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Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Agro-pastoral livelihoods				
Region: Gedo region,				
Districts: Dolo, Luq, Beledhawa, Garbaharey and Bardera				
Reference period: January-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 for 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: 1-2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day	Crude Mortality Rate: Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B Borderline Food Insecure Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/HC
Acute malnutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition >15%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional Status <i>is Critical</i> with no change from Gu'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: December '09 GAM rate of >18.2 % (CDC pro. 90%) and SAM rate of >2.6% (CDC pro.91%). Results indicate <i>Critical</i> nutrition situation with no change from <i>Gu</i>'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Data indicates high numbers and stable trend of acutely malnourished children (Source: FSNAU/SRCS, GHC, AMA, HIRDA, MCH Data, July-Dec 09, R=3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		
Disease	Disease: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms.			

No disease epidemic reported.

High reported morbidity level of 27.3%, with diarrhoea at 11.6%, ARI at 15.2% febrile at 20.2%, (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09, R=1)

Food Access:

Overall statement: The majority of poor agropastoralists have experienced significantly below average cereal production and crop failure during the last 3 seasons in the northern part of the region. In the south of Gedo, access to food has improved in the current *Deyr* season among all wealth groups of Bay-Bakool Agropastoral areas.

Food sources:

Overall cereal production: Overall cereal production in Gedo region is estimated at 3,890 Mt, which is 166% of *Deyr* '08, 54% of the PWA and 51% of the five-year average, respectively; 75% of the total production in the region is sorghum, while 25% is maize. About 93% of all cereal production is from Bardera, while the rest is distributed among other parts of the region. The north of the region is more affected by low production than the south due to successive crop failures. (Source: FSNAU crop assessment and analysis, Dec. '09; R=1/2)

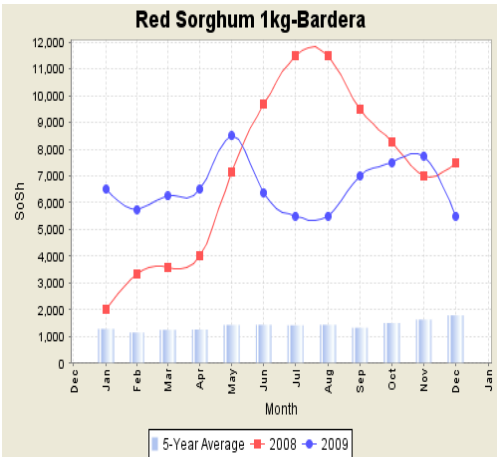
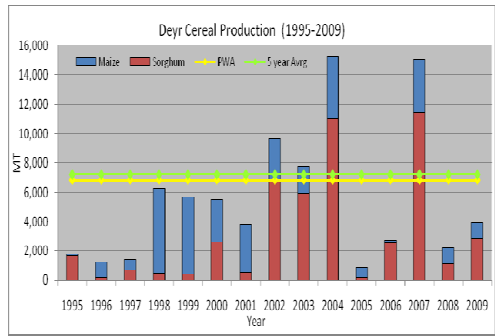
Own milk production: Milk production in the agropastoral zones is normal because of medium conception for sheep/goats and medium calving rates of camel during this season. (Source: FSNAU *Deyr* '09/10 pastoral analysis, Dec. '09; R=2)

Market purchase (Staple food cereal): Sorghum prices in Bardera (southern Gedo) show a reduction of 17% and 27% since June '09 and Dec '08, respectively. However, the prices are 207% above the five-year average (SoSh 1,791/kg) and the Dec.'09 (SoSh 5,500/kg) price. **DAMAS**

Luq (southern Gedo), sorghum prices show a reduction of 27% and 20% since June '09 and Dec '08, respectively but the prices Dec.'09 (SoSh 2,333/kg) are 243% above the five-year average (SoSh 8,000/kg). (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

SLIMS data: Red sorghum prices (Burdhubo in the south) in Dec.'09 (SoSh 8500/kg) declined by 26% from June '09 (11,500/kg) and 61% since Dec '08 (SoSh 14,000) whereas they are 89% of 5-year average (2003-2007). This indicates that currently the poor and middle wealth groups have better access to cereals. (Source: SLIM Data Analysis data, Dec.'09; R=1)

Food Access/
Availability
Severe entitlement
gap; unable to meet
2100kcal/ppp/day.



