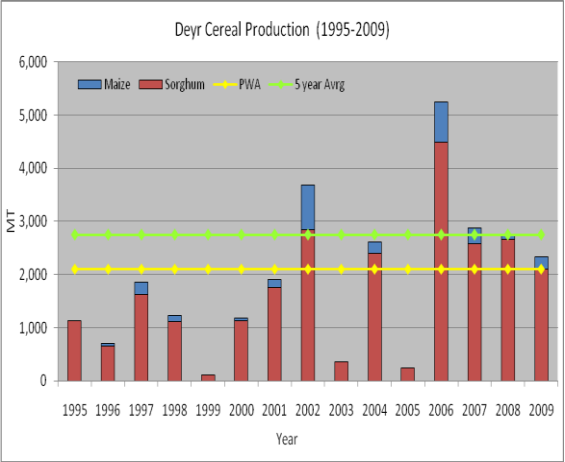


Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Bakool region: Huddur, Tieglow, Wajid and Rabdhure - Agro-pastoral Livelihood				
Time Period of Analysis: Jan- Jun '10				
Reference Outcomes  (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period 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 for Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators)  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: 1- 2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000 /day	Mortality assessment not conducted	Generally Food Secure 1A  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure		No Early Warning  Watch  √Moderate Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC  High Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC
Acute malnutrition Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAM of (13.5 % Pr= 0.90) (Bakool Agro-pastoral Assessment, Dec '09 N=251)</li> <li>SAM of 4.0 % (Pr= 0.90 ) (Bakool Agro-pastoral Assessment,Deyr'09)</li> <li>RDT= Not conducted</li> <li>Rapid MUAC assessment (Huddur District,</li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</div>  <div style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Humanitarian Emergency</div>		

	<p><i>Dec 09, n=110, R=2)</i>  <i>Proportion with MUAC&lt;12.5 or Oedema= 8.1%,</i>  <i>Proportion with MUAC&lt;11.0cm =3.2%</i>  <i>HIS: High &amp; fluctuating the proportion of acutely malnourished children in the MCH clinics,.</i></p>	<p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>		
<p>Disease No disease epidemic reported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Latrine Access=only 33.9% of the assessed Household access to latrine facilities</i></li> <li>• <i>Safe water 9.8% of the Household consume safe water</i></li> <li>• <i>Morbidity= 26.9% (Bakool-pastoral Assessment, Dec. '09, R=1)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>ARI=15.2%</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Diarrhoea= 10.0%</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Fever = 14.4%</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Suspected measles=3.6%</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Polio=82.8% more than one times vaccinated, measles=65.8% vaccinated while the immunization &lt;95% low than sphere project</i></li> </ul>			
	<p><b>FOOD ACCESS:</b>  <b><u>Overall Statement:</u></b>          Access to food improved in agropastoral livelihood compared to last <i>Gu '09</i> season due to near normal crop production and improved livestock productivity, except cattle, due to improved pasture, water and livestock body condition.</p> <p><b>FOOD SOURCES:</b></p>			

**Overall Statement:**

Poor and lower part of the middle agro pastoral households were affected by three seasons of crop failure (*Deyr 07/08, Gu '08 and Gu '09*), however, this *Deyr '09/10* crop production is average.

**Regional cereal production:** *Deyr '09/10* cereal production is 108% of PWA; however, it is 16% and 18% lower than *Deyr'08/09* and *Deyr 5-year average*, respectively. The cereal production in four agropastoral districts of the regions varies due to long dry spell in Nov. and Dec. '09 and pest damages (Teyeglow 146%, Hudur 96%, Wajid 91% and Rabdurre 75% of PWA). **Source: FSNAU Crop Production Survey and Historical Crop Data, Dec. '09; R=1.**

**Own milk production:** Camel milk production is average due to medium camel calving, but cattle milk production is poor due to poor conception/calving for previous seasons and poor body condition attributed to recurrent droughts.

**Other Food Sources:**

**Social support (crop zakat and gifts):** There is expected improvement in access to crop *zakat* and gifts for poor households due to anticipated bumper harvest in the neighbouring region of Bay with whom they have a strong social relation.

**Food aid:**

**Overall Statement:**



Normal sorghum crop, Eljeedow, Wajid, Bakool, Jan. 2010



Sorghum crop failure, Boodaan, Rabdhure, Bakool, Dec. '09

Suspension of WFP operations in Southern Somalia has negatively affected access to food for poor and lower middle households.

