

IPC Analysis Templates

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

Dawa Pastoral (Luuq, Dolow, Beledhawa, 50% Garbaharey) and Southern Inland pastoral (Elwak, 50% Garboharey, and Bardheere)

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):		Time Period of Analysis:		
Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in bold) Note source of evidence Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary 	Projected Phase for Time Period (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List evidence in support of risk statement Source of Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) 	Risk Level (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level or expected Severity, warranted)
Crude mortality rate <1/10,000/day,>2xreference rate, stable, U5MR>1/10,000/day	Overall Statement: Crude mortality rate is at alert level according to WHO during the assessment period. Crude Mortality Rate: 0.77 (0.45-1.30)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Under five Mortality rate is 1.34 (0.68-2.64)/10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09, R=1)			
Acute malnutrition >20%(W/h 2z_scores), > unusual, increasing	Overall Statement: Nutritional Status <i>is Very Critical</i> with no changes from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Nutrition Assessment: July '09 GAM rate of 22.6 % (18.3 -27.5) and SAM rate of 5.4% (3.9-7.5). Results indicate <i>Very Critical</i> nutrition situation with no change from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) HIS nutrition trend: High and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children, seasonally adjusted for period Jan-Jun '09 (Source: FSNAU/SRCS, GHC, AMA, HIRDA, MCH Data, Jan-June '09; R=3).			
Disease No epidemic	Disease: High morbidity level of 28.4% with diarrhoea at 6.2%, ARI 18.6%, febrile 15.8%, confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 0.5% and suspected measles at 2.6%. (Source:			
Disease No epidemic	Disease: High morbidity level of 28.4% with diarrhoea at 6.2%, ARI 18.6%, febrile 15.8%, confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 0.5% and suspected measles at 2.6%. (Source:			1

Food Access/Availability

Food Access:

Overall statement: Food access of pastoral livelihoods (both Dawa and SIPs) is severely affected by recurrent seasonal rain failures, leading to low rates of calving/kidding, reduced milk production and livestock herd sizes, particularly cattle and shoats. Purchasing power is increased but below the 5-year average. Milk sales are low and livestock prices have declined affecting household incomes.

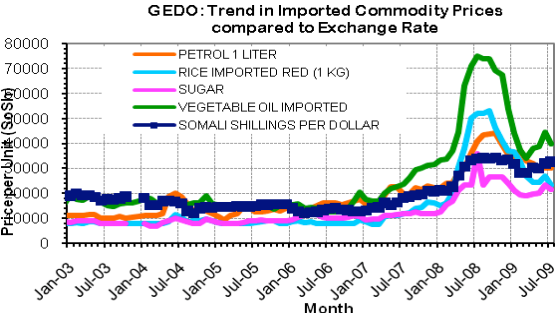
There is high off-take of cattle and sheep/goats in the region. Purchasing power significantly increased due to cereal price decline however, TOT is lower than 5 – year averages due to decreased livestock prices and high cereal price. High livestock outmigration reduced milk accessibility for the pastoralists.

Food sources:

Overall statement: Own food production is low and food purchases are constrained by low incomes due to the significant decline of livestock sales.

Own production (livestock products of meat and milk): Milk production and consumption at household level has further declined due to low calving and kidding for all livestock species, limited access to pasture and water as a result of poor *Gu* '09 rains, over-grazing in southern part of Elwaq as a result of in migration from drought affected areas of Kenya. Most of the Kenyan livestock as well as Gedo livestock migrated to Juba and Bay regions, particularly Diinsoor district. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Crop and Livestock Survey, July '09; R=1)

Market purchase (Staple food - cereal): In July '09, Bardheera and Luq sorghum prices show a declining trend of 52% (from SoSh 11,500/Kg to SoSh 5,500/Kg) and 45% (from SoSh 10,000/Kg to SoSh 5,500/Kg) when compared to July '08 prices due to increase in cereal market supply as a result of food aid distributions. (Source: FSNAU Market Data Analysis, July'09 ; R=1).



Dietary diversity	Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is poor and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.		
Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit	Nutrition Assessment: July '09 reports 36.9% of households consuming less than 4 food groups. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July '09; R=1)		
Water access/availability	Source of Water: About 87% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor with the majority of the pastoral community using the bush or a designated area; only 19.2% access latrines. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)		
Destitution/ Displacement	There are no reports of recently displaced populations. However, there are old IDPs from Mogadishu who remain in main towns (hotels) on their way to refugee camps in Kenya. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Assessment, July '09); R=1).		
Civil Security	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 deteriorates due to conflict between opposing groups. (Source: FSNAU Civil Insecurity Monitoring Table, July.'09; R=1)		
Coping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Huge livestock out-migration towards Juba regions• Increase in livestock sales• Charcoal burning• Splitting family (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, July '09; R=1)		
Structural Issues	Strong clan-based system of informal governance.		
Hazards	General insecurity, recurrent dry conditions, environmental degradation, high cereal prices and devaluation of the Somali Shilling.		
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)	Natural capital: Seasonal Rainfall: <i>Gu</i> '09 rains were below- average in most of Gedo region (40-60% of normal), except east of Elwaq and pockets of Bardera district that received near normal rains and supported by by NDVI		

