

**FSNAU POST DEYR 2009/10 ASSESSMENT IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATES**

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):Galgadud and south Mudug regions: LHZ: Addun, Hawd Pastoral				
Time Period of Analysis: Jan – June 10				
Reference Outcomes	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period	Projected Phase for Time Period	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude	Risk Level
(As defined by IPC Reference Table)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in <b>bold</b>)</li> <li>Note source of evidence</li> <li>Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> <li>Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence</li> <li>Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary</li> </ul>	(Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	<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>	(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)

<p>Crude mortality rate 0.5-1/10,000/day</p>	<p><i>Overall Statement: Crude Mortality Rates –in Hawd and Addun rates are at alert levels and are below the WHO serious levels.</i> <b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> <b>Hawd: alert CMR:</b> 0.90/ 10,000/day. (CI: 0.40 – 1.2) (Source: Nutrition assessment: FSNAU and partners –Nov’09, R=1.) <b>Addun: Alert- CMR:</b> 0.61/10,000/day; (Source: Nutrition assessment : ( FSNAU and partners –Nov 09, R=1.)</p>	<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>• Complete failure of Deyr 09 seasons; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyrog assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• High water price 200, 000 – 250,000sosh/200ltr drum (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyrog assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Desiccated tree and overall rangeland resources due to complete failure of Deyr 09 rains combined by previous several seasons of rain failure, (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Increasing number of destitute pastoralists in Camps; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Total civil displacement in Dhusamareb and its neighborhoods; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Limited number of marketable animals for poor and middle wealth groups; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr’09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Lack of rehabilitation for the water sources; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Shallow wells dried up</li> <li>• Increased armed clashes in the urban and rural settlements in Galgadud between armed religious groups created mass civil displacement and widespread tension. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Increased resource based incidents due to the degraded natural resources; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>	<p>No Early Warning</p> <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>
<p>Acute malnutrition &gt;15% (w/h &lt;-2 Z scores, &gt; than usual, increasing</p>	<p><i>Overall Statement: nutrition situation in both Hawd and Addun is critical with no significant improvement from Gu’09, but likely deteriorate because of poor animal condition hence reduced milk availability, while nutrition situation in Coastal Deeh has Improved from Serious phase to <b>Alert</b> in Gu’09 is serious.</i> Nutrition Assessments:</p>			

	<p><b>Hawd: 19.1%</b> (CI:15.3-23.0) &amp; <b>SAM:4.3%</b>(CI:2.7 - 5.9); <b>Oedema: 0.2%</b> .(Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Nov'09; R=1)  <b>Addun: GAM rate of 20.2%</b> (CI: 15.6-24.7)&amp; <b>SAM rate of 4.6%</b> (CI: 2.8-6.3): <b>Critical</b> in Addun; (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Nov'09 R=1)  Significance difference in the <b>SAM</b> rates(2.6 % to 4.6 %) in Adduun.  Coastal Deeh: (Small scale survey): GAM rate of 6.9 %; (Pr=90) &amp; SAM rate of &lt;2%; (Pr=90) (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Dec'09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high (&gt;20%) and stable trend in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 6 months in all the pastoral livelihoods (Source HIS data July-Dec.09; R=2).  Increased of number of new admissions in Dhusamareeb; 266 enrolled in Nov'09 . (Source: ACF,Nov.'09, R=2)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distress migration from rural areas to main villages and towns (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr 09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>	
<i>Diseases</i>	No AWD outbreak was reported during July-Dec 2009			

Food  
Access/Availability

Severe entitlement  
gap; unable to meet  
2,100 Kcals ppp  
day HE

**Food Access:**

**Overall statement:** Access to food is difficult for poor and middle wealth groups in Hawd/Addun pastoral livelihoods due to the prolonged drought, which drastically reduced the number of saleable animals leading to further erosion of income.

**Food Sources:**

**Overall statement:** Due to prolonged drought social support and food aid distribution are the main food sources of poor and middle households.

**Own Milk production:**

**Overall statement:** Milk production is limited due to low to none calving and kidding rates at this season with only the better-off wealth group having access to limited milk production.

