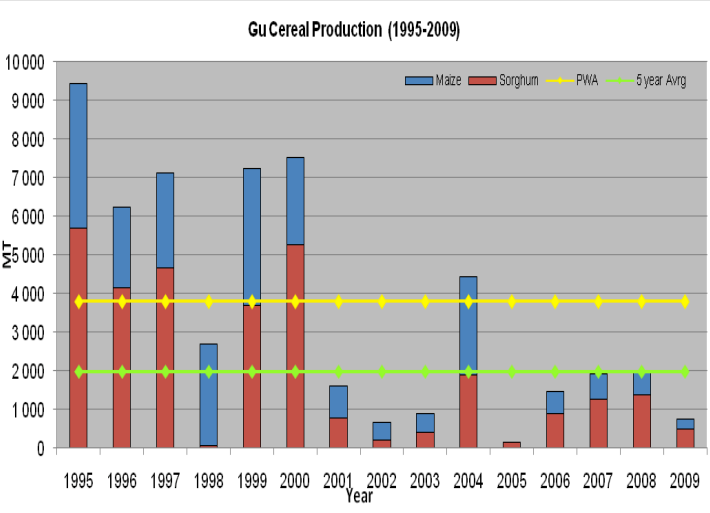


## Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Hiran Agro-pastoral: Bulo-burti, Belet-weyne, Jalalaqsi				
Time Period of Analysis: July – December '09				
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)
<p><i>Crude mortality rate</i> <i>0.5-1/10,000/day</i> <i>AFLC</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude Mortality Rate levels below alert levels according to WHO levels during assessment period.</p> <p><b>Crude Mortality Rate:</b> 0.65 (CI: 0.45-0.9) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, April. '09; R=1)</p>	<p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very critical nutrition situation</li> <li>Poor rainfall which led to crop failure in agro-pastoral areas</li> <li>High livestock take-off rates; herd sizes considerably below baseline levels</li> </ul>	<p>No Early Warning</p> <p>Watch</p>
<p><i>Acute malnutrition &gt;15% (w/h &lt;-2 Z scores, &gt; than usual, increasing HE</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> <i>Nutritional Status <b>Very Critical</b> (&gt;20%) with deterioration from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, August. '09; R=1)</i></p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> April. '09 GAM rate of 25.5% (CI 19.7-31.2) and SAM rate of 8.1% (CI: 5.6-10.6). Results indicate a <b>Very Critical</b> nutrition situation with deterioration from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, April. '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Data report high levels &gt;10% but declining trends in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 4 months. (Source HIS data Jan-July '09, R=2)</p> <p>SFP/TFC data: High and increasing numbers of admissions in charge in MERCY USA managed center (Source: Mercy USA Jan- July '09) and MSF TFC Beletwein and also IMC OTP R=2)</p>	<p>Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p>		<p>Moderate Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine/ HC</li> </ul> <p>High Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine/ HC</li> </ul>