- ◇ Poor households who were legible to the food aid are now facing a difficult situation, but the *Deyr* harvest in January and the good production in Bay might offset and fill the gap.

**Wild food:**

Access to wild food and its consumption improved in the agro-pastoral livelihood compared to last *Gu'* '09 due to near average *Deyr* '09/10 rainfall.

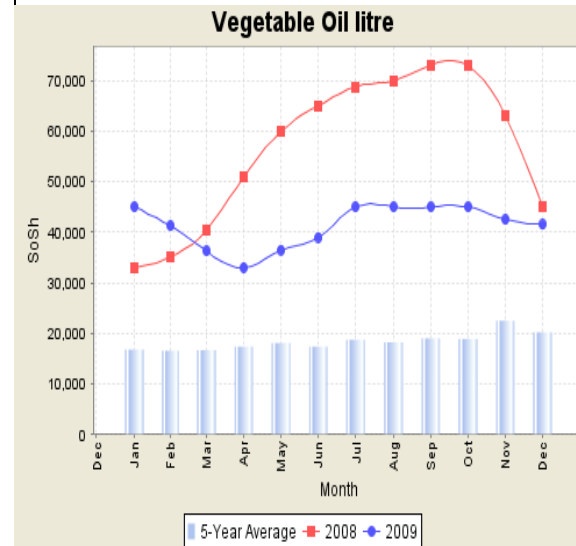
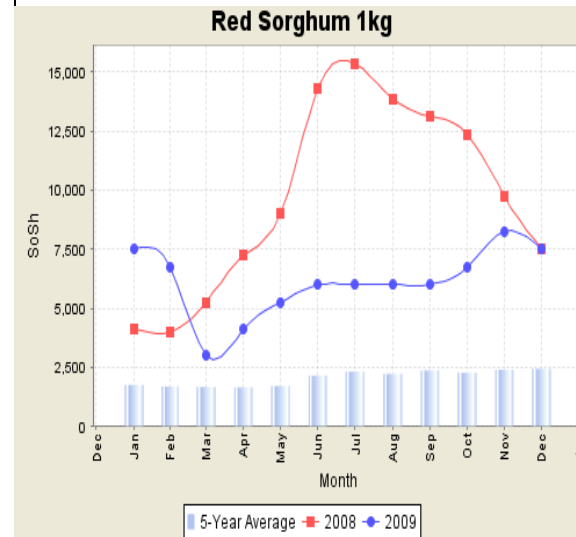
**MARKET PURCHASE: staple food (Local cereal):**

**Overall Statement:**

Currently, poor and lower middle households of agro-pastoral livelihood depend on market purchase for their food intake requirements due to zero cereal stocks at household level as a result of the several consecutive seasons of crop failure and suspension of food aid.

**Sorghum prices:**

In Hudur market, sorghum price is higher 25% and 207% than July '09 and Dec. 5-year average, respectively, although it has maintained the same price as Dec. '08. This increasing trend is attributed to crop production failure of previous seasons and



suspension of WFP food aid. However, it is expected that sorghum price will decrease in one or two months when the harvest enters into the markets in Bakool and Bay regions. Source: **FSNAU DAMAS Update; Dec. '09: R=1.**

**Market Purchases: (Non-Staple Food)**

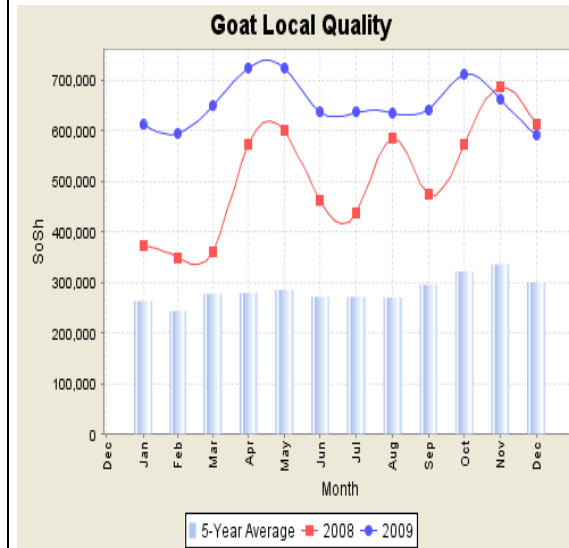
In Hudur market, prices of Vegetable oil, wheat flour, maize and rice are showing a decreasing trend due to the end of monsoons, reduced road blocks and stability of Somali shilling. But in contrast, sugar price is increasing; sugar price has increased by 22%, 34% and 188% compared to July '09 Dec. '08, and Dec. five year average, respectively. Source: **FSNAU Market Update Dec'09: R=1.**

**INCOME SOURCES:**

Overall Statement: Income from agricultural labour opportunities increased while income from collection of bush products declined.

