

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Bay Region, Districts: Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba, Qansahdere, Diinsoor Livelihood Zone: Agro pastoral . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|-------|-----|----|---|-------|-----|----|---|-----|-----|----|---|------|-----|----|---|--------------------|
| Time Period of Analysis: Jan.09-Jun.09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reference Outcomes <small>(As defined by IPC Reference Table)</small> | Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period ◇ 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) ◇ 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 | Overall Statement: Crude mortality rates are below alert thresholds according to WHO standard (assessment June 2009 FSNAU R 1) CMR= 0.68 (Bay Agro-pastoral Assessment, June.'09) U5MR= 1.18 (Bay Agro-pastoral Assessment, June.'09) | ■ Generally Food Secure 1A | <table border="1"> <caption>Bay agro-pastoral HIS Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Total <-2Z score Bay region</th> <th>Total % severe Bay region</th> <th>Total Oedema</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>150</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>160</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March</td> <td>150</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April</td> <td>150</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>160</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June</td> <td>140</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Month | Total <-2Z score Bay region | Total % severe Bay region | Total Oedema | Jan | 150 | 10 | 5 | Feb | 160 | 10 | 5 | March | 150 | 10 | 5 | April | 150 | 10 | 5 | May | 160 | 10 | 5 | June | 140 | 10 | 5 | ■ No Early Warning |
| Month | Total <-2Z score Bay region | Total % severe Bay region | | Total Oedema | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 150 | 10 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | 160 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 150 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 150 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 160 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 140 | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute malnutrition | Overall statement: Nutrition situation is Very Critical and shows deterioration from the Post '08/09. Nutrition Assessments: GAM of 23.9% (19.2-29.4) (Bay Agro-pastoral Assessment, June.'09) SAM of 5.2 (Bay Agro-pastoral Assessment, June.'09) Access to Selective feeding services: Available but limited; high levels and increasing trend of admissions. (R=2) (Source, NGO R=2). HIS data: HIS: High and increasing proportion of acutely malnourished children since Feb (Bay region, 2009, R=2) (Source NGO MCH data, July – Dec 08, R=2) Approximately 19.3% of the population have access to sanitation facilities, well below desirable levels (FSAU Nutrition Assessment, June '09; R=2). Rapid MUAC assessment: Rapid MUAC assessment (Baidoa, Berdale, Dinsor and Qansahdere Districts, (June 09, n=880, R=2) , Proportion with MUAC<12.5cm or Oedema=16.2% Proportion with MUAC<11.5 cm or Oedema= 5.3 % R=2). | ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Generally Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | ■ Watch ■ Moderate Risk ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine /HC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disease | Overall Statement: Disease outbreak of AWD. AWD= Increasing numbers of AWD 74 cases including four deaths | | ■ High Risk ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine /HC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| <p><i>Disease</i></p> | <p>(CFR=5.4%) Burhakaba and Baidoa (Source: NGO data, WVI-Jan-Apr 09; R=2). Morbidity= 44.6 (Bay agro-pastoral Assessment, June. '09, R=1)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---|------|--------------|------------|------------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|---|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|---|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|---|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| <p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> | <p>Food Access:</p> <p>Overall Statement: <i>Gu'og</i> cereal (sorghum & maize) is average and is the third highest in the last seven years (2003 – 2009), with the exception of the pockets in northern, north west and Sarmandher strip of Baidoa district and north-western area of Burhakaba district bordering Tieglow district that have poor or completely failed crop production. Food access of households in the affected areas is constrained by the limited livestock sales and no cereal stocks. Some agricultural labor opportunities as well as social support from neighboring agropastoral livelihoods with good production are available.</p> <p>Food Sources:</p> <p>Overall Statement: <i>Gu'og</i> cereal production in the region is average apart from the affected areas that experience consecutive seasons of crop failures (north-west of Baidoa, northern Baidoa and Sarman dheer) as a result of below normal rainfall. Crop and livestock productions in the affected areas are limited and households heavily depend on market food purchase.</p> <p>Own Cereal production: Overall <i>Gu'og</i> cereal production in Bay region is estimated at 38,303MT (113% of the total <i>Gu'o8</i> cereal production). The sorghum production is 106% of PWA, 113% of <i>Gu'o8</i> sorghum production and 167% of the five-year average (2004 – 2008). This is the third highest sorghum production in the last seven <i>Gu</i> seasons next to <i>Gu'o6</i> production. However, the average production in Baidoa district is 76% of PWA and 112% of the five-year average.</p> <p>Own Milk Production: Access to cattle milk for consumption in agropastoral livelihoods of concerned areas of Baidoa district is poor, due to poor pasture and browse conditions as well as limited cattle holdings (Source: FSAU post <i>Gu'og</i> assessment; R=2).</p> | | <table border="1"> <caption>Gu Cereal Production (1995-2009)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sorghum (MT)</th> <th>Maize (MT)</th> <th>Total (MT)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1995</td><td>30,000</td><td>0</td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>80,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>90,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>60,000</td><td>0</td><td>60,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>10,000</td><td>0</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>20,000</td><td>0</td><td>20,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>75,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>5,000</td><td>0</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>55,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>65,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>25,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>25,000</td><td>0</td><td>25,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>10,000</td><td>0</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>35,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>5,000</td><td>0</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>30,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>35,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>35,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Sorghum (MT) | Maize (MT) | Total (MT) | 1995 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 1996 | 80,000 | 10,000 | 90,000 | 1997 | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | 1998 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 1999 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 2000 | 75,000 | 5,000 | 80,000 | 2001 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 2002 | 55,000 | 10,000 | 65,000 | 2003 | 25,000 | 5,000 | 30,000 | 2004 | 25,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 2005 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 2006 | 35,000 | 5,000 | 40,000 | 2007 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 2008 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 35,000 | 2009 | 35,000 | 5,000 | 40,000 | |
| Year | Sorghum (MT) | Maize (MT) | Total (MT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 80,000 | 10,000 | 90,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 75,000 | 5,000 | 80,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 55,000 | 10,000 | 65,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 25,000 | 5,000 | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 25,000 | 0 | 25,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 35,000 | 5,000 | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 35,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 35,000 | 5,000 | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Food
Access/Availability

