

**FSNAU POST GU 09 ASSESSMENT IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATES**  
**Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning**

<b>Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Galgadud and south Mudug regions: LHZ: Addun, Hawd and Coastal Deeh Pastoral</b>				
<b>Time Period of Analysis: July - Dec '09</b>				
<b>Reference Outcomes</b> <small>(As defined by IPC Reference Table)</small>	<b>Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in <b>bold</b>)</li> <li>Note source of evidence</li> <li>Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> <li>Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence</li> <li>Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary</li> </ul>	<b>Projected Phase for Time Period</b>  (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	<b>Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude</b> (list hazard and process indicators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List evidence in support of risk statement</li> <li>Source of Evidence</li> <li>Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> </ul>	<b>Risk Level</b>  (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
<i>Crude mortality rate 0.5-1/10,000/day</i>	<p><b>Overall Statement: Crude Mortality Rates –in Hawd and Addun rates are at alert levels and are below the WHO serious levels.</b></p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b>  <b>Hawd: alert 0.71/10,000/day</b> (0.40-1.25)                      (Source: Nutrition assessment: FSNAU and partners –May 09, R=1.)</p> <p><b>Addun: Alert- 0.55/10,000/day</b> (0.31– 0.98)                      (Source: Nutrition assessment : ( FSNAU and partners –May 09, R=1.)</p>	<p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>Generally Food Insecure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete failure of Gu 09 seasons; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>High water price 200, 000 – 250,000sosh/200ltr drum (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>Poor and dwindled rangeland resources due to poor performance in Gu 09, (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post GU 09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>	<p>No Early Warning</p> <p><b>Watch</b></p> <p>Moderate Risk                      ○ AFLC                      ○ HE                      ○ Famine/ HC</p>
<i>Acute malnutrition &gt;15% (w/h &lt;-2 Z scores, &gt; than usual, increasing</i>	<p><i>Overall Statement: Overall Statement: nutrition situation in Hawd is critical with no significant improvement from Deyr 08/09 while Addun remained critical and stable while nutrition situation in Coastal Deeh is serious and likely to deteriorate because of poor crop production due to consecutive rain failure and poor animal condition hence reduced milk availability.</i></p> <p>Nutrition Assessments:  <b>Hawd: GAM rate of 18.0 %</b>( CI: 13.8-23.1) &amp; SAM rate of 5.5% (3.7-7.9) in Hawd; (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment May'09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Addun: GAM rate of 17.3 %</b>( CI: 13.8-21.5) &amp; SAM rate of 2.6%</p>	<p>✓ <b>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</b></p> <p>✓ <b>Humanitarian Emergency</b></p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited number of marketable animals for poor and middle wealth groups; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>Lack of rehabilitation for the water sources; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post GU 09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>Shallow wells dried up and/or brackish water;</li> <li>Increased armed clashes in the rural settlements in south Galgadud between armed religious groups</li> </ul>	<p>■ High Risk                      ○ AFLC                      ○ HE                      ○ Famine /HC</p>

