

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Livelihood Zone: Southern Inland Pastoral				
Region: Bakool				
Districts: Elberde and Rabdhure				
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	Projected Phase for Time Period (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators)	Risk Level (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
Crude mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data not available</li> </ul>			Early Warning
Acute malnutrition >15% (w/h <-2z Score), > than usual, increasing	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> According to recent nutrition assessment conducted in December 09, <i>The nutritional situation in the Bakool pastoral LZ is Very Critical sustained with no change from last Gu '09</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>GAM</b> of 29.2 % (pr= 0.90 ) (Bakool - pastoral Assessment, Dec '09, R=1)</li> <li><b>SAM</b> of 4.7 % % (pr= 0.90 ) ( Bakool pastoral Assessment, Dec '09, R=1)</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> <i>The nutritional situation in the Bakool pastoral LZ is Very Critical and remains stable and unchanged since Gu '09.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rapid MUAC assessment</b> (Elberde, Dec 09, n=220, R=2): Proportion with MUAC&lt;12.5 or Oedema= 19.1%; Proportion with MUAC&lt;11.5cm =2.2%</li> </ul> <p><b>SFP:</b> Available but limited; high &amp; stable admission levels (R=2).  <b>TFC/OTP:</b> High number of admission with decreasing trend (R=2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally Food Secure</li> <li>Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>Borderline Food Insecure</li> <li>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</li> <li><b>Humanitarian Emergency</b></li> <li>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List evidence in support of risk statement</li> <li>Source of Evidence</li> <li>Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Watch</b></p> <p>Moderate Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine /HC</li> </ul> <p>High Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine /HC</li> </ul>
Disease No epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diarrhoea=25.9%</li> <li>ARI= 4.8%</li> <li>Fever= 12.1%</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Suspected measles= 2.4%</li> <li>• RDT= Not conducted</li> <li>• <b>Latrine Access</b>= Only 13.5% of the households access latrines</li> <li>• <b>Safe water</b> 1% of the Household consume safe water</li> <li>• <b>Morbidity</b>= 35.6% of the children had one or more illness (Bakool -pastoral Assessment, June.'09, R=1)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>			
Food Access/Availability	<p><b>Food Access:</b></p> <p><u><b>Overall Statement:</b></u>  <i>Due to the negative impact of recurrent droughts, food access is constrained by reduced livestock assets and below normal livestock productivity.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Milk production is below average due to poor conception rates during the previous recurrent droughts and reduced herd sizes due to high off take.</i></li> <li>• <i>Holding of saleable animals is very minimal among poor households due to high livestock off take, including death and sales, over the last four seasons. Hence, access to income is reduced, which limits households' ability to purchase food.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Food sources:</b></p> <p><u><b>Overall statement:</b></u>  <i>Food sources of Bakool pastoralists in this season are mainly market purchase, followed by limited livestock production.</i></p> <p><b>1. Own Production:</b></p> <p><u><b>Overall Statement:</b></u>  <i>The situation of pastoral livelihood in Bakool region has improved compared to last Gu '09, which was a bad season. However, milk production is still below average due to poor browse and pasture conditions caused by below normal rainfall</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Herd sizes of all species are below baseline levels, particularly cattle, due to low conception and calving/kidding rates, high off-take and death during droughts. Poor and middle pastoralist households have not</i></li> </ul>			

recovered from previous droughts in terms of food access either through production or purchase.

### 2.1 Market Purchase: Staple Food (Local Cereal)

#### Overall Statement:

Currently pastoralists mainly depend on market purchase due to food aid suspension and below average milk production attributed to reduced livestock herd sizes, low conception rates of the previous seasons and below normal pasture and water conditions resulting in below average milk yield.

- ◇ Sorghum price in El-Berde market increased in Dec. '09 by 8% and 112% compared to July '09 and Dec. 5 years average respectively, but the price is 36% lower than the same time last year. (Source: FSNAU Damas; Dec. '09; R=1).

### 2.2 Market Purchase (Non Staple Food):

Sugar prices have increased in Dec. '09 by 24% (from 29000 to 36000), 50% (from 24000 to 36000) and 216% (from 11400 to 36000) when compared to July '09, Dec. '08, and Dec. five-year average respectively. In contrast, vegetable oil prices maintained the same since July '09 but dropped down in Dec. '09 by 37% (from 71,250 to 45,000) compared to Dec. '08. However, it is significantly higher 89% than Dec. five-year average. (Source: FSNAU Damas, Dec. '09; R=1).

