

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Hiran Riverine; 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 • 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)
<i>Crude mortality rate <0.5/10,000/day IPC= AF&LC</i>	<p>Overall statement: Crude mortality rate Acceptable according to WHO classification during the assessment period</p> <p>Crude Mortality Rate: 0.36 (CI 0.14-0.95) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, April. ‘09; R=1)</p> <p>Under five Mortality rates 1.61(CI 0.58-4.45)/10,000/days (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"> • Second lowest crop production in last five/ten years • Critical malnutrition situation • Households unable to receive income from regular income sources due to drought (crop sales, sale of livestock products) 	<p>■ No Early Warning</p> <p>Watch</p>
<i>Acute malnutrition >15% (w/h <-2 Z scores, > than usual, increasing HE</i>	<p>Overall Statement: Critical with risk of slight deterioration from Deyr 08/09.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurtrition assessment: of 16.9% (source FSNAU partners implemented Nutrition assessment March/Apr; 09, R=1) • HIS nutrition trend: : Data report high levels >10% but increasing numbers in the last 3 months (Source HIS data Jan-July ‘09, R=1). 	<p>■ Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p>		<p>■ Moderate Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine /HC
<i>Disease AFLC</i>	<p>Overall statement: Disease patterns in line with expected seasonal trends - no outbreaks or epidemics.</p> <p>Morbidity Rates: High morbidity rates reported in children in nutrition assessment with 42.8% reported ill from diarrhea. (Source: FSAU partner assessment, in March/Apr 09, R=1)</p>	<p>✓ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>		<p>■ High Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine /HC
<i>Food Access/Availability Severe entitlement Gap; unable to meet 2,100 Kcal PPP day</i>	<p>Food Access: Following poor seasonal performance, own production is limited due to the extremely low cereal (maize and sorghum) and milk production. Consequently, crop sales are very limited and agricultural labour opportunities are scarce due to the poor seasonal performance. Social support is also very limited. Food aid distribution has been going-on.</p>			

Overall statement: Cereal production (maize and sorghum) of the riverine livelihood is well below normal due to very poor rainfall in key cereal growing areas, low river level and poor irrigation infrastructure. There are no cereal stocks for poor and middle wealth groups. Due to crop failure food sources in this season mainly include market purchase, limited own production and food aid.

Own production: The poor and the majority of the middle households (hhs) will not be able to meet their minimum food requirements from own production over the coming six months (July-Dec.'09).

Own Cereal production: Estimated cereal production in Hiran mainly comes from Riverine and is equivalent to 755 MT (20% of *Gu* PWA). Nearly 50% (360MT) of the total production comes from Beletweyn, 36% (270MT) from Bulo-Burte and 125MT from Jalalaqsi. This *Gu* is the third lowest production in more than a decade. Source FSNAU crop statistics data, July '09, R = 1.

Own Milk production: Milk production (some cattle and goats) in the riverine zone is below average due to none to low calving and kidding resulted from low conception rates during the past several seasons. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu* '09 Assessment, Jul. '09; R=1.

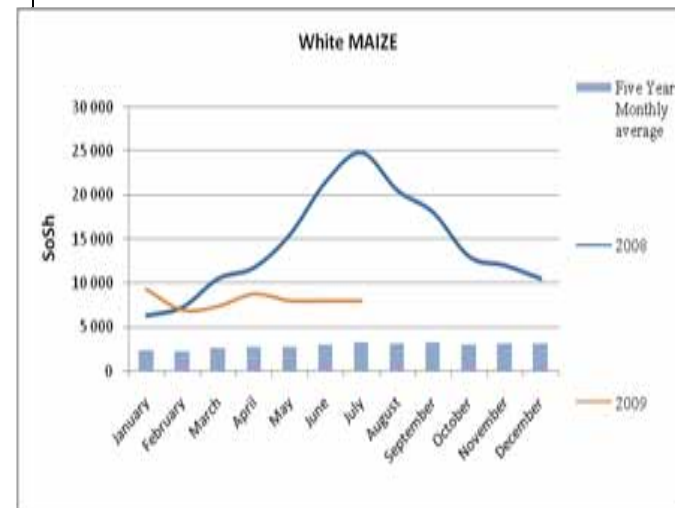
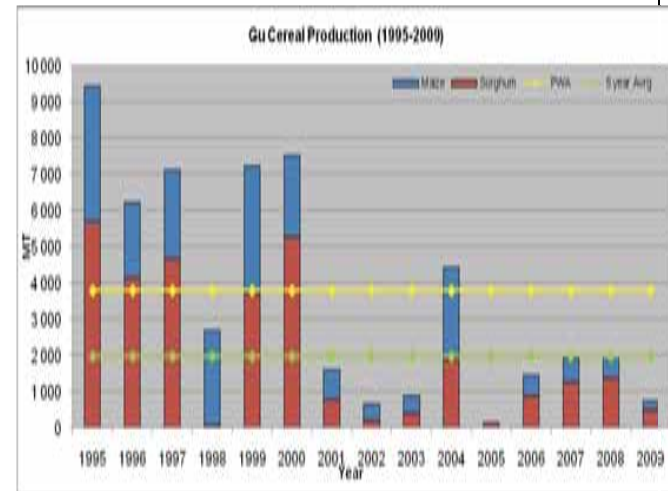
Other food sources: Other Food Sources (Food aid): There was a food aid distribution in the region. Accordingly, approximately 2,000MT of food aid was distributed between Jan. and June '09 in Hiran region. Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Assessment and WFP Food Aid Data, July '09; R=1.