<p><i>Acute malnutrition &gt;15% (w/h &lt;-2 Z scores, &gt; than usual, increasing</i></p>	<p>(1.6-4.4) in Addun; (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment May'09 R=1)</p> <p>Coastal Deeh: GAM rate of 12.6%; (Pr=90) &amp; SAM rate of &gt;2%; (Pr=90) (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment May'09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high (&gt;20%) and stable trend in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 6 months in all the pastoral livelihoods (Source HIS data Jan-July.09; R=2).</p> <p>In Coastal Deeh - CISPA started OTP programme, so admissions increased, but has been falling in the last 3 months</p>		<p>and created tension. The displacements resulted is not significant (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of drought affected IDPs and conflict from Mogadishu in urban centers; Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment, R=1.</li> <li>• Increased resource based incidents due to the dwindled natural resource; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Increased sand dunes covered shallow wells and restricted transport movement making isolated many villages; (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</li> <li>• Distress rural migration – directionless - (Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Outbreak in</i></p>	<p>In Hawd measles outbreak was reported by MSF in Guricel and Abudwak - 12th April to 26th May, 99 cases of suspected measles (May 2009) (8%)</p>			
<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p><i>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcals ppp day HE</i></p>	<p><b>Food Access:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Food access of poor and middle wealth groups in all livelihoods is constrained by the prolonged drought. Number of marketable animals is limited, hence poor and middle households cannot benefit from the livestock price increase. Food aid distribution alleviated situation of the poor, improving access and availability of cereals.</p> <p><b>Food Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Own production:</b> Due to successive droughts own production of livestock products is very limited due to very poor livestock conditions and low to none calving/kidding rates</p> <p><b>Market purchase:</b> Prices of all imported commodities except from sugar declined compared to Jan. '09 but are still high, negatively affecting purchasing power of the poor and middle groups.</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p><i>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcals ppp day HE</i></p>	<p>In July, red sorghum prices decreased by 43%, 57% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 but are 102% higher compared to five year-average, respectively. The drop in prices is attributed to increased food aid distribution in the Central and global food price decline. Rice prices decreased in July '09 by 28% compared to Jan. '09 and by 49% compared to July '08, but are 222% above five-year average. Wheat flour prices decreased in July '09 by 16% and 61% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08, respectively but increased by 146% compared to five-year average. The decrease in rice and wheat flour prices in the last six months is due to the international price decline and a slight appreciation of Somali Shilling against US dollar. (Sources FSNAU/FEWS NET July 09 market update; R=1).</p> <p><b>Purchasing Power (terms of trade):</b> The terms of trade (TOT) have significantly improved when compared to Jan. '09 due to the improved goat market value and a decline in price of the cereals.</p> <p>The TOT between local quality goat (head/kg) and cereal increased by 56% and 226% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 respectively but decreased by 2% when compared to five-year average. TOT of export quality goat to imported rice improved in July '09 by 39% and 194% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 respectively. However, the poor and middle groups are not benefiting from the improved TOT due to the extremely reduced livestock holdings. (Source FSNAU market update July 09; R=1).</p> <p><b>Income Sources</b></p> <p><b>Own production sales</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Pastoralists derive most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Due to several successive below normal seasons, availability of marketable livestock is very limited. As a result, income from livestock sales for poor and middle households is low. Only better-off households with marketable animals have access to livestock sales income. (Source: FSNAU/Partner, post Gu '09 assessment; R=1).</p>			
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<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcals ppp day HE</i></p>	<p><b>Livestock and livestock product sales:</b> Goat prices have slightly increased since Jan. '09. The improvement of the goat prices is due to the reduced availability of marketable animals and the sustained hyperinflation throughout Central and Southern Somalia over time. The price of local quality goat increased by 16%, 63% and 230% compared to Jan.09, July '08 and the five-year average. In July '09, prices for export quality goat increased by 2%, 49% and 251% compared to Jan. '09, July '08 and the five-year average, respectively. (Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET market price update, July 09, R=1)</p> <p>Milk prices increased in July 09 by 6%, 12% and 97% compared to Jan. '09, July '08 and five-year average, respectively. The rise in the milk prices is due to very low market supply resulted from low to none calving/kidding rates for all livestock species. (Source FSNAU and FEWS NET market price update, July 09; R=1).</p> <p>The livestock herd dynamics in the central regions is below baseline. Pastoralists in Hawd lost much of their camel, cattle and sheep/goats (68%, 100% and 93% of baseline, respectively). Similarly, households in Addun lost 61%, 51% and 96% (of baseline levels) of their camel, cattle, and shoats, respectively. Over the last six months in Hawd and Addun, camel losses were 17% and 18%, respectively, while sheep/goat loss was 39% in Addun.</p> <p>It is projected that over the coming six months camel loss will be 77% of the baseline and complete loss of sheep/goats in Hawd is expected. In Addun, the projected loss for camels is 74% of the baseline and 100% loss of sheep/goats. (Source FSNAU and partners post Gu'09 assessment; R=1)</p> <p><b>Expenditure:</b> Main expenditure pattern for central populations is water and food. Given the failed Gu '09 season, most <i>berkads</i> and shallow wells remain dry with increasing water prices. The price of water increased by 125% since <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 (from average price of 100,000 So.Sh./drum of 200 liters to 225,000 So.Sh./drum of 200 liter). Areas of particular concern are the <i>Hawd, Addun and cowpea belt</i> livelihoods in Abudwak, Guricel,</p>			