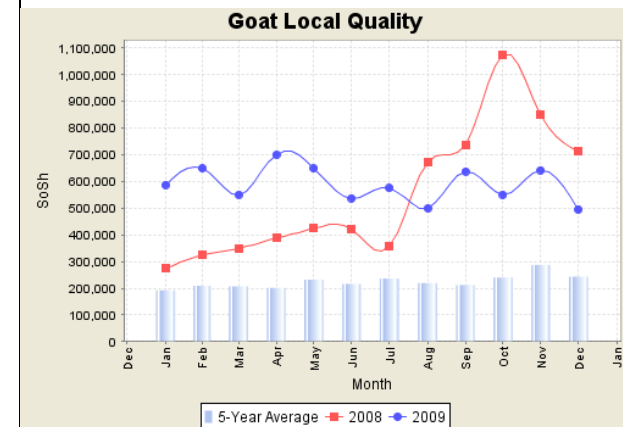
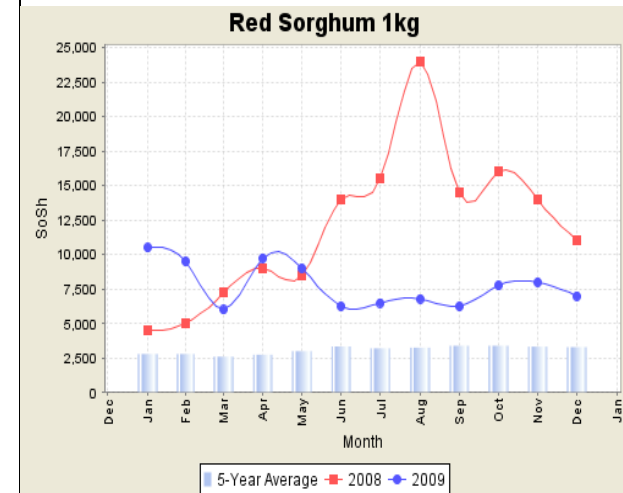
#### Purchasing Power:

**Terms of trade (TOT) of local goat to cereal:** The TOT of local goat to sorghum decreased by 19% and 5% compared to July '09 and Dec. 5-year's average respectively due to increased sorghum prices and decreased local goat price attributed to excessive supply of zakat livestock into the markets. However, the price is still slightly higher (by 9%) than in Dec. '08. (Source: Damas, Dec. '09; R=1).

### 3. Other Food Sources:

#### Social support (zakat/gifts):

Traditionally, the region has a strong social support system. However, zakat and gifts from Middle and Better-off wealth groups to the poor have declined as the livestock herd sizes reduced due to recurrent droughts and crop failure in the neighbouring agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Also, the presence of IDPs from conflict



areas in the towns and villages of their origin who are seeking support from relatives and friends represents an additional burden for the communities leading to social support exhaustion. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment Dec. '09; R=1).

**Food aid:**

Suspension of WFP operations in Southern Somalia has deprived poor and middle households' of an additional source of food. However, this gap is likely to be filled with social support expected from Deyr harvest in January and the good production in Bay.

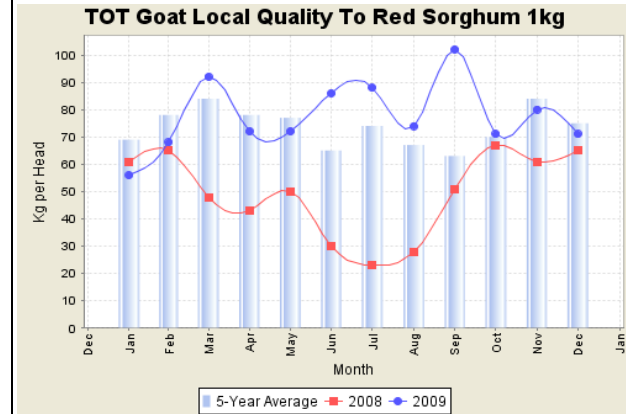
**Income Sources:**

**Overall Statement:** As a result of successive droughts seasons incomes are constrained by reduced earnings from livestock and livestock product sales, access to gifts (zakat) and collection of gums/resins.