Market Purchase

Imported commodity (sugar and vegetable oil) purchase:

Sugar prices: In Bardera Dec.'09 sugar prices have not changed much since June '09 (21% increase) and Dec '08 (14% increase), but are almost double the Dec. 5-year average (170% increase). In Luq market, in Dec.'09, sugar prices are about 25% higher than the Dec.'08 and June '09 prices and increased by 161% from the five-year average price. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)

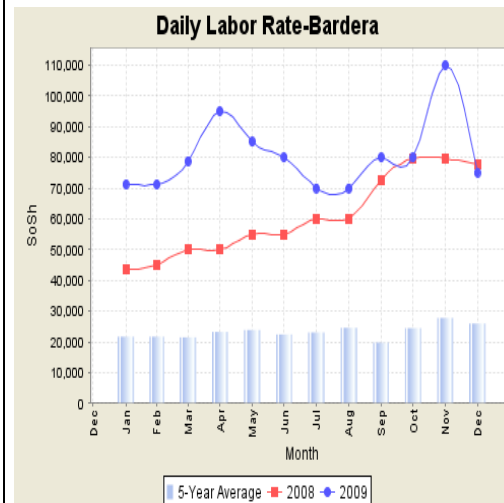
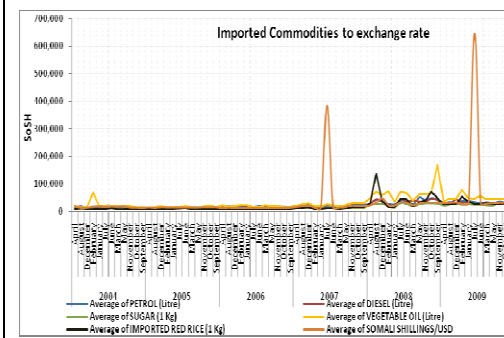
Vegetable oil prices: The average price is 27% below the Dec.'08 price in Bardera; however, it is 8% and 117% higher than June '09 and the five-year average. In Luq, although vegetable oil price reduced by 10% compared to June '09 and Dec'08, the price is still 59% higher than five-year average. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)

Purchasing power (terms of trade): In Bardera (southern Gedo), the ToT between local quality goat and cereal is 68% higher, increasing from 88kg/goat in June '09 to 148kg/goat in Dec '09, but the current terms are 8% below (160kg/goat) the five-year average. The current ToT in Luq (northern Gedo) as of Dec. '09 is 58kg/goat, which is 18% and 35% higher compared to Dec '08 and June '09 respectively and is 20% of the five-year average. (FSNAU market update and analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)

Purchasing power:

Terms of trade (labour to cereal): The terms of trade (TOT) in Deyr '09/10 improved in most parts of the zone. In Bardera, labour to cereal TOT improved by 8% from June '09 and by 40% from Dec '08 and is 100% of the five-year average. However, in Luq labour to cereal TOT has increased by 33%, 200% and 20% since June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average. (More cereal supply and local production cause to reduced prices). (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1).

Other Food Sources This Deyr 09/10 cereal production was poor entir the region. Although since July '09 approximately 7,000 MT of food aid has been distributed in Gedo, with 75% distributed in southern Gedo and the remainder distributed since (July'09) in the north. (Source: FSNAU Market Update, Jan.'09 and Food Aid data,



WFP, July-Dec.'08; R=1)

Income sources

Overall statement: Overall income levels of the poor agro-pastoral households, both in the north and south of the region has slightly improved due to medium calving for camel and medium consumption rates of sheep and goats. Holdings are below baseline for shoats and cattle where camel is around the baseline.

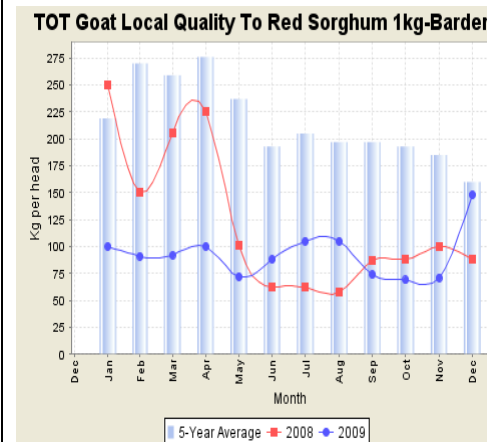
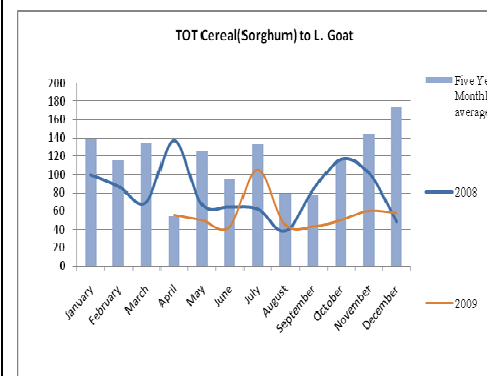
Own production sales (milk): Milk production among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists is normal for camel. The average camel milk price reduced by 10% between June and Dec.'09 in Bardera. And also price reduced by 10% between June and Dec.'09 in Luq. However, due to low milk production, as a result of several successive seasons of dry conditions, income from milk sales presently is low but is improved; (Source: FSNAU Post Pastoral Assessment/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