Social support/gifts of food: Social support from crop *zakat* is limited. Source: FSNAU Post *Gu* '09 Assessment; July '09; R=1.

Stocks: There are no cereal stocks available for most wealth group households due to several consecutive seasons of poor crop production (*Deyr* '07/08 34%, *Gu* '08 51%, *Deyr* '08/09 68% and *Gu* '09 20% of PWA). Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu* '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.

Market purchase (staple food cereals):

Overall statement: Despite the extremely low cereal production in *Gu* '09 and preceding successive seasons, the current cereal availability has improved in all markets. This is connected to constant food aid distributions by WFP since Jan '09. Riverine livelihood currently depend on cereal purchases due to lack of previous cereal stocks and



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Cereal prices: In Hiran region, the average maize price declined by 68% in July '09 when compared to July '08 (from SoSh 25,000/kg to 8,000/kg). However, there was a considerable increase, by 140%, in July '09 when compared to 5yr average (from SoSh 3,500/kg to 8,000/kg). Similarly, the price of sorghum decreased by 76% since July '08 (from SoSh 17,000/kg to 4,000/kg) due to increased food aid distributions, and a cereal price decline in Mogadishu. However, sorghum prices are still 50% higher than the 5yr average (from 3,500/kg to 8000/kg). Source: FSNAU/partner Post Gu '09 Assessment and DAMAS July '09, R=1.

Market purchase (non-staple foods):

Overall statement: Considerable price decline in staple foods (imported commodities) has been noted between July '08 and July '09. However, the prices in July '09 are significantly higher than 5-year average. This is due to general price decline for imported commodities in Mogadishu and Bossasso markets following reduced number of roadblocks and increased supply.

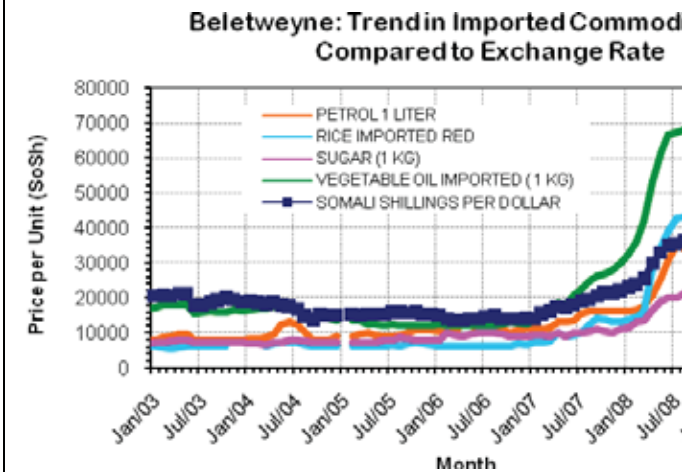
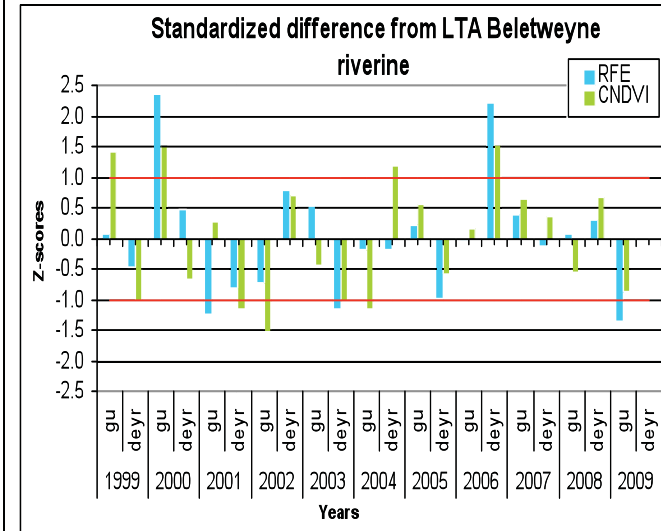
Rice prices: Rice prices in July '09 are 53% lower than July '08. However, the prices show a notable 182% increase in Jul. '09 when compared to 5-year average.

