


**FSNAU POS Gu09 ASSESSMNET IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATES**  
**Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning**

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):Galgadud and south Mudug regions: LHZ: Agro-pastoral, Cowpea belt		Time Period of Analysis: July – Dec.09		
Reference Outcomes  (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	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 <b>bold</b> ) • 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 0.5-1/10,000/day	<b>Overall Statement: Crude Mortality Rates –in Cow pea belt rates are at acceptable levels and are below the WHO alert levels</b>  <b>Cow pea Belt : 0.20/10,000/day (0.08-0.48)</b> (Source: Nutrition assessment: FSNAU and partners –May 09, R=1.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1A  <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure		No Early Warning  <b>Watch</b>
Acute malnutrition >10-14.9% (w/h <-2 Z scores, > than usual, increasing	<b>Overall Statement:</b> Nutrition situation in the Cowpea belt is <b>Serious</b> and likely to deteriorate due to poor food security indicators  <i>Nutrition Assessments:</i> Cow Pea belt: GAM rate of 14.9% ( CI: 12.4-18.7) & SAM rate of 3.3% (2.6-5.4) in Hawd; (Source: FSNAU and partners Assessment May'09; R=1)  HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high levels (>20%) and increasing trends in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 4 months (Source HIS data Jan-June.09; R=2).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Humanitarian Emergency</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe		<b>Moderate Risk</b> <input type="radio"/> AFLC <input type="radio"/> HE <input checked="" type="radio"/> <b>Famine /HC</b>
Disease	<b>Overall Statement:</b> No outbreaks, disease within seasonal norms			<input type="checkbox"/> High Risk <input type="radio"/> AFLC <input type="radio"/> HE <input type="radio"/> Famine /HC
Food Access/Availability	<b>FOOD ACCESS</b> <b>Overall Statement:</b> Food access is extremely constrained due to 5 successive seasons of crop failure, significant decline in livestock			Failed cowpea, Haradere district, July 09

Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100 Kcals ppp day HE

holding, empty stocks and limited social support, as well as the lack of income from crop sales.

**Food sources:**

**Overall statement:** Own production is limited due to complete crop failure and reduced livestock products, while households heavily rely on market purchases and food aid.

**Own Production**

Cowpea production is a complete failure due to poor rains, which led to moisture stress at the crop development stage, as well as due to the pests and high winds. No local cereal stocks are available due to successive crop failures during the last five seasons.

(Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu '09 assessment; R=1)

Livestock herd sizes in the central regions are below baseline. Camel is 56% of the baseline; cattle are 63%, while sheep and goats are 76% of the baseline. However, the percent of decline since last Deyr 08/09 is 6% and 10% for camel and shoats, respectively, while cattle remained stable. (Source: FSNAU and partners post Gu '09 assessment; R=1)

**Market purchase: staple food (cereal)**

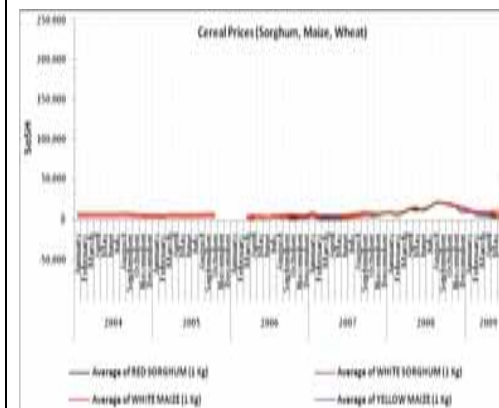
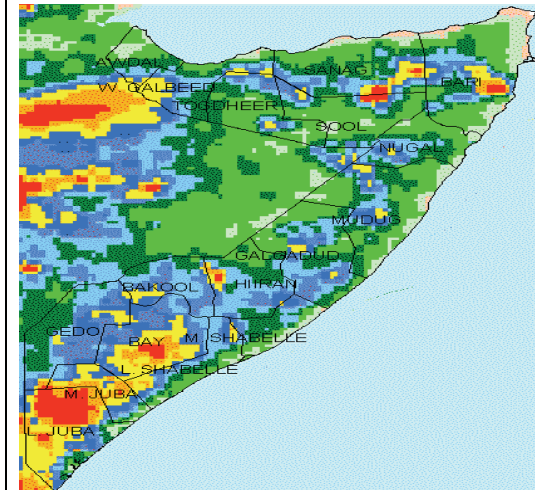
In July, red sorghum prices decreased by 43%, 57% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 but are 102% higher compared to five year-average, respectively. The drop in prices in the last six months is attributed to increased food aid distribution in the Central.

