

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Hiran Bulu-burti, Belet-weyne, Jalalaqsi: Livelihood: Riverine		Time Period of Analysis: Jan. to 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)
<p><i>Crude mortality rate:</i> 1-2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day</p>	<p>Overall Statement: N/A</p> <p>Crude Mortality Rate: N/A</p>	<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"> ■ No Early Warning ■ 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
<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Malnutrition 18.8%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Statement: Nutritional Status: Critical GAM rate of >18.8% (Pr.= 0.90) SAM rate > 2.6% (Pr. = 0.90); (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Oct'09; R=1) • Nutrition Assessment: Oct. '09 GAM rate of >18.8% (Pr.= 0.90) SAM rate > 2.6% (Pr. = 0.90); Result indicate critical situation with no change in the post Gu, 09 (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment Oct'09; R=1) Humanitarian Support: Reasonable access to feeding centers and health programs therefore sustained stable situation likely linked to sustained emergency nutrition interventions. HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high levels (>15%) and decreasing in numbers of acutely malnourished children over the last four months (Source HIS data Aug-Dec.'09; R=2). 			
<p><i>Disease</i> No disease epidemic reported.</p>	<p>Overall Statement: No disease epidemic but continued high disease burden. Disease: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. Confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests is 0.1%. Suspected measles at 11.0% (4.9-17.0) (Source: FSNAU/Partner, Nov. '09; R=1)</p>			

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

Food Access: Food access of riverine communities is constrained by several seasons of below normal cereal production due to poor seasonal performance and poor irrigation infrastructure. Cereal stocks are low to none for the poor and middle wealth groups, while food aid has been suspended. Poor population mostly relies on food purchases, at high cereal prices and reduced purchasing power.

Sources of Food: Food sources this Deyr include limited own production and market purchases. Social support is limited due consecutive seasons of crop failure. Access to wild food is also reduced due to poor seasonal performance.

Own production

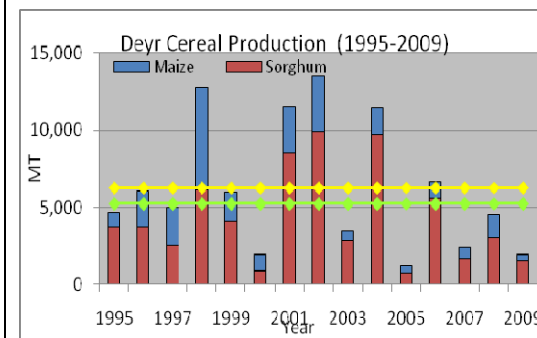
Overall Statement:

Cereal production (maize and sorghum) of the riverine livelihood is well below normal due to very poor rainfall in key cereal growing areas, low river level and poor irrigation infrastructure.

Cereal production: Total maize production in riverine livelihood zone is 405 MT which is 27% of last Deyr '08, 28% Deyr maize PWA, and 44% of 5yr average (2004-2008), respectively.

Own Milk Production: Due to low to none calving and kidding rates in the Deyr '09, milk production is below average. As a result, camel milk prices are 100% and 36% higher in December '09 compared to December '08 and July '09 respectively. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09, R=1).

Other Food Sources: Food aid has been regularly distributed by WFP since January '08. About 1,5600MT of food aid was distributed between July to December 2009. However, the food aid was suspended from Jan. '10, which is likely to negatively impact the population of riverine communities in Hiran region. Wild food availability and social support declined due to successive harsh climatic conditions. However, harvesting premature crops which is a distress coping mechanism was practiced by poor wealth groups of riverine livelihood. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09, R=1)



Market purchase (staple food cereal)

Overall statement (cereal): Cereal prices (maize/sorghum) and other food commodities have increased since Oct '09, and are still very high when compared to long-term trends and a further price increase is anticipated over the next six months.

Sorghum: Sorghum price increased by 87% and 140% in Dec. '09 (7,000kg) when compared to June '09 (SoSh 3750/kg) and five-year average (2003-2007) (2922/kg), respectively.

Wheat flour: Wheat flour prices 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 5 yr average. (FSNAU Deyr '09/10 assessment and market update Dec '09, R=1).