Sugar prices: Sugar prices increased by 10% and 156% in July '09 when compared to July '08 and the 5-year average, respectively.

Vegetable oil prices: Vegetable oil prices are 39% lower than July '08. though, they are significantly, 158%, higher than 5-year average.

Purchasing power:

Terms of trade: The terms of trade (TOT) between labour and sorghum in July '09 (22kg/daily labour rate) are very favourable and showing an increased trend of 354% and 69%, when compared to July '08 (5kg/daily labour rate) and 5-year average (13kg/daily labour rate). This is due to sorghum price decline in all markets and food aid distribution as well. TOT between local goat quality and sorghum has similar trends – from 26kg/local goat in July '08 to 178kg/local goat in July '09. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu '09 Assessment and



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Cereal market availability: Due to successive seasons of poor rains with low crop production in both the riverine and agro-pastoral livelihoods, local cereal availability in the markets is extremely low. In addition, no cereal stocks are available at the household level due to poor *Gu '09* performance and as well as poor production of the preceding seasons. Exceptionally, availability of red sorghum is slightly above normal due to regular food aid distributions by WFP in the past months. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu '09* Assessment, DAMAS and Food Aid July '09; R=1.

Supply lines: Although the regional cereal production is very poor, there is cereal flow-in from Bay and Lower Shabelle (sorghum and maize, respectively), due to good crop productions in these regions. Also, there is commercial food aid from Mogadishu, which significantly impacted the cereal prices and supply. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu '09* Assessment, July '09; R =1.

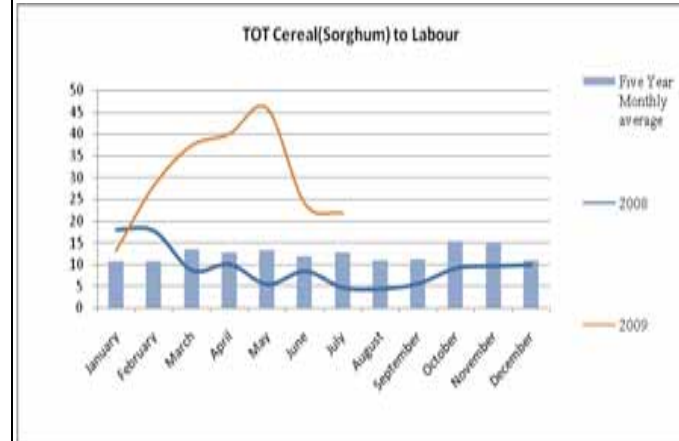
Income sources:

Overall statement: The primary source of income for the riverine community is crop sale, fodder sale and agricultural labour, which significantly declined due to poor seasonal performance and increased competition for the casual labour opportunities as a result of a large influx of IDPs. As the crop performance was poor, many farmers harvested prematurely their cereal crops in order to sell the limited stalks as a fodder.

Own production sales (sorghum, maize, fruits and vegetables): Due to very poor seasonal crop production, own production sales are very limited; hence, income from this source is scarce.

Agricultural labour: Due to poor seasonal performance, agricultural activities were limited, which led to low labour opportunities. However, there is considerable improvement in the TOT between labour and cereals due to decreasing cereal prices in Beletweyn market.

Other income sources: Currently social support/loans and fodder sales are important income source for the poor and middle wealth groups. Some households also sell a part of the food ration in order to buy other



by the better off (as they were able to irrigate their farms). Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu* '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.

