

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

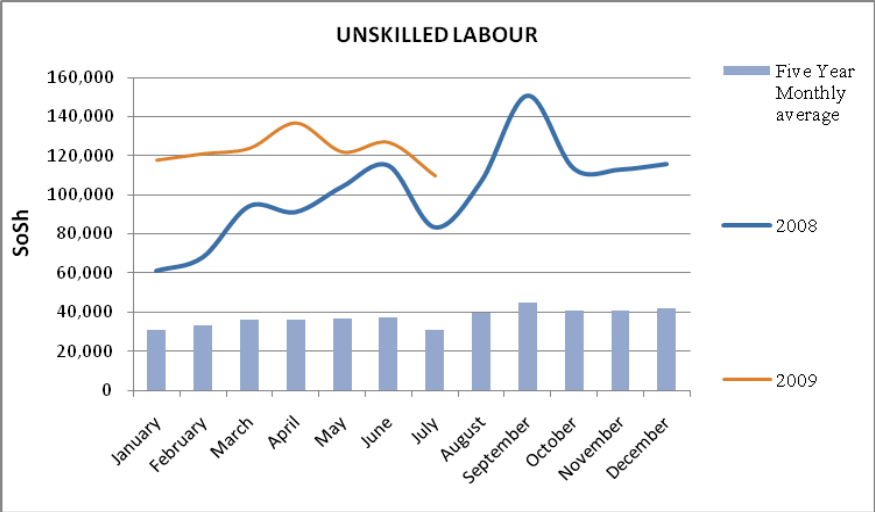
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Riverine livelihood Region: Gedo region, Districts: Dolow, Luq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Bardera Reference period: Jan.-June 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"> 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 and expected Severity, if warranted)
Crude mortality rate: 1- 2/10,000/day, >2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day	Overall Statement: Crude mortality rate is at alert level according to WHO during the assessment period. Crude Mortality Rate: 0.81 (0.44 – 1.51)10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Under five Mortality rate is 2.90 (1.67– 5.0)10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09, R=1)	<div>Generally Food Secure 1A</div> <div>Generally Food Secure 1B</div> <div>Generally Food Insecure</div>		<div>No Early Warning</div> <div>Watch</div> <div>Moderate Risk</div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC </div> <div> <div>High Risk</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC </div>
Acute malnutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition >15%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	Overall Statement: Nutritional Status <i>is Very Critical</i> with no change from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Nutrition Assessment: July '09 GAM rate of 22.9 % (18.7 -27.7) and SAM rate of 5.6% (3.9-8.1). 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).	<div>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</div> <div>Humanitarian Emergency</div> <div>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</div>		
Disease No disease epidemic reported.	Disease: High morbidity level of 41.4% with diarrhoea at 12.5%, ARI 24.1%, febrile 21. %, confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 1.1% and suspected measles at 3.1%. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)			
Food Access/Availability	Food Access: Overall statement: The combination of depleted Riverine infrastructure, high fuel costs for pump irrigation, poor climatic			

