

FSAU POST GU '09 ASSESSMENT IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATE HIRAN

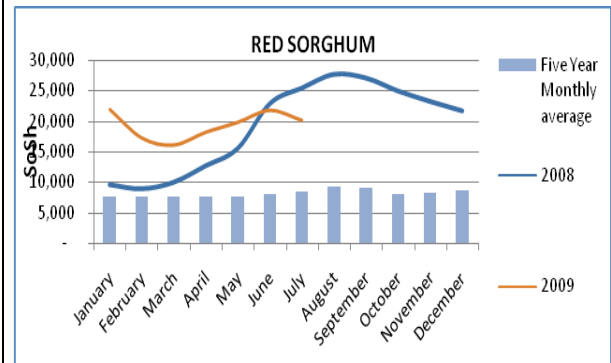
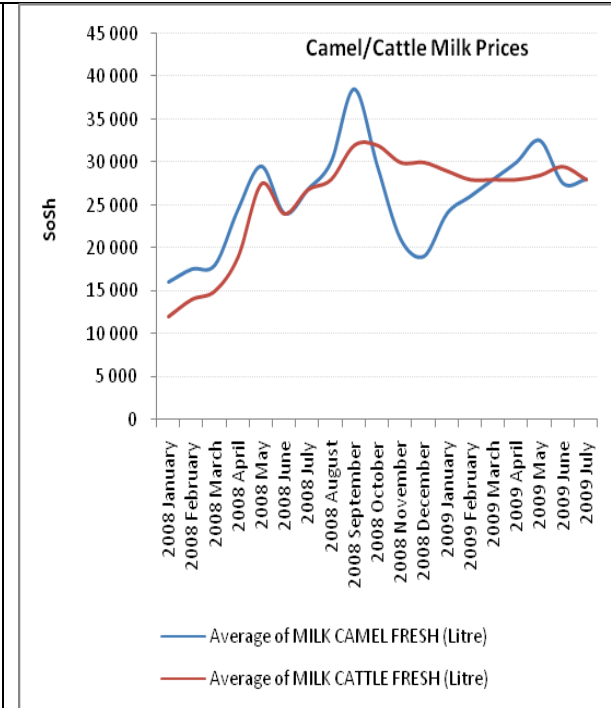
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Hiraan regions: LHZ: Southern Inland Pastoral				
Time Period of Analysis: July – December '2009				
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 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) • 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	N/A			
Acute malnutrition, >15%WHZ HE	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional Status Critical (15-19.9%) and sustained from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, August '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: April. '09 a small sample survey indicated a GAM rate of >15% and SAM rate of 4.5% (CI: 1.5-7.6). Results indicate a Critical nutrition situation sustained from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, April '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Data reports high levels >10% but stable trends in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 6 months. (Source HIS data Jan-Jul- '09 R=2)</p>	<p>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock herd size reduction due to high off-take • Poor rangeland resources due to poor Gu performance. • Poor livestock body condition due to poor pasture • Abnormal migration to Lower Shabelle • Critical nutrition situation 	<p>■ No Early Warning</p> <p>■ Watch</p> <p>■ Moderate Risk ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H C</p> <p>■ High Risk ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H</p>
Disease	<p>Overall statement: Disease patterns in line with expected seasonal trends.</p> <p>Morbidity Rates: High morbidity rates reported in children in health facilities in the area (Source: FSNAU HIS/ MCH data, Jan-July '09, R=2.) Morbidity rate was 32.3% in April '09 (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment Apr '09, R=1).</p>	<p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian</p>		

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Food Access/ Availability Severe entitlement gap HE	<p>Food Access: Overall Statement: Due to successive seasons of drought own production of pastoral households is extremely limited, number of marketable animals decreased constraining market food purchases and social support declined. Food aid is distributed regularly</p> <p>Food Sources: Currently, main food sources for the pastoralist households include market purchases and extremely limited own production.</p> <p>Own production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock milk production is very poor due to none to low camel and cattle calving <p>(Source: FSNAU Post Gu'09 Assessment and field observations in July 09; R=1)</p>