High demand of labour due to high performance of rains in the early stage of *Deyr* season improved poor households' income.

In contrast, *Deyr* rains reduced bush product collection and sale due to the engagement of agricultural activities, but expected to increase in the coming 3 months (*Jilaal*) particularly in pockets of poor crop and/or crop failure. Source: **FSNAU Post-Deyr analysis, Dec.'09, R=1.**



**Own production sales (livestock):** Local goat price in Dec.'09 decreased by 7% and 3% compared to July '09 and Dec. '08 respectively due to more livestock supply in the markets. However, the price is significantly 97% higher than Dec. five years average. **Source: FSNAU Post Deyr assessment and Market Update; Dec '09. R=1.**

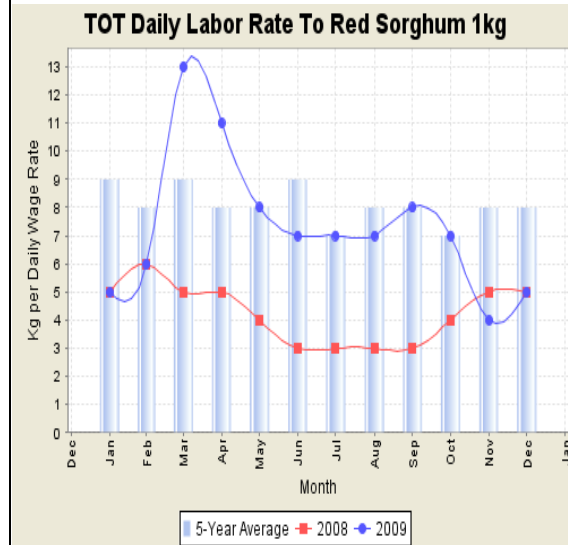
**Own production sales (milk):** Low income from milk sale due to reduced livestock herd size attributed to recurrent droughts, low calving/kidding of sheep/goats resulted from poor conception of previous seasons, plus reduced milk price in the markets. In Hudur market, camel milk price has decreased by 32% and 6% compared to July '09 and Dec. '08, respectively, but significantly 185% higher than Dec. 5-year average. Income from milk sale is average, though the price is decreasing trend. **Source: FSNAU Market Update, Dec. '09, R=1.**

**Labour opportunities and wage rates:**

**Overall Statement:**

Labour wage rates have showed an increasing trend due to increased agricultural activities.

In the agro-pastoral livelihood of Bakool region, labour wage rates have increased by 7% and 133% compared to Dec. '08 and Dec. five years' average due to increased



agricultural activities and this positively affects the income of poor households; though, it is slightly 6% lower than July '09. **Source: FSNAU Deyr'09/10 Crop assessment; R=1.**

**Self-employment opportunities:**

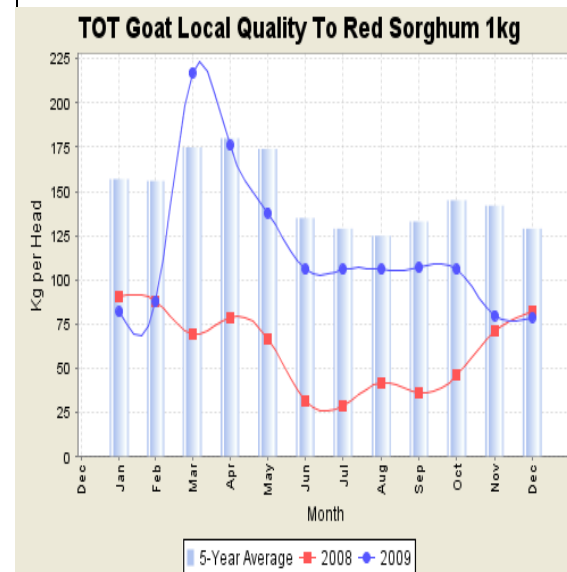
**Overall Statement:** Prices of charcoal and firewood increased in the markets of the region due to reduced number of people engaged in this activity as they tended to agricultural activities in Bakool and Bay.