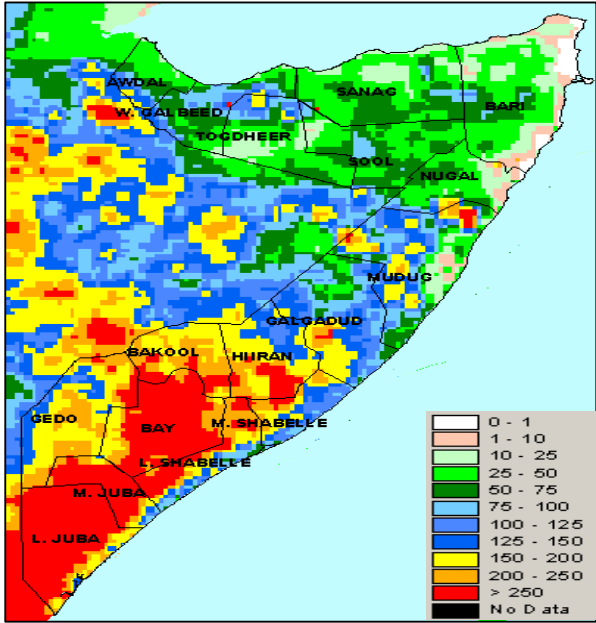
- ◇ Income from livestock sales is limited due to reduced holdings caused by high off-take and low calving/kidding rates for cattle and shoats due to low conception rates during the previous seasons.
- ◇ Collection of gums/resins is also below normal and access to gifts (zakat) is limited. Further reductions in income-earning opportunities will lead to asset-stripping in the form of increased livestock sales.
- ◇ Collection of bush products such as construction sticks and poles is average and contributes positively to the income of the poor pastoral households.

**Livestock Sales:**

Livestock body conditions in Bakool region have improved, particularly for camel and shoats. However, livestock prices show decreasing trend due to excessive market supply of zakat livestock. For example, in Elbarde market, the price of local quality goat decreased by 14% and 31% in Dec. '09 compared to July '09 and Dec. '08, respectively. However, the price is significantly higher, by 103%, than Dec. 5-year average. (Source: FSNAU Damas, Dec. '09; R=1).



	<p><b>Milk Sales:</b>  <i>Livestock body condition is poor and milk production is low for cattle, sheep and goats. Due to high demand and limited supply, camel milk prices increased in Dec. '09 by 7%, 76%, and 426% compared to July '09, Dec. '08 and the Dec. five-year average, respectively. (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and Damas, Dec. '09; R=1).</i></p> <p><b>Self-employment Income:</b>  <i>Currently, collection of bush products such as construction sticks and poles is a good income source for the poor pastoral households. Gums and resins which is one of the main seasonal income-generating activities for poor are anticipated to improve in the coming months (Jilaal) due to the Deyr rains. (Source: FSNAU and partners, post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment Survey; R=1).</i></p> <p><b>Food Availability:</b></p> <p><b>Cereal Market Availability:</b>  <i>According to FSNAU market data, local cereal (sorghum) availability on the markets is below normal due to poor production in the last Gu '09 (23% of PWA) and low to none cereal stocks at household level in the neighbouring agropastoral livelihood; suspension of food aid; and low supply from Bay due to high demand from other neighbouring regions like Gedo, Somali region of Ethiopia, etc. (Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment and historical crop data; R=1).</i></p>			
<p>Dietary diversity  chronic dietary  diversity deficit</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Bakool pastoral the Dietary Diversity is generally poor</li> <li>• Milk availability is low due to below normal pasture.</li> </ul>			
<p>Water  access/availability</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Water Access: only 28% of the assessed population had access to safe water but the majority of the population do not have access (source: FSNAU Nutrition assessment, December '09; R=1).</p> <p>Sanitation: only 9.2% of the assessed population accessed sanitary facility and the sanitation situation remains poor as the majority of the lacks access to sanitary facilities. (Source: FSNAU Nutrition assessment, December '09; R=1).</p>			