Labour opportunities and wages: Agricultural labour opportunities are low due to the poor seasonal performance and high competition for the limited available jobs, resulting from a large influx of IDPs in both rural and urban areas. Unskilled labour rate slightly increased by 7% from 82,000/daily rate to 87,500 /daily rate between July '08 and July '09 but significantly 167% higher than 5-yr average (33,000/daily rate). Source: FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu* '09 Assessment, July '09; R= 1.

Self-employment opportunities:

Overall Statement: Due to very poor crop and rangeland conditions agricultural labour activities drastically reduced; hence, self-employment activities of charcoal, firewood and construction materials increased, impacting bush product prices.

Prices of charcoal production in July '09 are 53% and 184% higher than July '08 and 5-year average, respectively, due to high demand of these products in the main towns and the large of influx of IDPs. Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Assessment and DAMAS; R=1.

Livestock prices:

The price for local quality goat has increased by 62% and 199% in July '09 when compared to July '08 and the 5-year average (2003 -2007), respectively. The saleable sheep/goats are limited. On the other hand, the price for local quality cattle decreased slightly by 4% when compared to July '08 (from 3,000,000SoSh/cow to 2,875,000SoSh/cow). This is due to weak cattle body condition and low demand. However, there is significant increase of 214% in July '09 as compared to 5-year average (from 916,600SoSh/cow to 2,875,000SoSh/cow). Source: FSNAU/partner Post *Gu* '09 Assessment and DAMAS, July '09; R=1.

Social support access: Traditionally, the social support system is a common coping mechanism used during normal times. Crop *zakat* will not be available in the riverine. Livestock *zakat* levels are well below average due to a significant reduction in livestock holdings. However, in Halgan slim node, the remittances have increased by 244% when compared to July '08 (from 108hhs to 371hhs). In contrast, the number of people receiving credit decreased by 46% in the same period due to stressed out income options. In Jalalaqsi node, both remittances and credit have increased since July '08 (10% and 282% respectively). Source: (FSNAU/Partner Post *Gu*'09 Assessment and Halgan and Jalalaqsi SLIMS Data, Jul. '09; R=1.

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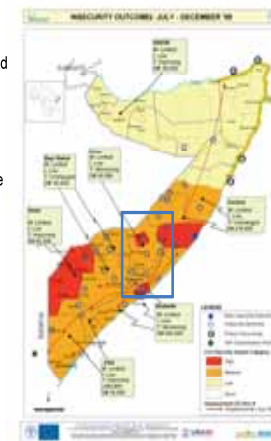
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<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> <i>Acute dietary</i> <i>diversity; deficit</i> AFLC</p>	<p>Overall Statement: <i>Dietary diversity is poor</i></p> <p>In May '09 it was reported that 10.3% of the sampled population in the riverine area was consuming <4 food groups per day, mainly cereals obtained through purchase. Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment April '09, R=1.</p>
<p><i>Water</i> <i>access/availability</i> <i>y</i> <i>Borderline</i> <i>adequate;unstable</i> HE</p>	<p>Overall Statement: <i>Water availability is poor in Hiran Riverine livelihood especially in terms of water quality</i></p> <p>Quality of Water: The Riverine communities mainly fetch water from the Shabelle river and from some unprotected shallow wells and water catchments. Only 3.4% of the respondents have access to protected water sources. Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment April '09, R=1.</p> <p>Sanitation Facilities: Qualitative data indicates that the sanitation situation remains poor with 31% using the bush or other designated areas. Among the riverine communities, sanitation facilities are normally not available. Source: FSNAU/partners April '09; R=1.</p>
<p><i>Displacement:</i> <i>Concentrated;</i> <i>increasing</i> AFLC</p>	<p>Population displacement:</p> <p>Overall statement: The total estimated number of IDPs reported so far in Hiran region is 11,000 hhs (majority coming from Mogadishu, but there are also destitute pastorals, as IDPs, and is expected to increase over the coming months due to a worsening food security and security situations. Source: FSNAU/partner post Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p><i>Insecurity:</i> <i>Wide spread; high</i> <i>intensity conflict</i> AFLC</p>	<p>Civil insecurity:</p> <p>Overall statement: The security situation in Hiran region remained extremely volatile from 2007 to 2009, and there were times of clashes between the Islamist groups and as well as between Islamist groups and local militias that may spread. The recent clashes in May, June and July '09 resulted in high casualties of civilians, destruction of property, displacement and disruption of trade and economic activities in the region. There have also been recent (July 09) clashes between Islamist groups and the TFG forces in Beletweyn town. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post Gu '09 Assessment, July '09, R=1.</p>
<p><i>Coping:</i></p>	<p>Coping strategies</p>

