstable (Sool plateau</i></p> <p><i>7.5 – 15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping</i></p>	<p>Water Access/Availability:</p> <p>Overall Statement: Access to water in the north of Bari is very poor due to another poor seasonal performance in <i>Deyr</i>'09 rainfall (see satellite imagery), which led to early water trucking and high water prices. However, the southern part of Bari, with the exception of pockets of B/Beyla district received normal to good rainfall, which has improved water accessibility and availability. However, the situation has deteriorated again after high in-migration of livestock population from neighbouring regions.</p> <p>Seasonal Rainfall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative rainfall in Oct-Dec.'09 indicates only 1-75mm of rainfall versus 150mm of long-term average. (Source: FSNAU/FEWS Climate Update and Post <i>Deyr</i> 09 assessment and field observation, Dec.'09; R=1). • Water availability remains very poor since <i>Deyr</i> '08 in most parts of the region. berkads and water catchments are dry except Sool Plateau. In north Bari, berkads are cracked due to prolonged dryness, water trucking has been continuing for a period of 10 months. Price of one drum (200 ltr) of water ranges SoSh 150,000-200,000. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Post <i>Deyr</i>'09 Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1). 			
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i></p>	<p>Population Displacement</p> <p>Overall Statement: No population displacement has occurred since <i>Deyr</i> '08. (Source: FSNAU Post <i>Deyr</i>' 09 Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i></p> <p>Unstable; disruptive tension</p>	<p>Civil Insecurity</p> <p>Overall Statement: Generally, the security situation in Bari region is stable but organized killings and explosions targeting Puntland parliament members and forces have continued. However, Puntland authority took several measures to curb the insecurity; arresting several accused persons.</p>			
<p><i>Coping Crises strategies;</i></p>	<p>Coping Strategies:</p> <p>The main coping options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor pastoral households trapped in the rain deficit areas employ distress coping strategies such as <i>Amaah</i> and <i>Kaalmo</i> (food and cash gifts). Migration to Qandala town in search of water especially from Gagaab livelihood zone. • Increased debt levels up to US\$ 400-450. 			
	<p>Coping Strategies:</p> <p>The main coping options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor pastoral households trapped in the rain deficit areas employ distress coping strategies such as <i>Amaah</i> and <i>Kaalmo</i> (food and cash gifts). Migration to Qandala 			3

<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective local authorities exist in the northeast regions. • Effective local institutions handling policies and coordination of programs and activities 			
<p><i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two successive seasons of below normal rainfall • Extreme water shortages increased water prices in <i>Berkad</i> dependent areas • High presence of IDPs in Bossaso and many more are coming in • Poor pasture and browse in rangelands of Gagaab, Dharoor, East Golis and parts of Coastal Deeh livelihood zones • Livestock outmigration 			
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)</p>	<p><u>Natural capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal rainfall in the north Bari was below normal in Deyr' 09/10. (Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET Climate Update and Post Deyr '09/10 assessment and field observation, Dec. '09; R=1). • Pasture and browsing are below average in north Bari; See NDVI data of Dec.'09. NDVI is 20-40% of long-term mean (Source: FSNAU/FEW NET Climate Update, Dec. '09; R=1) • Vegetation density and pasture sources are very scarce apart from Sool Plateau, due to the effects of a below normal rainfall for two seasons. • Rapid pasture depletion is ongoing in the areas of South of Bari that received rains due to large influx of animals from neighbouring livelihoods. However, current water sources in the berkads of Sool Plateau are sufficient for both human as well as livestock consumption. • There has been an extreme water scarcity in the rain deficit areas of Gagaab, Dharoor and parts of Golis. Water prices increased to the highest levels (150,000 SoSh 200,000 per 200ltr drum) <p><u>Physical capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road infrastructure in most of Bari districts, which made access of trade difficult in the whole region. • Poor health and basic education services in most rural areas. <p><u>Social Capital</u></p> <p>Social support in Bari region is still strong. Poor pastoralists are receiving assistance such as Kaalmo/gifts and Amaah. Also, all of the assessed villages reported significant debt increase since <i>Gu</i> '09. Current accumulated debts for poor households are estimated between 400-500 US\$. The debts were mostly incurred from purchases of water for human and livestock consumption.</p> <p><u>Human Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited health and veterinary services. • Sool Plateau and Coastal: Nutrition situation is <i>Alert</i>, good measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation coverage 			
	<p><u>Natural capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal rainfall in the north Bari was below normal in Deyr' 09/10. (Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET Climate Update and Post Deyr '09/10 assessment and field observation, Dec. '09; R=1). 			<p>4</p>

Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, District, Livelihood Zone): Bari region, Pastoral Livelihood Zones: (Golis/Gagaab, Dharoor/Karkaar, Coastal, Sool Plateau LZs)							
Time Period of Analysis: Jan – June 2010							
ANALYSIS						ACTION	
Current or Imminent Phase (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	Immediate Hazards (Driving Forces)	Direct Food Security Problem (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	Effect on Livelihood Strategies (Summary Statement)	Population Affected (Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	Projected Trend (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response (to Immediately improve food access)

<p> Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p> Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p> Borderline food Insecure</p> <p> Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p> Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Two successive below normal rainy seasons (Gu'09 and Deyr '09/10)</p> <p>Severe water and pasture shortage</p> <p>Massive out migration to Sool and Nugaal valey.</p> <p>High cereal prices</p> <p>Increased water prices</p>	<p>Reduced livestock production and reproduction</p> <p>Reduced access to food for poor and some middle households</p> <p>Limited access to water by poor and most middle HHs</p>	<p>Income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline of milk sales • Significant decline of marketable animals <p>Expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased water costs in Gagaag/Golis and parts of Karkaar/Dharoor • Decline of staple cereal price but still high <p>Food source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in own production consumption • Reduced purchasing power ToT declined by 17% since July '09 but is 47% higher compared to Dec. '08 		<p>Mixed Situation of poor households is likely to worsen further</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water condition and price • Nutrition, status • Livestock health and migration • Livestock and cereal prices 	<p>Market intervention;</p> <p>Food aid or Cash-for-Work for debt relief targeting very poor households</p> <p>Maintenance of strategic water points in most important boreholes in the Qandala, Caluula, Qardho and Bossaso districts</p>
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