Other Food Sources(Wild Food and Gifts)

Overall Statement: Access to wild foods (vegetables and fruits) in affected areas are below average. Limited in-kind gifts (cereal and livestock) from southern agropastoral livelihoods, especially middle and better off households are expected.

Other Food Sources (Emergency Food Aid): Between Jul'09 and Jan'09, about 4090.4MT of food aid (sorghum, pulses, CSB and vegetable oil) have been distributed in Bay region through FFE and FFT to MCH, TB, School and GFD in the affected areas (Source: FSNAU Post Gu'09 assessment=1).

Cash crop Production:

Sesame, groundnut and cowpea are the main cash crops. Sesame production: 1,073MT, cowpea 2,060 MT & groundnuts 1,725 MT. Burhakaba produced 7%, 22% and 0% of total sesame, cowpea and groundnuts, respectively. Baidoa produced more than 36% and 61% of sesame and groundnuts, respectively, while Qansahdheere produced 34% and 30% of total sesame and groundnuts, respectively.

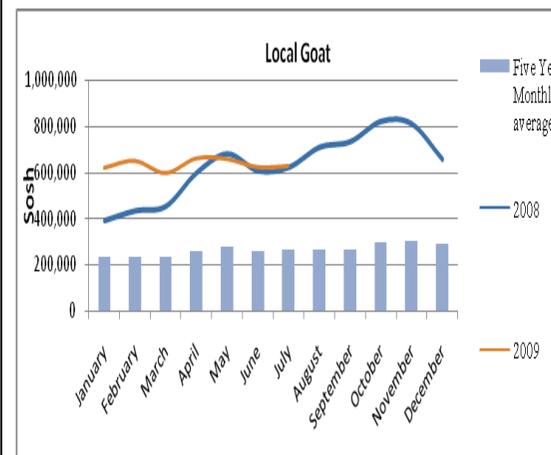
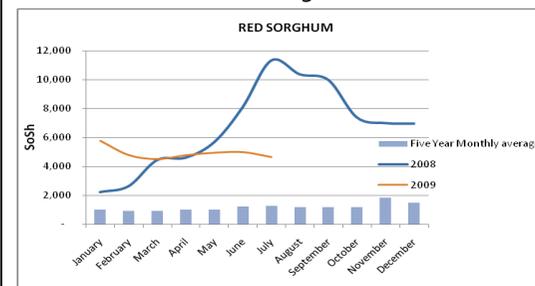
Market Purchase:

