

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Riverine livelihood | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Region: Gedo region, | | | | |
| Districts: Dolow, Luq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Bardera | | | | |
| Reference period: Jan.-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 | Overall Statement: Data not available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch |
| 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 improvement from Gu '09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: December '09 GAM rate of >16.5% (Pro 90%) and SAM rate of >4.2%, (90% pro). Results indicate <i>Critical</i> nutrition situation with improvement from <i>Very Critical</i> levels in Gu'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: High levels and decreasing trends (July-Dec'09) <i>Source HIS data, GHC, AMA, SRCS R=3</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borderline Food Insecure Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
| Disease No disease epidemic reported. | Disease: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. High morbidity level of 41.8% with diarrhoea at 21.9%, ARI 24.5%, febrile 25.5% (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | | |

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

Food Access: Combination of depleted riverine infrastructure, high fuel costs for pump irrigation, poor climatic conditions for gravity irrigation and limited labour opportunities are making food access difficult for the majority of the riverine population, mainly in the north of the region. Although the production from agropastoral will improve overall food access in the region.

Food sources:

Overall Cereal Production: Overall *Deyr* '09 maize production in riverine zones is below average. Total maize production is estimated at 897MT, which is 14% of PWA and 12% of the five-year average. However, 95% of total production of maize is from Bardera riverine (67% and 71% of PWA and the five-year average, respectively), an indication of maize poor production in the other riverine parts of Gedo. (Source: FSNAU Crop Assessment and Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

Market Purchase: staple food (cereal): Poor and middle households are mainly dependent on purchase; however, their ability to purchase is diminished due to high cereal prices. In Luq market, the average maize price in Dec. '09 (SoSh 14,000/kg) is 27% and 211% higher than Dec.'08 (SoSh 11,000/kg) and the five-year average (SoSh 4,500/kg), respectively, and is 27% higher for June '09. In Bardera, maize prices decreased by 17%, from SoSh10,125/kg in June'09 to SoSh 8,400/kg in Dec. '09 and reduced also by 20% since Dec '08 price (SoSh 10,500). (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

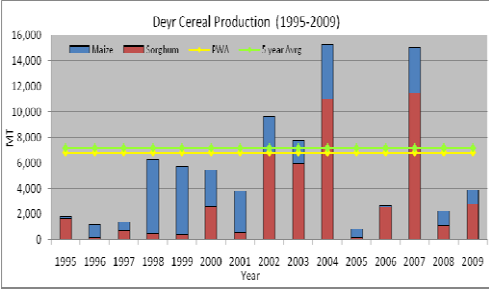
Market Purchase

Imported commodity (sugar and vegetable oil) purchase:

Sugar prices: Bardera - Dec.'09 sugar prices have not changed much since June '09 (14% increase) and Dec. '08 (21% increase), but are almost double the Dec. 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 increased by 161% compared to the five-year average price. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)

Vegetable oil prices: The average price is 27% below the June '09 price in Bardera; however, it is 8% and 123% higher than Dec.'08 and the five-year average. In Luq, although vegetable oil prices reduced by 10% since June '09 and Dec'08, the price is still 57% higher than five-year average, respectively. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)

Other Food Sources: 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-Jan.'10; R=1)

Income sources:

Overall statement: Although there is an improvement in production of cereals, riverine households (poor) will also benefit from good cereal production of adjacent regions offering more labour opportunities.

Labour opportunities and wage rates: Although availability of labour was normal in *Deyr* '09/10 in most of the region, except in pockets of Bardera market, nominal wages are 6% and 4% lower compared to June '09 and Dec.'08 levels, respectively but are 233% higher than five-year average due to hyperinflation. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

Self-employment opportunities: Current prices of charcoal in the region are 94%, 100% and 213% of June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average respectively comparing to Dec '09 prices. Although the average firewood price is 71%, 75% and 140% of June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average respectively comparing to Dec. '09 prices. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

Purchasing power:

