

FSNAU POST Deyr '09/10 ASSESSMENT IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATE HIRAN
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Hiran regions: LHZ: Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral				
Time Period of Analysis: January – June 2010				
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)
	<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 		<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) 	

Crude mortality rate	CMR of 0.50 (CI: 0.276-0.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Early Warning
Acute malnutrition, >15%WHZ	<p>•Overall Statement: <i>Nutritional Status Very Critical GAM rate of 21.2 % (CI: 16.5-25.8) SAM rate of 5.3% (3.1-7.6);and deterioration from post Gu,09 (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Oct'09; R=1)</i></p> <p>•Nutrition Assessment: Oct. '09 GAM rate of 21.2 %(CI: 16.5-25.8) SAM rate of 5.3% (3.1-7.6); Result indicate very critical nutrition situation and deterioration from post Gu,09(Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Oct'09; R=1)</p> <p>•HIS nutrition trend: HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high levels (>15%) and fluctuating in numbers of acutely malnourished children over the last four months (Source HIS data Aug-Dec.09; R=2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Borderline Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock herd size reduction due to high off-take • Poor rangeland resources due to poor Gu performance. • Poor livestock body condition due to poor pasture • Abnormal migration to Lower Shabelle • Critical nutrition situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Watch ■ Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/ HC ■ High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/ HC
Disease	<p>Overall statement: Disease patterns in line with expected seasonal trends.</p> <p>Morbidity Rates: High morbidity rates reported in children in health facilities in the area (Source: FSNAU HIS/ MCH data, August-Dec '09, R=2.) Morbidity rate was 51.1% (39.3 – 62.8 in Oct '09 (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment Apr '09, R=1).</p>			
Food Access/ Availability (Lack of entitlement; 2100 Kcal pppd, via asset stripping)	<p>Food Access:</p> <p>Overall statement: As a result of successive drought seasons food access of pastoralists is constrained by low livestock production, high cereal prices, reduced livestock holding at household level and limited income opportunities.</p> <p>Food Sources:</p> <p>Overall statement: Pastoralists heavily rely on market purchases of food while own milk production is below average due to low to none calving and kidding.</p> <p>Milk production: The milk production has decreased in all pastoral areas in the region; camel calving is none to low, cattle calving is null</p>			

and sheep/goat kidding is medium to low. As a result, the price of camel milk increased by 100%, 36% and 316 % in Dec. '09 (SoSh38,000/liter) when compared to Dec. '08 (SoSh19,000/liter), June '09 (SoSh28,000/liter) and 5yr average of 2003-2007 (9,140/liter), respectively. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Deyr* '09/10 assessment and market update, Dec '09, R=1).

Market purchase (staple food cereals)

Overall statement: Market purchases of poor and middle wealth groups are constrained by low income from livestock and livestock products and high cereal prices, which have shown an increasing trend in Dec. '09 due to decreased food aid distribution and reduced cereal inflow from the southern regions and Ethiopia.