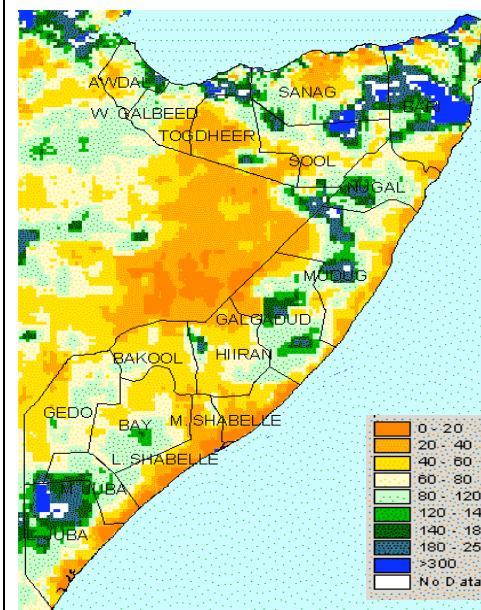
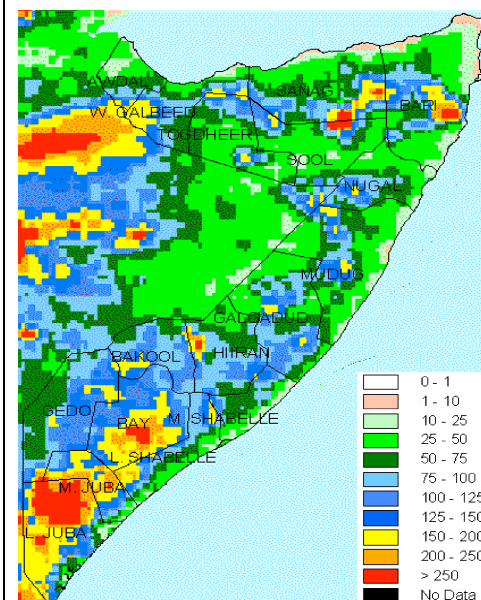
entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day	<p>conditions for gravity irrigation and limited labour opportunities is constrains food access for the majority of the Riverine population.</p> <p>Food sources:</p> <p>Overall statement: Food sources of the riverine population of Gedo mostly comprises limited to market purchase, food aid and very limited own production</p> <p>Overall Cereal Production: Overall sorghum production in Gedo region is estimated at 126 Mt, which is only 4% of the PWA and 10% of the five-year average. About 89% of the total production comes from Bardera in southern Gedo while crops have failed in other parts of the region. . (Source: FSNAU Crop Assessment and Analysis July '09; R=1/2)</p> <p>Cash crop production: Riverine population is currently not engaged in cash crop production except for tomato and onion. However, tomato crops suffered heavy damage as a result of pest attack. Insignificant yield is expected from onion crop as well. Lemon crop is practiced by a small portion of better off households in Bardera and Lugh districts. Around 60% of fodder crops are expected to be usedfor livestock feeding, while 40% will be for sale. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Market Purchase (Staple food - cereal): Poor and middle income households are mainly dependent on purchase; however, since Jan '09 their ability to purchase has diminished due to high cereal prices in the last six months. In Bardera market, the average maize price in July '09 (SoSh 8375/kg) showed 48% decrease from July '08 prices(SoSh 16,000/Kg); 5% increase from Jan '09 prices(8000 SoSh/kg) and 195 % increase from the five-year average(SoSh 2843/kg). In Luq, the average maize price in July '09 (SoSh 8375/kg) increased by 20% from Jan '09 prices (SoSh 7000/kg) and by 68% from the five-year average (SoSh 5000/Kg). No comparison to Jul '08 prices can be made due to the lack of data. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, Jan.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Cereal Market Availability: Both <i>Deyr '08/09</i> and <i>Gu '09</i> cereal productions were low. Despite 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)</p> <p>Market Purchase (Non-staple food): Imported commodity prices are</p>	<div><div><p>Gu Cereal Production (1995-2009)</p><table><caption>Gu Cereal Production (1995-2009) - Estimated Data (MT)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Maize</th><th>Sorghum</th><th>PWA</th><th>5 year Avg</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1995</td><td>1000</td><td>6000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>1000</td><td>3000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>7000</td><td>16000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>5000</td><td>1000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>4000</td><td>1000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>6000</td><td>2000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>2000</td><td>1000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>1000</td><td>2000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>2000</td><td>2000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>2000</td><td>2000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>1000</td><td>2000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>1000</td><td>500</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>1000</td><td>1000</td><td>5500</td><td>2500</td></tr></tbody></table></div><div><p>White MAIZE</p><table><caption>White MAIZE - Price Trends (SoSh)</caption><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Five Year Monthly average</th><th>2008</th><th>2009</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>January</td><td>4000</td><td>6000</td><td>12000</td></tr><tr><td>February</td><td>4000</td><td>8000</td><td>13000</td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>4000</td><td>8000</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>4000</td><td>8000</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td>May</td><td>5000</td><td>15000</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td>June</td><td>6000</td><td>18000</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td>July</td><td>5000</td><td>13000</td><td>11000</td></tr><tr><td>August</td><td>7000</td><td>22000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>September</td><td>6000</td><td>22000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>October</td><td>5000</td><td>15000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>November</td><td>5000</td><td>15000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>December</td><td>5000</td><td>15000</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div></div>	Year	Maize	Sorghum	PWA	5 year Avg	1995	1000	6000	5500	2500	1996	1000	3000	5500	2500	1997	7000	16000	5500	2500	1998	5000	1000	5500	2500	1999	4000	1000	5500	2500	2000	6000	2000	5500	2500	2001	2000	1000	5500	2500	2002	1000	2000	5500	2500	2003	2000	2000	5500	2500	2004	2000	2000	5500	2500	2005	500	500	5500	2500	2006	1000	2000	5500	2500	2007	500	500	5500	2500	2008	1000	500	5500	2500	2009	1000	1000	5500	2500	Month	Five Year Monthly average	2008	2009	January	4000	6000	12000	February	4000	8000	13000	March	4000	8000	15000	April	4000	8000	15000	May	5000	15000	15000	June	6000	18000	15000	July	5000	13000	11000	August	7000	22000		September	6000	22000		October	5000	15000		November	5000	15000		December	5000	15000	
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<p>Food Access/Availability Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day .</p>	<p>still very high.</p> <p>Sugar prices: In Bardera, the average Jul '09 sugar prices (SoSh 21,500/Kg) increased by 8% compared to Jan '09 (SoSh 20,000/Kg). In Luq, the average Jul '09 sugar prices (SoSh 22,000/Kg) have decreased 2% from Jan '09 prices (SoSh 21,500/Kg).</p> <p><u>Purchasing power:</u></p> <p>Terms of trade (labour/cereal): In Bardera, the ToT in July '09 were 12.73 Kg/Day which is a 16% increase from Jan '09 (10.96 Kg/Day) and a 144% increase from July '08 (5.22 Kg/Day). However, it is a 25% decrease from the five year average. In Luq, the ToT in July '09 were also 12.73 Kg/Day, which is a 218% increase from July '08 (4 Kg/Day) and a 59% increase from the five year average. Comparison to Jan '09 is not possible due to lack of data.. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, July.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Terms of trade (local goat/cereal): In Bardera, the ToT in July '09 were 105 Kg/Day which is a 5% increase from Jan '09 (100 Kg/Day) and a 69% increase from July '08 (61.96 Kg/Day). However, it is a reduction almost by half from the five year average (48% decrease). In Luq, the ToT in July '09 were also 105 Kg/Day, which is a 68% increase from July '08 (62.5 Kg/Day) but a 55% decrease from the five year average. Comparison to Jan '09 is not possible due to lack of data. (Source: FSNAU Market Update and Analysis, July-09;R=1).</p> <p>Other Food Sources (Food aid): Although CARE International has pulled out from the region, food aid distribution continued in the region, impacting cereal prices. As mentioned earlier, approximately 7,505 MT of food aid was distributed between Jan and July '09 in Gedo region. (Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment and WFP Food Aid Data, August '09; R=1)</p> <p>Supply lines: Main cereal supplies into the region come from food aid, and a small supply of local cereals comes from Bay region. (Source: FSNAU Deyr '08/09 Assessment, Dec.'08/Jan.'09 and FSNAU Cereal Flow Map, Jan.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Cereal balance sheets: According to FSNAU cereal stock analysis, current production could cover regional per capita cereal requirements for one month. (Source: FSNAU Stock Data and Analysis, Jan.'08; R=1)</p> <p><u>Income sources:</u></p> <p>Overall statement: Although there is slight production in parts of</p>			
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	<p>Bardera, overall income of poor Riverine households is below average due to poor cereal production and a lack of cereal stocks. Fodder crops are expected to be for livestock feeding (around 60%) and selling (40%). Wages from food aid related activities have increased.</p> <p>In northern districts the price of one donkey cart is increased by around 25% compared to last July '08. This is benefiting only better-off and a small portion of middle wealth groups. Poor households are resorting to increased self-employment options (petty trade of bush products) as well as seeking labour in urban towns.</p> <p>Labour opportunities and wage rates: Agricultural labour opportunities throughout the region have been poor due to poor production; however, labour opportunities (porterage) 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 207% higher than 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>Self-employment opportunities: The collection and sale of bush products, such as firewood, charcoal and construction materials are on increase as a coping option. Charcoal prices declined in Bardera by 23% (from SoSh 160,000/50Kg Bag in Jan '09 to SoSh 122,500/50Kg Bag in July '09) due to excessive charcoal in the market and reduction of labour opportunities in all Riverine areas. Meanwhile, in Luuq charcoal prices have increased by 36% (from SoSh 90,000/50 Kg Bag in Jan '09 to SoSh 122,500/50 Kg Bag in July '09). This is due to degradation in bushes/trees nearb the town leading to a charcoal collection s from distant areas. (Source: FSNAU Market Data/Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is poor and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal..</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: July '09 reports 36.1% of households consuming less than 4 food groups. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July '09; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Water</i> Access to water availability</p>	<p>Source of Water: About 62.1% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p>			