Own production sales (livestock): In Bardera market the average local quality goat price in Dec.'09 (SoSh 816,667) is higher by 45% compared to June '09 (SoSh562,500), and 23% higher compared to Dec.'08 (SoSh 662,500), while they are 187% above the five-year average (SoSh 285,000); In Luq market, the average local goat price in Dec.'09 (SoSh 462,500) reduced by 3% and 5% compared to June'09 (SoSh 475,000) and Dec. '08 (SoSh487,500) and is 16% above the five-year average (SoSh 400,000); (FSNAU market update and analysis, Jan. '2010; R=1)

SLIMS data: The (787,500 SoSh) Dec '09 local goat price in Burdhubo of southern Gedo is 33%, 9% and 2% higher compared to June '09 (592,500 SoSh), Dec. '08 (725,000) and 5-year average (768,750 SoSh), respectively. Similarly, in Gedweyne, in northern Gedo, the price increased 13%, 50% and 36% compared to June '09, Dec. '08 and 5-year average respectively. (Source: SLIMS data analysis Jan.'09; R=1)

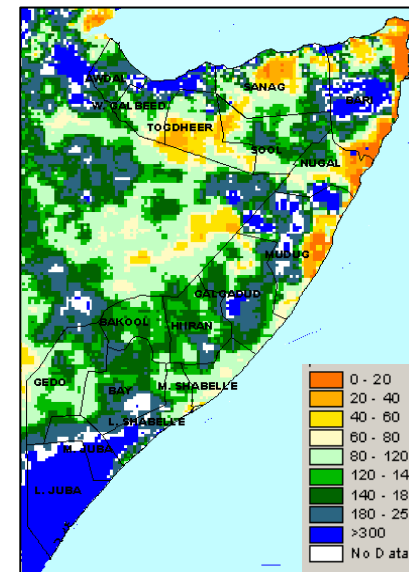
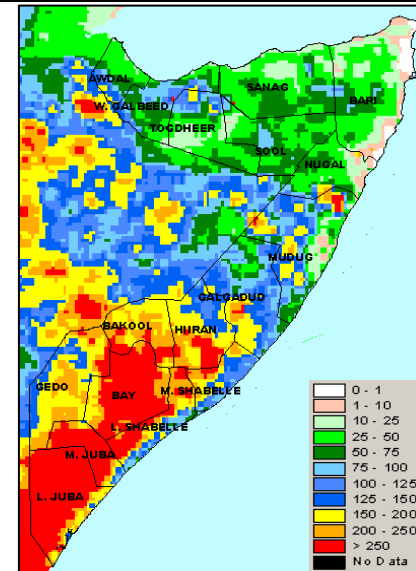
Labour opportunities and wage rates: Although availability of labour was poor in *Deyr* '09/10 in most of the region, except in pockets of Bardera market, wages are only 6% and 4% lower than in June '09 and Dec.'08 respectively and 189% higher than the five-year average due to hyperinflation.

Labour wages are the same in Luq since June'09, but are higher by 150% and 567% compared to Dec. '08 and the five-year averages, respectively; (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09;



	<p>R=1)</p> <p>Self-employment opportunities: The current prices of charcoal in the region are 94%, 100% and 282% of June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average respectively compared to Dec '09 prices. Although the average firewood price is 71%, 75% and 163% of June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average respectively compared to Dec '09 prices. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Food Availability: According to FSNAU market supply data, cereal availability is average to above average, with the majority being supplied from Bay region. About 3,697 MT of cereals from <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 production are expected from agropastoral and riverine areas in the region particularly Bardera and pockets of Garbaharey and Luq districts. (Source: FSNAU <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Assessment, Dec.'09; R=1/2)</p> <p>Cereal balance sheets: According to FSNAU cereal stock analysis, current production could cover regional per capita cereal requirements for three months. (Source: FSNAU Stock Data and Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p>			
<p>Dietary diversity Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is improving due average milk (from camel) and crop production but child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal</p> <p>Milk consumption is increasing following improved milk production mainly from camel and decreasing milk prices. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09; R=1)</p>			
<p>Water access/availability. Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Water availability is not currently a concern but water quality is a concern for agro-pastoral community.</p> <p>Source of Water: More than 92.8% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09; R=1)</p> <p>Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor with 80.4% of the households using the bush or a designated area. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>			
<p>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated</p>				