<p>Destitution/ Displacement</p>	<p><b><u>Overall statement:</u></b> The number of people seeking social support such as <i>zakat</i>, cash gifts and donations has increased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Most of these people are pastoralists who lost their animals during past droughts. Also, there are Mogadishu conflicts IDPs who fled to their areas of origin, integrated in to the community and who further burdened the host community. (Source: FSNAU Post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>			
<p>Civil Security</p>	<p><b><u>Overall statement:</u></b> The security situation of Bakool region is unstable and fragile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ There have been recurrent clashes between opposing groups in the past months (October/November) but their impact on the civilians is much less compared to that in Mogadishu where mortars and anti-aircraft artillery are often used in the fighting. (Source: FSNAU civil insecurity analysis and map in Dec. '09/10, R=1).</li> </ul>			
<p>Coping</p>	<p><b><u>Overall statement:</u></b> Poor pastoralists are coping via asset-stripping (sale of already limited livestock holdings).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increased exploitation of natural resources, such as firewood, charcoal and construction materials, is among the coping options that pastoralists resort to. (Source: FSNAU/Partners post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Assessment Survey and Observations; R=1).</li> </ul>			
<p>Structural Issues</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 and establishing and enforcing local norms.</li> </ul>			
<p>Hazards: Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Environmental degradation due to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.</li> <li>✓ Somali shilling devaluation and hyperinflation.</li> <li>✓ Impact of past droughts.</li> <li>✓ Civil insecurity.</li> </ul>			

✓ Structural problems and lack of effective government.

**Natural Capital:**

**Rainfall:** Rainfall amount was below normal and both temporal and spatial distribution was poor in most pastoral livelihood zone of Bakool region.

- ✓ All rains precipitated in October only and there were no rains in November and December.
- ✓ The rain gauge data in Elbarde town provide 37mm of rains in October; however, field assessments indicate that more rainfall was received in the rangeland areas.

According to NOAA satellite imagery and supported by field observations/ground truthing, parts of the pastoral livelihood zone received 60%-80% of Long Term Mean, while other parts received 80%-120% (see the RFE map). (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and Climate Update, Dec. '09).

**Rangeland Conditions:** Due to below normal rains, pasture and browse conditions in most parts of the livelihood zone is also below normal.

- ✓ As confirmed by both NDVI satellite imagery and ground truthing the rangeland condition are below average, (see the NDVI map).

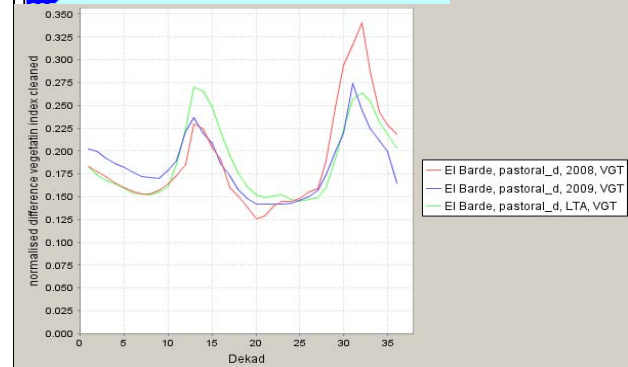
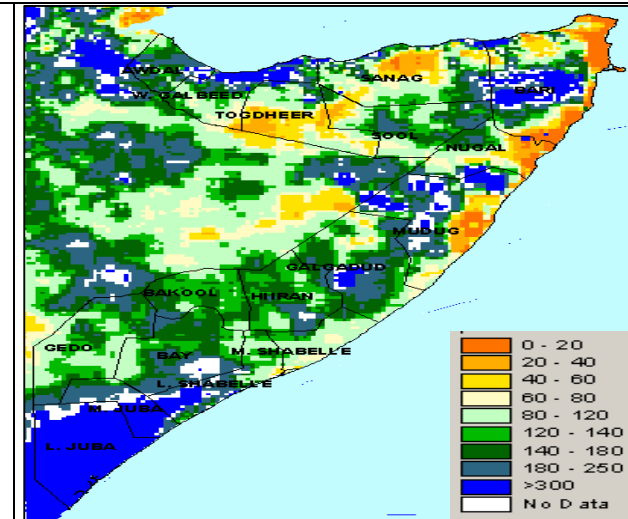
Data provided by FSNAU field assessments. (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and Climate Update, Dec. '09).

**Physical Capital:** Due to a long period without maintenance of feeder roads, road infrastructure conditions further deteriorated as a result of another season of heavy trucking. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec.'09; R=1).

