

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates: L/Juba Agro-pastoral LZ
 Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning
 Lower Juba Agro-pastoral (Afmadow, Badhadhe)

| Area of Analysis : L/Juba Agro-pastoral LZ | | Time Period of Analysis: Gu'09 (Jul'09-Dec'09) | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table) | Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period 1. List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in bold) 2. Note source of evidence 3. Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) 4. Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence 5. 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) 6. List evidence in support of risk statement 7. Source of Evidence 8. 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 <1/10,000/day,>2xreference rate, stable, U5MR>1/10,000/day | Overall Statement: Crude Mortality Rate levels Acceptable according to WHO during assessment period. Crude Mortality Rate: 0.17 (CI 0.06-0.48) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1) Under five Mortality rates 0.37 (CI 0.08-1.59)/10,000/days (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09, R=1) | <p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis(in Jamame, Kismayo, Badade lower Juba Agro-pastoral)</p> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p> | | <p>No Early Warning</p> <p>Watch</p> <p>Moderate Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC</p> <p>High Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC</p> |
| Acute malnutrition >15%(W/h 2z_scores), <- usual, increasing | Overall Statement: Nutritional Status Very critical with deterioration from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) Nutrition Assessment: July. '09 GAM rate of 21.7% 19.0-24.7) and SAM rate of 7.4(CI 5.8-9.4) . Results indicate Very critical with deterioration from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) HIS nutrition trend: High and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children seasonally adjusted Jan-Jun09 (Source: FSNAU/SRCS, Muslim Aid, WVI, MCH Data, Jan-Jun. '09; R=3). Humanitarian Assistance: Targeted SFP and protracted recovery projects (creek points and road rehabilitation, water sanitation and advocacy). (Source: OCHA/ NWG Cluster coverage; R=2) | | | |
| Disease AWD outbreak | Overall Statement: : Epidemic - Outbreak of AWD. Epidemiological weeks 26-30 (27june-31 July) 314 cases of AWD were reported including 91 in Jamame, 46 in Hagar, 70 in Badhadhe, 42 in Sako and 63 in Salagle High morbidity level of 54%, with diarrhoea at 30.6%, ARI 25.3%, febrile 24.2% confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 1.1% and suspected measles at 3.5% (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) | | | |

Food
Access/Availability

Food Access:

Overall statement: Inadequate and stressed food access for poor households. There is limited own food production and low local cereal stocks for poor due to poor *Deyr* '08/09 and *Gu* '09 production (20% and 10% of maize *Deyr* and *Gu* PWA, respectively); therefore, they are mainly dependent on food purchase.

Food Sources:

Overall Statement: Although the TOT has improved since July '08, the agricultural labour is none; rangeland and water availability deteriorated resulting in poor livestock body conditions and abnormal migration to riverine. This negatively affects poor agro-pastoralists throughout Afmaodw and Badhadhe districts.

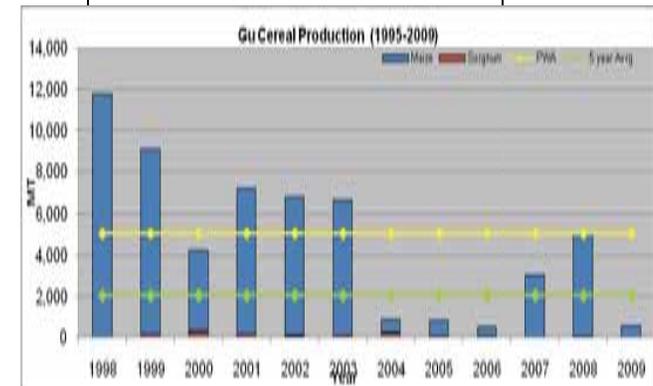
Own cereal production: *Gu* '09 production in Afmadow and Badhadhe in Lower Juba is estimated at 590MT of maize and 0MT of sorghum, respectively. However, *Deshek Waamo* of Afmadow have the above average *Gu* '09 production (167% of maize PWA). The rest of the Juba Agro-pastoral in Lower Juba (mainly Afmadow and Badhadhe) experienced its second consecutive crop failure. As a result, the poor have no carry-over stocks from previous seasons. Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Crop Production Survey and Historical Crop Data; July '09; R=1.