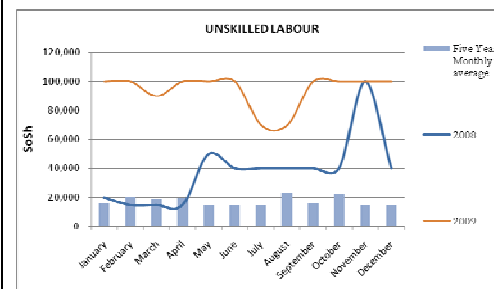
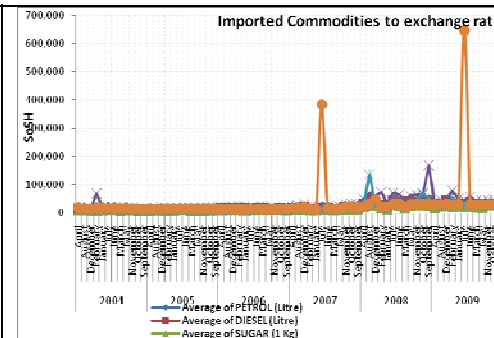
Terms of trade (labour to cereal): The terms of trade (TOT) in *Deyr* '09/10 improved in most parts of the zone. In Bardera labour to cereal TOT increased by 9%, 32% and 100% compared to June '09, Dec '08 and five-year average. However, in Luq labour to cereal TOT has increased by 38%, 13% and 25% compared to June '09, Dec. '08 and five year average. (More cereal supply and local production led to reduced prices). Similarly, the TOT in Bardera is 65% and 30% lower than the Dec.'08 and five-year average, respectively. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

Food Availability:

Cereal Market Availability: Both parts of the region have experienced low cereal production. About 7,000 MT of food aid has been distributed in Gedo, of which 75% was distributed in the North, while remainder went to the South. (Source: FSNAU Market Update, Jan.'09 and Food Aid data, WFP, July-Dec.'09; R=1)

Supply lines: Main cereal supplies into the region come from own production and neighboring Bay region. (Source: FSNAU *Deyr* '09/10 Assessment, Jan.'10; and FSNAU Cereal Flow Map, Jan.'10; R=1)

Stocks: According to FSNAU cereal stock analysis, current production could cover regional per capita cereal requirements for one month.



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| | (Source: FSNAU Stock Data and Analysis, Jan.'10; R=1) | | | |
| <i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit. | <p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is improving due to average milk (from camel) and crop production but child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal</p> <p>Milk access is improved due to low milk prices in Gedo region which is as a result of average milk production mainly from camel. Cereal access is enhanced from own production and low cereal prices in the region. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> | | | |
| <i>Water access/availability</i> Adequate but of poor quality | <p>Source of Water: About 70% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor; the majority of the Riverine community 57.8% uses the bush or a designated area. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> | | | |
| <i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing | | | | |
| <i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing. | <p>Civil Insecurity Insecurity in Gedo region has been stable 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, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> | | | |
| <i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing | <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. '10; R=1)</p> | | | |
| <i>Structural Issues</i> | Lack of proper governance and institutional structures . | | | |
| <i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability | <p>Hyperinflation</p> <p>Recurrent poor rainfall levels</p> <p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Growing trend of insecurity</p> | | | |

Livelihood Assets
(5 capitals)
Accelerated and
critical depletion
or loss of access

Natural capital:

Seasonal Rainfall: Although the start of *Deyr* '09/10 rainfall was average to near average, rainfall amount, distribution and frequency in the pastoral 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, Jan.'09; R=1)

Rangeland Conditions Both browse and grazing conditions are significantly improved LTA in key pastoral zones in the region and expected to sustain in the next 6 months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, NDVI images, Dec. '09; R=1)

Physical capital: Infrastructure such as river banks, bridges, and culverts are in poor condition and need rehabilitation. Road networks are poor, negatively affecting commodity and transportation movement and diminishing food access and availability by increasing transport and commodity prices and reducing levels of trade. (Source FSNAU *Deyr* '09/10 Assessment; Dec.'09; R=1)

Social Capital: Crop *zakat* is low in most parts of the region, except in the riverine and agro pastoral zones of Bardera (*Deyr* '09/10 production is 54% of PWA). Other social support mechanisms such as cash gifts and credit have remained the same. (Source: FSNAU pastoral assessment and herd dynamics analysis, Dec.'09; R=1)