<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p><i>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcals ppp day HE</i></p>	<p>Adado, Dhusamareb and the southern parts of Galkacyo and Hobyo districts. (Source: FSNAU and Partner Post Gu09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Social Support Access:</b> Social support opportunities are minimal due to the prolonged drought and the increased number of the IDPs (both drop out pastoralists and Mogadishu IDPs). (Source: FSNAU and Partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Cereal availability:</b> Overall cereal availability in central regions is normal due to food aid distributions in the area. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu09 assessment; R=1)</p> <p><b>Food Aid:</b> During the period of Jan-June '09, WFP distributed <b>50469.91 MT</b> of cereals in the central regions.</p> <p><b>Supply lines:</b> Supply has increased as a result of increased food aid distribution. All imported commodities come from the northeast regions. Source:(FSNAU/Partners post Gu'09 assessment, R=1</p>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p><i>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Dietary diversity, child feeding and care practices are sub optimal and out-migration of livestock is likely to reduce milk availability in the pastoral livelihoods.</p> <p><b>Hawd:</b> Nutrition Assessment in May. 09 reports 18.6% of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. Due to out-migration of livestock, there is likelihood of reduced milk availability in the next three months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May 09, R=1).</p> <p><b>Addun:</b> Nutrition Assessment in May 09 reports 9.2 % of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. Due to out-migration of livestock, there is likelihood of reduced milk availability in the next three months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May 09, R=1).</p>			

<p><i>Dietary diversity Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<p><b>Coastal Deeh:</b> Nutrition Assessment in May. 09 reports 22.8 % of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups which indicates a serious situation and the main source of food being mainly purchases. Due to out-migration of livestock, there is likelihood of reduced milk availability in the next three months.</p>			
<p><i>Water access/availability  &lt;7.5% liters ppp day (human usage only) accessed via asset stripping. HE</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> The water availability remain to be a major concern in Hawd, Addun and cowpea belt due to successive seasons of poor rainfall, <i>Berkeds</i> and natural water catchments are dry and the water level of shallow wells reduced. Consequently water trucking going on and prices are abnormally high. In the Coastal Deeh persistent drought and sand dunes have covered the shallow wells hence water shortage remains a chronic problem.</p> <p><b>Source of Water:</b> Nutrition survey data indicates majority of households were accessing water from unprotected sources mainly <i>Berkeds</i> and open shallow wells. In Addun and Hawd only 44.1% and 31% respectively were accessing water from protected water sources mainly through water trucking and also very limited access. (Source: FSNAU and partner, May 2009, R=1).</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> Nutrition survey data indicates sanitation situation remains poor with majority using the bush or designated area for a sanitation facility. In Addun and Hawd only 45.3% and 46.1% respectively had access to latrine. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu 09 assessment 2009, R=1).</p> <p><b>Water access and availability:</b> Is poor in <i>Hawd/Addun</i> of the region due to the past five consecutive seasonal rain failures which resulted limited or no replenishment of water catchments. Water sources for the <i>Addun</i> pastoral in <i>Adado</i>, <i>Elbur</i> and <i>Dhusamareb</i> districts are, surface water catchments (<i>Berkeds</i>), communal dams which completely dried, shallow wells and few boreholes have water with increased alkaline quantity after water levels decreased and complicating both human and livestock health by causing diarrhea. In the Coastal Deeh livelihood zone, due to the persistent drought and sand dunes have covered the shallow wells and water shortage</p>			