Own milk production: Cattle milk production is below normal due to poor conception/calving rates during previous season, which resulted low calving/kidding; hence, milk consumption is poor at the household level, which will further compromise the nutritional status of children. Source: FSNAU/partners post *Gu* '09 Assessment; July '09; R=1.

Market purchase:

Staple food (cereal): Maize prices in Dhobley and Afmadow in Lower Juba are significantly higher than the long term average; prices are 244% higher than the July five-year average. However, maize prices in July '09 are 15% lower than July '08. This decreasing trend in sorghum prices since July '08 is partly attributed to overall global price decrease. Source: FSNAU DAMS; July '09; R=1.

Market Purchases (Non-Staple Food): In Dhobley and Afmadow markets, average sugar prices have almost remained stable since July '08 (from 27,125 to 26,000/kg), but is 130% higher than five-year average. Vegetable oil prices are showing a decreasing trend since July '08 (29%); however, they are still 183% higher than the five-year



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| <p>Food Access/Availability</p> | <p>average. Factors that have influenced the change in imported food prices are the end of the monsoon season, the depreciation of the So.Sh since July '08 and reduced roadblocks due to improved security. Source: FSNAU DAMAS July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Other Food Sources (wild food and gifts): Wild food consumption is limited or none due to poor <i>Gu</i> '09 rains. There is expected improvement in access to cereal gifts due to above average production in the riverine and agro-pastoral of Jammame, <i>Dheshek Waamo</i> (Afmadow) and Middle Juba. However livestock <i>zaka</i> is limited due to livestock losses during the last season. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July; R=1.</p> <p>Other food sources (emergency food aid): Between Jan. '09-June. '09 about 2,000MT has been distributed in Lower Juba. Source: Food Aid Cluster, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Food and Cereal Market Availability: Cereal supply in the region during <i>Gu</i> '09 was limited due to the <i>Gu</i> '09 crop production failure, with limited or none cereal stocks. However, cereal flow from Jammame, parts of Kismayo and Middle Juba is reported and observed. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Income sources Overall Statement: There is limited income from crop and livestock/livestock product sales and the agricultural labour due to poor crop harvests in the affected areas.</p> <p><u>Own production (crop sales):</u> Limited crop sales due to poor production in Afmadow and Badhadhe in several consecutive seasons <i>Deyr</i> '07/08 (44% of PWA), <i>Gu</i> '08 (56% of PWA), <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 (32%) and <i>Gu</i> '09 (68% of PWA) in the affected areas. Source: FSNAU Historic Crop Data, July '09; R=1.</p> <p><u>Own Production (Livestock sales):</u> Local cattle prices in July '09 decreased significantly by 58% (from 7,700,000 to 3,205,000/head) compared to July '08 in Afmadow market, but are 117% (from 1,479,500 to 3,205,000/head) higher than five-year average. Similarly, local goat is 56% lower than July '08 (from 1,350,000 to 600,000/head) but 174% higher than five-year average (from 219,133 to 600,000/head). This is due to prolonged and harsh <i>Jilaal</i> following poor <i>Gu</i> '09 rains resulting poor livestock body condition and below baseline herd size. Source: FSNAU DAMAS, July '09; R=1.</p> | | | |
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Food
Access/Availability

Own production sales (milk): There is limited sale of milk due to very low production and low supply due to low calving/kidding rates resulting from poor conception rates during previous season. Cattle milk prices in Afmadow market increased by 32% from July '08 and are 460% higher than five-year average. Source: FSNAU *Gu* '09 Assessment and DAMAS, July '09; R=1.

Labour Opportunities and Wage Rates: Labour wage rates have decreased steadily since Sept. '08, due to the inflationary impact that has forced labourers to increase wages, but rates are similar to July '08 and 144% higher than the five-year average in Afmadow market. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS; R=1).