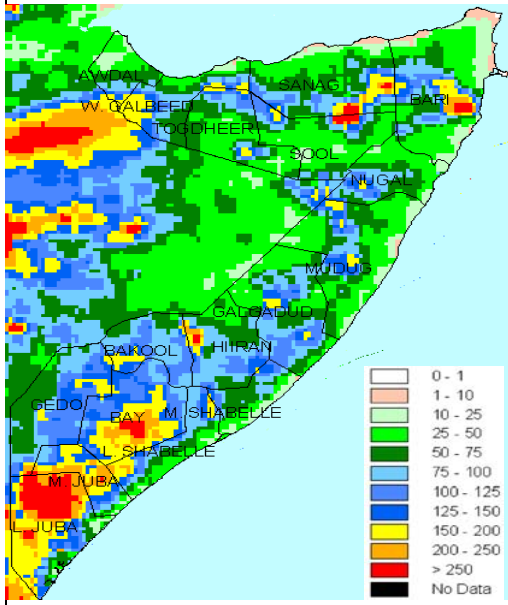
Human Capital

Health facilities are poor in most Riverine areas.

Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of >16.5% (Pro 90%) and SAM rate of >4.2%, (90% pro). Results indicate *Critical* nutrition situation improvement from *Very Critical* levels in Gu'09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)

Improved immunization and vaccination status is rather good with reported Vitamin A supplementation status of 84% and measles vaccination status of 85.7%. (Source: FSNAU /Partner Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)

Financial Capital: Due to successive crop failure, or poor production, in riverine zones, there are no stocks available but in pockets of Bardera, harvested 696Mt of maize Garbaharey 42Mt and Belethawa only 3Mt. Hence, there is income from maize sales from Bardera riverine. However, better-off households and a few middle households, who have access to the required inputs, continue to obtain income from



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| | <p>cash crop sales. (Source: FSNAU <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 seasonal assessment; Dec.'09; R=2)</p> <p>Because many poor households have increased collection and sale of firewood and other bush products, the supply is high, which has resulted in limited income-earning opportunities from riverine activities. (Source: FSNAU <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 seasonal assessment; Dec.'09; R=2).</p> <p>Remittances in the riverine are limited as people do not have relatives and friends in the Diaspora; debt levels are also minimal as the poor cannot access credit due to the lack of sources. (Source: FSAU <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 seasonal assessment; Dec.'09; R=2)</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 – Riverine livelihood | | | | | | Time Period of Analysis: Jan.-June 2010 | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| 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) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B Generally Food Insecure Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood effects • Hyperinflation • Limited agricultural inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to own food production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor crop and high prices limit access to food. • Normal agricultural labour opportunities • Increase in self-employment activities | <p>Riverine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFLC 50-% P, 50% of middle in north Gedo <p>Riverine Population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE - 50% of poor in north Gedo • | <p>Improving south (Bardera)</p> <p>Slight improvement north(Luuq)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gu'10</i> rains • 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 agriculture infrastructure • Provision of improved quality seeds • Rehabilitation of water sources. • Income generation activities • Debt relief • Agro-extension services • Establishing and increasing human health services • Establishment and support of education services |

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 – Riverine livelihood | | | | 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) |
| <p>■ Generally Secure 1A Food</p> <p>■ Generally Secure 1B Food</p> <p>■ Generally 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"> • Insecurity • Lack of government structures to establish/implement policies and regulations | <p>Physical capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads accessible but in poor condition and require rehabilitations • Poor conditions of infrastructure (river banks, culverts, barrages, etc.) | No change | <p>Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility</p> <p>Rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure (river banks, culverts, barrages, etc.)</p> |
| | | <p>Social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or weak social networks among riverine people due to low maize production. • Limited humanitarian response (northern Gedo) | No change | <p>Provision of income generation programmes among the pastoral communities</p> |
| | | <p>Financial capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to obtain agricultural inputs | <p>Worsening (northern Gedo)</p> <p>Slight improvement (southern Gedo)</p> | <p>Provide high quality agro-extension services to increase production</p> <p>Provide relevant income generating activities</p> |
| | | <p>Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water available but unsafe | No change | <p>Water development projects to provide potable (clean) water</p> |
| | | <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 further deterioration | <p>Provision of education and health services</p> |

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 come instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.