Market Purchase (Non-Staple Food)

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.

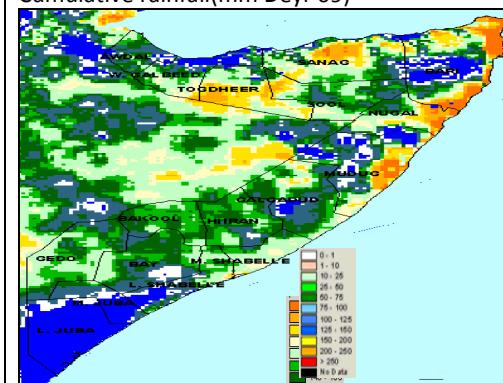
Vegetable oil prices: Vegetable oil prices remained unchanged in Dec 09 when compared both in July 09 and Dec 08, but there is considerable increase of 138% in Dec. '09 when compared to 5 yr average.

➤ **Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade-TOT):**

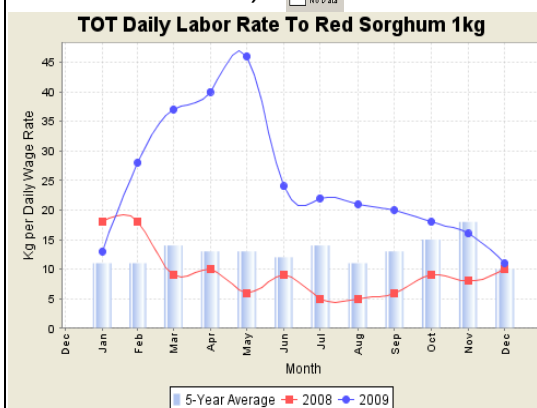
Overall Terms of Trade decreased in Dec '09, however indicate increased trend when compared to last year and five year average.

- TOT between labour and cereal decreased 54% in Dec '09 (11kg/ daily wage rate) when compared to June '09 (from 24 to 11 kg), but increased by 10% in Dec '09, when compared to Dec. '08 (10kg/daily wage rate) and 5 yr average of the same month from (10 kg/ per daily wage) 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% (95kg to 64kg/goat when compared to Dec '08. It decreased by 3% when compared to 5year average (95kg to 98kg/goat). Source: (FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment and market update, Dec '09, R=1).

Cumulative rainfall(mm Deyr 09)



% of normal rainfall Deyr '09



Social support access: Traditionally, the social support system is a common mechanism among the Somali community in normal times. However, support has reduced due to successive seasons of poor production in the riverine communities.

Availability:

Cereal Market Availability: Due to poor crop production of Deyr '09 and successive seasons of poor rains with low crop production in riverine livelihood zone, the local cereal availability in the markets is extremely low. In addition, red sorghum is decreasing in all main markets due to temporarily suspended food aid distribution by WFP. (Source: FSNAU/partner post *Deyr '09/10* assessment and Market Update Dec '09, R=1).

Supply lines: Cereal supply through the normal routes to Hiran region (southern regions and Somali region of Ethiopia) is disrupted by conflicts. Currently, there is also decreased inflow of commercial food aid from the southern regions (Mogadishu), which is reflected in the current market supply. Source: (FSNAU/partner post *Deyr '09/10* assessment, Dec '09; R=1).