. Adequate but of poor quality	Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor; the majority of the Riverine community (53.7%) uses the bush or a designated area. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)
<i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing	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).
<i>Civil Security</i> 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 deteriorates due to conflict between opposing groups. (Source: FSNAU Civil Insecurity Monitoring Table, July.'09; R=1)
<i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing	The main coping strategies for Riverine households are increased collection and sale of bush products, seeking labour in urban areas and increased use of credit.
<i>Structural Issues</i>	Lack of proper governance and institutional structures.
<i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuous poor crop production. 2. Recurrent poor rainfall levels 3. Environmental degradation 4. Poor Riverine infrastructure 5. Split families
<i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	<p>Natural capital:</p> <p>Seasonal Rainfall: The start of the <i>Gu</i> '09 rains was well below-average to average. Although satellite imagery shows average rainfall in Riverine areas (80-120-% of the long-term average), ground truthing reports and field observations, supported by NDVI graphs, indicate well below-average rains (Source: FSNAU/FEWS Climate Analysis, NDVI satellite images and field observations, July.'09; R=1)</p> <p>Rangeland Conditions: Both pasture and browse conditions are significantly below average to long-term average in key Riverine zones in Gedo except in BBA of Bardera, as indicated by NDVI and field observation reports. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Assessment and NDVI satellite images, July '09; R=1)</p> <p>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 and diminishing food access and availability by increasing transport and commodity prices and reducing levels of trade. (Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09</p>