In Hudur market, firewood price increased by 25% and 317% compared to Dec. '08; and Dec. five years average respectively, with no change against July '09 prices. Also, charcoal price has increased by 9% and 109% compared to July '09 and Dec. five year average respectively though it is still 33% lower than Dec. 08. **Source: FSNAU Deyr'09/10 assessment. R=1.**

**Purchasing power**

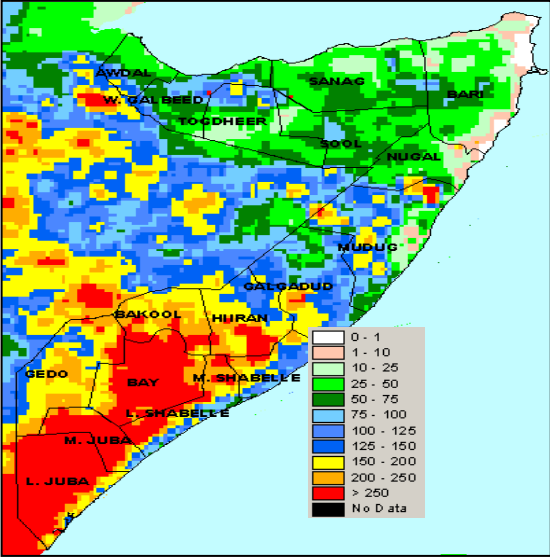
**Terms of trade (cereal/labour):** Terms of Trade (TOT) for sorghum to labour in Hudur market has decreased by 29% and 38% compared to July '09 and Dec. five years average due to increased sorghum price. No price change is observed as compared to Dec. '08. **Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update Dec.'09. R=1.**

**Terms of trade (cereal/local goat):** The TOT of sorghum to local goat has decreased in Dec. 09 by 25% (from 106 to 79), 4%,



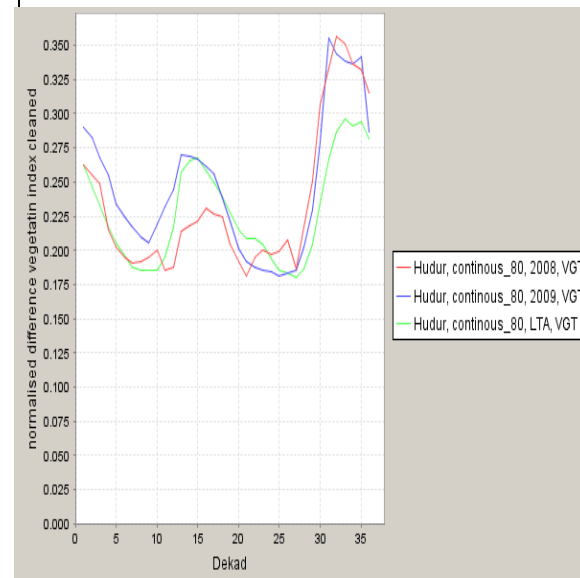
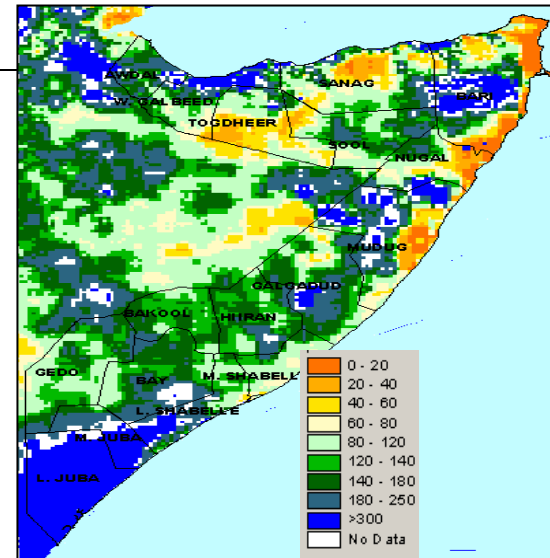
	<p>(from 82 to 79) and 39% (from 129 to 79) compared to July '09, Dec.'08, and Dec. five year average respectively; this is due to decreased local goat price and increased sorghum prices. <b>Source: FSNAU Post Deyr'09 assessment and Market update, Dec.09/Jan'09/10. R=1.</b></p> <p><b>Food Availability:</b>  <b>Cereal Market Availability:</b> Sorghum availability in the markets of the region is below normal due to <i>Gu</i> '09 crop failure, suspension of food aid and low supply from Bay region due to high demand from neighbouring areas such as Gedo, Zone five of Ethiopia as well as Central and Northern regions. <b>Source: FSNAU Post '09/10 Assessment and historical crop data; R=1.</b></p>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>DD assessment not conducted but generally poor in AP livelihood.</p>			
<p><i>Water access/availability.</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p><i>Safe water: only 9.8% of the Household consume safe water</i></p>			
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing</p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> According to key informants, due to recurrent droughts in the region, number of destitute households has increased; also the number of IDPs from Mogadishu is on increasing trend due to the continuing</p>			