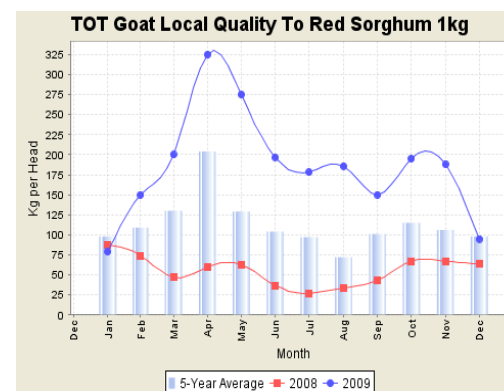
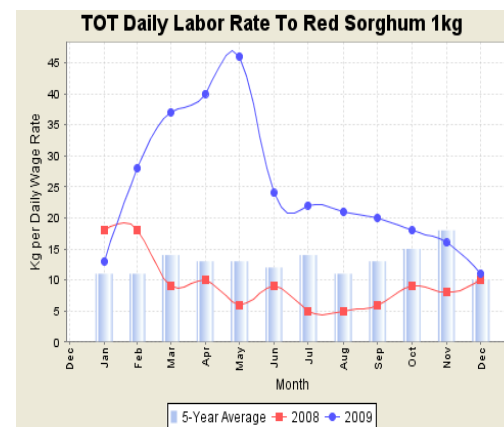
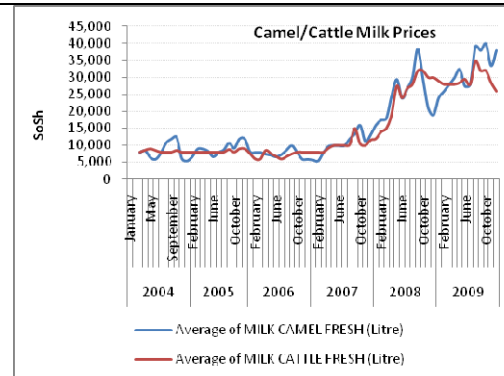
- The average sorghum price increased by 187% and 240% in Dec. '09 (SoSh7,000/kg) when compared to June '09 (SoSh3,750/kg) and five years average (SoSh2,922/kg), respectively. Source: FSNAU market update, Dec. '09 R=1).
- Rice prices: Rice prices declined by 37% in Dec. '09 when compared to the same month last year, while they remained stable since June '09. However, the prices showed a notable increase of 150% in Dec. '09 when compared to 5 yr average.
- Wheat flour prices: wheat flour prices have decreased by 11% and 16% in Dec '09 when compared to June '09 and Dec '08 respectively. However, price for wheat flour has increased by 97% in Dec '09 when compared to five-year average. Source: (FSNAU Market Update Dec '09, R=1).

Market purchase (non staple)

Overall statement: Availability of non-staple food items is normal in the markets, however sugar prices are showing an increased trend.

Sugar prices: Sugar prices increased by 18%, 44% and 211% in Dec. '09 when compared to June '09, Dec '08 and the five-year average, respectively.

Vegetable oil prices: Vegetable oil prices remained unchanged in Dec 09 when compared to both June '09 and Dec '08, but there is considerable increase of 138% in Dec. '09 when compared to five-year average.



Other food sources:

Food aid was distributed regularly from July to Dec. '09 by WFP though the quantity distributed and frequency was less compared to last Gu '09. Wild food availability and social support declined due to successive poor climatic conditions.

Purchasing Power: Terms of trade between labor to cereal and local goat quality to cereal decreased due to increased cereal prices and decrease labour wage and goat price.

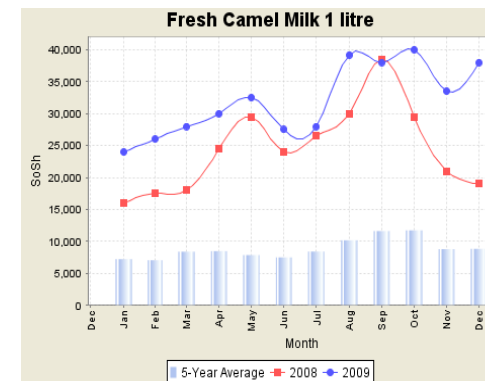
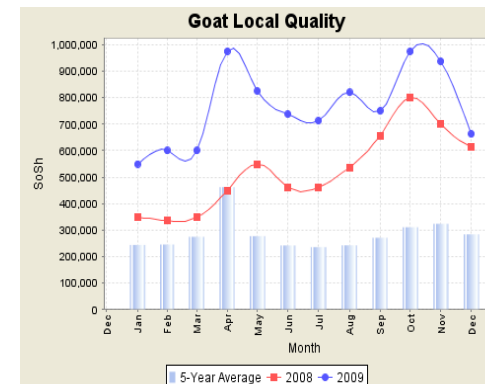
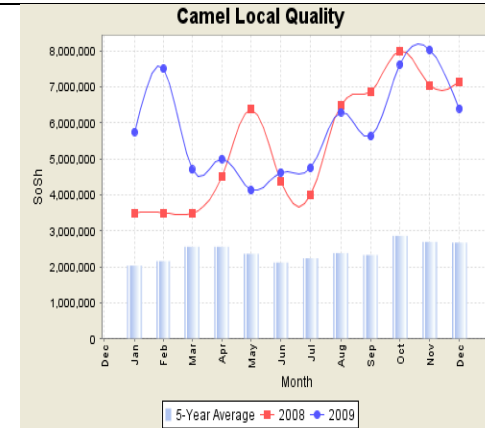
- TOT between labour and cereal has decreased by 54% in Dec '09 when compared to June '09 (from 24 to 11 kg), but it showed a slight increase of 10% in Dec '09 (11kg per daily labour wage) when compared to Dec '08 and 5 yr average of the same month (10 kg daily labour each), respectively.
- TOT between local quality goat and cereals shows significant decrease of 48% (197kg to 95kg/goat) when compared to June '09 but it shows an increase of 148% when compared to Dec '08 (64kg/goat). It decreased by 3% when compared to 5year average (98kg/goat). Source: (FSNAU post *Deyr* '09/10 assessment and market update, Dec '09, R=1).
- **Expenditures:** All wealth groups spend their income mainly on staple and non staple food items, water for livestock and medicine for livestock

