

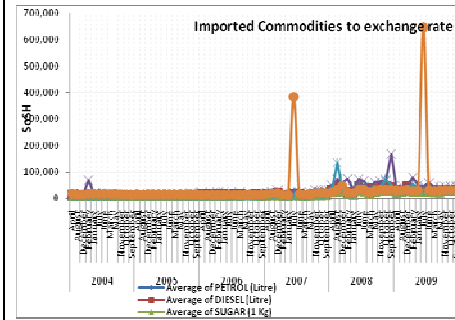
Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Dawa Pastoral (Luuq, Dolow, Beledhawa) and Southern Inland pastoral (Elwak, Garboharey, and Bardheere)

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):		Time Period of Analysis: January-June 2010		
Reference Outcomes <small>(As defined by IPC Reference Table)</small>	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <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>	Projected Phase for Time Period <small>(Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)</small>	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude <small>(list hazard and process indicators)</small> <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>	Risk Level <small>(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)</small>
<p><b>Crude mortality rate</b></p> <p>&lt;1/10,000/day, &gt;2x reference rate, stable, U5MR &gt; 1/10,000/day</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude mortality rate is at alert level according to WHO during the assessment period.</p> <p><b>Crude Mortality Rate:</b> 0.54 (0.29-1.01)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Under five Mortality rate is 1.34 (0.60-2.98)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09, R=1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li><b>Borderline Food Insecure</b></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>No Early Warning</li> <li><b>Watch</b></li> <li>Moderate Risk                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o AFLC</li> <li>o HE</li> <li>o Famine/HC</li> </ul> </li> <li>High Risk                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o AFLC</li> <li>o HE</li> <li>o Famine/HC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Acute malnutrition</b></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Nutritional Status is likely <b>Very Critical</b> with no changes from <i>Gu'09</i>. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment Dec. '09; R=1)</p>			

<p>&gt;20%(W/h 2z_scores), &gt; unusual, increasing</p>	<p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> Dec '09 GAM rate of &gt;20% and SAM rate of 3.5% (2.2-5.5). Results indicate a <i>likely Very Critical</i> nutrition situation with no change from Gu'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> High and decreasing numbers of acutely malnourished children reported at MCHs (July-Dec '09 (Source: SRCS, GHC, AMA, HIRDA, MCH Data, (July-December '09; R=3).</p>
<p><b>Disease</b> No epidemic</p>	<p><b>Disease:</b> Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. High morbidity level of 45.9% with diarrhea at 17.1%, ARI 17%, febrile 34.3%, confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 0.6% and suspected measles at 1.5%.unconfirmed cases reported (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>
<p>Food Access/ Availability Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100Kcal (northern Gedo)</p>	<p><b>FOOD ACCESS:</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Food access of pastoral livelihoods (particularly Dawa pastoral) is affected by recurrent dry conditions that reduced livestock herd sizes. Although there is some improvement in camel herd size, which increased milk availability positively affecting the households' incomes. The stabilized cereal prices would also alleviate the problem of households' diminished ability to acquire food.</p> <p><b>Food sources</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Sources of food are limited due to low milk production for cattle and shoats in northern pastoral areas, except from camel milk. However, cereal prices are stable for last months and the purchasing power has shown some improvement but is still well below the levels in pre-inflation period.</p> <p><b>Own production (livestock products of meat and milk):</b> Camel milk production is improved for both Dawa and Southern Inland pastoral livelihoods due to camel calving and medium conception rates during the past <i>deyr</i> seasons. Medium to high goat conception rates are observed in <i>Deyr</i> 09/10, medium to high kidding is expected in <i>Jilaal</i> (Jan-Mar.'10). (Source: FSNAU Livestock Data and Analysis, Jan.'10; R=1)</p> <p>SLIMS data: The Dec '09 local goat price (787,500 SoSh) in Burdhubo of southern Gedo is 33%, 9% and 2% higher compared to June '09 (592,500 SoSh), Dec. '08 (725,000 ) and five-year average (768,750 SoSh) respectively. Similarly, in Gedweyne, in</p>



northern Gedo, the prices increased 13%, 50% and 36% higher to June '09, Dec. '08 and five-year average (2003-2007) respectively. (Source: SLIMS data analysis Jan.'10; R=1)

**Market purchase**

**Market purchase: staple food (cereal):**

Bardera (southern Gedo) sorghum prices show a reduction of 17% and 27% since June '09 and Dec '08, respectively but are 207% above the five-year average (SoSh 1,791/kg) and the Dec.'09 (SoSh 5,500/kg) price. Luq (southern Gedo) sorghum prices show a reduction of 27% and 20% since June '09 and Dec '08, respectively but are 243% above the five-year average (SoSh 2,333/kg) and the Dec.'09 (SoSh 8,000/kg), price. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