	<p>conflicts in the capital.</p> <p>These conflict IDPs have integrated into the community sharing the already limited resources with them and thus increasing the burden on the host community. <b>Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment; R=2</b></p>			
<p><i>Civil Security:</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> The security situation of Bakool region is unstable; there have been recurrent clashes between opposing groups in the past months (October/November) and mobilization of militias is on-going. <b>Source: FSNAU civil insecurity analysis and map in Dec. '09/10, R=1.</b></p>			
<p><i>Coping Strategies:</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> Coping options such as livestock sale, collection and sale of bush products and seeking social support has increased in the last six months due to the crop failure of <i>Gu</i> '09 (23% of PWA). This increasing trend will continue for the coming six months among the agro-pastoralists in the areas that have poor <i>Deyr</i> crop production and/or crop failure. <b>Source: FSNAU/partner crop data Dec'09. R=1.</b></p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lack of effective central government and government institutions.</li> <li>✓ Clan elders continue to engage in dispute resolution as well as establish and enforce local norms.</li> </ul>			
<p><i>Hazards:</i> Recurrent with high livelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation due to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.</li> </ul>			

vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent droughts.</li> <li>• Civil insecurity.</li> <li>• Structural problems and lack of effective government.</li> </ul>
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<p><i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i> Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p><b>Natural capital:</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> In agro-pastoral livelihood of Bakool region, rainfall performance in terms of amount received was good, but both temporal and spatial distribution was poor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The rain gauge in Hudur town recorded 200mm in October alone but there were no rains in November and December, thus this long dry spell has negatively affected the crop production of the agro-pastoral households.</li> <li>✓ According to NOAA satellite imagery, supported by field reports most of agro-pastoral areas of Bakool region have received an amount of 120%-140% of Long Term Mean. <b>Source: FSNAU/FEWS Climate Update, Dec '.2009.</b></li> </ul> <p>Rangeland Conditions: Due to the good rains received at the start of season, pasture and browse conditions in most parts of the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, except El Berde, is average as confirmed by both satellite imagery (NDVI) and ground truthing data provided by FSNAU field assessment. <b>Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and Climate Update, Dec. '09.</b></p>
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**Physical Capital:**

**Overall statement:**

Due to long period without maintenance of feeder roads attributed to absence of central government, the infrastructure condition has deteriorated. **Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment and observation; Dec.'09. R=1.**