increasing	
Civil Security Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.	Civil Insecurity Insecurity in Gedo region has stabilized in the last six months. Though the magnitude is limited, the intensity of conflict is low. Commodity and population movement is not restricted. (Source: Civil Insecurity Monitoring and UNHCR Population Tracking Table, Jan.'10; R=1)
Coping Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing	Coping strategies Food and non-food purchase through credit is the main coping strategy employed by poor pastoral households; this is followed by seeking remittances from relatives and friends in main urban areas. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment and SLIM data analysis, Dec. '09/Jan.'10; R=1)
Structural Issues	Lack of proper governance and institutional structures .
Hazards Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability	Hyperinflation Recurrent poor rainfall levels Environmental degradation Growing trend of insecurity
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	<p>Natural capital <u>Seasonal Rainfall:</u> Although the start of Deyr '09/10 rainfall was average to near average, rainfall amount, distribution and frequency in the agropastoral zone are average with a long dry spell in Nov. and Dec. '09 (Source: FSNAU/FEWS climate analysis/satellite images and field ground truth observations, Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p><u>Rangeland Conditions:</u> Both browse and grazing conditions are significantly improved in the region and expected to sustain in the next 6 months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, NDVI images, Dec 2009; R=1)</p> <p>Physical capital: Road networks are poor, negatively affecting commodity and transportation movement and diminishing food access and availability by increasing transport costs and commodity prices and reducing levels of trade. (Source FSNAU <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Assessment; Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Social Capital: Crop <i>zakat</i> is low in most parts of the region. Other social support mechanisms, such as cash gifts and credit have remained normal in the region. (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and herd dynamics analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Human Capital: Limited health facilities in most rural agropastoral areas. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>



	<p>Nutrition Assessment: December '09 GAM rate of >18.2 % (CDC pro. 90%) and SAM rate of >2.6% (CDC pro.91%). Results indicate <i>Critical</i> nutrition situation with no change from <i>Gu</i>'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Improved immunization and vaccination status attributed to child health day: Reported Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination of >80% (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p><u>Financial Capital</u></p> <p>Remittance and Debt Levels – SLIM Data</p> <p>REMITTANCE: The number of people receiving remittance in El Adde (South) is 76% higher than same period last year and 20% lower since June'09. (Source: SLIM data analysis, Dec.'09; R=1),</p> <p>DEBT: The number of people receiving loans in El Adde reduced by 37% and 51% compared to June '09 and Dec.'08 respectively (Source: SLIM data analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p>			
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Baardheere – Agro-pastoral Livelihood						Time Period of Analysis:	
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)
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Environmental degradation. • Hyperinflation • Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to own food production • Low income from milk and agricultural production. • Loss of assets (livestock) during drought period. • Use of distress coping options related to consumption patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure and high cereal prices limiting access to food • Income from livestock severely affected by low productivity, loss of animals and little herd growth • Limited agricultural labour • Increase in self-employment (petty trade of bush products) 	<p><u>Southern Agro-pastoral Population-North Gedo:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE - 75% of poor in north Gedo • AFLC- 25%P and 25% of middle <p><u>Bay-Bakool Agropastoral:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFLC- 75% of poor Total of 15,000people <p><u>Southern Agro-pastoral South Gedo:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFLC- 25% of poor 	<p>Good improvement (South)</p> <p>Slight improvement (North)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gu'10 rains and cereal production • Livestock movements • Water availability and access • Terms of trade: livestock to cereal and labour to cereal • Market access and food supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Aid • Food for Work • Rehabilitation of water sources. • Income generation activities

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

Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Baardheere – Agro-pastoral Livelihood				Time Period of Analysis:
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)
<p>■ Generally Secure 1A Food</p> <p>■ Generally Secure 1B Food</p> <p>■ Borderline Insecure Food</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental degradation via charcoal burning and tree cutting as the means of coping. Recurrent drought Weak social and governance structures 	<p>Physical capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads accessible but in poor condition and require rehabilitations Continuous environmental degradation 	No change	Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility
		<p>Social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or weak social networks among agro-pastoralists Access to humanitarian support through food aid 	No change	Provision of Income generation programmes among the pastoral communities
		<p>Financial capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further decline of livestock herd sizes via high off-take and retarded growth Limited income from milk and livestock sales 	<p>Worsening (north Gedo)</p> <p>Slight improvement (South Gedo)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restocking especially cattle and sheep/goat to cover the loss of livestock through off-take. Introduction of veterinary services and animal husbandry Agro-extension services
		<p>Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General improvement in pasture and rangeland conditions, but conditions poor in certain pockets of agro-pastoral zones 	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water development projects to improve livelihoods
		<p>Human capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to no access to health and education services. High malnutrition rates among children 	No change or deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of education and human health services

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.