

## DRAFT

## Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region:Gedo, District : Dolo, Luq, Beledhawa, Garbaharey and Bardera, Livelihood Zone: Agro-pastoral livelihoods)				
Reference period: July-December 2009				
Reference Outcomes  (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <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>	Projected Phase for Time Period  (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	Risk Level  (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
Crude mortality rate: 1-2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day	<b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude mortality rate levels are serious according to WHO during the assessment period.  <b>Crude Mortality Rate:</b> 1.17(0.75-1.81)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)  Under five Mortality rate is 3.82 (2.2-6.58)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09, R=1)			
	<b>Overall Statement:</b> Nutritional Status <i>is Critical</i> with slight improvement from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)			
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Disease	No disease epidemic reported.	<p><b>Disease:</b> Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. High reported morbidity level of 45%, with diarrhoea at 20.2%, ARI at 15.5% febrile at 31.1%, confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests at 0.2% and suspected measles at 4.8%. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July '09, R=1)</p>
Food Access/Availability	Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.	<p><b>Food Access:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Agropastoral livelihood experiences four consecutive seasons of extremely low crop harvest, livestock production is below average and labour opportunities are limited.</p> <p><b>Food sources:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Food source of this season mainly includes market purchase and limited own production. Dependence on food aid is very high.</p> <p><b>Own production</b></p> <p><b>Own Cereal Production:</b> Overall, sorghum production in Gedo region is extremely low. The northern part of the region is more affected than the south due to successive seasons of crop failure. Sorghum production is estimated at 126 MT, which is 4% of PWA and 10% of five-year average. About 89% of the total production comes from Bardera of southern Gedo, while most crops failed in other parts of the region. (Source: FSNAU Crop Assessment and Analysis July '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Own milk production:</b> Milk production in the agropastoral zones is below average due to none to low calving and kidding as a result of low conception rates during the past several seasons. (Source: FSNAU Gu '09 Pastoral Analysis, July '09; R=2)</p> <p><b>Other food sources (Food aid):</b> Although CARE International pulled out, food aid distribution continued in the region. Approximately 7,505 MT of food aid was distributed between Jan and July '09 in Gedo region. (Source: FSNAU Gu '09 Assessment and WFP Food Aid Data, August '09; R=1)</p>

Gu Cereal Production (1995-2009)

Year	Maize	Sorghum	PWA	5 year Avg
1995	7,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
1996	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
1997	12,000	16,000	1,000	2,000
1998	6,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
1999	6,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2000	8,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2001	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2002	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2003	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2004	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2005	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2006	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2007	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2008	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
2009	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000

RED SORGHUM

Month	2008	2009	Five Year Monthly average
January	3,000	10,000	6,000
February	3,000	9,000	7,000
March	3,000	16,000	7,000
April	3,000	12,000	6,000
May	3,000	12,000	10,000
June	4,000	11,000	14,000
July	5,000	9,000	16,000
August	5,000	-	18,000
September	4,000	-	14,000
October	4,000	-	12,000
November	4,000	-	11,000
December	4,000	-	11,000

**Market purchase (Staple food - cereal):**

**Overall statement:** Agropastoral households are currently dependent on market food purchase. Cereal prices are high compared to five year average due to several seasons of poor crop production.

- In Bardera market, red sorghum price declined by 52% compared to July'08, but still 285% higher when compared to five year average (2003-2007). Decline of sorghum prices is attributed to decreased global food prices and food aid supply.
- In Luq market, red sorghum price decreased by 45% compared to July '08 but is still 175% higher compared to five-year average (2003-2007) (Source: FSNAU Market Data Analysis, July'09 ; R=1).

**Market Purchase (Non staple food):** Non-staple imported commodities are available at high prices

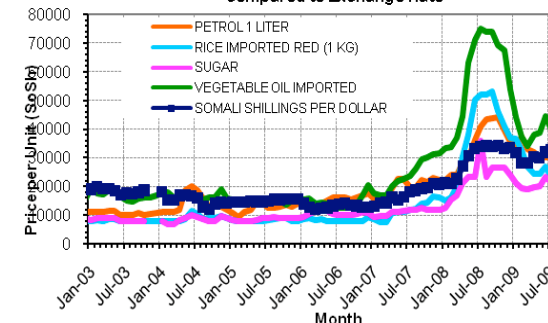
**Sugar prices:** In Bardera market, sugar price is 2% lower compared to July'08 but 125% higher than five year average (2003-2007). In Luq market, sugar price has declined by 57% compared to July'08, but is 79% higher compared to five year average.