**Market Purchase (Staple food cereal)**

**Overall statement:** Locally produced cereal prices have significantly increased in the last six months and are higher than the five years average (2003-2007)

- Red sorghum price increased 13% since July'09 but is 61% of Dec'08 and 124% higher than December five year average
- Rice price is 95% of July'09, 63% of same month last year(2008) and 289% of December five year average
- Wheat flour price is 64% of same month last year (2008), 94% of July'09 and 203% of five year average December.

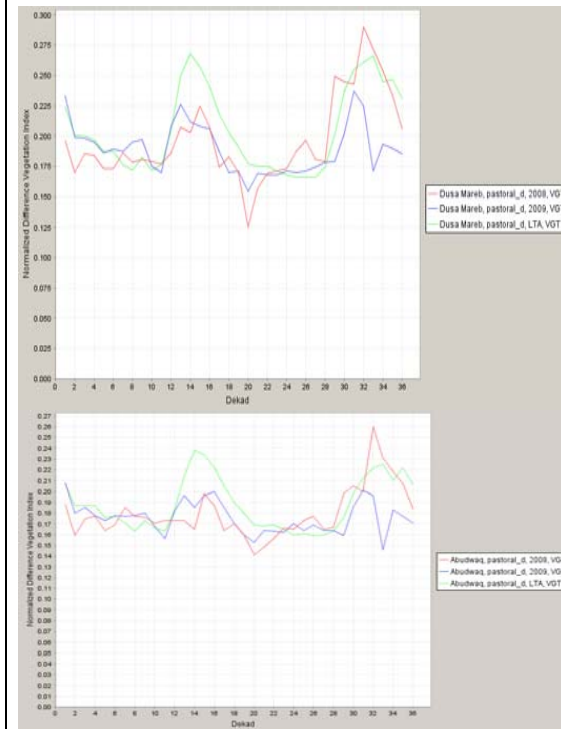
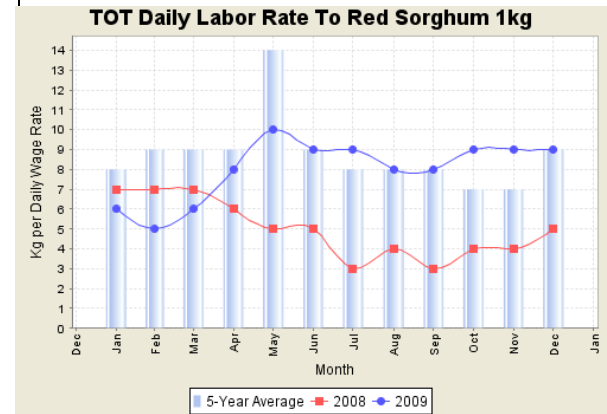
(Sources FSNAU updated DAMAS Dec'09 R=1).

**Market Purchases (Non-Staple):** Prices of all imported commodities declined compared to July '09 except sugar and vegetable oil. However, prices are still higher than last year (2008) and December five year average.

- Sugar prices are 138% of last year, 119% of July 2009 and 316% of December five year average.
- Vegetable oil price(1Lt) is 76% of last year(2008),113% of July 2009 and 268% of December five year average

**Purchasing Power (terms of trade):**

**Overall statement:** The terms of trade (ToT) for red sorghum to daily labour have slightly increased since July 09 and are almost



double of December 2008 levels.

- TOT between sorghum and labour is 180% of Dec'08, 100% of July'09 and 100% of five year average December.
- TOT between local quality goat and rice is 178% of Dec'08, 100% of July 09 and 79% of December five year average  
(Source FSNAU DAMAS Dec. 09; R=1).

**Other food sources:** Social support and food aid (temporarily halted due to insecurity in the area) are the only other food sources for poor and middle households.

**Food Aid:** During the period of Jan '09-June 09, WFP distributed 47834.06 MT of cereals in the central regions.

**Income Sources:**

**Overall statement:** Income from livestock and livestock product sales is limited due to less holding of saleable animals and below average milk production, however, main income for the poor is social support of cash gifts.