Catastrophe

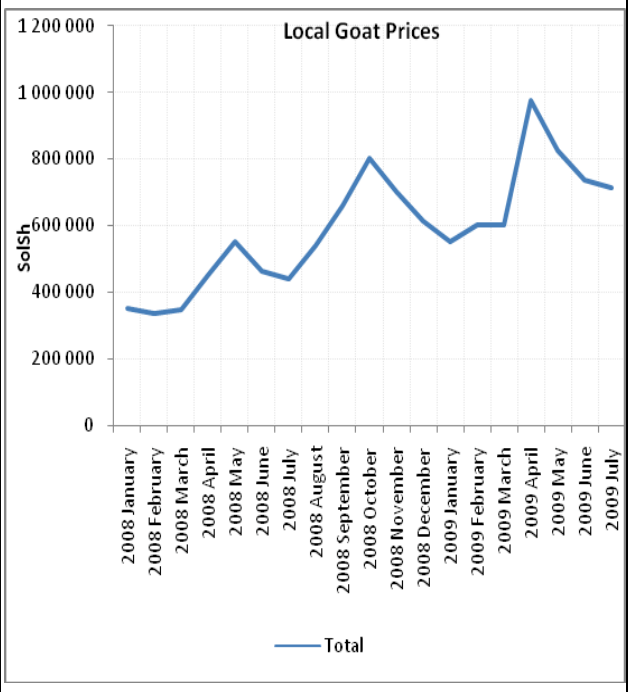
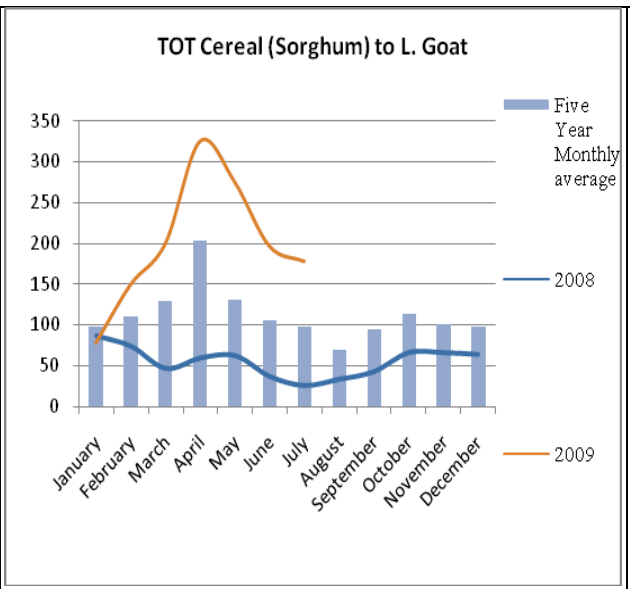
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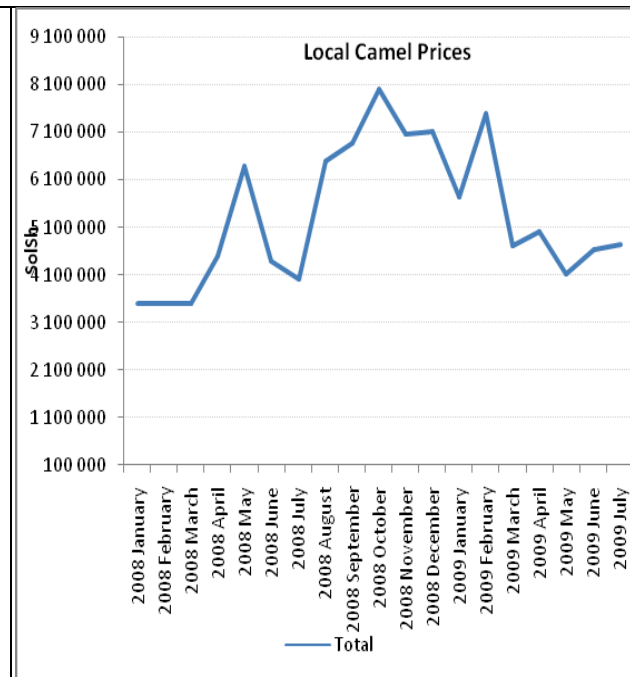
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Food Access/ Availability</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Severe entitlement gap HE</i></p>	<p>Market purchase (staple food cereals): Overall statement: market purchases of cereals have improved due to declined prices since July'08, however the poor and middle households access to market food is limited due to limited availability of marketable heads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increased supply of local cereal from Bay region and food aid traded in the markets over the last six months • Sorghum price has declined by 76% when compared to July'08, but still higher by 47% than five-year average • Rice prices: Rice prices declined by 53% in July '09 when compared to July'08, but still higher by 182% compared to five-year average(2003-2007) <p>Source: FSNAU market update, Jul. '09 R=1)</p> <p>Market purchase (non staple) Overall statement: The prices on imported non-staple food items increased compared to July '08 and five year average due to high transportation costs and numerous check points where payment of fees is required</p> <p>Sugar prices: Sugar prices increased by 10% and 156% in Jul. '09 Jul '08 and the five-year average, respectively</p> <p>Vegetable oil prices: Vegetable oil prices decreased by 39% in Jul. '09 compared to July '08 but increased 158% when compared to 5 yr average.</p> <p>(FSNAU Gu '09 assessment and market update Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <p>Other food sources: Food aid was distributed regularly from Jan. to Jul. '09 by WFP. Wild food availability and social support declined due to successive harsh climatic conditions.</p> <p>Purchasing Power:</p> <p>Overall statement Generally, terms of Terms of trade between livestock and cereals have improved due to declined prices since</p>			
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<p><i>Food Access/ Availability</i></p> <p><i>Severe entitlement gap HE</i></p>	<p>july'o8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOT between local quality goat and cereal (Sorghum) increased by 588% when compared to July'o8 (from 25.88kg/goat to 178.13kg/goat) and 86% compared to the 5-yr average (from 96kg/goat to 178.13kg/goat) TOT labour to cereal increased by 354% compared to July'o8 (5kg/daily wage) and 68% higher than five year average (13kg/daily wage) <p>Source: (FSNAU post Gu '09 assessment and market update, Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <p>Cereal availability: Although local cereal production is poor, yet cereal availability is normal in the markets due more supply of sorghum from southern Somalia and general Food Aid distribution in the region.</p> <p>Supply lines: The cereal flow levels from the normal routes in the region (southern regions and zone 5 of Ethiopia) is low due to poor crop production for the Gu '09 and as well as poor crop of Deyr '08/09. However, there is some cereal inflow of commercial food aid from Mogadishu and small local cereal supply from southern regions which contributes to the currently available cereal in the markets. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment July '09, R =1).</p> <p>Income Sources</p> <p>Overall statement: Income from milk sales is very limited but income from livestock increased due to low supply. Social support is extremely overstretched.</p> <p>Own production sales (milk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income from milk sales is very limited due poor production as a result of low to none calving and kidding rates in Southern Inland pastoral livelihood. Price for camel milk increased by 4% and 240% in Jul. '09 when compared to July. '08 and 5yr average (from 26,800/liter to 					
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<p style="text-align: center;">Food Access/ Availability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Severe entitlement gap HE</p>	<p>28,000/liter and 8,240/liter to 28,000/liter respectively). (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and market update, July '09, R=1).</p> <p>Own production sales (Livestock)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, income from livestock has increased due to low supply as a result of poor body condition of livestock Price of export quality goat has increased slightly by 5% in Jul. '09 when compared to July'08 (1,140,000/goat to 1,200,000/head) but shows significant increase of 169% in July '09 when compared to last 5 yr average (2003 – 2007) (from 445,700/g to 1,200,000/head.) Price of local quality camel has slightly declined but increased by 19% compared to July.'08 (from 4,000,000/head to 4,750,000/head), the price indicate also a considerable increase of 112% when compared to five yr average (2003 – 2007) from 2,236,000/head to 4,750,000/head. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment and market update, Jul. '09, R=1). <p>Social Access: Traditionally, the region has strong social and kinship support system. However, due to poor rainfall of three successive seasons, the social support has further declined in this season among all wealth groups. Recurrent drought and the presence of a large number of IDPs in all towns and rural villages have resulted in social support fatigue. On the other hand, remittances have increased by 111% since Gu '08. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment July. '09, SLIMS data '09, R=1)</p> <p>Expenditures: All wealth groups spend their income mainly on staple and non staple food items, water for livestock, medicine for livestock and the repayment of debt.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dietary diversity Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</p>	<p>Overall Statement: <i>Dietary diversity and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dietary Diversity: In April. '09, it was reported that 22.8% of the sampled population is consuming <4 food groups, mainly cereal and pulses from own production and purchase (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, April. '09; R=1).