Income Sources

Own production sales

Overall statement: income from livestock and livestock product sales are decreased due to limited availability of marketable animals and below average milk production due to low to none calving/kidding for all species.

- The price of local quality goat has increased by 8% (612,500 to 662,500) and 133% (283,766 to 662,500) in Dec. compared to same month last year and five years average respectively, while it declined by 10% compared to June '09.
- Price for camel milk increased by 38%, 100% and 330% in Dec. '09 when compared to June '09, Dec. '08 and 5yr average (from SoSh 27,500/liter to 38,000/liter, 19,000/liter to 38,000/liter and



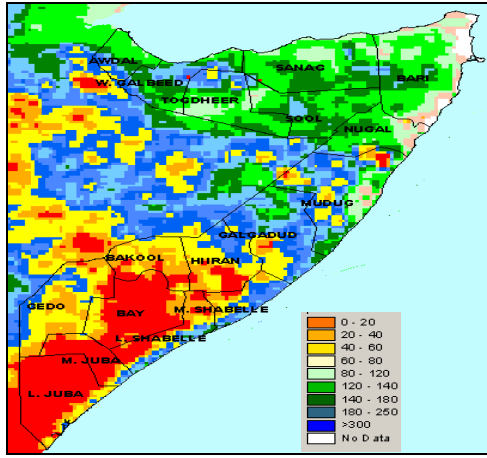
	<p>8840/liter to 38,000/liter respectively). (Source: FSNAU/partner Post Dec. '09 assessment and market update, Dec.'09, R=1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Access: traditionally, the region has strong social and kinship support system. However, due to recurrent droughts and the presence of a large number of IDPs in all towns and rural villages have resulted in social support fatigue. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr'09/10 assessment Dec. '09, R=1). <p>Food Availability: Cereal availability in the market: Cereal availability in the markets is below normal due to combinations of poor crop production and reduced food aid distribution.</p> <p>Supply lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cereal flow from the normal routes in the region (southern regions and zone 5 of Ethiopia) indicate low levels due to poor crop production for the Gu '09 and as well as poor crop of Deyr '08/09. Currently, there is some cereal inflow of commercial food aid from Mogadishu and small local cereal supply from southern regions which contributes to the currently available cereal in the markets. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment July '09, R =1). 			
<p>Dietary diversity Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dietary Diversity: In Oct. '09, it was reported that 47.5% of the sampled population is consuming <4 food groups, Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '09; R=1). • Child feeding practices: are of concern with 39.2% of the children introduced to complimentary food before the recommended age of 6 months (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '09; R=1). 			
<p>Water access/ availability <7.5% liters ppp day (human usage only) accessed via asset stripping</p>	<p>Overall statement: <i>The water availability is of concern for pastoralists who rely on water from Berkads and Dams.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water availability and price in the southern inland pastoral area is better than in the Hawd pastoral due to permanent water points (shallow wells). Drought, however, has decreased water supply and the situation is expected to deteriorate further in the next few months before the onset of the Deyr rains. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, July '09, R=1). 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of Water: Only about 5.0% of households are accessing water from protected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1). • Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 8.9% of households having access to a safe sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1). 			
Destitution/ Displacement Concentrate; increasing	<p>Population displacement Overall statement: In Hiran region, according UNCHR IDPs estimation present in both urban and rural estimated around 51,000 IDPs). Majority of the IDPs were displaced between October and December 2009. Before the fresh fighting there was large inflow of IDPs from Puntland and southern regions. However, current fighting result an additional IDPs from Beletweyn in to other districts of region and rural areas with no precise estimate. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec '09)</p>			
Civil Security Limited spread conflict	<p>Civil insecurity Overall statement: The security situation in Hiran region remained extremely volatile from 2007 to 2009, and there have been occasional clashes between Islamist groups and as well as between Islamist groups and local militias that may spread. There are also increased organized assassinations incidents, which caused many people Hiran to vacate their homes and flee to elsewhere for safety .Beletweyn town was also the center of a car bomb suicide in June '09 killing 35 people and injuring 50 others. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul '09, R=1).</p>			
Coping AFLC	<p>Coping strategies Overall statement: distress coping mechanisms were used by the poor and part of the middle wealth groups. Main coping option includes family splitting, reducing number of meals per day, food gifts, increased charcoal/firewood collection production and seeking job from main towns.</p>			
Structural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an existence of strong Islamist structures, strong clan leadership structures and weak local government administration in the region. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec '09; R=1). 			
Hazards N/A	<p>Hazards: Main hazards affecting the livelihood includes droughts that resulted in poor crop and livestock production, reduced income sources, reduced livestock assets, pressure of the IDPs (recent and old) on the host community, increasing indebtedness level and increased</p>			