**Vegetable oil price:** In Bardera, vegetable oil prices declined by 41% compared to July'08 but are 148% higher than five year average (2003-2007); in Luq market vegetable oil prices declined by 50% compared to July'08 and are still 57% higher than five year average(2003-2007) Source: DAMAS Update July.'09; R=1)

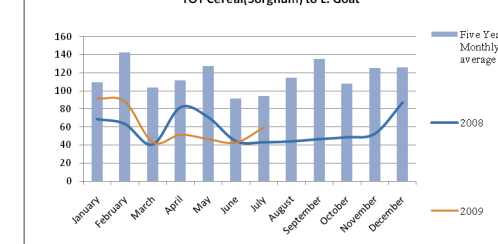
**Purchasing power:**

**Terms of trade (Cereal/labour):** Generally, terms of trade between cereal and labour has improved due to declined cereal prices, but are still lower than five-year average. In Bardera market, the ToT of sorghum to labour in July '09 (12.73 Kg/Day) increased by 16% compared to Jan '09 (10.96 Kg/Day) and by 144% compared to July '08 (5.22 Kg/Day); the TOT shows 25% decrease compared to five year average (2003-2007). In Luq market the ToT of sorghum to labour in July '09 (12.73 Kg/Day) increased by 218% compared to July '08 (4 Kg/Day) and by 75% compared to the five year average. (Source: FSNAU Market Data, July.'09; R=1)

GEDO: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate



TOT Cereal(Sorghum) to L. Goat



**Terms of trade (local goat/cereal):** In Bardera market, ToT of local goat in July '09(105 Kg/Day) increased by 5% compared to Jan '09 (100 Kg/Day) and also increased 69% compared to July '08 (61.96 Kg/Day) due to decline in cereal prices. However, it decreased by 48% compared to five year average. In Luq, the ToT in July '09 (105 Kg/Day) increased 68% compared to July '08 (62.5 Kg/Day) but is 55% lower compared to five year average. (Source: FSNAU Market Update and Analysis, July-09;R=1).

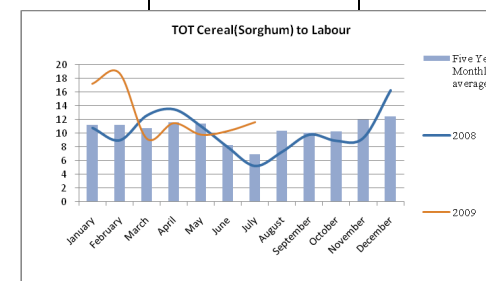
**Food Availability:** According to FSNAU market supply data, cereal availability is below average to average, with the majority of the supply coming from Bay region and food aid programs. All agro-pastorals are expecting to have a good supply due to good Bay harvest. (Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1/2)

**Cereal Market Availability:** Both *Deyr* '08/09 and *Gu* '09 cereal productions were low. Despite the reduction in total amount, the amount of food aid distributed had an impact on the markets of Gedo region. In the last six months (Jan-June 09) 7,505 Mt were distributed in Gedo region, of which 64% was distributed in North Gedo and 36% in the South. The difference in food aid distribution has resulted in cereal price variations between Bardera and Luq (Source: FSNAU Market Update, July.'09 and WFP Food Aid Data, August '09; R=1)

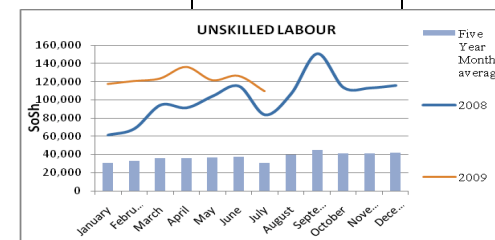
**Supply lines:** Bay and middle Juba region are the main sources of cereal supply lines, beside food aid region. The supply is normal at this season due to good harvest from these regions. Source: FSNAU Post *Gu* assessment/ Cereal Flow Map, July'09; R=1)

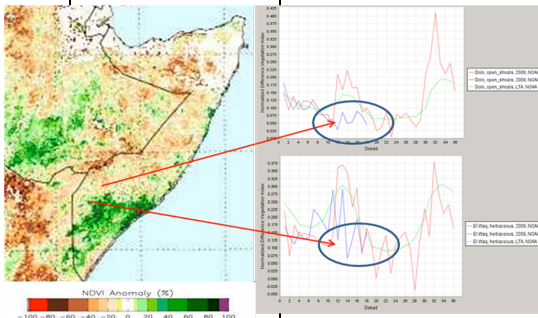
#### **Income sources:**

**Overall statement:** Overall income levels for the poor and part of the middle in agropastoral areas both in the north and the south remain low due to low calving/kidding rates, low milk production, huge livestock out-migration, and livestock holdings significantly below baseline levels,



