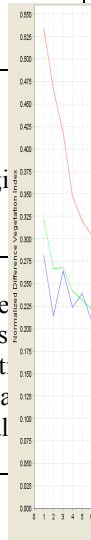


**Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates: South East Pastoral LZ**  
**Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning**  
**South East Pastoral (Afmadow, Badhadhe and Kismayo)**

Area of Analysis Lower Juba South-East Pastoral Districts		Time Period of Analysis: Gu'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><b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude Mortality Rate levels alert according to WHO during assessment period.</p> <p><b>Crude Mortality Rate 0.80</b> (CI 0.45-1.43)/10,000/days (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Under five Mortality rates <b>2.19</b> (CI 0.99-4.81) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09, R=1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>Generally Food Insecure</li> <li>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis( in Jamame, Kismayo, Badade lower Juba Agro-pastoral)</li> <li>Humanitarian Emergency</li> <li>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Early Warning</li> <li><b>Watch</b> AFLC</li> <li>Moderate Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC</li> <li>High Risk AFLC HE Famine/HC</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Crude Mortality Rate levels alert according to WHO during</p>			1

<p><b>Acute malnutrition</b></p> <p>10-14.9%(W/h &lt;-2z_scores), &gt; usual, increasing</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Nutritional Status <i>Very critical</i> with deterioration from <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> July. '09 GAM rate of <b>20.6% (CI 16.1-26.1)</b> and SAM rate of <b>6.8(CI 4.2-10.8)</b>. 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><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Humanitarian Assistance:</b> Targeted SFP and protracted recovery projects (creek points and road rehabilitation, water sanitation and advocacy). (Source: OCHA/ NWG Cluster coverage; R=2).</p>
<p><b>Disease</b></p> <p><i>AWD outbreak</i></p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Epidemic - Outbreak of AWD. Epidemiological weeks 26-30 (27 June-31 July) 204 cases of AWD were reported including 159 in Kismayu Pastoral villages and 48 in Afmadow. High morbidity level of 62%, with diarrhoea at 33%, ARI 31.4%, febrile 35.4% confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests 6.5% and suspected measles at 2.8%. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p>
	<p><b>FOOD ACCESS:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Food access of south east pastoral livelihood in Lower Juba is severely affected by the harsh and prolonged <i>Jilaal</i> and poor <i>Gu</i> '09 season, causing high livestock off-take and affecting livestock production, milk sales and labour opportunities. Purchasing power is low due to limited income, high cereal prices and low livestock prices. Food aid distributions have been on-going in Jan.-June 2009.</p> <p><b>FOOD SOURCE:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Main sources of food are limited due to low milk production and a limited number of marketable animals as a result of the prolonged and harsh <i>Jilaal</i> and following poor performance of <i>Gu</i> '09 rains. The high cereal prices make food purchase difficult.</p> <p><b>Own production (livestock products of meat and milk):</b> Milk production is low for south-east pastoral livelihood due to low conception rates during <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 leading to low to none calving rates in <i>Gu</i> '09. Due to medium to high cattle and goat conception rates in <i>Hagaa</i> '09, medium to high kidding and calving are expected in <i>Deyr</i> (Nov. - Dec.'09) and <i>Jilaal</i> (March '10), respectively. Source: FSNAU Livestock Data and Analysis, July.'09; R=1.</p> <p><b>Market purchase</b></p>
	<p><b>FOOD ACCESS:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Food access of south east pastoral livelihood in 2 Lower Juba is severely affected by the harsh and prolonged <i>Jilaal</i> and poor <i>Gu</i> '09 season, causing high livestock off-take and affecting</p>

<p><b>IPC Phase: CFI</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dietary Diversity: Chronic dietary diversity deficit</b></p>	<p>Dietary diversity improved and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.</p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> July. '09 reports 9.2% of households consuming &lt; 4 food groups. (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p>
<p>• <b>Water Access/Availability</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Water access/availability</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Borderline adequate ;unstable</b></p>	<p><b>Water Access/Availability</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <p><b>Source of Water:</b> About 63.4% of households are accessing water unprotected sources (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> Sanitation situation remains poor; the major of the past community uses the bush or a designated area, only 52.3% access latrine (Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition Assessment, July. '09; R=1)</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i></p>	<p><b>Population Displacement</b></p> <p>There is no direct displacement of pastoralists. Also, the security situation has improved since July '09, which eases the livestock migration. However, there are few pastoral households in the main villages who are destitute, who have lost their livestock. FSNAU/Partner Gu '09 Conflict analysis, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Civil Security</i></p>	<p><b>Civil Insecurity</b></p> <p>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 Gu '09 Conflict analysis, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coping</i></p>	<p><b>Coping strategies</b></p> <p>Food and non-food purchase through credit is the main coping strategy employed by poor pastoral households; this is followed by seeking support from relatives and friends in main urban areas. Family splitting is also observed. Source: FSNAU/Partner Gu '09 Assessment and analysis, July '09; R=1.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p><b>Structural Issues</b></p> <p>There is a fragile of informal governance established by insurgents. Source: FSNAU &amp; partners Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R: 1.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hazards</i></p>	<p><b>Hazards/Shocks</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Poor to below normal Gu '09 rainfall performance</p>