**Imported commodity (sugar and vegetable oil) purchase:**

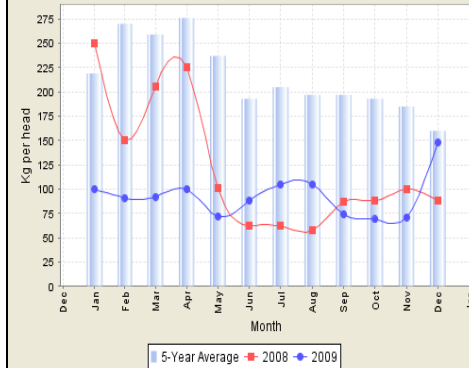
Sugar prices: Bardera - Dec.'09 sugar prices have not changed much since June '09 (21% increase) and Dec '08 (14% increase), but are almost double the Dec. the five-year average (170% increase). In Luq market, in Dec.'09, sugar prices are about 25% higher than the Dec.'08 and June 09 price and 161% increase 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 prices 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)

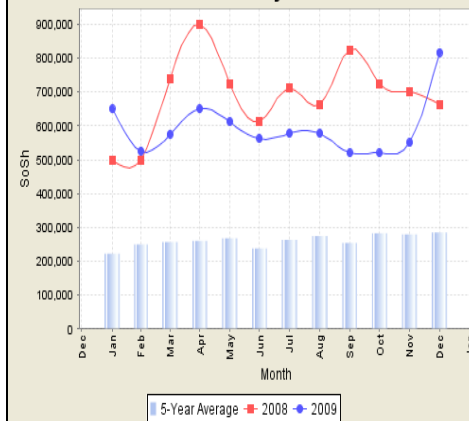
**Purchasing power (terms of trade):**


In Bardera (southern Gedo), the TOT between local quality goat and cereal is 68% higher from 88kg/goat to 148kg/goat both in June 09 and Dec 08, but are 8% below (160kg/goat) the 2003-2007 average. The Dec. '09 TOT in Luq (northern Gedo) is 58kg/goat, which is 18% and 35% higher compared to Dec '08 and June '09 respectively but is only 20% of the five-year average (2003-2007). (FSNAU market

**TOT Goat Local Quality To Red Sorghum 1kg-Bardera**

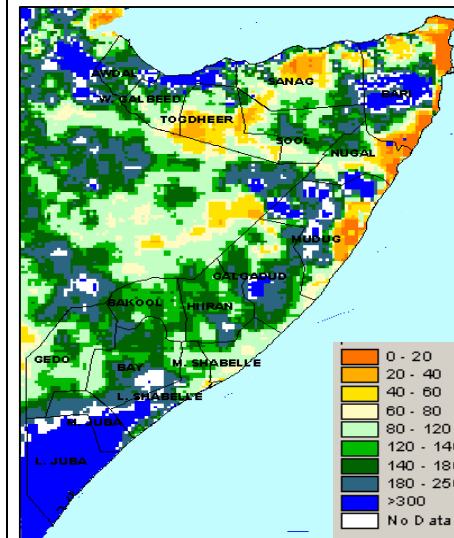
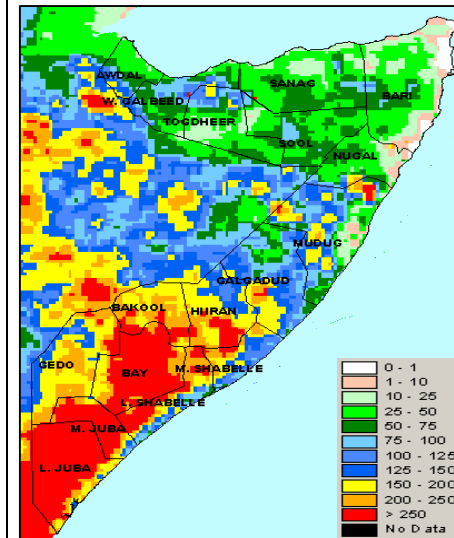