SOUTHERN INLAND PASTORAL	Camel	Cattle	Sheep/goats
Holding at the start of Jan. 2009 as % of Baseline	91%	50%	52%
Holdings at the end of June 09 as % of Baseline	84%	27%	30%
Projected holdings at the end of Dec. 09 as % of Baseline	87%	26%	23%
DAWA PASTORAL	Camel	Cattle	Sheep/goats
Holding at the start of Jan. 2009 as % of Baseline	90%	42%	38%
Holdings at the end of June 09 as % of Baseline	95%	29%	26%
Projected holdings at the end of Dec. 09 as % of Baseline	97%	28%	19%

graphs.(Source: 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 parts of Ceelwaq, garbaharay and Bardheere that received near normal rains. Water availability is also poor in most of region due 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. Road networks are poor, negatively affecting both transports and trade movement. This has also increased transport costs and bushed up the food prices. Public health and school buildings are in poor shape and are close to collapse (Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Assessment; Jul '09; R=1)

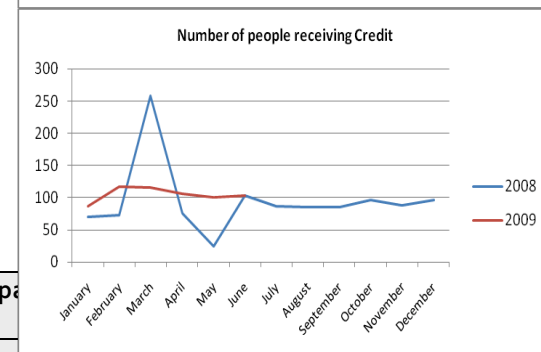
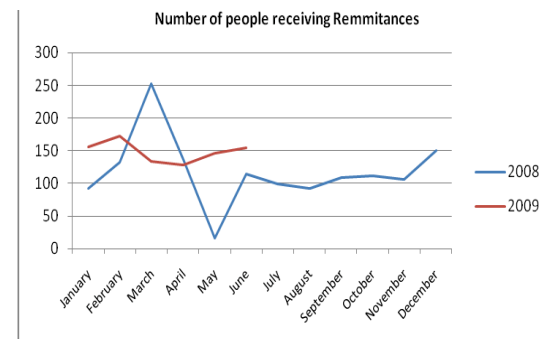
Social Capital: Crop and livestock *zakat* is low in most parts of pastoral and agro pastoral zones in the region (*Gu* '09 production is 26% of PWA). The decline of livestock and prices and availability of marketable animals have also reduced the social support mechanisms such as cash gifts and credit, particularly north Gedo. (Source: FSNAU Agro Pastoral Assessment *Gu* '09; R=1)

Human Capital:

Poor health facilities in most pastoral areas. Only 64.7% of the households are reportedly accessing health services. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Assessment, July. '09; R=1)

Nutrition Assessment: July. '09 GAM rate of **22.6%** (18.3 - 27.5) and SAM rate of **5.4%** (3.9 - 7.5). Results indicate *Very critical* nutrition situation with no change from *Deyr* '08/09. (Source: FSNAU /Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)

Good immunization and vaccination status attributed to child health care: Reported Vitiman A supplementation of 88.2% and measles vaccination 91.1% (Source:









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

Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey, Elwaq and Baardheere – period of Analysis: July-December 2009						Period of Analysis: July-December 2009	
ANALYSIS						ACTION	
Current or Imminent Phase	Immediate Hazards	Direct Food Security Problem	Effect on Livelihood Strategies	Population Affected	Projected Trend	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response
(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	(Driving Forces)	(Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	(Summary Statement)	(Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)		(to Immediately improve food access)

<p>Generally Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Secure 1B</p> <p>Generally Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Food</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought crop failure Environmental degradation. High cereal price Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to milk and meat production Reduced access of food purchase Use of distress coping Low income from milk production. Loss of livestock assets during drought period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cereal prices and decrease of livestock prices reduced households purchasing power Limited milk consumption Limited construction labour opportunities Increase in self-employment activities 	<p>Dawa Pastoral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE - 50% of poor Total of 20,000 people AFLC : 50% of poor and 50% of middle Total of 43,000 people <p>Southern Inland Pastoral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC: 50% of Poor Total of 6,000 people 	<p>Worsening</p> <p>Slight improvement (Baardheere/Elwak districts)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deyr '09/10 rains Cereal price Livestock prices Pasture and water conditions Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Aid Food for Work Rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure Provision of improved quality seeds Rehabilitation of water sources. Income generation activities Debt relief Establishing and increasing human health services Establishment and support of education services
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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 Dawa and Southern Inland pastoral)				Time Period of Analysis: July-December, 2009
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 from Part 1)	(Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	(Summary Statements)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	(Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)

<p>  Generally Food Secure 1A  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis  Humanitarian Emergency  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe </p>	<p>Environmental degradation via charcoal burning and tree cutting as a means of coping.</p> <p>Recurrent drought</p> <p>Weak social and governance structures</p>	<p>Physical capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads accessible but in poor condition and require rehabilitations 	No change	Support in Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility, rehabilitation and construction of water sources.
		<p>Social capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or weak social networks Improved access to humanitarian support through food aid 	No change	Support in Provision of Income generation programmes
		<p>Financial capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further decline of livestock herd sizes via high off-take and retarded growth Limited income from milk and livestock sales 	<p>Worsening (north Gedo)</p> <p>Slight improvement (South Gedo)</p>	Support in Restocking especially cattle and sheep/goat to cover the loss of livestock through off-take.
		<p>Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conditions poor water and pasture condition Continuous environmental degradation 	No change	Support in Water development projects to improve livelihoods
		<p>Human capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to no access to health and education Services. High malnutrition rates among children 	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 income instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.