<p><i>Crude mortality rate</i> 0.5-1/10,000/day AFLC</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude Mortality Rate levels below alert levels according to WHO levels during assessment period.</p> <p><b>Crude Mortality Rate:</b> 0.65 (CI: 0.45-0.9) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, April. '09; R=1)</p>	<p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>																																																																																		
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<p><i>Disease AFLC</i></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> <b><i>Disease patterns in line with expected seasonal trends</i></b></p> <p><b>Morbidity Rates:</b> High morbidity rates reported in children in the Health facilities in the area (Source: HIS data, July - Dec '08, R=2.). Morbidity rate was 51.4% according to the April FSNAU Nutrition Assessment (FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Apr '09, R=1).</p>																																																																																			
<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i> <i>Severe entitlement Gap,</i> <i>unable to meet</i> <i>2,100 Kcal PPP</i> <i>day</i></p>	<p><b>Food Access:</b> Due to successive seasons of drought cereal production is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in a decade and livestock herds declined drastically. Households in agro-pastoral have no cereal stocks available, market purchases are constrained by low incomes, agricultural labour is limited and food aid is widely distributed.</p> <p><b>Food sources:</b> <b>Own production:</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Own food production from livestock and crops is</p>		 <p><b>Gu Cereal Production (1995-2009)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Maize (Tons)</th> <th>Sorghum (Tons)</th> <th>PWA (Tons)</th> <th>5 year Avg (Tons)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1995</td><td>3500</td><td>5800</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>2000</td><td>4200</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>2500</td><td>4500</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>2800</td><td>0</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>3500</td><td>3500</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>2200</td><td>5300</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>800</td><td>800</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>200</td><td>500</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>400</td><td>500</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>2500</td><td>2000</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>0</td><td>200</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>200</td><td>1300</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>500</td><td>1200</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>500</td><td>1000</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>200</td><td>500</td><td>3800</td><td>2000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Maize (Tons)	Sorghum (Tons)	PWA (Tons)	5 year Avg (Tons)	1995	3500	5800	3800	2000	1996	2000	4200	3800	2000	1997	2500	4500	3800	2000	1998	2800	0	3800	2000	1999	3500	3500	3800	2000	2000	2200	5300	3800	2000	2001	800	800	3800	2000	2002	200	500	3800	2000	2003	400	500	3800	2000	2004	2500	2000	3800	2000	2005	0	200	3800	2000	2006	200	1300	3800	2000	2007	500	1200	3800	2000	2008	500	1000	3800	2000	2009	200	500	3800	2000	
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low to none due to the poor Gu '09 rains which negatively impacted on crop and livestock production. This Gu production is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest more than a decade, however, most of the rainfed agro-pastoral areas have experienced seasonal crop failure.

**Cereal production:** Gu rains were delayed followed by long dry spell caused severe moisture stress that led to poor germination of the first planting and crop failure. An estimated total 15MT of sorghum were produced by the agro-pastoral in Hiran region, which is 2% of the total Gu '09 cereal production. This production, solely comes from Buloburte (10MT) and Jalalaqsi (5MT) while Beletwein agro-pastoral had experienced a complete crop failure. Source (FSNAU crop statistics data Jul. '09 R-1).

**Milk production:** Because of successive drought, livestock herd size of agro-pastoral households have drastically declined. In addition, no calving /kidding were observed during Gu '09, most cattle dried up because of poor pasture resulting in low milk yield. Camel milk prices in Jul. '09 are 4% and 17% higher than Jul. '08 and Jan.'09 respectively. This is associated with low to none conception rates in the last periods due to successive seasons of poor rainfall performance. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).

**Cereal stocks:** There are no cereal stocks available for all wealth groups of Hiran agro-pastoral, because of complete sorghum crop failure of Gu '09 and poor crop production of last Deyr '08/09. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09 R=1).

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

**Overall statement:** Though cereals are available in all markets, food access through purchase is poor for poor households due to high (although decreasing) cereal prices, low income from the livestock and livestock product sales and lack of own crop production. Therefore, poor and part of the middle wealth groups cannot meet their basic food needs.

**Cereal prices:** In Jul. '09, Hiran region, average sorghum price declined by 43% (SoSh 7000/kg to 4000/kg) and 76% (SoSh 17000/kg

to 4000/kg) respectively, compared to Jan. '09 and Jul. '08; However, current prices are 47% higher than July 5-yr averages (from SoSh 2,728/kg to 4000/kg). Also the price of maize declined by 9% and 68% when compared to Jan. '09 and Jul. '08, respectively. However, maize prices are still 140% higher than the 5 yr average. Overall, the decline of cereal prices was attributed by the food aid distributions and a cereal price decline in Mogadishu. (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and market update Jul. '09, R=1).

**Cereal availability in the market:** Because of 4 consecutive below PWA crop production, the local cereal availability in the markets is extremely low. In addition, no cereal stock is available at household level; however, commercial food aid (red sorghum) is widely available in all main markets after the food aid distributions in the region. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and Market Update Jul. '09, R=1).

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

**Overall statement:** The price of the imported staple commodities, such as rice and wheat flour has shown a decreasing trend since July 2008, though are still higher when compared to July five year average. In contrast sugar price is still higher than Jan.'09, Jul. '08 and to 5 yr average. Factors contributing to price decline on imported commodities include global price decline and increased market supply.