Assessment; Jul '09; R=1)

Social Capital: Crop *zakat* is low in the region (*Gu* '09 production is 26% of PWA). Other social support mechanisms such as cash gifts and credit have decreased due to the prolonged crisis, particularly in the north of the region. (Source: FSNAU Agro Pastoral Assessment *Gu* '09; R=1)

Human Capital:

Health facilities are poor in most Riverine areas. Only 55.3% of the households are reportedly accessing health services. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1).

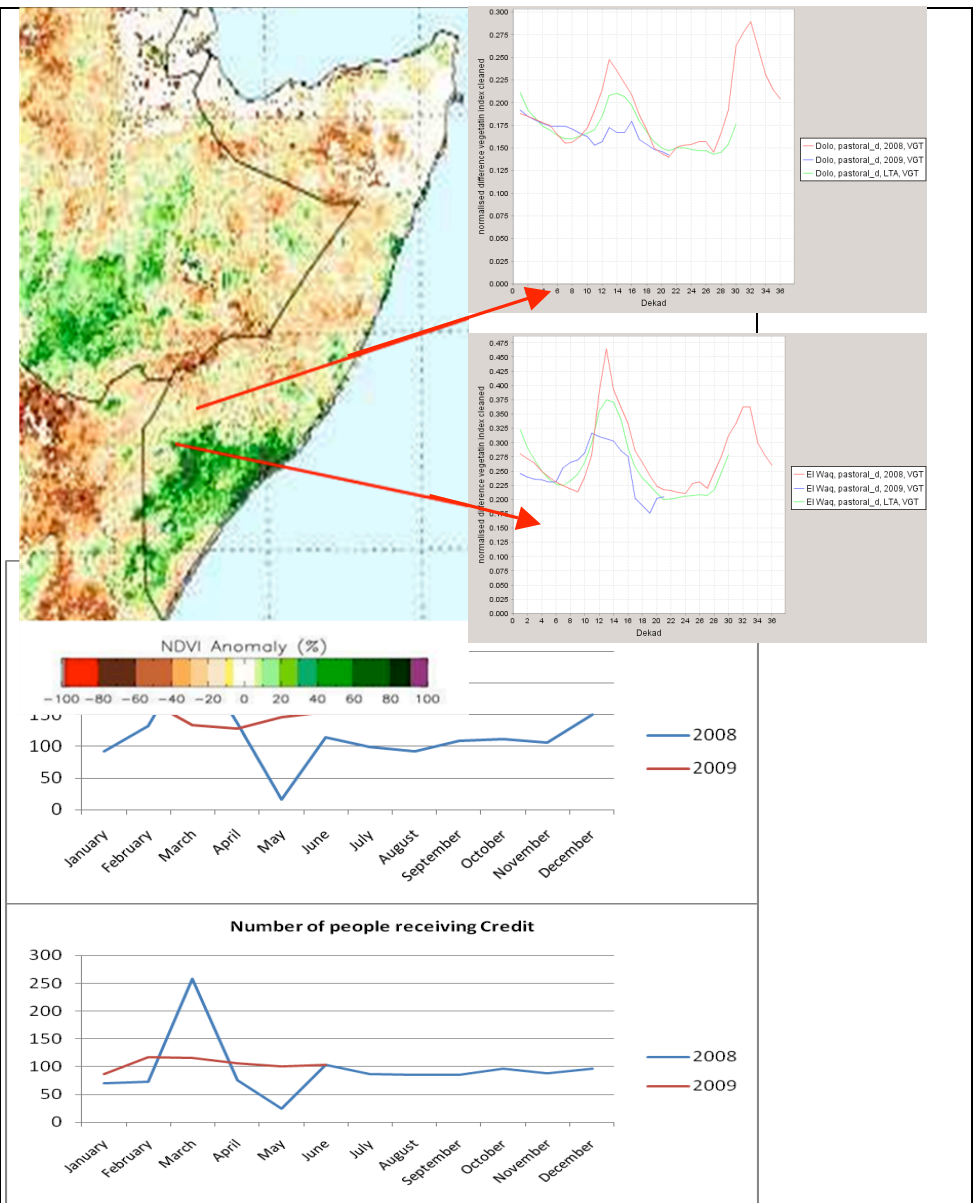
Immunization and vaccination status is rather good with reported Vit. A supplementation of 82.7% and measles vaccination of 84.2%. (Source: FSNAU /Partner Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)