Self-employment opportunities:

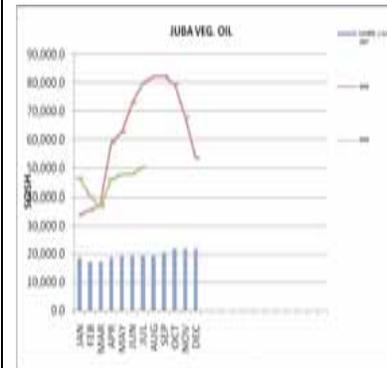
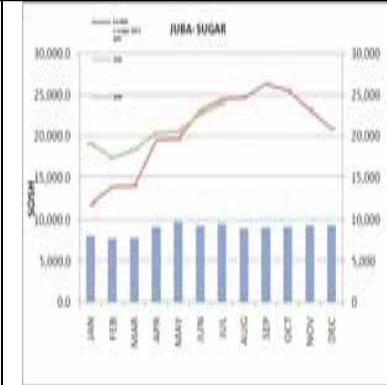
Overall Statement: Due to poor crop production and rangeland conditions self-employment activities of charcoal, firewood and labour migration increased; thus prices of bush products have increased.

Prices of firewood increased significantly in Dhobley market by 82% between July '08 and July '09 and are 582% higher than prices in the five-year average due to high demand on these products in Dhobley, in view of increased number of IDPs. In Afmadow, prices of firewood are 300% higher than five-year average and similar to July '08 prices. The average charcoal prices in both markets combined have increased significantly since July '08 and are 39% and 188% higher than July '08 and five-year average, respectively. Source: FSNAU DAMAS, July '09; R: 1.

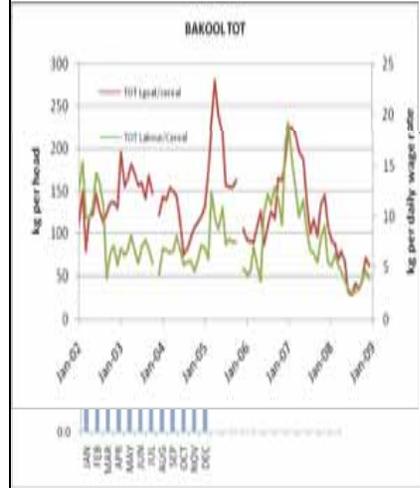
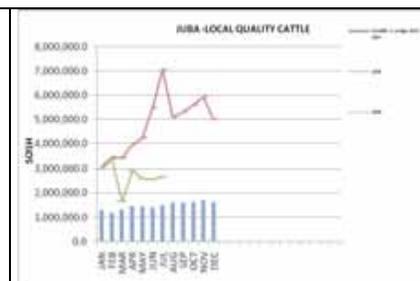
Purchasing power

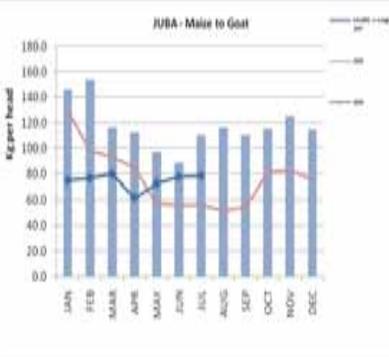
Terms of trade (cereal/labour): Average terms of trade (TOT) for maize to labour in Afmadow and Dhobley have decreased from 12kg/daily wages in July '08 to 9kg/daily wages in July '09 due to high maize prices, resulting from poor cereal production. The average TOT (red sorghum and labour) in the same markets has increased and from 10kg/daily wage to 31kg/daily wage between July '08 and July '09 due to decreased sorghum prices. Source: FSNAU DAMAS, July '09; R=1.

Terms of trade (cereal/local goat): In the same markets, the TOT between maize to local goat in July '09 deteriorated and dropped down from 200kg/goat in July '08 to 56kg/head in July '09 and 119kg/head in five-year average. This is due to poor livestock body condition and low demand. However, TOT between red sorghum and local goat has significantly increased from 161kg/head in July '08 to 198kg/head in July '09 and 108kg/head in five-year average due to less sorghum price