Rice prices decreased in July '09 by 28%, 49% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 but increased by 222% compared to five-year average, respectively.

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 the US dollar. (Sources FSNAU/FEWS NET July 09 market update; R=1).

Cereal market availability: Cereal availability in the market is normal due to food aid distribution in the last six months. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1)

Food Aid: During 9 months WFP distributed **50,469.91 MT** of cereals



in the central regions.

### Market Purchase (non-staple)

Imported commodity price have shown a decreasing trend in the last six months and the same month last year, except from the sugar, which increased compared to five year average.

Sugar price: In July '09, the average sugar price increased by 23% and 153% compared to Jan. 09 and five-year average, however, decreased by 3% compared to July '08.

Vegetable oil: In July '09, prices decreased by 23% and 43% compared to Jan '09 and July '08, however, it is 146% higher when compared to five-year average.

Petrol: Prices decreased in July '09 by **25%** and **31%**, compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 but when compared to five years average it is 99% higher. (Source: FSNAU/FEWS-NET Market updates July 09; R=1)

Food  
Access/Availability

### Income Sources

#### Own production sales

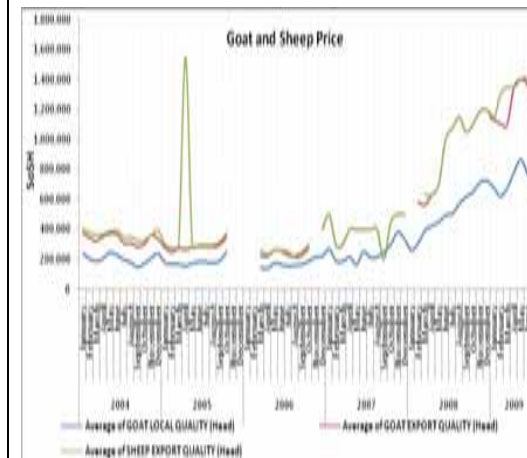
Severe  
entitlement gap;  
unable to meet  
2100 Kcals ppp  
day HE

**Overall statement:** Due to complete crop failure in the central agro-pastoral livelihood, no income from crop sales is available.

Income from cowpea sales is almost zero due to the total crop failure in the central agro-pastoral. Therefore, currently the income source for the agro-pastoralists is limited to livestock sales same as pastoralists. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu '09 assessment; R=1).

Overall goat market value improved due to limited market supply of marketable animals.

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 goat export increased by 2%, 49% and 251% compared to Jan.09, July 08 and five-year average, respectively. However, poor and middle wealth groups in the drought affected areas who have lost



most of their livestock do not benefit from the improved prices (Source: FSNAU/Partner, post Gu09 assessment; R=1).

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 as a result of low conception rates in the previous season for all livestock species. (Source FSNAU and FEWS NET market price update, July 09; R=1).

**Expenditure:** Most households, regardless the wealth group, are spending most of their income on food and water to meet their minimum food basket. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1).

**Purchasing Power:**

Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade): The terms of trade (TOT) have improved when compared to Jan. '09 due to improved goat market value and the decrease in the price of the cereals; however, most households will not benefit from the improvement due to limited access to marketable animals.

The TOT between local quality goat (head/kg) and cereal increased by 56% and 226% when compared to Jan.09 and Jul '08 respectively but decreased by 2% when compared to five-year average.

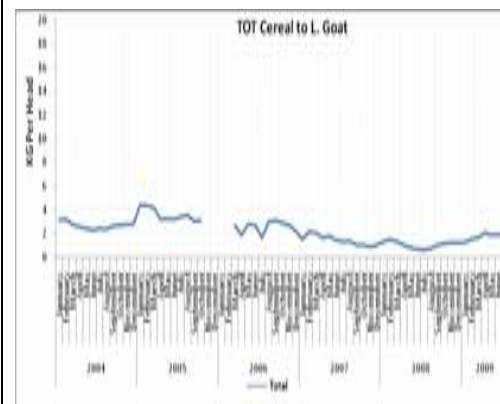
Export quality goat to imported rice improved in July '09 by 39% and 194% compared to Jan. '09 and July '08 respectively. (Source FSNAU market update July 09; R=1).