	<p>civil insecurity. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09 /10 assessment, Dec '09, R=1)</p>
<p>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</p> <p>Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access AFLC</p>	<p>Natural capital: The seasonal rains were poor in term of frequency in all the agro-pastoral areas. Moreover, pasture and browsing conditions are poor with limited impact on both livestock except Beletweyne district where rain was near normal (120% - 180% of the long term means). Cumulative amount received during Deyr '09 in Beletweyn is 292.1 mm Buloburte received 178mm and Jalalaqsi received 103.5mm. Source (FSNAU/FEWSNET post Deyr 09 '09 assessment and climate update, Dec '09, R=1).</p> <p>Physical Capital: Roads infrastructures are in poor condition and further deteriorating, due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation. The poor public infrastructure is further adding costs to transportation. Many primary rural water catchments in the main agricultural villages are silted and have lost their volume capacity to carry water. Other water points like shallow wells are in need of full rehabilitation. Roads and infrastructure networks are in poor condition and further deteriorating year by year due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation for decades. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R = 1).</p> <p>Social Capital: Social support among the pastoralist community has been significantly reduced this season due to poor seasonal performance which led to limited income from the normal sources of livestock and livestock product sales. However poor HHs are receiving food on loan and cash gifts. The presence of IDPs in both rural and urban areas, and worsening security situations in Beletweyn and Mogadishu further undermined the spirit of social support among urban and rural communities. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R=1).</p> <p>Human Capital: There are limited or no health facilities in most rural areas, with the exception of main villages and urban areas. Primary and Quranic school attendance continue to be normal in the region past six months. Nutrition situation is Very Critical with GAM rate of 21.2% (CI: 16.5-25.8) and SAM rate of 5.3% (3.1-7.6);and deterioration from post Gu '09 (Source: FSNAU and Partners Assessment, Oct '09; R=1)</p>

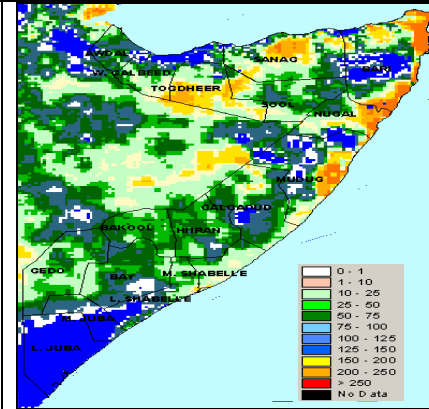


Poor camel body condition. Jalalaqsi, Dec '09
Cumulative rainfall(mm) % normal rainfall Deyr '09