	<p>followed by dry <i>Jilaal</i>, has led to inadequate pasture and water availability for livestock, environmental degradation (grazing pressure due to high influx of livestock), decrease of livestock asset and prices and devaluation of Somali Shilling.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i></p>	<p><b>Natural capital</b>  <u>Seasonal Rainfall:</u> The <i>Gu</i> '09 rains started late and the amount, distribution and frequency in the pastoral zone are below average with a long dry spell in May '09. Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET climate analysis/satellite images and field ground truth observations, July '09; R=1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Rangeland Conditions</u> Both browse and grazing conditions are significantly below LTA in key pastoral zones in the region, although there were unusual <i>Hagaa</i> rains in June – August '09 with the exclusion of north Afmadow and Badhdahe, which improved the pasture and water availability. Although pasture and water conditions in the range land during <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 was initially average, immediate influx of livestock from the neighboring regions, such as Gedo, Kenya and Moyale Ethiopia, led to rapid depletion following poor <i>Gu</i> '09 rains. This led to scarcity of pasture and water in the rangeland and resulted in the abnormal out migrations into riverine and coastal areas. Source: FSNAU/Partner <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment, July '09, R=1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Physical capital</b>  Road infrastructure is extremely poor during the rainy season 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><b>Social Capital</b>  Access for poor households to live animals as annual obligatory <i>zakat</i> is significantly low due to reduced 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><b>Human Capital</b>  Poor health facilities in most pastoral areas. Only 48.8% 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 55% and measles vaccination 66.7 (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, July. '09; R=1)</p> <p><b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> July. '09 GAM rate of <b>20.6% (CI 16.1-26.1)</b> and</p>



**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:				
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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</li> <li>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>■ <b>Generally Food Insecure</b></li> <li>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis with watch</li> <li>■ Humanitarian Emergency</li> <li>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</li> </ul>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to milk for consumption due to low to no milk production</li> <li>• Abnormal livestock migration causing family split</li> <li>• Limited amount of livestock for sale (herd sizes below baseline) with decreased prices</li> <li>• Reduced social support (<i>Zakat</i>)</li> <li>• Devaluation of SoSh making food purchase difficult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of livestock to sell</li> <li>• Limited income from milk sales</li> <li>• Reduced amount of cereal for consumption</li> <li>• Distress coping (consumption) is ongoing</li> </ul>	<p>Southern East Pastoral:</p> <p>50% of Poor in AFLC</p> <p>Total people affected: 6,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cereal and livestock prices</li> <li>• Livestock movement and migration</li> <li>• Water availability and access</li> <li>• Terms of trade: livestock to cereal</li> <li>• Market access and food supply</li> <li>• Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food for work</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of water sources.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of feeder roads</li> <li>• Income generating activities, especially collection of gums/resins; marketing and storage during surplus periods</li> <li>• Introduce mobile veterinary animal husbandry services.</li> <li>• Develop mobile health and education services</li> </ul>

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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:		
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)
<span style="background-color: yellow;">■</span> Generally Food <small>Scenario 1A</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental degradation due to exploitation of</li> </ul>	<u>Natural capital</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor rangeland conditions</li> <li>Poor water sources</li> </ul>	Improving	Water development projects to improve livelihoods.

		<p><b><u>Physical capital</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads are not accessible during the rainy season; however, they require rehabilitation</li> <li>• Environmental degradation continues</li> </ul>	No Change	Rehabilitation of roads to improve market accessibility.
		<p><b><u>Social Capital</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less access to gifts and <i>zakat</i></li> <li>• Limited humanitarian support</li> </ul>	Improving	Provision of income generation programmes among pastoral communities
		<p><b><u>Human Capital</u></b></p> <p>Limited to no access to health and education Services.</p>	No change	Provision of education and human health services.
		<p><b><u>Financial Capital</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased herd sizes</li> <li>• Limited income from milk and livestock sale</li> <li>• High debt levels (167US\$)</li> </ul>	Improving	Livestock restocking, especially cattle and sheep/goat to cover the loss of livestock due to high off-take.

**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.