**Social Support Access:** Social support opportunities are minimal due to and as an effect of prolonged drought, which has exhausted the households' capacity to give support to poor. (Source: FSNAU and Partner post Gu09 assessment; R=1).

**Cereal availability:** Overall local cereal availability in the Cowpea belt is below normal due to production failure. However, cereal supply increased in all markets in the form of food aid and regular local cereal supply from Shabelle  
Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1)

Food Aid: During the period of Jan.09-June 09, WFP distributed


*Food Access/Availability*  
*y*  
*Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100 Kcals ppp day HE*



<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p><i>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100 Kcals ppp day HE</i></p>	<p><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><i>Overall Statement: Poor dietary diversity due to poor availability of vegetables, fruits and reduced milk availability linked to five consecutive rain failures.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cowpea belt: Nutrition Assessment in May. 09 reports 10.3 % of sample consuming &lt;4 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May 09, R=1).</li> </ul>			
<p><i>Water access/availability</i></p> <p><i>&lt;7.5% liters ppp day (human usage only) accessed via asset stripping. HE</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> Water availability is a looming crisis as level of water in shallows wells has reduced and some others covered by sand dunes, and the functioning boreholes are in poor quality due to lack of maintenance and repair.</p> <p><b>Source of Water:</b> Majority of households were accessing water from unprotected sources, mainly open shallow wells. Only 28.3% were accessing water from protected sources. (Source: FSNAU and partner, May, 09 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. Only 47.4% 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>Cowpea belt</i> due to the past five consecutive seasonal rain failures which resulted limited or no replenishment of water catchments.</p>			
<p><i>Destitution/Displacement</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.</p>			

<p><i>increasing HE</i></p>	<p>The IDPs numbers are increasing daily in large number due to the failed Gu '09 season with more pastoralists drop-outs migrating to urban centers. No effective humanitarian support targeted to IDPs and lack of basic livelihood protection. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu'09 assessment; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i>  <i>Widespread, high intensity conflict</i></p>	<p><b>Civil Insecurity</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> The overall security situation has been stable and improving with exception of El-bur district. However, incidents of resource based disputes occurred in Haradere district. Death toll of twenty people and injures of thirty others over dispute of Berked and road clearance was recently reported in rural settlement of Haradere. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu09 assessment and FSNAU Civil Insecurity Map; R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Coping</i>  <i>Distress strategies; CSI significantly &gt; reference</i></p>	<p><b>Coping Strategies</b>  <b>Overall statement:</b> Agropastoralists are seeking additional social support in the form of cash loans and remittances from their better-off relatives. Coping mechanisms currently employed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeking social support</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 inland to coast</li> <li>• Labor migration of family active members to urban</li> <li>• Rural youth are joining militia and sea pirates</li> <li>• Reduce number of meals per day</li> </ul> <p>(Source FSNAU/Partner post Gu09 assessment; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i>  <i>N/A</i></p>	<p><b>Structural issues</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Persistent clan resource-based conflicts is the main issue, however, strong clan-based administration system continues to facilitate intervention and mitigation of the problems. (Source: FSNAU/Partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Hazards</i>  <i>N/A</i></p>	<p><b>Hazards</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Recurrent drought has resulted in land degradation and environmental erosion. The <i>Berkeds</i> and communal dams remain dry due to successive rain failure, <i>Berkeds</i> developed</p>			

N/A

<p><i>Hazards</i></p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>	<p>cracks and the malfunction of boreholes and shallow wells, thus reducing water availability and access in the central regions.</p> <p>List of hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand dune intrusion, which affects transport movement.</li> <li>• Resource-based conflict</li> <li>• Dry <i>Berkeds</i></li> <li>• Low milk supply and production due to continuously low births rates for big ruminants in this season, which will help in future livestock herd recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Concentration of large number of IDPs; increasing destitution for IDPs and host communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very poor pasture and water access/availability</li> </ul>		 <p>Four wheel drive vehicle stuck by sand dunes in Haradere, July 09</p>	
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> <i>(5 capitals)</i></p> <p><i>Near complete and irreversible depletion or loss of access HE</i></p>	<p><b>Natural Capital:</b> Overall Gu '09 seasonal rains failed in most agro-pastoral areas in Central regions. However, much localized pockets in Elder and Elbur received light to moderate rains resulting in huge livestock in-migration within the region. The total failure Gu '09 season contributed to persistent water shortages and poor pasture availability leading pastoralists to distress migration.</p> <p>Due to the sustained drought combined with the complete failure of this Gu '09 seasons, the primary water sources collapsed. <i>Berkeds</i> have cracked, communal dams dried up, few shallow wells were buried by sand, while others either dried up or the water become brackish, most of the boreholes are malfunctioning due to lack of repair all resulting in increased water prices. The average price of water is now between 200,000 and 250, 000 SoSh/drum in the rural settlements of the central regions.</p> <p>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)</p> <p><b>Physical Capital:</b> Road infrastructure in the region are 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 trade movements of the region and further increased imported commodity prices to the highest record. It also negatively affected food access to poor and middle wealthy groups in all livelihoods. (Source: FSNAU/partner post</p>			