<p><i>Water access/availability</i></p> <p><i>&lt;7.5% liters ppp day (human usage only) accessed via asset stripping.</i></p> <p><i>HE</i></p>	<p>remains a prolonged problem.</p> <p><b>Water Trucking:</b> In all these pastoral livelihood zones poor and middle households are unable to purchase water and were forced to move to areas closer to boreholes where vegetation is very poor. In contrast, only better-off hhs are using water trucking and keeping their livestock in the areas where vegetation is near normal and away from permanent water sources. Source: FSNAU and Partner Post <i>GU '09</i> assessment, R=1</p>			
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated; increasing</i></p> <p><i>HE</i></p>	<p><b>Population Displacement:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> The central regions (main towns) already host a large number of IDPs from Mogadishu and the drought-affected areas. The IDP numbers are increasing daily due to the failed Gu '09 season with more pastoralists drop outs and migration to urban centers. No effective humanitarian support targeted to IDPs and lack basic livelihood protection. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i></p> <p><i>Limited spread, low intensity</i></p>	<p><b>Civil Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> The overall security situation has been stable and improving with exception of El-bur district. Resource based conflict among ethnical groups in the region exist and most likely scenario in the coming months, it will increase due to dwindled natural resources. Above all, the security situation of the central is still volatile as many opposing actors are involved in the area. Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu09 assessment and FSNAU Civil Insecurity Map; R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Coping</i></p> <p><i>Distress strategies; CSI significantly &gt; reference</i></p>	<p><b>Coping strategies</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Pastoralists are seeking social support and loans from their better-off relatives. One of the key strategies includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeking social support and food aid;</li> <li>• Shifting food consumption from rice and wheat flour to mainly sorghum and maize</li> <li>• Unusual migration in search of pasture and water from</li> </ul>			

<p><i>Coping</i></p> <p><i>Distress strategies;</i></p> <p><i>CSI significantly &gt;</i></p> <p><i>reference</i></p>	<p><i>Hawd</i> in within the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor migration of family active members to urban;</li> <li>• Rural youth are joining pirate groups;</li> <li>• Reduce number of meals per day;</li> </ul> <p>Source FSNAU/Partner post Gu'09 assessment, R=1</p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p> <p>N/A</p>	<p><b>Structural issues</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Clan based administrations with the help of local elders and traditional leaders are in charge and mitigating any conflicts. However, there is confrontation between religious groups in pockets of southern Galgadud. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post <i>Gu</i> 09 assessment; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Hazards</i></p> <p>N/A</p>	<p><b>Hazards</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Recurrent drought has resulted in land degradation and environmental erosion. <i>Berkeds</i>, communal water catchments and shallow wells remain dry due to multiple successive rain failure, which resulted in the cracking <i>berkads</i> and the malfunction of boreholes. Thus, level of water availability and access in the central regions continues to be low.</p> <p>Sand dune intrusion on to coastal roads continues to affect transport accessibility, increasing travel costs as well as commodity prices. In addition, the sand dunes have undated many villages creating isolation and destroying farm lands. Persistent drought has caused environmental degradation by reducing availability of rangeland resources. The following is a list of major hazards affecting the central regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict (both conflict and resource sharing)</li> <li>• Dry <i>berkads</i></li> <li>• Declining livestock assets</li> <li>• None conception rate for all livestock species;</li> <li>• None calving and kidding rate affecting future herd size;</li> <li>• Very poor pasture and water access/availability</li> </ul>			
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i></p> <p><i>(5 capitals)</i></p> <p><i>Near complete and</i></p> <p><i>irreversible</i></p>	<p><b>Natural Capital:</b> Overall Gu '09 seasonal rains failed in most pastoral and agropastoral areas in Central regions. However, many localized pockets in Balanbal, Elbur and Elder districts received light to moderate rains resulting in</p>			



depletion or loss of  
access  
HE

huge livestock in-migration from almost all corners within the region and Zone five of Ethiopia. The total failure of Gu '09 season contributed to continued water shortages and poor pasture availability leading pastoralists to distress migration.