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| <i>Food Access/Availability</i> | compared to maize. Source: FSNAU DAMAS, July '09; R: 1. 1) |
| Dietary Diversity: Chronic dietary diversity deficit | Overall Statement: Dietary diversity improved and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal. Nutrition Assessment: July. '09 reports 8.7% of household consuming < 4 food groups. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) • |
| <i>Water access/availability. Adequate but of poor quality</i> | Source of Water: About 81% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor; the majority of the Agro-pastoral community uses the bush or a designated area, only 44.8% access latrines (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1) |
| <i>Destitution/Displacement</i> | Population Displacement There is no displacement of agropastorals. Also, the security situation has improved since July '09, which eases the livestock migration. FSNAU/Partner <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1. |
| <i>Civil Security</i> | Civil Insecurity Security situation was relatively stable over the past 6 months. Nevertheless, it remains unpredictable within the coming 6 months, considering the presence of different groups of insurgents in the region. FSNAU/Partner <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1. |
| <i>Coping</i> | Coping Strategies Food and non-food purchases through credit are the main coping strategy employed by poor agro-pastoral households; this is followed by seeking social support from relatives and friends in main urban areas. Also, there is an abnormal livestock migration into riverine and coastal areas, which caused a family split and labour migration into riverine and main towns, like Kismayo. Source: FSNAU/Partner <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1. |
| <i>Structural Issues</i> | Structural Issues There is a fragile of informal governance established by insurgents. Source: FSNAU & partners <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09; R: 1. |
| <i>Hazards</i> | Hazards/Shocks: Overall Statement: Poor <i>Gu</i> '09 crop production followed by poor <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 cereal production and harsh <i>Jilaal</i> , has led to very low cereal stocks, environmental degradation, inadequate pasture and water availability (grazing pressure due to high influx of livestock), decrease of livestock assets and prices and devaluation of Somali Shilling. |