Overall Statement: Agropastoralists in northern and north west of Baidoa district are largely dependent on food purchase due to production failure in this season. High food prices, although decreased slightly since the last season, constrain market purchases of food by the poor.

Staple foods (cereal): Sorghum price have decreased since Jul'08 (47% lower than Jul'08) as a result of a combination of macro-economic factors. The sorghum price in Jul'09, however, is just 2 % (from 6000Sosh/kg to 5875SoSh/kg) lower than Jan'09, while it is 269% above the five-year average (2003-2007). Further price decrease is anticipated, due to normal harvest in Bay and good harvest in Lower Shabelle regions (72,375MT). Hence, access will improve temporarily and price is likely to rise due to high demand on cereals from neighboring deficit regions.

FSAU's SLIM data in Berdale also indicate reduced sorghum prices; the Jul.'09 average sorghum price is 26% and 50% lower than Jan

Baidoa Red Sorghum Prices



Food
Access/Availability

'09 and Jul.'08 prices, respectively (source: Berdaale SLIM-Node data: Jul. '09; R=1).

Market Purchases (non-staple)

Imported commodity food price are decreasing in all markets with the exception of sugar, which remained high in the past 12 months. The decrease of imported food commodities is attributed to global food price decline and also improved commodity movements.

- Imported **vegetable oil** prices decreased 46% when compared to July'08, however 144% higher than five-year average (2003-2007).
- **Sugar** price indicated an increase of 15% and 4% compared to last six months (Jan. '09 –July '09) and July '08. However, it is 124% above the long-term average (2003-2007), respectively.

Cereal Market Availability: Market availability of cereals (sorghum) has been average through most of 2009. Average supply is anticipated over the next 6 months due to normal *Gu*'09 harvest in some districts of Bay region and Lower Shabelle. (Source: FSNAU /partner post *Gu* '09 assessment and FSNAU market data, Jul.'09; R=1).

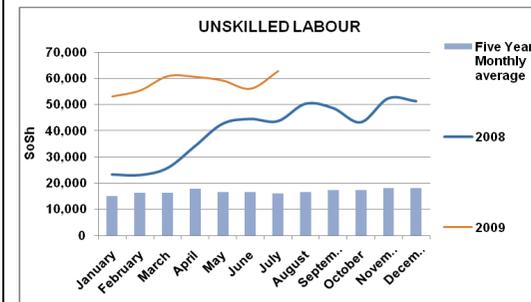
Stocks

Despite the overall average production in the region, in the areas where crops have failed for four consecutive seasons there are no stocks available to both poor and middle households; only the better-off have some stocks, sufficient for 2-3 months (Source: FSAU/Partners *Gu*'09 crop assessment; R=1)

Income sources

Overall Statement: Agropastoral livelihoods have access to income from crop sales as well as agricultural labor due to normal crop harvests. These income sources are limited in the affected areas of the region.

- The *Gu* '09 crop production is 106% of PWA, which is preceded by below normal production in *Deyr* '08 (70% PWA) and near normal production in *Gu* '08 (94% PWA). (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu* '09 Crop Survey, R=1).
- Labor availability has improved in Jan-Jul'09, due to cash for work activities and *Gu*'09 agricultural activities.



Food
Access/Availability

However, these activities declined over the last two months (Jul-Aug'09) due to high competition from affected areas of the region and IDPs from Mogadishu. (Source: FSAU/Partner Post Gu'09 Crop Survey, R=1).