Gu '09 Commercial Cereal Flow, July 2009

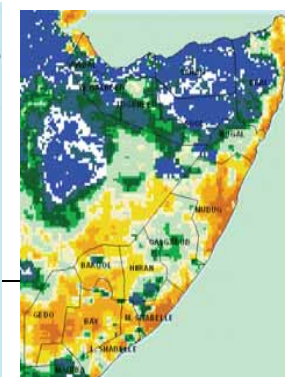
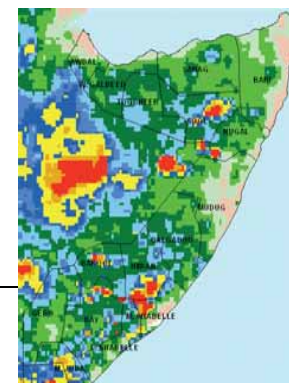


<p><i>CSI significantly > than reference</i></p> <p>AFLC</p>	<p>fodder and livestock sales (if ther is any), the collection and sale of bush products, seeking social support and food aid Source: FSNAU/Partner Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>Lack of good governance and governmental institutions.</p>
<p><i>Hazards:</i></p> <p><i>Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Inflation (high commodity prices) • Recurrent drought <p>Source:FSNAU/Partner Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p><i>Livelihood assets (5 capitals)</i></p> <p>AFLC</p> <p>Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Natural capital: Most of Hiran region received <i>Gu</i> '09 rainfall 1 – 2 weeks late and well below average in all districts. Rainfall amount, duration, frequency and distribution were all below average (40%-60% of LTM), which negatively affected the crop germination and development stages as well as pasture and browse conditions. Source: FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Update, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Physical Capital: Roads and other infrastructure networks are in poor condition and further deteriorating due to lack of maintenance in more than decades, which, inturn, added to transportation costs. Many primary canals remain silted. Culverts, bridges and river embankments are also in poor condition due to destruction from previous seasonal floods. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09, R = 1.</p> <p>Social Capital: Social support among the riverine community has tremendously weakened due to poor seasonal performance, which led to limited income from job opportunities (i.e agricultural labour, crop and fodder sales). Pressure from increased numbers of IDPs from Mogadishu has further distraught social support. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09 R = 1.</p> <p>Human Capital: Agricultural employment is very limited due to crop failure. Accordingly, self employment such as charcoal production, firewood and building materials increased. Primary school attendance in SLIM node (Halgan) decreased by 32% between June '08 and June '09, due to family split and poor household income. However, formal education system is limited in main towns. There are limited to no health facilities in most rural areas, with the exception of main towns. Source: FSNAU/Partner Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, SLIM Data, July '09; R=1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nutrition: High GAM level of 16.9% and that of SAM 4.6% indicate a critical nutrition situation which is sustained from Deyr '08/'09. (Source: FSNAU/partner post <i>Gu</i> '09 assessment; R=1)

- **Civil Security Situation:**
 - Conflicts between militia groups and TFG
 - Conflicts between opposing militia groups over the control of the region.
 - Clan conflicts over natural resource sharing (Jalalaqsi and parts of Middle Shabelle)
- **Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:**
 - High Impact
 - Trade movement restrictions
 - Reduced access to grazing and water
 - Increased IDPs due to civil insecurity and pastoral destitutes.



Source: FSNAU & Protecti on Cluster



<p>Financial Capital: Due to consecutive seasons of poor crop production due to poor seasonal rains, cereal stocks have been depleted for all wealth groups in the riverine, which has seriously reduced the financial capacity of the majority. Livestock calving/kidding rates are low to zero, which is the result of poor conception rates during the preceding seasons. Livestock herd sizes are now considerably below average (cattle 19% and shoats 35% of the baseline). 67% of the interviewed hhs reported debt level increase. Debt level for the poor is expected to continue to rise over the coming months, since their income is limited. Access to credit from relatives for poor and middle riverine communities is also limited due to the loss of income from low or no crop sales and limited agricultural employment. Source: FSNAU/Partners Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '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.