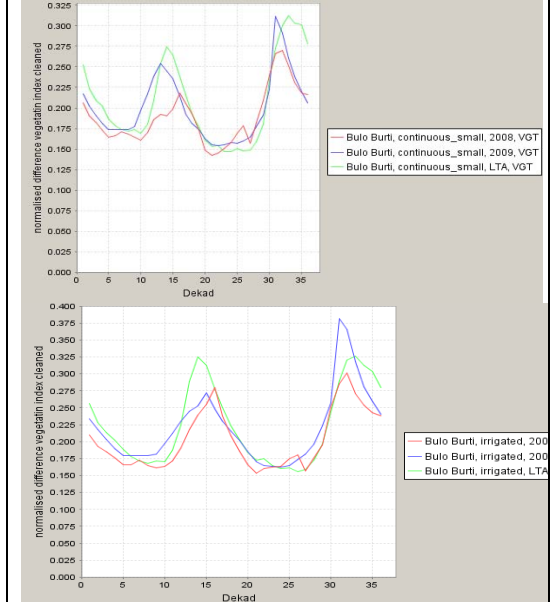


Financial Capital: Pastoral livelihoods faced successive seasons of rainfall performance, which resulted in below average milk production and reduced livestock holding at household level. Income from these sources has drastically declined, which affected the purchasing power of the poor and middle households. Local quality goat price declined by 10% since June '09. Projected June '10 livestock asset holding are now considerably below baseline (Hawd: 38% of camel, 20% of sheep/goat and SIP: 40% of camel, 42% of cattle and 39% of sheep/goat). Debt levels are increasing due to cost incurred in water trucking and food on loan.

Source (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09 assessment, R=1).



NDVI LTM trend analysis by district



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

Area of Analysis (Hiran region, Beletweyne, Buloburto and Jalalasi districts- Hawd and southern inland pastoral):						Time Period of Jan – Jun 2010	
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)	(Characteristic s, percent, and total estimate)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)		(to Immediately improve food access)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Borderline Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged Droughts • Water shortage • Low livestock reproduction and production • High cereal prices • Civil insecurity. • IDPs pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts in Beletweyne of Hiran region reduced commercial movement. • Poor livestock body condition reduced incomes and access to milk consumption • Poor crop production contributed to cereal market price increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below average milk production with increased prices • Reduced income from livestock and livestock product sales • Declined purchasing power due to high cereal prices • Increased household expenditure on water trucking • Engagement in over-stretched coping option. 	<p>SIP</p> <p>AFLC= 25% Poor; 75% Middle in Jalalasi & Buloburto and 50% middle in Beletweyne</p> <p>HE= 75% Poor</p> <p>Hawd</p> <p>AFLC=middle 50% better off</p> <p>HE=poor 100% 100% Middle</p>	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gu '10 rainfall performance • Market prices • TOT • Water and pasture conditions • Livestock conditions • Civil insecurity • IDPs situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue food aid distribution for the poor and middle wealth groups • Support in water trucking costs • Rehabilitation of water sources. • Restocking after onset of Gu 2010 rains • Food for work/Cash for work programs to offset the debts. • Supplementary feeding programs to be carried out in the affected areas (IDPs) • Water and sanitation services to carry out in the IDP concentrated areas.

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

Area of Analysis (Region, Hiran region, Beletweyne, Bulobur and Jalalaqsi districts- Hawd and Southern Inland Pastoral):				Time Period of Analysis: Jan – Jun 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Borderline Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of government structure. • Charcoal production by the poor households and hunting of wildlife by IDPs due to abject poverty exacerbated the environmental degradation 	Physical Capital: poor road infrastructure network that restricted commercial movement and food supply lines.	Slight improvement	Rehabilitation of the boreholes and shallow wells. Support in strengthening the capacity of the community leaderships.
		Social Capital: In IDP concentrated areas social support is currently over-stretched due to presence of huge number of IDPs on host communities.	worsening	Income generating activities and employment opportunities and establishment of credit services
		Financial Capital: Reduced livestock asset and increased cumulative debt.	No change	Improving livestock marketing system, diversification of pastoral income through establishment of micro-business activities. Destocking and restocking accordingly
		Natural Capital: \due to poor rains reception in the Hiran region pasture and water conditions are poor.	worsening	Rehabilitation and construction of water sources, such as berkads, shallow wells and boreholes
		Human Capital: Generally, infrastructures and services for education and health are limited in rural areas. Employment opportunities are also limited, nutrition situation has deteriorated	No change	Support existing infrastructures with supply of drugs and maintenance and capacity building for the staff. Create supplementary feeding centers in concentrated IDPs areas.
		Local Political Capital: Disputes of different religious groups increased tension.	Slight improvement	Support in encouraging traditional elders in resolving problems between different groups

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.

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.