**Own Livestock Production Sales(Milk):** Milk production is extremely below average due to low to none calving and kidding rates attributed to successive droughts effect.

- Milk prices increased by 17%, 24% and 328% compared to July'09, Dec.08 and five years average respectively.

**Own Livestock Sales:**

**Overall statement:** Income from livestock sales improved due high demand in export markets and domestic markets as well. Only better groups can benefit from this improvement of income.

- Export goat price increased by 4%, 4% and 202% for July 09, same month of last year and five years average respectively.
- Local quality goat price has slightly declined by 8% since July 09; however, it has slightly increased by 12% and 159% compared to same month of last year and five years average respectively.(Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, Dec.09, R=1) .

**Expenditure:** Main expenditure pattern for populations in Hawd and Addun livelihoods in Central regions is food and water (both human & livestock). Given the failed Deyr'09 season combined by previous several seasons of failure, most water sources are dry. The average water price increased by 11% since Gu'09 from

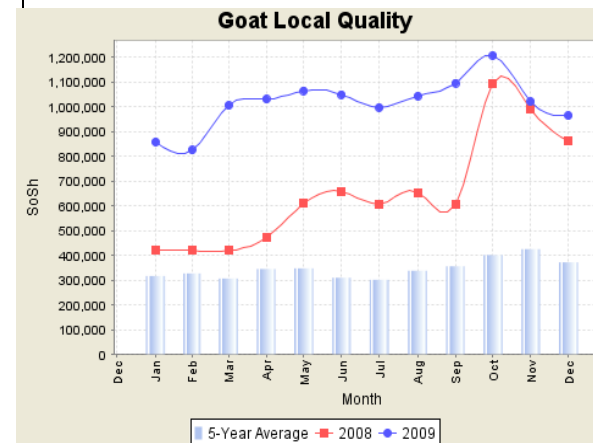
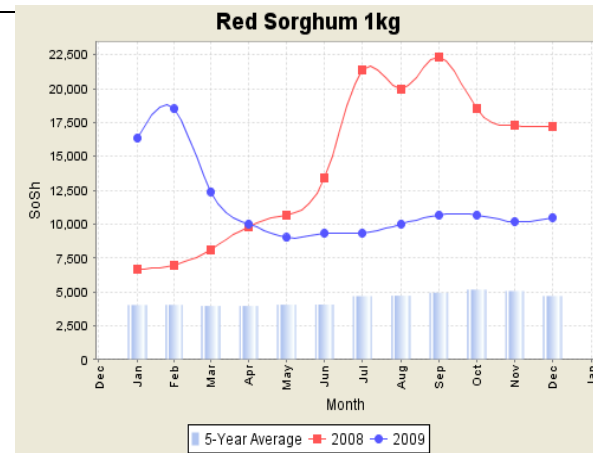


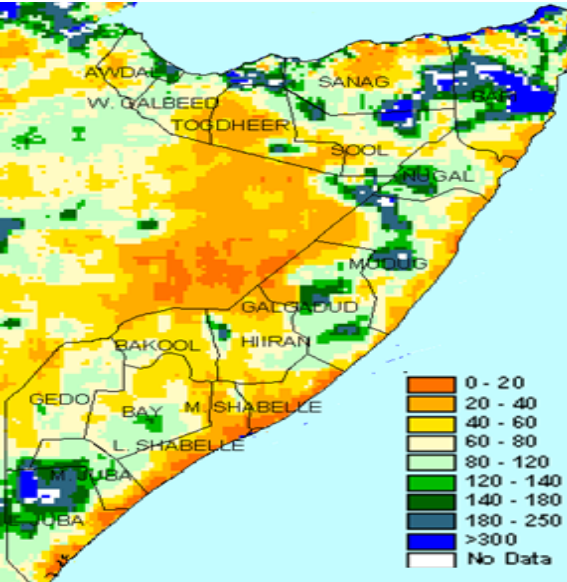
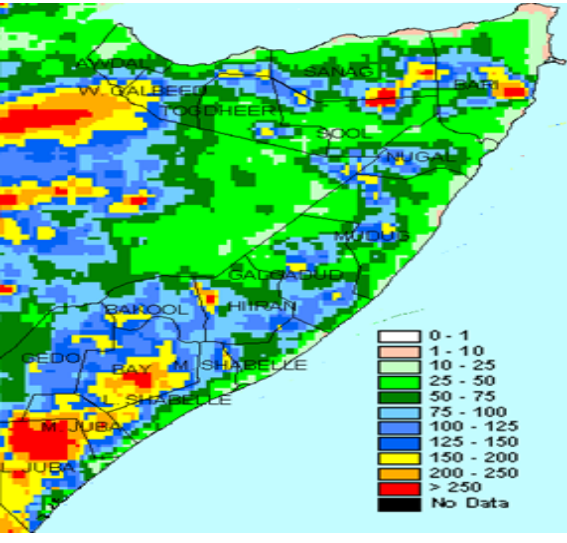
Desiccated rangeland in Dhusamareb district, Dec.09