	<p>particularly cattle and shoats. Labour opportunities are limited due to crop failure over several successive seasons.</p> <p><b>Own production sales (milk):</b> Milk production in agro-pastoral livelihood is significantly low due to poor rainfall and huge livestock out-migration. Camel milk prices in Bardera market increased by 101% compared to five year average (2003-2007) but declined 29% compared to July '08. (Source: DAMAS, July.'09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Own production sales (livestock):</b> Income from livestock sales declined at this season due to reduced number of marketable animals as a result of continued deterioration of livestock body condition. In Bardera market goat export quality decreased by 42% compared to July'08, but 101% higher than five year average. (Source: (FSNAU DAMAS, July.'09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Labour opportunities and wage rates:</b> Agricultural labour opportunities throughout the region have been poor due to very low farming activities. However, labour opportunities (portorage) in urban towns are available, and wage rates are favourable. Labour rates have significantly risen compared to the five year average in Gedo region: In Bardera, labour rates in July '09 were SoSh 70,000/Day which is a 2% decrease from Jan '09 rates (SoSh 71,250/Day) but these are 207% of the five year average. In Luq, labour rates in July '09 were SoSh 70,000/Day which is a 30% decrease from Jan '09 rates (SoSh 100,000/Day) but 367% higher than the five year average. Labour opportunities are expected to decline in the coming 6 months. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, July.'09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Self-Employment opportunities:</b> Due to poor crop production, charcoal, firewood collections and building material activities increased, which resulted in price decline due to oversupply in the market. Charcoal price in Bardera declined by 23% (from So.Sh 160,000/Kg bag to So.Sh 122,500/Kg bag) compared Jan. '09. (Source: FSNAU Market Data Analysis, July.'09; R=1)</p>			
Dietary diversity <i>Chronic dietary diversity deficit</i>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Dietary diversity is poor and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.</p>			

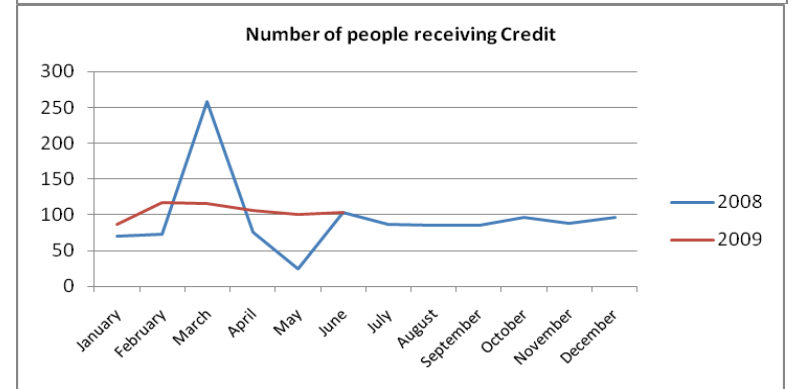
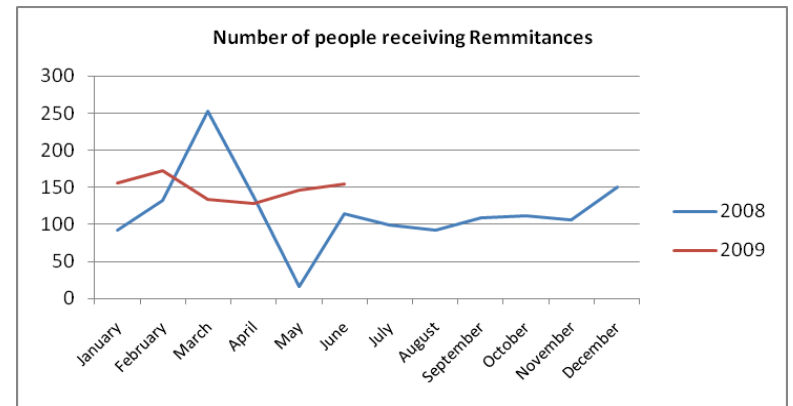


	<p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> July '09 reports 33.6% of households consuming less than 4 food groups. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July '09; R=1)</p>		
Water access/availability. Adequate but of poor quality	<p><b>Source of Water:</b> More than 90% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> Sanitation situation remains poor with 88.4% of the households using the bush or a designated area. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p>		
Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated increasing	There are no reports of recently displaced populations. However, there are old IDPs from Mogadishu who remain in main towns on their way to refugee camps in Kenya. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Assessment, July '09); R=1).		
Civil Security Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.	Security in Gedo region has been improving in the last three to four months. The magnitude is limited, the intensity of conflict is lower than before and overall security is improving. However, commodity and population movement may easily become restricted if security situation deteriorates, due to conflict between opposing groups. (Source: FSNAU Civil Insecurity Monitoring Table, July.'09; R=1)		
Coping Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing	The main coping strategies for Agro-pastoral households are increased collection and sale of bush products, seeking labour in urban areas and increased seeking of credit.		
Structural Issues	There are no proper government authorities and institutional structures in the region, but local elders have the control of communities related security activities and management.		
Hazards Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability	Main hazard affecting the livelihood includes recurrent droughts, successive crop failure and environmental degradation		
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	<p><b>Natural capital:</b></p> <p><b>Seasonal Rainfall:</b> Gu '09 rains were below average in most of Gedo region (40-60% of normal), except east of Ceelwaq and pockets of Bardera district that received some rains. This is supported by NDVI data. (Source:</p>		