	<p>Gu'09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b><u>Social Capital:</u></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. Many shops were closed down after they couldn't purchase more food because of the high food prices.</p> <p>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, which is another burden to host communities. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p> <p><b><u>Human Capital:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Haradere, Elbur and Elder towns have healthy services (referral hospitals) run by international NGOs (LNGO, SRCS, and CISP), while the rest of the region suffer from a lack of health services.</li> <li>• Education facilities are poorly equipped with untrained teachers and are confined to main urban centers, such as Haradere, Elder and Elbur towns. 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).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Financial Capital:</u></b> Livestock herd sizes in the central regions are below baseline. Camel is 56% of the baseline; cattle are 63%, while sheep and goats are 76% of the baseline. However, the percentage decline since last Deyr 08/09 is 6% and 10% of camel and shoats while cattle remained stable. (Source: FSNAU and partners post Gu '09 assessment; R=1)</p>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Successive crop failure has resulted in limited to no cereal stocks.</li><li>• Very low milk production has been observed because of very low birth rates due to drought. Lactating animals are few and were unable to yield milk because of very poor pasture and water, thus completely nullifying cash income from milk sales.</li><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

Area of Analysis: Regions: Galgadud & South Mudug.		Livelihood Zone: Agro-pastoral, cowpea belt			Time Period of Analysis: Gu 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>■ Generally Food Insecure</li> <li>✓ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</li> <li>✓ Humanitarian Emergency</li> <li>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deepening drought after another season of rain failure.</li> <li>• Clan conflicts over resources and religious group clashes</li> <li>• Extremely poor water/pasture availability</li> <li>• Large number IDPs</li> <li>• Complete crop failure;</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 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 up water price at record high.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Agro-pastoral (Galgadud &amp; South Mudug)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE: 100% of the poor;</li> <li>• HE: 75% of Middle</li> <li>• AFLC: 25% of 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 declined but still 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>• Provision of back-up generators to the boreholes, support fuel 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>• 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</li> </ul>

							further internal displacement and civilian casualties.
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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: Agro-pastoral, cowpea belt		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, reducing trade movements 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>	Worsening	<p>Demobilization of sand dunes in coastal areas and rehabilitation of roads in all livelihoods.</p> <p>Strengthening the capacity of the community leaderships. Set up policies promoting environment protection and conservation through effective land use planning. (Rangeland resources management)</p>	
Generally Food Secure 1B	Weak governance.		Worsening		
Generally Food Insecure	Poor sanitation and	<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 by poor households. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu 09 assessment; R=1).</p>	Worsening	<p>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.</p>	
Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Poor access to safe water.				
✓ Humanitarian Emergency	Weak social support due to prolonged drought	<p><b>Financial Capital:</b></p> <p>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 96%-100% 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>	Worsening	<p>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> <p>Provide skills trainings to drop out pastoralists in the destitute camps in the urban settlement so as</p>	
Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe	Pasture degradation.				
	Hunting of wildlife for food due to abject poverty and hunger.				

	<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>		to introduce urban livelihood and improve their income earning abilities;
	<p><b>Natural Capital:</b> The total rain failure of Gu 09 season contributed to 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	Rehabilitation and construction of water sources such as <i>berkads</i> , shallow wells and boreholes. Demobilization of sand dunes from the grazing areas
	<p><b>Human Capital:</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	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><b>Local Political Capital:</b> Clan disputes over resources and revenge killings; power struggles by multiple groups</p>	Worsening	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