**Rice prices:** In July '09, rice prices declined by 24% and 53% when compared to Jan. '09 and July '08, respectively. However, it is significantly (182%) higher than 5 yr average.

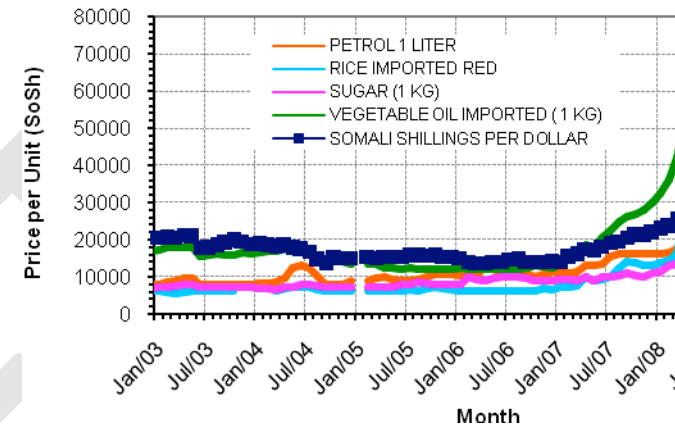
**Sugar prices:** Sugar prices increased by 26%, 10% and 156% when compared to Jan. '09, Jul '08, and the five-year average, respectively.

**Vegetable oil prices:** Vegetable oil prices are 10% and 158% higher than Jan '09 and July 5 year averages, but 39% lower than Jul. '08.

**Wheat flour prices:** in July '09, wheat flour prices are 3% and 156%

*Food Access/Availability Severe entitlement Gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcal PPP day HE*

**Beletweyne: Trend in Imported Commodities Compared to Exchange Rate**



higher than Jan. '09 and July 5 year averages, respectively. However, its 56% lower than July '08 average prices. (FSNAU Gu '09 assessment and market update Jul. '09, R=1).

**Other food source (wild food and gifts):**

**Overall statement:** Food aid was distributed regularly from Jan. to Jul. '09 by WFP. Wild food availability and food gifts social have significantly declined due to successive seasons of crop failure and high livestock loss.

**Food aid:** continuous food aid distribution by WFP over the past six months has strengthened household's food access. Limited wild food due to recurrent droughts and few have access of hunting. However, harvesting premature crops which is a distress coping mechanism was practiced by poor wealth groups of agro-pastoral livelihood. (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09) R=1.

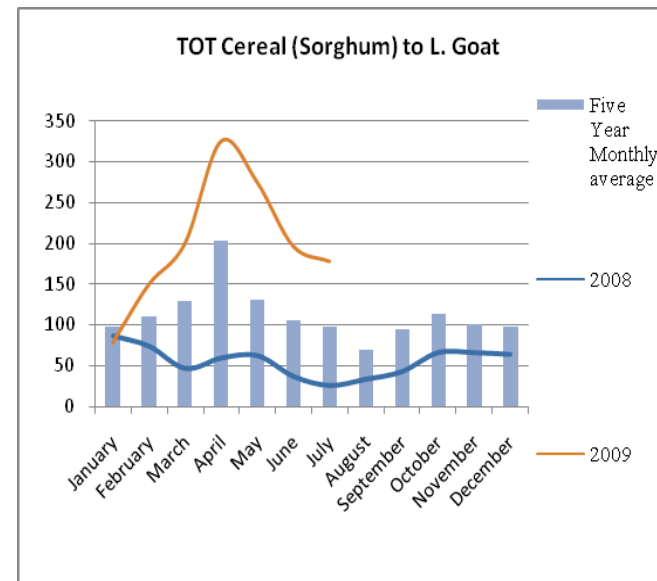
**Income sources:**

**Overall statement:** in Hiran, the main sources of income for the agro-pastoral community are the livestock product sales, crop and fodder sales and agricultural labor, which have considerably declined due to poor Gu rainfall performance and influx of IDPs. Sales of premature crop as a fodder and own animal feeding was widely practiced.


- **Own production sales (sorghum, maize, livestock production):** Because of complete crop failure during Gu '09, crop sales income was negligible, milk sales income have drastically declined because of limited production and livestock sales income have further declined as drought deepened and reduced both sellable animals and herd size.