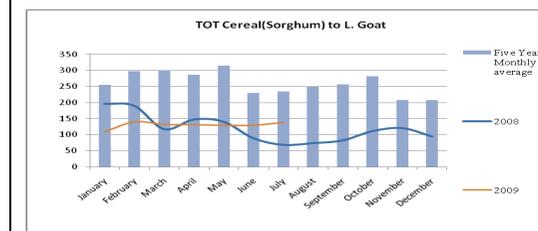
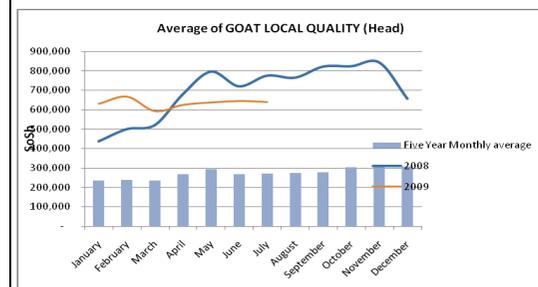
- Apart from affected areas of Bardaale, income from milk sales is average, due to normal calving/kidding rates. (Source: FSAU/partner post Gu'09 Assessment, R=1).
- Fodder sales also represent an important income source due to increased in-migration of livestock from other regions. (FSAU/Partner Gu'09 crop assessment; R=1)

Self-employment: Increased bush product collection and oversupply have caused charcoal and firewood prices to reduce slightly since Jan'09. These products are mainly used in towns. (Source: FSAU/Partner Post Gu '09 Crop Assessment Survey and Market Update; R=1).

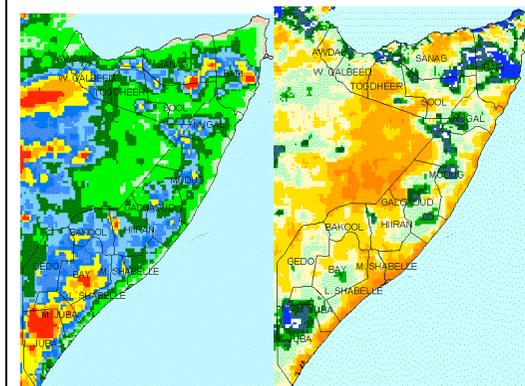
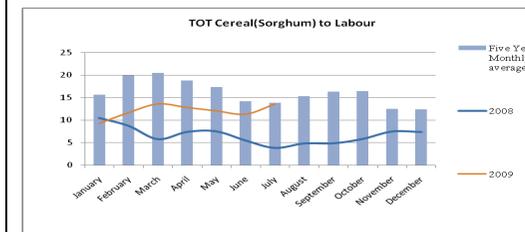
Own Production Sales (livestock): Local goat prices in the reference markets indicated slight reduction since July '08, though they mounted up by 16% and 110% compared to the previous six months and the five-year average, respectively. The increase is due to improved livestock body conditions and improved performance of Gu '09. However, poor households in the affected areas cannot fully benefit from the high prices of livestock due to the limited livestock holdings. (Source: FSNAU Post Gu '09 assessment and Market Update, Jul '09; R=1).

Own Production Sales (milk): The milk sales are limited in the affected areas due to very low production. Cattle milk price indicated an increase by 42%, 6% and 221% compared to Jan'09, July'08 and five-year averages, respectively. Prices are favorable for upper middle and better-off households, which possess more livestock as they have been able to move their camel from drought-affected areas to other parts (Source: FSNAU Gu '09 Assessment and Market Update, Jul.'09; R=1).