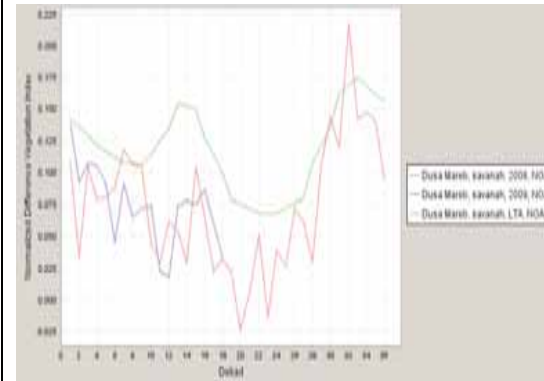
Due to the sustained drought combined with the complete failure of this Gu '09 seasons, the primary water sources have collapsed. *Berkeds* have cracked, communal dams covered by sand, shallow wells dried up or the water become brackish, while most of the boreholes are malfunctioning due to lack of repair resulted increasing prices of water. The average price of water is now between 200,000 and 250, 000 SoSh/drum in the rural settlements of the central regions.

In addition, one of the major hazards resulted from the prolonged droughts include: soil erosion and extension of mobile sand dunes, rangeland degradation in the Central. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu 09 assessment, R=1)

**Physical Capital:** Road infrastructure in the region is very poor and has further deteriorated due to encroaching sand dunes, which continue to bury market feeder roads, making them accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles. This has reduced commercial in and out of the region and affect imported commodity prices. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment; R=1).

**Social Capital:** Social support systems are very weak due to the deepening drought. Most poor households were unable to repay the debt they had incurred during *Jiilaal* and the preceding *Hagaa* seasons; hence they could not access further credit. Many shops were closed down after they couldn't purchase more food because of the high food prices.

The Diaspora has dramatically reduced cash support due to prolonged drought; meanwhile, the number of people in need of support has increased. Furthermore, due to the poor performance of the last five successive rainy seasons,



there are very poor livestock conditions and complete failure of cowpea crop production, which subsequently resulted in reduced food support. There is also a large presence of IDPs from Mogadishu and the drought-affected areas IDPs; is another burden on host communities. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).

**Human Capital:**

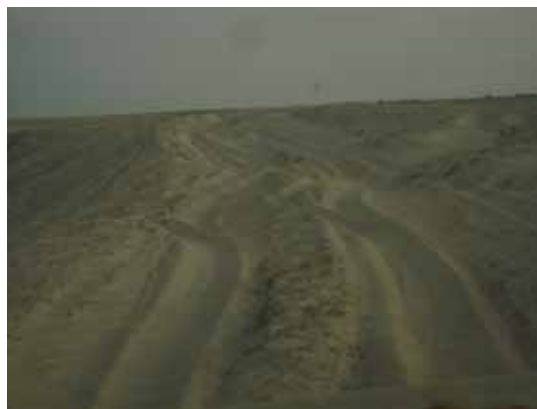
- Only a limited number of health centers located in main towns are functioning but with very limited drug supply. Rural communities cannot access these centers as they live very far from the main towns. Only Dhusamareb and Guricel, Elder, Elbur, Haradere, Abudwak and Adado and South Galkacyo have healthy services (referral hospitals) run by international NGOs (LNGO, SRCS, MSF and CISP), while the rest of the region suffer from a lack of health services.
- Education facilities are poorly equipped with untrained teachers and are confined to main urban centers, such as Dhusamareb, Guricel, Abudwak and Adado. Most of the schools are closed due to lack of teacher incentives. However, in some places, schools are supported by the Diaspora and run by an LNGO. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment; R=1).

**Financial Capital:**

The pastoral livelihoods in the central regions have lost a lot of livestock due to persistent drought. The livestock herd dynamics in the central regions is below baseline. Pastoralists in Hawd lost 68%, 100% and 93% (as % baseline) of their camel, cattle and shoats, respectively. In Addun they lost 61%, 51% and 96% (as % of baseline) of their camel, cattle, and shoats respectively. Over the last six months in Hawd and Addun, camel losses were 17% and 18% respectively while shoaat loss was 39% in Addun. It is projected that over the coming six months camel loss will be 77% of the baseline and complete loss of shoats in Hawd. In Addun, the projected loss for camels is 74% of the baseline and 100% for shoats.