Nutrition Assessment: In July. '09, GAM rate was **22.9 %** (18.7 - 27.7) and SAM rate was **5.6%** (3.9 - 8.1). Results indicate *Very Critical* nutrition situation with no change from *Deyr* '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)







Financial Capital (Remittance and debt levels based on SLIM Data):

Remittance and debt levels: Due to drought problems poor households have had to increase their income by seeking additional remittances and loans. According to SLIMs Data, between June 09 and June.'08, the number of people using these sources as a means of coping has increased. **Remittance Levels:** The number of people receiving remittances in June 09 to Jan 09 decreased more than 30% in Burdhubo (South), but increase by about 75%) comparing June 08. (Source: SLIM data analysis, June. '09; R=1)

Debt Levels: The number of people receiving loans increased by 33% between June 08 and Jan 09 in Buurdhuubo (north), while the number in Burdhubo in June 09 to June 08 is also increased by about 9% . (Source: SLIM data analysis, June.'09; R=1)



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 and Baardheere – Agro-pastoral Livelihood July-Dec. 2008							Time Period of Analysis:
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> Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p> Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Limited agricultural inputs • Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to own food production • Use of distress coping options related to consumption patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure and high cereal prices limiting access to food • Loss or limited agricultural labour opportunities • Increase in self-employment activities 	<p><u>Riverine Population:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE - 100% of poor in north Gedo • Total of 5,000people • AFLC - 100% of middle in north Gedo, 50% of poor in South GedoTotal of 10,000people 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gu'og rains • Terms of trade: livestock to cereal and labour to cereal • Market access and food supply 	<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 • Agro-extension services • Establishing and increasing human health services • Establishment and support of education services

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

Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): Dolow, Luuq, Beledhawa, Garbohaarey and Baardheere –Riverine Livelihood 2008				Time Period of Analysis: Jan.-June
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</div> <div>Everlasting Droughts</div> <div>Poor Governance</div>	Physical capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads accessible but in poor condition and require rehabilitations Poor conditions or infrastructure (river banks, culverts, barrages, etc.) 	No change	Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility Rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure (river banks, culverts, barrages, etc.)
		Social capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or weak social networks among riverine people due to low production, inflation, etc. 	No change	Provision of Income generation programmes among the pastoral communities
		Financial capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to obtain agricultural inputs Inability to access debt and remittances 	Worsening (northern Gedo) Slight deterioration (southern Gedo)	Provide high quality agro-extension services to increase production Provide relevant income generating activities
		Natural capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water available but unsafe 	No change	Water development projects to provide potable (clean) water
		Human capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to no access to health and education Services. High malnutrition rates among children 	No change or further deterioration	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.