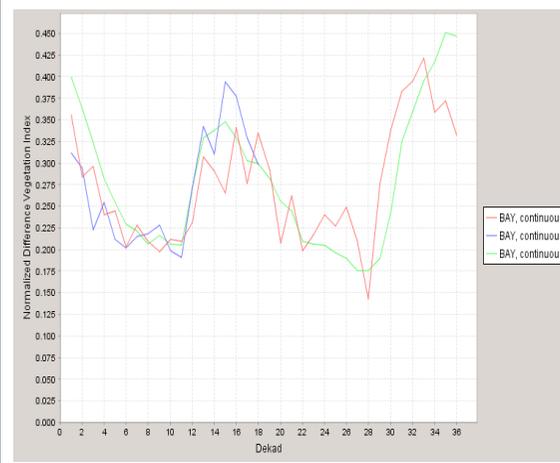
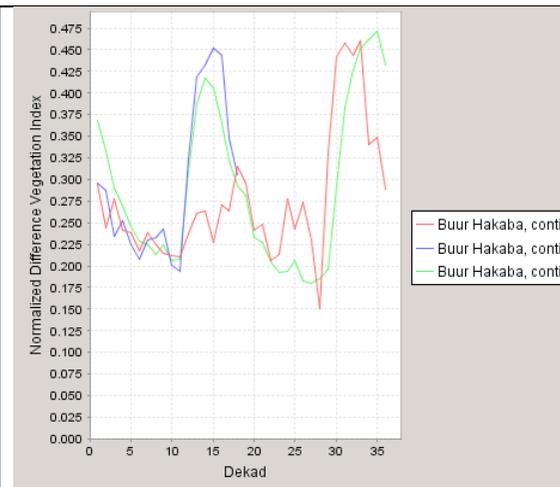
Labor Opportunities and Wage Rates: Labor availability in Bay region is average except from the affected agropastoral areas of Baidoa and Bur hakaba districts. Partly due to the inflationary impact wage rates are higher than Jul'08, Jan'09 and five-year average by 86%, 24% and 193%, respectively. (Source: FSNAU



| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <p>Food Access/Availability</p> | <p>Gu'09 Crop assessment; R=1)</p> <p>Purchasing power: The terms of trade labor/cereal and local goat/cereal improved significantly due to low local cereal prices and high labor wages and good local goat prices. This is likely to improve further with good Gu'09 cereal harvest (102% of PWA). <i>The terms of trade labor/cereal</i> increased by 267% from Jul'08' to Jul '09 (from 3kg to 11kg) and by 22% (from 9kg to 11kg) since Jan' 09. However, TOT is 27% below the long term trends. <i>The terms of trade local goat/cereal</i> improved due to average livestock body condition and reduced cereal prices. In Jul'09 goat/sorghum TOT increased by 19% over the last six months (from 1.8 bags to 2.2bags of 50kg) and by 82% since July '08 (from 1.2bag to 2.2bags of 50kg to a goat). However, it is 46% below the five-year average. Despite the good terms of trade goat/cereal, poor households in agropastoral livelihoods of affected areas (Bardaale) cannot benefit from high terms of trade due to low livestock holding and milk to sell.</p> <p>Food Availability Cereal Balance Sheet: There is a limited amount of carryover stocks from previous seasons in Bay region (<i>Deyr'o8/09, Gu'o8 and Gu'07</i>). However, the affected agropastoral areas of Baidoa and Bur-Hakaba districts have no carryover stocks available at household level (FSNAU/Partners Gu'09 assessment; R=2)</p> |
| <p>Dietary diversity</p> | <p>Dietary Diversity: Overall statement: The most recent nutrition survey in June 2009 indicated high proportions 48.6% of the population consuming <4 food group DD= <4 FDGPS 48.6% (Bay agro-pastoral Assessment, June.'09, R=1) (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment; June 09R=2)</p> |
| <p>Water access/availability</p> | <p>Water Access/Availability Overall Statement: Approximately 1.7% of the population have access to safe protected drinking water and 9.4% had access to sanitation facilities, (FSAU Nutrition Assessment, June '09; R=2).</p> |
| <p>Destitution/ Displacement</p> | <p>Population Displacement: Overall statement: There is a significant number of IDPs mainly from Mogadishu due to the conflict, originally from Bay region, who</p> |



| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> | integrated into the Bay rural areas. However, there is a high number of IDPs concentrated in settlement sites mainly in Baidoa town. |
| <i>Civil Security</i> | The overall security situation of the region is calm. However, there is high political tension between the TFG and insurgent groups, which control most of the rural areas. It is expected to remain the same or even deteriorate in the coming months. |
| <i>Coping</i> | <p>Overall Statement: Normally high potential agropastoral livelihoods are more resilient to seasonal shocks and stresses. Poor rainfall, low livestock holdings and lack of agricultural inputs affected the livelihoods and economy for several seasons, which resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Increased livestock sales ◇ Increased collection of bush products ◇ Labor migration into major towns in the region ◇ Seeking social support (crop production) |
| <i>Structural Issues</i> | Continued insecurity and political tension are preventing local authorities from functioning effectively. Clan elders continue to be effective in managing local conflict, settling disputes and enforcing local norms. |
| <i>Hazards</i> | Water shortages are likely in the affected zone (Baidoa town and surroundings (Northern Baidoa) and pockets of Burhakaba district) over the next 1-2 months (<i>Hagaa</i>) due to poor rainfall conditions (Source: FSAU Post Gu '09 assessment and climate data (RFE and NDVI), Jul'09; R=1). |
| <i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i> | <p>Natural capital: In Bay region, rainfall performance in terms of intensity and duration, distribution and coverage is mixed. Confirmed by satellite imagery, the majority of the area received 100-150mm of rains, while only pockets in the southern and western parts of the region received 200-250 mm of rainfall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ According to FSNAU/FEWS satellite imagery, supported by field observations, southern and western parts of agro-pastoral areas of Bay region received 100-150mm on average. However, areas of southern rangeland received 150-200mm (Source: FSNAU/FEWS Climate Update, Jul. '09; R=1). ◇ According to FSNAU/FEWS satellite imagery, supported by field observation north and northwestern of Baidoa, northern part of Burhakaba and Parts of Ooflow of Qansahdheere received 40-60% of normal, while the southern and south eastern parts of Bay region received 80-120% and 120-140% of normal rainfall (April-June 2009). |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>◇ Normal pasture and grazing conditions in some parts of the region, which received normal rainfall, attracted livestock from the region and neighboring regions, adding pressure to limited resources, especially Diinsoor, Qansahdhere and parts of Baydhaba and Burhakaba, Livestock conditions have improved, while rainfall deficit areas pasture and browse are poor.</p> <p>Physical Capital:</p> <p>Due to prolonged lack of maintenance of feeder roads, infrastructure has deteriorated, which augmented prices for both local and imported food commodities. The road between Wajid and Baidoa has been rehabilitated by WFP, which will facilitate humanitarian food deliveries. (Source: FSNAU Gu'09 assessment observation; R=2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social capital: Crop <i>zakat</i> will be available in most areas that received normal harvest. Livestock <i>zakat</i> levels are below average due to a significant reduction in livestock holdings. (Source: FSNAU Gu '09 seasonal assessment observation and Gu '09 livestock analysis; R=1/2). • Human Capital: The nutritional situation in Bay agro-pastoral areas is very <i>critical and a deterioration from Deyr 08/09</i> SFP: Available but limited; high levels and increasing trend of admissions. (R=2) HIS: High and increasing proportion of acutely malnourished children since Feb (Bay region, 2009, R=2) Approximately 19.3% of the population have access to sanitation facilities, well below desirable levels <p>Financial Capital: Due to the availability of previous cereal stocks (middle and better-off HHs), financial capital of high potential agropastoralists is average. However, agropastoralists in northern and western Baidoa district have limited financial capital due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Four consecutive seasons of crop failure in the north and two consecutive seasons in western parts of Baidoa and North West of Burhakaba. ◇ Poor purchasing power despite the low cereal prices in the affected areas. ◇ Low levels of livestock holdings, limited re-productivity and | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | production. ◇ Reduced access to agricultural-labor due to poor <i>Gu</i> 'og rainfall performance. | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|