Empty Rain Water Catchment in Abudwak district, Dec.09

	<p>225000 SoSh//drum of 200liter to 250,000 So.Sh./drum of 200 liters). Besides, the escalating prices of the water, the availability is well below normal in all Hawd/Addun pastoral livelihoods in Central regions. (Source: FSNAU and Partner Post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Social Support Access:</b> Social support opportunities are limited and overstretched due to the economic difficulties from the effects of successive drought. There is an increased number of pastoral destitute in camps of Dhusamareb, Abudwak, Guricel and Adado who are seeking social support. (Source: FSNAU and Partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Availability</b></p> <p><b>Cereal Market:</b> Overall cereal availability in the central regions is normal due to continued food aid distribution since Jan.09 (Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1)</p> <p>Availability of the non-staple food commodities in the markets is normal due to increased supply.</p> <p><b>Supply lines:</b> There has an increased supply of imported food items from Northeast and food aid distribution.</p> <p><b>Source:(FSNAU/Partner Post Deyr'og assessment, R=1)</b></p>
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> <i>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<p><b>Dietary Diversity:</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Dietary diversity, child feeding and care practices are sub optimal and out-migration of livestock is likely to reduce milk availability in the pastoral livelihoods.</p> <p><b>Hawd:</b> Nutrition Assessment in May 09 reports 4.5% of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Nov 09, R=1).</p> <p><b>Addun:</b> Nutrition Assessment in May 09 reports 10.7 % of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. Due to out-migration of livestock, there is likelihood of reduced milk availability in the next three months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Nov 09, R=1).</p>
<p><i>Water access/availability</i>  <i>&lt;7.5% liters ppp day (human usage)</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> Water access and availability for pastoralists in the Hawd/Addun livelihoods in Central regions is limited due to persistent droughts in several seasons of successive rain failures.</p> <p>Most water sources are dry (berkads) and the level of shallow</p>