**Social capital:**

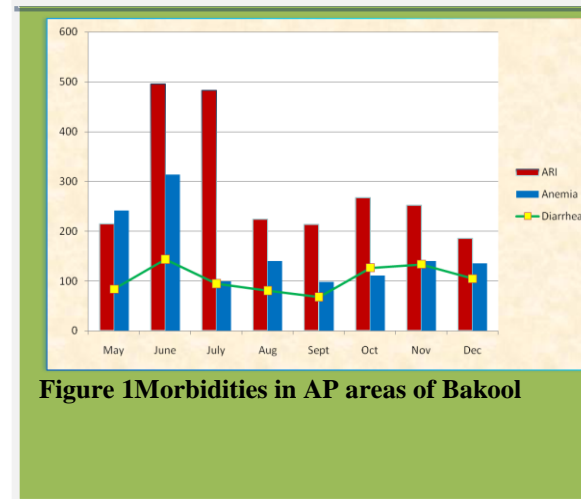
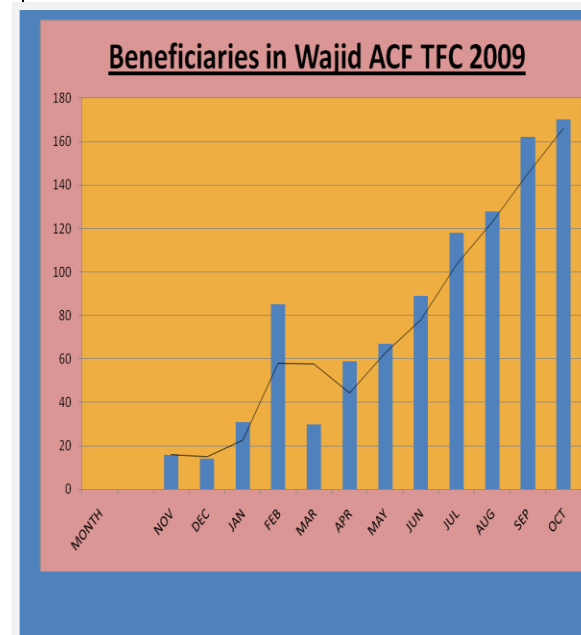
**Overall statement:**

Different scenarios for crop *zakat*; average in the areas with normal crop production and poor in the pockets with crop failure or poor production.

- ✓ The poor households with crop failure will not have access to crop *zakaat*, but the good harvest in Bay region might play its role to off-set this shortfall due to the strong social relation between the communities in two regions.
- ✓ Livestock *zakat* levels are below average due to significant reduction in livestock holdings particularly cattle which is the dominant species in the agro-pastoral livelihood of Bakool.

**Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 seasonal assessment, Jan. 10; R=1.**

**Human Capital:** Limited or no health and nutrition facilities in most rural areas in



**Figure 1 Morbidities in AP areas of Bakool**

agro-pastoral, with the exception of main urban areas.

Morbidity Trends: Seasonal disease occurrences were high (Jan. –Dec. 09, R=2)

Nutritional Status: the nutritional situation in Bakool Agro pastoral is **Serious** with no change from last Gu 09.

HIS nutrition trend: HIS data shows high levels and stable number of acutely malnourished children in, Tieglow and Wajid (Source: FSNAU, HMIS/ MCH Data, Jan. - Dec. '09, R=3).

- *Rapid MUAC assessment (Hudur District, Dec 09, n=110, R=2)*

*Proportion with MUAC<12.5 or Oedema= 8.1%,*

*Proportion with MUAC<11.0cm =3.2%*

**Financial Capital:**

**Overall statement:**

Despite improvements in pasture and water, livestock production is below normal due to low calving/kidding of sheep/goats and cattle.

- ✓ Cattle which is predominant in agro-pastoral livelihood has not recovered from previous drought thus its milk production is poor, though medium camel calving might mitigate milk requirement at household level yet cannot compensate it; hence income



Poor cattle body condition, Biyoley, Tieglow, Bakool, and Dec. '09.

from milk sales is below normal.  
**Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment, Dec '09; R=1.**

- ✓ As of Dec. '09, livestock herd sizes reduced from June. '09 levels due to low calving / kidding and high off-take to cover the cost of essential commodities (food and non-food). Dec.'09 cattle and camel herd sizes for poor households were 38%, and 74% of baseline levels respectively, which reduced from 50% and 102% since June '09, while shoats has showed improvement and increased from 58% in June '09 to 90% in Dec. '09 as projected.
- ✓ For the next 6 months, according to herd dynamics data, camel and sheep/goats herd sizes are expected to increase to 108% and 96% as of baseline levels respectively, but cattle shows maintained decreasing trend 38% as of the baseline level.  
**Source: FSNAU pastoral and herd dynamics analysis, Jan. 2010; R=1.**