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

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Bay Region: Districts; Baydhaba, Bur Hakaba, Diinsoor and Qansahdheere. Livelihood; Agro-pastoral | | | | | | | Time |
| Period of Analysis: July'09-Dec'09 | | | | | | | |
| 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  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis  Humanitarian Emergency  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe </p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Recurrent drought ◇ Environmental degradation ◇ Inflation ◇ Civil insecurity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal access to own production (current Gu '09 102%PWA) • Normal access to milk for consumption due to average calving and kidding rates, except pockets of the affected areas(Bardaale) • Cereal prices (sorghum) declined since July '08 and Six months ago, but still remain high according to long term average. <p>Terms of trade between labor/cereal increase by 267% from Jul'08' to Jul '09 (from 3kg to11kg) and 22% (from 9kg to 14kg) higher compared to Jan' 09. However, TOT rate is 27% below</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of livestock to sell in the affected areas (Bardaale). Though average in most parts of the region. • Average income from milk sales and crops for normal production areas. • Normal access to own crop consumption, but reduced amount of cereal for consumption in Bardaale areas of Humanitarian Emergency. • Distress coping (consumption) is ongoing. • However, normal coping options for the vast majority. | <p>Bay/Bakool Agro-pastoral Low potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE: 100 % very poor and 50% poor. • Total in HE: people 3,251 <p>Bay/Bakool Agro-pastoral Low potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFLC: 50% poor and 25% Middle. Total in AFLC 5,340 people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain • Depends on <i>Deyr '09</i> rainfall performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal and livestock prices • Livestock movement and migration • Water availability and access • Purchasing power: terms of trade between livestock and cereal and between labor and cereal • Market access and food supply • Security situations. • Deyr '09 rainfall situations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food relief for those in emergency • Food for work • Rehabilitation of water sources • Income-generating activities, especially collection of gums/resins; marketing and storage during surplus periods • Introduce mobile veterinary services. • Introduce water harvest system |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>the long term trends.</p> <p>Terms of trade (Cereal/local goat): The terms of trade between local goat/cereal increased by 19% and 82% compared to Jan.'09 and July '08 respectively. However it is 46% lower than five year average. However it is 46% lower than five year average.</p> | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Southern Agro-pastoral , Bay/Bakool High potential Agro pastoral | | | | Time Period of Analysis: Jul'09 to Dec'09 | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| ANALYSIS | | | | ACTION | |
| Current or Imminent Phase | Underlying Causes | Effect on Livelihood Assets | Projected Trend | Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes | |
| (Circle or Bold Phase) | (Environmental Degradation, Social, | (Summary Statements) | (Improving, No change, | (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy) | |

| from Part 1) | Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.) | | Worsening, Mixed Signals) | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| <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>◇ Environmental degradation (extensive exploitation of natural resources)</p> <p>◇ Recurrent drought</p> <p>◇ Weak governance.</p> <p>◇ Decreasing land use, due to soil erosins etc.</p> | <p>Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rains, pasture and browse resources Low access to water due to dry catchments as a result of silting, overuse and no rehabilitation; population must fetch water over long distances. | Mixed signals | Rehabilitation of water sources (Catchments) |
| | | <p>Human capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to no access to health and education services. poor access to safe water for human consumption | Worsening | Provision of education services Provision of human and livestock health services |
| | | <p>Physical capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads accessible but require rehabilitation Environmental degradation diminishing natural resources availability and accessibility. | no change | Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility |
| | | <p>Social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most poor households have access to crop zaka and gifts as usual, but significant reduction of gifts in the affected areas of Bardaale zone. Existence of some humanitarian response (food aid, etc.) | Mixed signals | Provision of income generation programmes |
| | | <p>Financial capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little to no income from crop sales for 2 successive seasons in affected areas. But normal in most areas of Bay region. Low livestock production and limited income from milk sales, in the areas with humanitarian emergency. Low livestock holdings limiting income from livestock sales Normal access to agricultural labour and self employments. | Worsening | Restocking, especially cattle and sheep/goat, to cover the loss of livestock through high livestock off-take. |

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.