FSNAU/FEWS Climate update June'09 and field observations, July.'09; R=1)

**Rangeland Conditions:** Both pasture and browse conditions are significantly poor in Gedo region, except from parts of Ceelwaq, Garbaharay and Bardheere that received near normal rains. Water availability is also poor in most of the region due to below normal rains. FSNAU/Partner Assessment and NDVI satellite images, July '09; R=1)

**Physical Capital:** Infrastructure such as river banks, bridges, and culverts are in poor condition and need rehabilitation. Road networks are poor, negatively affecting commodity and transportation movement, which result in increasing transport and commodity prices and





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

Area of Analysis (Region: Gedo ,Districts : Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Baardheere, Livelihood: Agro-pastoral Time Period of Analysis: July-December,2009)							
ANALYSIS						ACTION	
Current or Imminent Phase  (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	Immediate Hazards  (Driving Forces)	Direct Food Security Problem  (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	Effect on Livelihood Strategies  (Summary Statement)	Population Affected  (Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	Projected Trend  (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response  (to Immediately improve food access)
<p>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>■ <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>• Drought</li> <li>• Crop failure</li> <li>• Environmental degradation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to own food production</li> <li>• Limited cereal stocks</li> <li>• Low income from milk and crop production.</li> <li>• Loss of livestock assets during drought period.</li> <li>• Use of distress coping options to meet food needs</li> <li>• Food aid dependency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop failure and low cereal availability limiting access to food</li> <li>• Income from livestock severely affected by low productivity , loss of animals and little herd growth</li> <li>• Limited agricultural labour</li> <li>• Increase in self-employment (petty trade of bush products)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Bay Bakol Agro-pastoral and south Agro-p Population in south:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE – 75% of poor; 25% of middle in south Gedo-BBA</li> <li>• 6,000 people</li> <li>• AFLC- 100% of poor Total of 10,000 people</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Southern Agro-pastoral in north Gedo:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE - 100% of poor in north Gedo</li> <li>• HE - 25% of middle in north Gedo. 8,000 people</li> <li>• AFLC- 50% of middle 9,000 people</li> </ul>	Worsening  worsening (Bardera)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deyr'09/10 rainfall performance</li> <li>• Market prices</li> <li>• TOTs</li> <li>• cereal production</li> <li>• Livestock movements,</li> <li>• Water availability and access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Aid/Food for Work</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water sources.</li> <li>• Income generation activities</li> <li>• Debt relief</li> <li>• Farm inputs and Agro-extension services</li> <li>• Introduction of veterinary services and animal husbandry</li> <li>• Establishing and increasing human health services</li> <li>• Establishment and support of education services</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 (Region: Gedo, Districts: Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Baardheere, Livelihood Agro-pastoral) Time Period of Analysis: July- December, 2009				
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)
<div> <div>Generally Secure 1A</div> <div>Food</div> </div> <div> <div>Generally Secure 1B</div> <div>Food</div> </div> <div> <div>Generally Insecure</div> <div>Food</div> </div> <div> <div>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</div> </div> <div> <div>Humanitarian Emergency</div> </div> <div> <div>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</div> </div>	<div>Environmental degradation via charcoal burning and tree cutting as a means of coping.</div> <div>Recurrent drought</div> <div>Weak social and governance structures</div>	Physical capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earth roads are accessible only during dry seasons but in poor condition and require rehabilitations</li> <li>Bore holes are old and poorly repaired</li> <li>Broken <i>Berkads</i></li> </ul>	No change	Support in Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility, rehabilitation and construction of water sources.
		Social capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss or weak social networks among agro-pastoralists</li> <li>Improved access to humanitarian support through food aid</li> </ul>	No change	Support in provision of Income generation programmes among the agro- pastoral communities
		Financial capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further decline of livestock herd sizes via high off-take and retarded growth</li> <li>Limited income from milk and livestock sales</li> </ul>	Worsening (north Gedo)  Slight improvement (South Gedo)	Support in restocking especially cattle and sheep/goat to cover the loss of livestock through off-take.
		Natural capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor water and pasture conditions</li> <li>Continuous environmental degradation</li> <li>Sand dunes burying shallow wells and cowpea farms</li> </ul>	No change	Support in water development projects to improve livelihoods
		Human capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited to no access to health and education services.</li> <li>Poor vet services</li> <li>High malnutrition rates among children</li> </ul>	Worsening	Support in provision of education and human health services

### **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 come instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.