<p>Dietary diversity Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child feeding practices: are of concern with 39.2% of the children introduced to complimentary food before the recommended age of 6 months (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May. '09; R=1).
<p>Water access/availability <7.5% liters ppp day (human usage only) accessed via asset stripping HE</p>	<p>Overall statement: water availability and access is difficult due poor performance of Gu'09 season. Shallow wells are main source of water in which the re-charge level of water has dropped down drastically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability and price in the southern inland pastoral area is better than in the Hawd pastoral due to permanent water points (shallow wells). Drought, however, has decreased water supply and the situation is expected to deteriorate further in the next few months before the onset of the Deyr rains. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, July '09, R=1). Source of Water: Only about 5.0% of households are accessing water from protected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1). Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 8.9% of households having access to a safe sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, April. '09; R=1).
<p>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrate; increasing AFLC</p>	<p>Population Displacement Overall statement: there is an increased trend of population displacement in the region due worsening security situation in the region between the waring factions in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahas and Goobo vilages have been the center of conflict between Islamist groups and local militias in the past six months of 450 HH in displacement. The total estimated number of IDPs reported so far in Hiran region is 11,000 hhs (majority coming from Mogadishu, but includes also pastoral destitute Source: (FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09; R=1).
<p>Civil Security Limited spread, low intensity</p>	<p>Civil Insecurity Overall statement: The security situation of the region has deteriorated further due to increased conflicts and high tensions among the fighting faction, affecting trade flow and market access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased IDPs from urban to rural areas is noted over the last six months, putting more pressure on already fragile rural economy. Beletweyn town was also the center of suicide car bomb in June '09 killing 35 people and injuring 50 others.