- **Labor opportunities and wages:** Agricultural labor availability is limited due to the poor seasonal performance and high laborer available due to large influx of IDPs in both rural and urban areas. However, labor wage rates slightly increased by 4% compared to Jan. '09, (this change may be attributed to fluctuation of Somali shilling). Due to increasing labor wage rates and decreasing cereal prices there is a tangible improvement in TOT between labor wage and cereals. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09

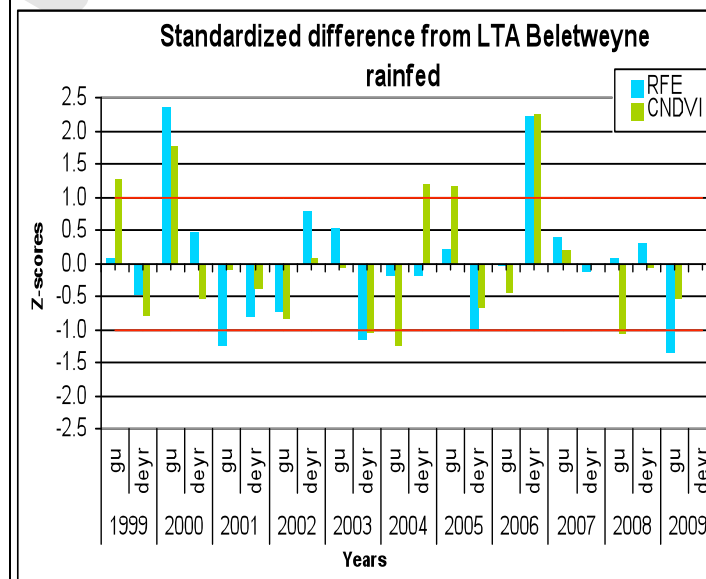
Food Access/Availability  
Severe entitlement Gap;  
unable to meet 2,100 Kcal PPP day HE



<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Food Access/Availability Severe entitlement Gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcal PPP day HE</i></p>	<p>assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Self employment opportunities:</b> This includes charcoal production, collection of grass, building sticks, and firewood. However, due to oversupply in the markets and low demand prices have significantly decreased. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu' 09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</li> <li>• <b>Livestock price:</b> Price for local quality goat has increased by 27%, 62% and 199% in Jul. '09, when compared to Jan. '09, Jul. '08 and the five-year average (2003 -2007), respectively. This increase may be partly caused by changes in the exchange rates, limited availability and increased demand. Similarly, cattle price increased by 23% and 214% compared to Jan '09 and July 5 year averages, respectively, but 4% lower than Jul. '08. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and market update, Jul. '09); R=1.</li> <li>• <b>Terms of trade (TOT):</b> The terms of trade (TOT) between labour and cereal are very favourable and showing an increased trend of 82%, 354% and 68% in Jul. '09, when compared to Jan. '09, Jul. '08 and July 5 yr average (from 12 kg to 21.88 kg, 4.82 kg to 21.88 kg and 13 kg to 21.88 kg/daily wage) respectively. Similarly, terms of trade between local quality goat to cereals show increase of 104%123% and 588% in Jul. '09 when compared to Jan. '09 and Jul. '08 (from 80kg/goat to 178.13kg/goat and 25.88kg/goat to 178.13kg/goat) respectively (the huge difference between Jul '09 and Jul '08 can be explained by wide variation of sorghum and goat prices). Also the 5 yr average shows an increase of 86% in Jul. '09 when compared to the 5 yr average (from 96kg/goat to 178.13kg/goat). Source: (FSNAU post Gu '09 assessment and market update, Jul. '09, R=1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Social support access:</b> Traditionally, the social support system is a common mechanism among the Somali community in normal times. However, because of successive seasons of crop failure, no cereal stocks at household level, high livestock losses due to drought, significantly weakened social support mechanisms. Diaspora local</p>			
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<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i> <i>Severe entitlement Gap;</i> <i>unable to meet 2,100 Kcal PPP day HE</i></p>	<p>better-off urban households increased remittances by 11% and credit from shopkeepers by 69% compared to last Gu '08. Source: (FSAU/Partner post Gu '09 assessment and SLIMS data Jul. '09 R=1).</p> <p><b>Food availability:</b> <b>Production:</b> An estimated total 15MT of sorghum were produced by the agro-pastoral in Hiran region which is 2% of the total Gu '09 cereal production. This production solely comes from Buloburte (10MT) and Jalalaqsi (5MT) while Beletwein agro-pastoral had experienced a complete crop failure. Successive droughts depleted households' cereal stocks, reduction of local cereal market supply, have negatively affected households' food availability. Source (FSNAU crop statistics data Jul. '09 R-1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supply lines:</b> Local cereals normally come from southern regions of Shebelle, Bay and zone 5 of Ethiopia. Due to poor crop production in the region, Middle Shebelle and zone 5 of Ethiopia have negatively affected cereal supply volumes. Currently, there is few inflow of commercial food aid from Mogadishu IDPs camps and locally distributed food aid, which contributes to the current cereal supply in the markets. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09; R=1).</li> </ul>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> <i>Acute dietary diversity; deficit</i>  <i>HE</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> <i>Dietary diversity is poor.</i></p> <p>Dietary Diversity is poor with 18.6% consuming &lt;4 food groups. The most widely consumed food group is cereals. The main source of food is market purchases. Milk consumption has also declined close to none, specifically to poor households. (Source: FSNAU nutrition assessment, March/Apr'09, R=1.)</p>			
<p><i>Water access/availability</i> <i>Borderline adequate;</i> <i>unstable</i>  <i>AFLC</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> <i>Water availability has become a cause for concern in Hiran agro-pastoral livelihood areas as a result of recurrent drought.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Source of Water:</b> Only about 10.7% of households are accessing water from protected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1).</li> <li>• <b>Sanitation:</b> The sanitation situation remains poor with 83.6% of households using the bush or a designated area as a sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1).</li> </ul>			