**Average camel body condition with medium calving, Orogley, Hudur, Bakool, Dec. '09.**

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

Area of Analysis (Region,districts, and livelihood): Bakool: Huddur,Tieglow,Wajid and Rabdhure – Agro pastoral Livelihood							Time
Period of Analysis: Jan – Jun '10							
ANALYSIS						ACTION	
Current or Imminent Phase	Immediate Hazards	Direct Food Security Problem	Effect on Livelihood Strategies	Population Affected	Projected Trend	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response
(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	(Driving Forces)	(Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	(Summary Statement)	(Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)		(to Immediately improve food access)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>■ Generally Food Insecure</li> <li>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</li> <li>■ Humanitarian Emergency</li> <li>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent droughts.</li> <li>• Environmental degradation.</li> <li>• Hyper inflation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income from milk &amp; agricultural labour</li> <li>• Loss of assets (Livestock) in drought periods.</li> <li>• Commodity price increases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Access to food.</li> <li>• Limited cereal stocks due to of Deyr '09/10 crop failure</li> <li>• Poor purchasing power due to increased sorghum prices &amp; reduced livestock prices.</li> <li>• Reduced herd size during the drought period</li> </ul>	<p><u>Agro pastoral Population in HE (Hdur, Wajid, Tieglow and Rabdhre :</u></p> <p>Bay/Bakool agro-pastoral low potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of Poor</li> </ul> <p>Total Population in HE: 18,000 people</p> <p><u>Agro pastoral population in AFLC (Huddur Tieglow, Wajid and Rabdhure):</u></p> <p>Bay/Bakool agro-pastoral low potential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of poor</li> <li>• 18,000 people</li> </ul> <p>Bakool agro-pastoral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of poor</li> <li>• 47,000 people</li> </ul>	Mixed signals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gu '10 performance</li> <li>• Trends of Cereal and livestock prices</li> <li>• TOT Trends:</li> <li>• Pasture/water availability</li> <li>• Security Situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate food distribution for households in HE</li> <li>• Food for work in concerned area: Land preparation</li> <li>• Animal traction training</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water catchments</li> <li>• Vet. Services: Awareness of livestock caring &amp;livestock vaccination</li> <li>• Human Health Services: Awareness of child care practices, sanitation and hygiene activities, etc</li> </ul>

**Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Opportunities in the Medium and Long Term**

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): <b>Bakool Agro-pastoral</b>		Time Period of Analysis: <b>Jan – Jun '10</b>		
<b>ANALYSIS</b>				<b>ACTION</b>
<b>Current or Imminent Phase</b> (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	<b>Underlying Causes</b> (Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	<b>Effect on Livelihood Assets</b> (Summary Statements)	<b>Projected Trend</b> (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	<b>Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes</b> (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>■ Generally Food Insecure</li> <li>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</li> <li>■ Humanitarian Emergency</li> <li>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive Exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>• Recurrent droughts</li> <li>• Insecurity (Recurrent conflicts).</li> <li>• Poor infrastructures.</li> <li>• Absence of effective government.</li> </ul>	<b>Physical Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor communication; poor roads.</li> <li>• Silted water catchments and shallow wells.</li> </ul>	No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road rehabilitation Programmes.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water catchments and shallow wells.</li> </ul>
		<b>Social Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Humanitarian Support from UN and INGOs.</li> </ul>		
		<b>Financial Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited cereal stocks, hence limited income from crop sale.</li> <li>• Decreased herd sizes of all livestock species due to recurrent droughts.</li> <li>• Limited income from milk sales due to below normal pasture/browse.</li> <li>• Poor purchasing power due to increased sorghum prices &amp; reduced livestock prices.</li> </ul>	Improving	Income generating activities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of micro credit programs.</li> <li>• Improving market systems</li> <li>• Improving storage facilities</li> <li>• Encouraging Animal traction uses</li> </ul>
		<b>Natural Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor pasture and browse in areas with poor rains.</li> <li>• Deforestation.</li> <li>• Low soil fertility due to Poor tillage/monocropping.</li> </ul>	Improving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation programs.</li> <li>• Improvement of technical support to farming systems through Extension training.</li> </ul>
		<b>Human Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Access to health</li> <li>• Lack of Education Services</li> </ul>	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education Programmes.</li> <li>• Health programmes including, sanitation, Hygiene, child care practices.</li> </ul>
		<b>Local Political Capital:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak Governance System</li> </ul>	No change	Peace Building Programmes through good governance programmes

### **Note on Estimation of Affected Population Numbers**

1. Define geographic area that spatially delineates the affected population.
2. Identify the most current population estimates for this geographic area, interpolating from admin boundaries where necessary.
3. Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.
4. Estimate the percent of the population estimated in each Phase within the affected geographic area. The most appropriate method could be by livelihood zone, wealth group, but in some instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.