conflict
AFLC

<p><i>Civil Security</i></p> <p><i>Limited spread, low intensity conflict AFLC</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localized resource based conflict reported in the regional border between Hiran and Middle Shabelle. Displacement of 450 hhs out of Mahas and Goobo villages into the nearby rural villages. In July '09 there was a conflict between the TFG and Islamist groups in Beletweyn town although with low impact. The situation, however, has a potential to deteriorate. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09 R=1). 			
<p><i>Coping AFLC</i></p>	<p>Coping strategies</p> <p>Overall statement: Distress coping strategies are reported during the pastoral assessment. In addition, worsening debt levels are eroding the capacity of social support systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sales of breeding animals reported. - Distress social support from relatives and friends being Amaah and kaalmo received. - Increased debt levels on food and livestock related costs - Abnormal out-migration and family split. - Increasing seeking of remittances <p>(Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment Jul. '09, R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>Structural issues: there three types of social structures in the region which includes; existence of strong Islamist structures, strong clan leadership and weak government administrations. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Hazards</i></p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>	<p>Hazards</p> <p>Overall statement: Conflict continues to disrupt trade and markets access and restriction oft pastoral migration options. Success poor rainy seasons have led to drought .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute water shortages (pastoral areas) Poor production level from livestock Loss of livestock asset Pressure of the IDPs on host community capacity. Civil insecurity 			
<p><i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i></p> <p><i>Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access AFLC</i></p>	<p>Natural capital: Gu 09 rains started 1 to 2 weeks late in most of Southern Inland pastoral livelihood. The accumulated rainfall of the Gu season was 40 to 60% of the long time average in most parts of the areas. Limited water availability and access has been noted, due to poor rains that had no run-off water to replenish natural water catchments. This has increased the water stress in most pastoral areas. Poor pasture availability has also led to out-migration of livestock to</p>			

	<p>Lower Shabelle. Source: (FSNAU/post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <p>Physical capital: Road infrastructures in the region are in very poor status and experienced deteriorating trend due to lack of rehabilitation for the last two decades. Most of the permanent water points (Berkeds and shallow wells) in pastoral areas remain poorly functional due to lack of rehabilitation and maintenance. (Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 assessment, Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <p>Social capital: The social support among the pastoral communities in Hiran region has significantly decreased following three successive poor seasonal performances, limited livestock production and presence of IDPs in both rural and urban areas. The presence of IDPs is putting additional pressure on the already fragile food security situation of the host communities both in rural and urban areas. Source: (FSNAU post Gu '09 assessment Jul. '09, R=1).</p> <p>Human capital Basic social services on health education are limited in the rural area due to lack of qualified staff, limited supplies and limited incentive for the staff. Health infrastructures are very limited in the region whereby only main towns of Beletweyne and Buloburti have low quality health services (referral hospitals) (Source: FSNAU/post Gu '09 assessment, R=1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition assessment: <i>Critical</i> levels of Acute Malnutrition of >15% (N=198) (Source FSNAU/partners nutrition assessment, April '09, R=1) • Limited or no health facilities in most rural agro-pastoral areas. Approximately 9.9% have access to health facilities. (Source: FSNAU/Partner, April. '09; R=1) <p>Financial Capital: The livestock herd dynamics for all livelihoods in Hiran region continued to decline since Deyro8/09 and below baseline, due to low to none calving and kidding rates, high off-take in the past six months (Camels 34%, cattle 19%, and shoats 35% of the baseline). Debt levels increased by 69% and remittances by 111% since Gu '08 in Hiraan region. Debt levels have already increased 82% last Deyr compared to the previous Deyr season, poor households faced severe problems to offset their debts, while meeting daily household needs. Source: (FSNAU/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.