- Very low milk production has been observed because of

Empty Communal dam in Abudwak, July 09



Poor road network in the Coastal, July 09

	<p>very low birth rates due to drought. Number of lactating animals is limited and is unable to yield milk because of very poor pasture and water, thus completely nullifying cash income from milk sales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the poor households are unable to access cash loans since they are unable to repay the debts incurred during the dry seasons.</li> <li>• Level of average cumulative debt increased by 20% in Gu'09 compared to <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 from 412USD/HH to 493 USD/HH (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>			
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**Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response**

<b>Area of Analysis: Regions: Galgadud &amp; South Mudug, Gu 09</b>		<b>Livelihood Zone: Addun, Hawd and Coastal Deeh Pastoral</b>				<b>Time Period of Analysis:</b>	
<b>ANALYSIS</b>						<b>ACTION</b>	
<b>Current or Imminent Phase</b>  (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	<b>Immediate Hazards</b>  (Driving Forces)	<b>Direct Food Security Problem</b>  (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	<b>Effect on Livelihood Strategies</b>  (Summary Statement)	<b>Population Affected</b>  (Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	<b>Projected Trend</b>  (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	<b>Risk Factors to Monitor</b>	<b>Opportunities for Response</b>  (to Immediately improve food access)

<p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>Generally Food Insecure</p> <p><b>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</b></p> <p>✓ <b>Humanitarian Emergency</b></p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepening drought after another season of rain failure.</li> <li>• Clan conflicts over resources and religious group fighting erupted</li> <li>• Extremely poor water/pasture availability</li> <li>• Limited number of marketable livestock.</li> <li>• Large number IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced abnormal migration to localized areas increasing resource conflict.</li> <li>• Increased transport changes restricting trade movement.</li> <li>• Limited own food consumption due to crop failure</li> <li>• Trade disruption and the devaluation of local currency</li> <li>• Poor roads, mobile sand dunes limiting market supplies.</li> </ul>	<p>Food access for poor and middle wealth groups in all livelihoods in the central regions is shrinking due to prolonged drought, resulting limited availability of sellable animals and crop production. The poor and middle households are unable to benefit from the livestock price increase. Instead, food aid distribution has improved access and availability of cereals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The terms of trade (TOT) have significantly improved when compared to Jan.09 due to the improved goat market value and a decline in price of the cereals</li> <li>• Because of limited to no livestock births, milk production decreased to almost zero</li> <li>• No milk consumption by poor and middle hhs.</li> <li>• Continuing water tracking pushed water price at record high.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hawd and Addun pastoral (Galgadud &amp; South Mudug)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE: 100% in poor;</li> <li>• HE: 100% in Middle;</li> <li>• Better off are in BFI-high risk to AFLC.</li> </ul> <p><b>Coastal pastoral (Galgadud and South Mudug)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE: 100% in poor;</li> <li>• HE: 75% Middle;</li> <li>• AFLC: 25% in Middle;</li> </ul>	<p>Rangeland resource is expected to deteriorate due to poor performance in the past 5 rainy seasons.</p> <p>Food commodity price decline but still is in higher than 5-yr average.</p> <p>Insecurity may worsen and disrupt all population and trade movements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil insecurity;</li> <li>• Livestock prices/condition</li> <li>• Water/pasture access/availability</li> <li>• TOT</li> <li>• Livestock migration</li> <li>• Cereal market supply</li> <li>• Nutrition</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• School attendants</li> <li>• IDPs and destitution level;</li> <li>• Scale of vulnerability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and <i>Berkeds</i></li> <li>• Provide back-up generators to the boreholes functioning, support with free fuel to water as well as tankers to reduce water prices at <i>Berked</i> points</li> <li>• Rehabilitate shallow wells by fitting concrete rims so as to be protected.</li> <li>• Support water trucking to the rural settlements;</li> <li>• Establish destabilizing sand dunes and bush clearance on roads.</li> <li>• Facilitate clan reconciliation to restore peace and stability over the region.</li> <li>• Continue food aid distribution</li> <li>• Food for work/Cash for work programs</li> <li>• Establish integrated support to pastoral destitute</li> <li>• Continue supplementary feeding programs</li> <li>• Water and sanitation services in IDP concentrated areas.</li> <li>• Establishing dialogue between respective political stakeholders or actors involved in armed violence to prevent further internal displacement and civilian casualties.</li> </ul>
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### Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Opportunities in the Medium and Long Term