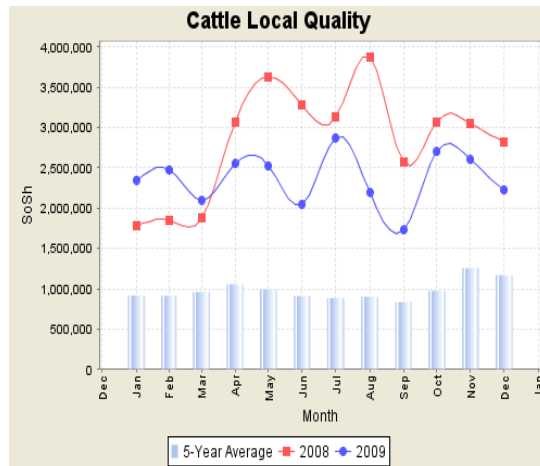
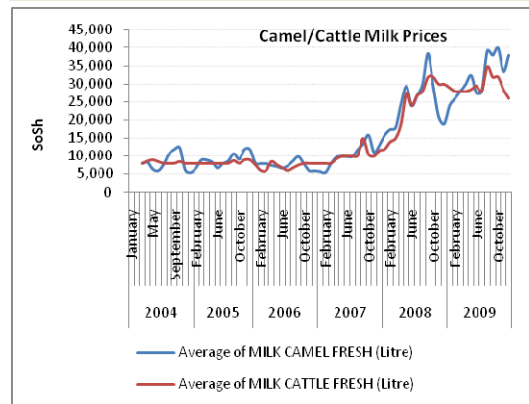
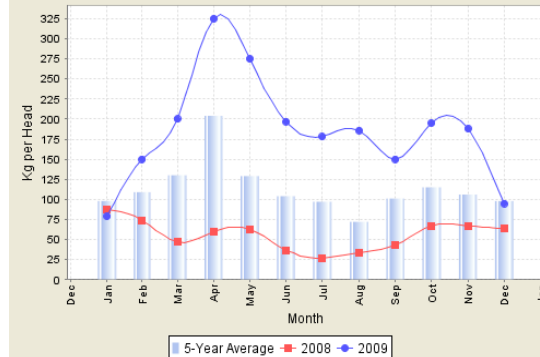
Income sources

Overall statement: The main sources of income for the agro-pastoral community are livestock production, crop and fodder sales and agricultural labor, which have declined due to poor seasonal performance and high competition for labor opportunities as a result of the influx of IDPs.

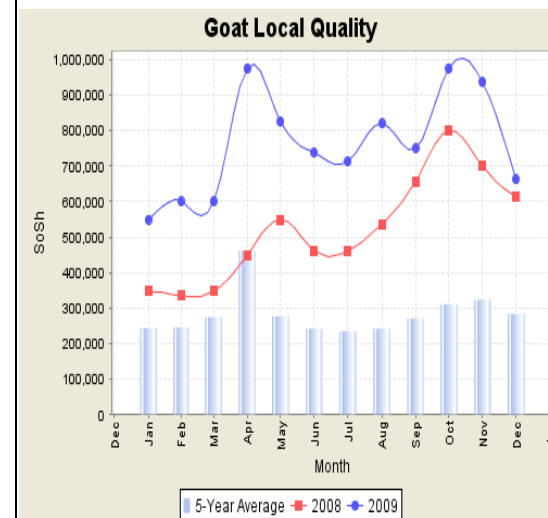
Own production sales (maize, livestock production): Due to poor crop during Deyr '09/10, own production sales from crop are negligent, while income from livestock sales is limited due poor body condition

- Local quality cattle price decreased by 21% when compared to Dec '08 and increased by 9% and 90% in Dec. '09 (2,225,000/cow) when compared to June '09 (2,050,000/cow) and 5yrs average (1,170,000/cow) respectively. Source: (FSNAU/partner post *Deyr '09/10* assessment and market update, Dec. '09); R=1
- Own production sales (cash crops: sesame, cowpea, fruit trees: Sale of cash crop is in decreasing trend due to poor performance of Deyr'09/10 and previous seasons, hence income from cash crop sale is inadequate for poor and middle households,
- Labor wage rates slightly decreased (11%) from June. to Dec. '09 (this change may be attributed to fluctuation of Somali shilling) and high competition for labour. Source: (FSNAU/partner post *Deyr '09/10*

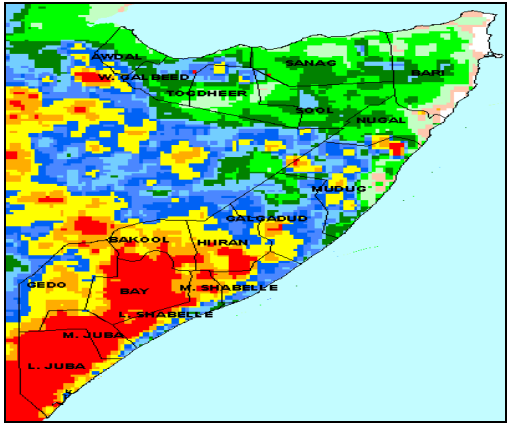
TOT Goat Local Quality To Red Sorghum 1kg