**Social Capital:** Social support has reduced due to several successive seasons of poor performance; livestock *zakat* is low due to reduced livestock holdings, plus increased destitute pastoralist households due to recurrent droughts. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr 09/10 assessment: Dec.'09; R=1).

**Human Capital:** Humanitarian interventions are limited and erratic, resulting in reduced access to health and nutrition services

Livelihood Assets  
(5 capitals)



in most parts of rural areas of pastoral livelihood zone of Bakool.  
Nutritional Status: The nutrition situation in Bakool pastoral areas remained sustained in **Very Critical**, no change from last Gu '09.

HIS nutrition trend: HIS data indicated high and increasing levels of acutely malnourished children in Bakool pastoral livelihood [Elberde] (Source: HIS data from NGO partner, Jan- December. '09; R=2)

Rapid MUAC assessment: Total acutely malnourished (MUAC<12.5 or Oedema) = 19.1%, while severely malnourished = 2.2 %, n=220. This means a sustained Very Critical nutrition situation in Bakool pastoral livelihood (Source: FSAU Rapid Assessment December. '09; R=2)

**Financial Capital:**

- ◇ Livestock production is below normal due to below normal pasture/browse; hence income 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 sheep/goat herd sizes for the poor households were 37%, and 77% of baseline levels, which is a reduction from 44% and 81%, respectively since June '09, while camel has slightly increased from 69% in June '09 to 71% in Dec. '09.
- ◇ According to herd dynamics data, shoats herd sizes are expected to decrease to 74.5% of the baseline for the next 6 months, cattle will maintain the same level (37% of the baseline), but camel will increase to the baseline level (100%). (See herd dynamics table). (Source: FSNAU pastoral and herd dynamics analysis, Jan. 2010; R=1).





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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): <b>Region: Bakool, District: Elbarde, Rabdhure</b>						Time Period of Analysis: July '09 ---Dec. '09	
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>Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p><b>Humanitarian Emergency</b></p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced herd size due to high off-take</li> <li>Insecurity (recurrent conflicts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced purchasing power.</li> <li>Distress coping mechanism (through asset stripping).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited livestock sales</li> <li>Limited income from milk sales</li> <li>Limited income from gums/resins.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood:</u></p> <p>People in HE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of poor</li> <li>6,000 people</li> </ul> <p>People in AFLC:</p> <p>50% of poor 5,000 people Total 11,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncertain, depends on Gu '10 rainfall performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water/pasture Availability</li> <li>Cereal Prices</li> <li>Livestock price</li> <li>TOT (Cereal Vs Goat.</li> <li>Livestock migration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Aid</li> <li>Food For work</li> <li>Rehabilitation of infrastructure (water sources, roads and markets).</li> <li>Income generation activities, marketing and storage in surplus periods</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):		Time Period of Analysis:		
ANALYSIS			ACTION	
Current or Imminent Phase  (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	Underlying Causes  (Environmental Degradation, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	Effect on Livelihood Assets  (Summary Statements)	Projected Trend  (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes  (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)
<p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p><b>Humanitarian Emergency</b></p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent droughts.</li> <li>• Chronic malnutrition.</li> <li>• Insecurity (Recurrent conflicts).</li> <li>• Environmental degradation.</li> <li>• Poor infrastructures</li> <li>• Absence of effective government.</li> </ul>	Physical capital: <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>• Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility.</li> </ul>
		Social capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Humanitarian Support from UN and INGOs.</li> </ul>	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General food distribution for HE areas.</li> <li>• Food/Cash for Work for AFLC areas.</li> <li>• Introduction of income generation programmes among the pastoral communities.</li> </ul>
		Financial capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	Mixed signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-stocking, especially cattle and shoats to cover the loss of livestock through off-take.</li> <li>• Introduction of veterinary services and animal husbandry.</li> </ul>
		Natural capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Below normal pasture due to poor rainfall.</li> <li>• Deforestation.</li> </ul>	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and improvement of water catchments/shallow wells.</li> </ul>
		Human capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Access to Health Services</li> <li>• Lack of Education Services</li> </ul>	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education Programmes.</li> <li>• Health programmes, including interventions in sanitation, hygiene, child care practices.</li> </ul>

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.

Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.

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.