<p>only) accessed via asset stripping. HE</p>	<p>wells dropped affecting water quality that is turning into brackish. Water trucking is continuing since last season with an average price showing 11% increase from Gu'09 (225000 SoSh//drum of 200 liter to 250,000 SoSh/drum of 200 liters) <b>Source: FSNAU and Partner Post Deyr'og assessment, R=1</b></p>			
<p>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated; increasing HE</p>	<p><b>Population Displacement:</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> There is an increasing displacement of destitute pastoralists from Hawd/Addun pastoral livelihoods that are severely affected by the successive droughts. Dhusamareb, Guriceel and Cabudwaq are areas of concentration of pastoral destitute. <b>(Source: FSNAU/Partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1)</b></p>			
<p>Civil Security  Limited spread, low intensity</p>	<p><b>Civil Insecurity</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> The overall security situation has deteriorated during Deyr og. Heavy clashes have erupted among the opposing religious factions in the region. Particularly in Dhusamareb town, fighting resulted in massive displacement of the inhabitants who moved to nearby rural settlements. <b>Source: FSNAU/Partner post Deyr'og assessment and FSNAU Civil Insecurity Map; R=1).</b></p>			
<p>Coping  Distress strategies; CSI significantly &gt; reference</p>	<p><b>Coping strategies</b> Pastoralists are engaged in distress coping strategies that include - seeking social support; shifting food consumption from rice and wheat flour to mainly sorghum and maize; family splitting (women, children and elderly and disables having moved to urban areas); skipping meals down to 1-2 meals per day. Unusual migration in search of pasture and water within the region and to Somali regions of Ethiopia. <b>Source FSNAU/Partner post Deyr'og assessment, R=1</b></p>			
<p>Structural Issues  N/A</p>	<p><b>Structural Issues</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Religious group administration is in place in majority of the region except ion Adado district, which is controlled by an effective local authority known as "Himan &amp; Heeb" Administration.<b>(Source: FSNAU/Partner post Deyr' og assessment; R=1)</b></p>			
<p>Hazards</p>	<p><b>Hazards:</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Main hazards affecting livelihoods in the region include: recurrent drought, very poor pasture/water availability, limited livestock production, reduced herd size, constrained access to food and increased civil insecurity. <b>Source: FSNAU/Partner Pose Deyr Assessment, Dec'09, R=1</b></p>			

<p><i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i></p> <p><i>Near complete and irreversible depletion or loss of access HE</i></p>	<p><b>Natural Capital:</b> Overall, Deyr'og rainfall performance was poor in Hawd/Addun livelihoods that resulted in poor pasture and water conditions. However, localized areas in Balanballe, Elbur and parts in South Galkacyo and Hobyo districts received light to moderate rains, which resulted in in-migration of more livestock resulting in early pasture depletion. Most berkads are dry, while main boreholes are either over-operational or un-functional. Water trucking is continuing at expensive rate over 250,000 So.Sh per barrel, which is affordable by the pastoralists. Soil erosion and sand dunes encroachment are affecting rangeland resources. <b>(Source: FSNAU/Partner post Deyr'og assessment, R=1)</b></p> <p><b>Physical Capital:</b> Roads infrastructure in the region is very poor and has further deteriorated due to lack of rehabilitation in the last two decades. This has reduced transport mobility to rural areas and further increased prices of imported commodity to high records. Most berkads are broken due to aging structure and need immediate rehabilitation to increase water storage capacity. <b>Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</b></p> <p><b>Social Capital:</b> Most poor households are reliant on social support in terms of food gifts, food on loan and cash gifts. Such support has declined due to more population seeking support for a long period. More households were unable to repay the debt they had incurred during <i>Hagaa</i> and the preceding <i>Jilaal</i> seasons; hence access to further credit is difficult. <b>(Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</b></p> <p><b>Human Capital:</b> Health and education services are limited in the rural areas. Limited drug supplies and incentives for teacher are of concern. Only Dhusamareb and Guricel, Cabudwaq and Cadado and South Galkacyo have health services (referral hospitals) run by international NGOs (LNGO, SRCS, MSF and CISP) <b>(Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</b></p> <p><b>Financial Capital:</b> Income from livestock and livestock products is limited due to reduced number of saleable heads and none to low calving and kidding that result in extremely below average milk production for sale. Most of the poor households have</p>			
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	<p>difficulty in access to cash loans since they are unable to repay previous debts which are currently equivalent to an average of 490 USD. Livestock asset holding is far below baseline. Projected asset holding of June'10 in Hawd is 31% of camel and 20 % of sheep and goat, in Addun 40% of Camel and 18 % of sheep and goat. <b>(Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr'og assessment; R=1).</b></p>			
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2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis: Regions: Galgadud & South Mudug.			Livelihood Zone: Addun and Hawd Pastoral			Time Period of Analysis: Jan-June'10	
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>• Recurrent drought</li> <li>• Increased civil Insecurity</li> <li>• Below normal Deyr rains</li> <li>• Extremely poor water/pasture availability</li> <li>• Limited number of marketable livestock.</li> <li>• Reduced access to water</li> <li>• Increasing pastoral destitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced own production</li> <li>• Reduced income from livestock</li> <li>• High prices of cereals</li> <li>• Constrained market purchases</li> <li>• Increased household expenditure on water trucking</li> <li>• Poor road infrastructures that limited food trade en route to rural areas</li> <li>• Declined social support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an increased reliance on social support of food gifts and cash. Poor and middle households seek loans from host communities. These households employ distress coping strategies, including abnormal migration and family splitting.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hawd and Addun pastoral (Galgadud &amp; South Mudug)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE: 100% in poor;</li> <li>• HE: 100% in Middle;</li> <li>• AFLC: 50% in better off</li> </ul>	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gu 10 rain fall performance</li> <li>• Market prices</li> <li>• TOT</li> <li>• Livestock condition</li> <li>• Pasture and water conditions</li> <li>• Support intervention programs</li> <li>• Civil security situation</li> <li>• Displacement trends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food relief to save lives</li> <li>• Cash for work to improve market purchase and alleviate indebtedness</li> <li>• Food for work to access food.</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding programs to be carried out in the affected areas.</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding programs to be carried out in the affected areas.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water sources like berkads, boreholes, dams and shallow wells.</li> <li>• Provision of back-up generators and fuel to boreholes to reduce 50% of water trucking cost</li> <li>• Establish anti-soil erosion projects to cease the environmental degradation.</li> <li>• Facilitate clan reconciliation attempts to resolve standing clan disputes to restore peace and stability over the region.</li> </ul>