**Goat Local Quality-Bardera**



	<p>update and analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Income sources</b>  <b>Overall statement:</b> Overall income for pastoralists both in Dawa and SIP pastoral has shown some improvement in view of calving camel and average of conception rates of sheep/goats for this season.</p> <p><b>Livestock sales:</b>  Bardera market for Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood: The average local quality goat price in Dec.'09 (SoSh 816,667) is 45% higher compared to June '09 (SoSh562,500), 23% higher compared to Dec.'08 (SoSh 662,500) and 187% above the five-year average (SoSh 285,000). In Luq market in for Dawa pastoral livelihood 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), respectively and is 16% above the five-year average (SoSh 400,000) (FSNAU market update and analysis, Jan. 2010; R=1).</p> <p><b>Milk Sales:</b> Because of the return of outmigrated livestock from Juba, the average camel milk price reduced by 10% between June and Dec.'09 in Bardera. Price has also reduced by 10% between June and Dec.'08 in Luq. However, due to low milk production as a result of several successive seasons of dry conditions, income from milk sales presently is still low. (Source: FSNAU Post <i>Deyr</i>'09/10 Pastoral Assessment/Analysis, R:1)</p> <p><b>Availability</b>  <b>Cereal Market Availability:</b> The region has experienced low cereal production; about 7,000 MT of food aid has been distributed in Gedo, with the majority of it, or 75%, distributed in the North, whereas the remainder was distributed in the South. (Source: FSNAU Market Update, and Food Aid data, WFP, July-Dec.'09; R=1)</p>			
<p>Dietary diversity</p> <p>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Dietary diversity is improving due average milk mainly from camel and declining cereal prices but child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal</p> <p>Milk consumption is increasing following improved milk production mainly from camel and low milk prices.</p>			

Water access/availability	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Water availability is not currently a concern but water quality remains a concern for pastoral community.</p> <p><b>Source of Water:</b> About 92.7% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> Sanitation situation remains poor with the majority of the pastoral community using the bush or a designated area; only 50.7% access latrines. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>
Destitution/ Displacement	<p><b>Population Displacement</b> There is no direct displacement of pastoralists; however, security concerns have stable since july'09. (FSNAU/Partner Conflict analysis, Jan. 2010; R=2)</p>
Civil Security	<p><b>Civil Insecurity</b> Insecurity in Gedo region has stabled in the last six months. Though the magnitude is limited, the intensity of conflict is low and the insecurity trend is normal. Commodity and population movement is no restricted.(Source: Civil Insecurity Monitoring and UNHCR Population Tracking Table, Jan.'10; R=1)</p>
Coping	<p>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.'2010; R=1)</p>
Structural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong clan-based system of informal governance.</li> </ul>
Hazards	<p>General recurrent dry conditions, environmental degradation, hyperinflation and devaluation of the Somali shilling.</p>
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)	<p><b>Natural capital</b> <u>Seasonal Rainfall:</u> Although the start of <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 rainfall was average to near average, rainfall amount, distribution and frequency in the pastoral zone were average with a long dry spell in Nov. and Dec. '09 (Source: FSNAU/FEWS climate analysis/satellite images and field ground truth observations, Jan.'10; R=1)</p> <p><u>Rangeland Conditions:</u> Both browse and grazing conditions have</p>



	<p>significantly improved in key pastoral zones in the region and expected to sustain in the next 6 months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, NDVI images, Dec 2009; R=1)</p> <p><b><u>Physical capital</u></b> Road infrastructure is extremely poor and has contributed to the delay in commodity supply and high transport cost on commodities. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec 2009; R=1)</p> <p><b><u>Social Capital</u></b> Also access of poor households to live animals as annual obligatory zakaat gift is significantly low due to reduced herd sizes for middle and better off households. (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and herd dynamics analysis, Dec.'09; R=2)</p> <p><b><u>Human Capital</u></b> Poor health facilities in most pastoral areas. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> December '09 GAM rate of &gt;20% and SAM rate of 3.5% (2.2 -5.5) results indicate <i>Very Critical</i> nutrition situation with no change from Gu '09. (Source: FSNAU /Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Improved immunization and vaccination status attributed to child health days in the region: Reported Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination of &gt;70% (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b><u>Financial Capital</u></b> <b><u>Dawa Pastoral Livelihood</u></b> –Livestock herd sizes for all species (poor households) at the end of June 09 remains below baseline levels: camel 91%, cattle 35% and sheep/goat 31%. Cattle and sheep/goat are the main animals of this livelihood. Since Dec '09 camel improved 103% while cattle and shoats holdings have remained below the baseline, 37% and 28% respectively. Over the next six months, it is projected that camel sizes will increase to 115% of the baseline while cattle will increase 45% and shoats 34% of the baseline. (Source: FSNAU Pastoral and Herd Dynamics analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p><b><u>Southern Inland Livelihood:</u></b> In Dec. '09, camel, cattle and</p>			
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	<p>sheep/goat herd sizes are 84%, 38% and 41% of the baseline, respectively; however, an increase in camel, cattle and sheep/goat holdings is anticipated over the next 6 months, up to 108%, 40% and 48% of the baseline respectively. (Source: FSNAU Pastoral and Herd Dynamics analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Remittance and Debt Levels – SLIM Data</b>  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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**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 income instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.