| <p>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</p> | <p><u>Natural capital</u></p> <p>Seasonal Rainfall: The <i>Gu</i> '09 rains started late and the amount, distribution and frequency in the affected areas are below average with a long dry spell in May '09. Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET Climate Update/Satellite Images and field ground truth observations, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Rangeland Conditions Both browse and grazing conditions are significantly below LTA in these areas, although there was unusual <i>Hagaa</i> June – August '09 in this livelihood zone except from north of Afmadow and Badhdahe, which provided the off-season food and cash crop productions in Badhadhe and Kismayo agro-pastoral and improved pasture and water conditions including Afmadow. Source: FSNAU/Partner <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, NDVI images, July '09; R=1.</p> <p><u>Physical capital</u></p> <p>Road infrastructure is extremely poor during the rainy seasons and has contributed to the delay in commodity supply and high transport cost on commodities. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment: R=1)</p> <p><u>Social Capital</u></p> <p>Access for poor households to cereal and live animals as annual obligatory <i>zakat</i> is significantly low due to very poor cereal productions and herd sizes for middle and better off households. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment and herd dynamics analysis, July '09; R=1.</p> <p><u>Human Capital</u></p> <p>Poor health facilities in most agropastoral areas. Only 47.7% of the households are reportedly accessing health services. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Poor immunization and vaccination status: Reported Vita. A supplementation 73.2% and measles vaccination 61.2% (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: July. '09 GAM rate of 21.7% 19.0-24.7) and SAM rate of 7.4 (CI 5.8-9.4). Results indicate <i>Very critical</i> with deterioration from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p><u>Financial Capital:</u> A poor household's livestock herd size of cattle and sheep/goats at the end of June '09 remain below baseline levels: cattle 73%, and sheep/goats 78% of BL. Over the next six months, it is projected that sheep/goats herd's sizes will slightly increase to 81% of</p> | |  <p>The chart displays monthly data for 'JUBA - Maize to Goat' in Kg per head. The Y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 180.0. The X-axis lists months from JAN to DEC. Two data series are shown: '2008-2009' (blue bars) and '2009-2010' (red line). The 2009-2010 series shows a significant dip in May and June, indicating a dry spell.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>2008-2009 (Kg per head)</th> <th>2009-2010 (Kg per head)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>JAN</td><td>145</td><td>145</td></tr> <tr><td>FEB</td><td>155</td><td>145</td></tr> <tr><td>MAR</td><td>110</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>APR</td><td>105</td><td>105</td></tr> <tr><td>MAY</td><td>95</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>JUN</td><td>85</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>JUL</td><td>105</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>AUG</td><td>110</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>SEP</td><td>115</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>OCT</td><td>115</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>NOV</td><td>125</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>DEC</td><td>115</td><td>85</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Month | 2008-2009 (Kg per head) | 2009-2010 (Kg per head) | JAN | 145 | 145 | FEB | 155 | 145 | MAR | 110 | 110 | APR | 105 | 105 | MAY | 95 | 65 | JUN | 85 | 65 | JUL | 105 | 65 | AUG | 110 | 65 | SEP | 115 | 65 | OCT | 115 | 85 | NOV | 125 | 85 | DEC | 115 | 85 | |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|--|
| Month | 2008-2009 (Kg per head) | 2009-2010 (Kg per head) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAN | 145 | 145 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEB | 155 | 145 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAR | 110 | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APR | 105 | 105 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAY | 95 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JUN | 85 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JUL | 105 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUG | 110 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEP | 115 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OCT | 115 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOV | 125 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEC | 115 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>baseline, while cattle will further decrease to 65% of baseline. The crop production has failed, which implies no income from crop sales. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Pastoral and Herd Dynamics Analysis, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Remittance and Debt Levels – SLIM Data</p> <p>Remittance: The number of people receiving remittance in Qalawiley SLIM in July '09 are 50% higher than numbers in July'08 (from 8 people to 12 people). Source: FSNAU SLIM data analysis, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>DEBT: The debt incurred by poor agro-pastoral since Deyr '08/09 is equivalent to 167US\$ for mainly water and food purchases. Source: FSNAU <i>Gu</i> '09 Pastoral Survey Analysis, July '09: R=1.</p> | | | |
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): | | | | Time Period of Analysis: | | | |
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| 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> | <p>Prolonged and harsh <i>Jilaal</i> '09 and poor <i>Gu</i> '09 performance</p> <p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Devaluation of Somali Shilling</p> | <p>Very poor crop production</p> <p>Limited access to milk for consumption due to low to no milk production</p> <p>Abnormal livestock migration causing family split</p> <p>Labour migration to riverine and main towns</p> <p>Limited amount of livestock for sale (herd sizes below baseline) with decreased prices</p> <p>Reduced social support (<i>Zaka from livestock and crop</i>)</p> <p>Devaluation of SoSh affecting market food</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of livestock to sell Limited income from crop and milk sales Reduced amount of cereal for consumption Distress coping (consumption) is ongoing | <p>Lower Juba Agro-pastoral:</p> <p>50% of Poor in AFLC</p> <p>Total people affected: 3,000</p> | <p>Mixed: Depends on <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 performance</p> | <p>Cereal and livestock prices</p> <p>Livestock movement</p> <p>Purchasing power (TOT labour/cereal)</p> <p>Purchasing (TOT livestock/cereal)</p> <p>Market access and food supply</p> <p>Water availability and access</p> <p>Security situation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food for work Rehabilitation of water sources. Rehabilitation of feeder roads Improving tillage capacity such as land preparation in time for the upcoming <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 cropping season by providing tractors, as well as farm tools for weeding and making terraces. Provide farmer training on efficient farm practices Improve ground pit cereal storages Income generating activities, especially collection of gums/resins; marketing and storage during surplus periods Introduce mobile veterinary animal husbandry services. Develop mobile health and 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, District, or Livelihood Zone): | | Time Period of Analysis: | | |
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| 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) |
| <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"> Environmental degradation due to exploitation of natural resources Poverty Poor Governance | <p><u>Natural capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall conditions were poor in terms of amount, distribution and frequency Water availability and accessibility: Poor water sources Rangeland conditions: Poor pasture and grazing. <p><u>Physical capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are not accessible during rainy season and require rehabilitation Environmental degradation continues <p><u>Social Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less access to gifts and <i>zakat</i> (crop and livestock) Limited humanitarian support <p><u>Financial</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased herd sizes Limited income from crop sales Limited income from milk and livestock sale High debt levels (167US\$) <p><u>Human Capital</u></p> <p>Limited to no access to health and education services</p> | <p>Improving</p> <p>No change</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>No change</p> | <p>Water projects to improve livelihoods.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility. Awareness of environmental management and protection.</p> <p>Provision of income generation programmes among agro-pastoral communities. Establish income generating activities through employment generating program and revolving fund.</p> <p>Livestock restocking, especially cattle and sheep/goat to cover the loss of livestock due to high off-take. Provision of farm inputs (seeds, farm tools, tractor hours for land preparation) and vet. services</p> <p>Provision of education and human health services.</p> |

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.