	<p>assessment, Dec. '09, R=1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self employment opportunities: This includes charcoal & lime production, collection of grass, building sticks, and firewood for sale. However, due to oversupply in the markets, the prices are low. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr 09/10 assessment Dec. '09, R=1).
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p><i>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is Alert (significant source of food is food aid); child feeding and care practices are not optimum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Assessment: Oct. '09 reports indicate very poor dietary diversity 43.0% of assessed households to be consuming <4 food groups; s. (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '09; R=1). • Child feeding practices are of concern with 53.6% having been introduced to complimentary food before the recommended age of 6months (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, Oct '09; R=1).
<p><i>Water access/availability.</i></p> <p>Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p>Water Access/Availability: Water availability is not typically a problem in the riverine areas of Lower Shabelle, but the vast majority of this livelihood still has access to poor quality, contaminated water from the river and canals. Only 27.5% of HHs have access to protected water (Source: FSNAU/Partner nutrition assessment; Nov. '08; R=1)</p>
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i></p> <p>Concentrated increasing</p>	<p>Population displacement In Hiran region, according to UNCHR estimation there are around 51,000 IDPs in both urban and rural areas). Majority of the IDPs were displaced between October and December 2009. Before the new fighting there was large inflow of IDPs from Puntland and southern regions. However, the fresh fighting resulted in additional IDPs from Beletweyn to other districts of region with no precise estimates. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec'09, R=1).</p>
<p><i>Civil Security</i></p> <p>Limited/ spread Conflict.</p>	<p>Civil insecurity: The security situation in Hiran region remained extremely volatile from 2007 to 2009, and there are occasional clashes between Islamist groups as well as between Islamist groups and local militias. There are also increased organized assassinations which caused many Hiran citizens to vacate their homes and flee elsewhere. The recent clashes in Dec'09 and Jan'10 resulted in a high number of casualties among both warring militias and civilians, destruction of property, displacement and disruption of trade and economic activities in the region. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr 09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R=1).</p>



Collection of building sticks Jalalaqsi, Dec '09

<p><i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing</p>	<p>Coping strategies: Coping strategies such as crisis coping mechanisms were used by the poor and part of the middle wealth groups. The main coping option includes loan seeking, reducing number of meals per day, food gifts, increased charcoal/firewood collection production, building sticks and seeking job from main towns.</p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>Opposing Islamist faction and TFG are struggling for the power in the region. Source: FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec '09; R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<p>➤ Hazards: Main hazards affecting the livelihood includes droughts that resulted in poor crop and livestock production, reduced income sources, poor irrigation infrastructure, pressure of the IDPs (recent and old) on the host community, increased civil insecurity. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09 /10 assessment, Dec. '09, R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Natural capital: The seasonal rains were poor in terms of frequency in the riverine livelihood zone. Moreover, pasture and browsing conditions are poor with limited impact on both livestock and crop production except Beletweyn district where rain were near normal (120% - 180% of the long term means). Cumulative rainfall received during Deyr '09 in Beletweyne (292.1 mm), Buloburte (178mm) and Jalalaqsi(103.5mm). Source: (FSNAU/FEWSNET post Deyr '09 assessment and Climate Update, Dec '09, R=1).</p> <p>Physical Capital: Roads and infrastructure networks are in poor condition and deteriorating year by year due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation for decades. 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 hold water. There is also a poor irrigation infrastructure which limits potential for farm irrigation and production. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr'09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R = 1).</p> <p>Social Capital: Social support among the riverine communities has significantly reduced this season due to poor seasonal performance, which led to limited income from the usual sources i.e., agricultural labor, crop, fodder and livestock sales. The high presence of IDPs in both rural and urban areas, and worsening security situations in Beletweine 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: Most riverine communities are unskilled and they strongly depend on agricultural employment and other activities such as collection</p>			

and sale of bush products (self employment). Primary and Quranic school attendance continues to be normal in the region in the past six months. There are limited or no health facilities in most rural areas, with the exception of main villages and urban areas. Nutrition situation is critical, **GAM** rate of >**18.8%** (Pr.= 0.90), **SAM** rate > **2.6%** (Pr. = 0.90); no change in last *Gu* '09. Source: (FSNAU and partners Assessment Oct'09; R=1)