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

Area of Analysis: Regions: Galgadud & South Mudug.		Livelihood Zone: Addun, Hawd and Coastal Deeh Pastoral		Time Period of Analysis: Jan-June, 2010
ANALYSIS				ACTION
Current or Imminent Phase  (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	Underlying Causes  (Environmental Degradation, Social, 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)
Generally Food Secure 1A  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis  <b>✓ Humanitarian Emergency</b>  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolonged droughts</li> <li>• Lack of government structures to establish/implement policies and regulations.</li> <li>• Sand dune encroachment</li> <li>• Limited livelihood protection programs.</li> </ul>	<u><b>Physical Capital:</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor roads infrastructure</li> <li>• Broken berkads/ shallow wells</li> <li>• Broken boreholes</li> </ul>	No change	Support in rehabilitation of water sources such as <i>berkads</i> , boreholes, shallow wells and feeder roads
		<u><b>Social Capital:</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declined traditional social support</li> <li>• Difficult access to loans.</li> <li>• Limited supplementary feeding programs.</li> </ul>	No change	Peace and security establishment in Mogadishu. Income generating activities and employment opportunities and establishment of credit services.
		<u><b>Financial Capital:</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced income from livestock and livestock products</li> <li>• Reduced asset holding of far below baseline; Hawd: 29% camel, 10% sheep/goat, Addun: 40% of camel and 18% of sheep/goat.</li> <li>• Increased cumulative debt on food and water sales</li> <li>• Limited labor opportunities in the villages and main towns.</li> </ul>	No change	Restocking after the drought, cash/food for work to access food and offset debt, provide skills trainings to drop out pastoralists in the destitute camps in urban settlements so as to introduce urban livelihood and improve their income earning abilities.
		<u><b>Natural Capital:</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water availability and access are poor</li> <li>• Over utilization of tree resources for charcoal burning</li> <li>• Land degradation of potential rangelands by soil erosion and sand dunes.</li> </ul>	No change	Strengthening the capacity of the community leaderships to effectively carry out rangeland resources management and support in mobile sand dunes fixation.

		<p><b><u>Human Capital:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of health centers and services in the rural areas.</li> <li>• Reduced access to education in rural areas due lack of incentive for teachers, education supplies and infrastructure.</li> <li>• High malnutrition levels.</li> </ul>	No change	Rehabilitation and support of existing schools and health infrastructure. Promote school attendance, services and staff training. Extend supplementary feeding program to the rural areas.
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