Area of Analysis: Regions: Galgadud & South Mudug.		Livelihood Zone: Addun, Hawd and Coastal Deeh Pastoral		Time Period of Analysis: GU '09
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)
Generally Food Secure 1A	Sand dune encroachment to the rangelands and crop potential areas and roads.	<p><b>Physical Capital:</b> Sand dunes further exacerbated the poor roads infrastructure in the region, reduced trade movements, increased imported commodity prices at all time high and market food supply thus reducing food accessibility. Public schools and health clinics have shown cracks and are unsafe. Boreholes are malfunctioning due to lack of repair. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Social Capital:</b> Social support systems are very weak due to the deepening drought. Most poor hhs were unable to repay the debt they had incurred during <i>Jiilaal</i> and the preceding <i>Hagaa</i> seasons; hence they could not access further credit.</p> <p>The Diaspora significantly reduced cash support due to prolonged drought, while, the number of people in need has increased. Poor crop production and drastic decline of livestock holdings have reduced <i>Zaka</i> access to poor households. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b>Financial Capital:</b> The pastoral livelihoods in the central regions have limited access of marketable animals due to huge loss of livestock by the recurrent drought. Pastoralists in Hawd and Addun have lost camel 61%-68%, cattle 51%-100%</p>	Worsening	Demobilization of sand dunes in coastal areas and rehabilitation of roads in all livelihoods.
Generally Food Secure 1B	Weak governance.		Worsening	Strengthening the capacity of the community leaderships. Set up policies promoting environment protection and conservation through effective land use planning. (Rangeland resources management)
Generally Food Insecure	Poor sanitation and		Worsening	Peace and security establishment in Mogadishu. Income generating activities and employment opportunities and establishment of credit services. Rehabilitation of water sources. Support water trucking with free fuel to reduce water prices.
Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Poor access to safe water.			
✓ Humanitarian Emergency	Weak social support due to prolonged drought			
Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe	Pasture degradation.			
	Hunting of wildlife for food due to abject poverty and hunger.			
			Worsening	Destocking by purchasing dying livestock and then restocking after the drought. Cash for work and food for work activities. Debt relief and provision of training skills to the drought-affected and Mogadishu IDPs.

		<p>and sheep/goats 93%-96% of baseline. Over the last six months in Hawd and Addun, camel losses were 17% and 18% respectively while shoat loss was 39% in Addun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very low milk production because of very low birth rates due to drought has limited income from milk sales. .</li> <li>• Because of the 20% increase of average levels of cumulative poor households debt in Gu'09 compared to <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 from 412USD/HH to 493 USD/HH, thus poor households were stopped from receiving loans (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>		<p>Provide skill trainings to drop out pastoralists in the destitute camps in the urban settlement so as to introduce urban livelihood and improve their income earning abilities;</p>
		<p><b><u>Natural Capital:</u></b> The total rain failure of Gu 09 season contributed water shortages and poor pasture conditions. The primary water sources such as, <i>Berkeds</i> cracked, communal dams have dried, shallow wells in the coast were covered by sand while those in Addun either dried up or water become brackish. Increased soil erosion and expansion of mobile sand dunes, rangeland degradation. Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu '09 assessment, R=1)</p>	Worsening	<p>Rehabilitation and construction of water sources such as <i>berkads</i>, shallow wells and boreholes. Demobilization of sand dunes from the grazing areas</p>
		<p><b><u>Human Capital:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few health centers in main towns are functioning with very limited drug supply and rural communities have no access to these centers as they are far from rural settlements.</li> <li>• Education facilities are poorly equipped with untrained teachers and are confined to main urban centers (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</li> </ul>	Worsening	<p>Rehabilitation and support existing schools and health infrastructure. Promote school attendance and vet services and train the staff .Extend supplementary feeding program to the rural areas.</p>
		<p><b><u>Local Political Capital:</u></b> Clan disputes over resources and revenge killings; power struggles by multiple groups</p>	Worsening	<p>Encourage traditional elders to engage in clan dispute reconciliation. Train local authorities and community based organizations in order to achieve effective local governance and best practice of good government sustainable community based administration</p>