➤ **Financial Capital:** Riverine livelihood had faced successive crop failure due to poor seasonal performances. Cereal stocks are completely unavailable for the poor and most of the middle wealth groups. Income from labour, self-employment drastically declined due to poor farming activities. Debts from food on loan for the poor groups will continue to rise over the coming months as their income is limited. Debt levels in Hiran have already increased by 69% during the *Gu* season due to the loss of income from crop sales and limited agricultural employment opportunities.. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09 assessment, Dec 09, R=1).

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

Area of Analysis (Region Hiran, belet weyne, Bulo burt and Jalalaqsi Riverine)						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)
<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>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Below normal rains</p> <p>Poor crop production 28% of PWA</p> <p>Poor irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Critical nutrition situation</p> <p>Lack of safe and clean water</p> <p>Civil insecurity</p> <p>IDPs Pressure on host communities</p>	<p>Lack of cereal stock,</p> <p>High cereal prices</p> <p>Poor income sources</p> <p>Market disruption of commercial food items by conflicts</p>	<p>Difficult in access to food sources ,poor and middle wealth groups are already in food shortage and will continue to be in severe humanitarian situation</p> <p>Reduced TOT due to increased cereal prices and declined labor wages and income from other sources.</p> <p>Poor and middle groups are engaged in distress coping strategies.</p>	<p>HE= poor 100%</p> <p>Middle 100 %</p>	<p>Worsening</p>	<p>Gu'10 rainfall performance</p> <p>Market prices</p> <p>TOT</p> <p>Civil insecurity</p> <p>IDPs population trend</p>	<p>Food aid distribution continuation;</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the main and secondary irrigation canals, provision of pump irrigation with subsidized prices.</p> <p>Introduction of grass fodder production for animal feeding</p> <p>Availability of safe and clean water for the riverine to reduce waterborne diseases and improving overall sanitation in the IDPs and urban centers</p> <p>Establishing health and education facility centers;</p> <p>Establishing TFC to support the malnourished children and old people</p>

Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and

Opportunities in the Medium and Long Term

Area of Analysis (Region Hiran, Belet weyne, Bulo burti and Jalalaqsi Riverines): Hiran		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)
<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>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Successive droughts and lack of remedial plans to reduce cyclic droughts.</p> <p>Lack of construction of irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Chronic poverty due to poor income generation activities and lack of the social services</p>	<p>Physical Capital: Road infrastructure networks is in poor condition, poor irrigation system and siltation of water catchments.,</p>	Worsening	Rehabilitation and maintenance of all infrastructure networks including roads, culverts and bridges and river breakages as well
		<p>Social Capital: Social support among the riverine community is tremendously weakened in this season due to poor seasonal performance and poor income sources due to reduced agricultural activities.</p>	Worsening	Relief cash distribution and creating income generating programs such as cash for work to improve livelihoods and offset the accumulated debts
		<p>Financial Capital: Reduced income from crop sales and farm labour activities livestock, lack of cereal stocks and increased debt on food.</p>	Worsening	Agricultural skill development; Seeds distribution and introducing rotational crop plantation to reduce the disease reported; Development of veterinary services and provision of vet. drugs to the pastoralists.
		<p>Natural Capital: Below normal Deyr rainfall result poor crop production and fodder. Access to clean water is difficult</p>	Worsening	Establish water purification system to enable portable water for the riverine
		<p>Human Capital: Limited or no access to formal education (schools), but Quranic schools is available in most areas. Limited or no health in the rural villages. Nutrition situation is critical</p>	Worsening	Establishing TFC and health centers to improve access to health facility; To initiate free/low cost schools to access school age children primary education;
		<p>Local Political Capital: risk from continuity of conflicts of opposing Islamist faction will negatively impact on livelihood systems..</p>	Worsening	Establishing local political structures to eventually ensure local policy and good governance.

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.