<p><b>Displacement: Concentrated; increasing</b></p> <p><b>AFLC</b></p>	<p><b>Population displacement</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> In Hiran region, the main centres of IDPs in the agro-pastoral areas are Beletwein (around 7,000 IDPs) and Jalalaqsi (around 1,200 IDPs). Majority of the IDPs were displaced between April and June 2009. The total estimated number of IDPs reported so far in Hiran region is 11,000 hhs and is expected to increase over the coming months due to the worsening security situation. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul.'09, R=1).</p>
<p><b>Insecurity: Wide spread; high intensity conflict</b></p> <p><b>AFLC</b></p>	<p><b>Civil insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> The security situation in Hiran region remained extremely volatile starting from 2007 up to 2009, and there have been sporadic clashes between Islamist groups and local militias supported by TFG. Beletwein town is the epic centre of the conflict and Ethiopian troops have strong involvement. A suicide bomb killed 35 people and injured 50 people in Beletwein in Jun '09. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul '09, R=1).</p> <p>Power struggle between rival Islamist groups and TFG has emerged in Hiran region and may possibly spread further. The recent clashes in May, June and July '09 resulted in a high number of casualties of both warring militias and civilians, destruction of property, displacement and disruption of trade and economic activities in the region. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul '09, R=1).</p>
<p><b>Coping: Distress strategies CSI significantly &gt; than reference</b></p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> Coping strategies, such as crisis coping mechanisms were used by the poor and part of the middle wealth groups, such as families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduced number of meals eaten each day</li> <li>• family splitting</li> <li>• Fodder sales</li> <li>• Reducing meals</li> <li>• Requests for food aid</li> <li>• Seeking of jobs from main urban centers</li> <li>• Joining warring factions</li> <li>• Increased production of charcoal and collection of firewood</li> </ul>
<p><b>Structural Issues</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of strong Islamist structures in the whole of South and Central Somalia.</li> <li>• Strong clan leadership structures and weak local administrations.</li> </ul>





<i>Structural Issues</i>	Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).			
<b>Hazards:</b>  <b>Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</b>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> <i>Natural and manmade hazards are common risk factors for the different livelihoods in the region.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor crop production in the rain dependant areas</li> <li>• Poor or no products from the livestock</li> <li>• Poor income from the normal income sources</li> <li>• Pressure of the IDPs (recent and old) on the host community</li> <li>• Civil insecurity</li> <li>• Increasing level of indebtedness</li> </ul> <p>Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</p>			
<i>Livelihood assets (5 capitals)</i>  <b>Accelerated and critical depletion or loss o access AFLC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Natural capital:</b> Most of the Hiran region received poor Gu '09 rainfall {1 to 2 weeks late; the rainfall amount, duration, frequency and distribution were largely below average (40% - 60% of the long term mean)}. Cumulative rainfall received during Gu '09 in Beletwein was 72.5mm, Buloburte -129mm and Jalalaqsi - 119mm. caused reduction of river and shallow wells water level , depletion of water catchments, <i>Berkads</i>, and communal dams. Pasture deterioration, deforestation due to charcoal production. Increased soil erosion and large gullies formed which reduced soil water retention. <b>Source</b> (FSNAU/FEWSNET post Gu '09 assessment and climate update, Jul. '09, R=1).</li> <li>• <b>Physical Capital:</b> Roads and public infrastructure are in poor condition and further deteriorating due to lack of maintenance and rehabilitation for decades and adding costs of transport. Many primary rural water catchments in the main agricultural villages are silted and have lost their water capacity. Other water points like shallow wells are in need of full rehabilitation. Increased river breakages made the area more flood prone. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R = 1).</li> <li>• <b>Social Capital:</b> Social support among the agro-pastoral community has been significantly reduced this season due to poor seasonal performance which led to limited income from the usual sources i.e., agricultural labor, crop, fodder and livestock sales. The presence of IDPs in both rural and urban areas, and the unresolved security situation in Mogadishu and Beletwein further undermined the spirit of social support among urban and rural communities. An estimated number of 11,000 hhs of IDPs have arrived in Hiran region since Jan '09 and are adding pressure on</li> </ul>			

the fragile food security situation of the host community in both rural and urban areas. Remittances, however, show an increasing trend of 111% compared to last Gu, which probably reflects increasing difficulties in accessing income and weak support levels within communities after several below average seasons. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and SLIMS update, Jul. '09, R = 1).

- Human Capital:** Most agro-pastoral communities are unskilled and they strongly depend on agricultural employment and other activities, such as collection and sale of bush products (self employment). Primary school attendance in SLIMS monitored schools in Jalalaqsi and Bulo Burte increased by 29% between the period of Jan-Jun '09 compared to Jul – Dec '08. Of all children going to school 38% are girls and 62% are boys (a higher number of boys attend Koranic schools whereas in primary schools the differences in the attendance between boys and girls are smaller). The IDP presence in Bulo Burte has also increased the school attendants. Overall, there is limited or no access to formal education in the region due to overall poor educational system and uncertainty of the security situation. Only koranic schools are available in most areas. There are limited or no health facilities in most rural areas, with the exception of main villages and urban areas. Source: (FSAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).

  - Nutritional Assessment:** In April. '09, a GAM rate of 25.5% (CI 19.7-31.2) and a SAM rate of 8.1% (CI: 5.6-10.6) were reported. Results indicate a *Very Critical* nutrition situation, which has deteriorated since *Deyr '08/09* (Source: FSNAU/Partner, April. '09; R=1)
  - Limited to no health facilities in most rural agro-pastoral areas. Approximately 37.5% of population has access to health facilities. (Source: FSNAU/Partner, April. '09; R=1)
- Financial Capital:** In Hiran agro-pastoral livelihood, due to crop failure of Gu '09 season and preceding successive seasons of poor crop production attributed to no cereal for the poor and most of the middle wealth groups. Moreover, livestock production and reproduction is also extremely poor in connection with none to

<p>low calving/kidding rates in Gu '09 and preceding seasons. Livestock herd sizes are now considerably well below average (cattle 19% and shoats 35% of baseline). Debts for the poor agro-pastoral groups will continue to rise over the coming months as their income is limited. Debt levels in Hiran have already increased by 69% during the Gu season due to the loss of income from crop sales, limited agricultural employment and also limited livestock production. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</p>			
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**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 some instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.

