









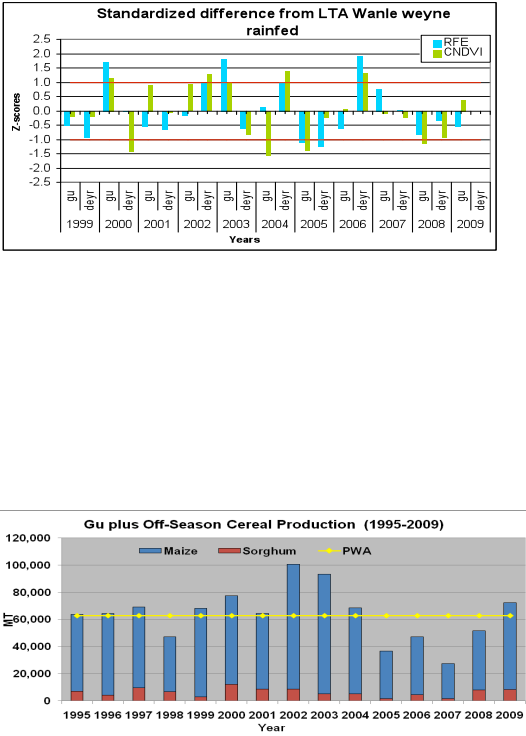


Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Lower Shabelle , W/weyn, Afgoi, Marka, Qorioley, K/warey , Barava and sablaale. Agro-pastoral livelihood. Time Period of Analysis: July-Dec. 2009 | | | | |
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| Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table) | Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <1/10,000/day,>2x reference rate, stable, U5MR<1/10,000/day | Overall Statement: Crude Mortality Rate levels above alert levels according to WHO during assessment period. Crude Mortality Rate: 1.02 (CI-0.71-1.46)/10,000/days (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, May. '09; R=1) |  Generally Food Secure 1A  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis  Humanitarian Emergency  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | |  No Early Warning  Watch |
| Acute malnutrition 10-14.9% W/h <-2z_scores), > usual, increasing | Overall Statement: Nutritional Status Critical (15-19.9%) with deterioration from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, August. '09; R=1) Nutrition Assessment: May. '09 GAM rate of 19.6% (CI 14.6-29.9) and SAM rate of 8.2% (CI: 5.7-11.6). Results indicate a Critical nutrition situation with deterioration from Post Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, May. '09; R=1) HIS nutrition trend: Data indicates nutrition trend: High >15% but stable in the last four months except in Wanleweyne; there are reports of AWD outbreaks in this area and limited humanitarian access. (Source: HIS data, Jul-Dec. '08) Emergency Nutrition and Health Programmes: Emergency nutrition and health programmes support is being provided at reasonable levels with plans for expansion in Feb. '09. (Source: OCHA/ NWG Cluster coverage; R=2). | | |  Moderate Risk o AFLC o HE o Famine/ HC  High Risk o AFLC o HE o Famine/ HC |
| Disease <i>No epidemic</i> | Overall Statement: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. Confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests is | | | |

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| Disease <i>No epidemic</i> | 0.2% Suspected measles at 1.9% (0.3-3.4) | | | |
| <i>Food Access/Availability</i> | <p>FOOD ACCESS:</p> <p>Overall statement:</p> <p>Food accessibility for agro-pastoralists are continuing to improve, due to normal cereal harvest in most areas of the region. Middle and Better-off wealth groups, therefore relied on either carry-over stocks from the last <i>Gu</i> '08 or current <i>Gu</i> 09. However, poor households in some pockets of southern agro pastoral (Wanlawein) are relying on purchase up to the next 6 months, due to complete crop failure in this <i>Gu</i> 09 and last Deyr 08. There were improved daily labour income wages, stable livestock prices and decreased cereal prices leading to the improvement of the TOT.</p> <p>Food sources:</p> <p>Overall Statement: Food sources have improved, due to favorable crop production, as a result of normal rains in most areas Most households (particularly Better-off and Middle households) have cereal stocks that could last till the next season harvest. Milk production for all species is considered average, due to normal calving and kidding rates and good pasture and browse conditions.</p> <p><u>Own cereal production</u></p> <p>Southern agro-pastoralists (Sorghum/[Cattle]): - <i>Gu</i> 09 sorghum production is estimated to 8, 275 Mt (only 135% of the PWA, and 200% of five-year average), due to average rainfall performance in most areas in the region. Moreover, most parts of this livelihood had normal <i>Gu</i> '08 sorghum production at 8,102Mt (132% of PWA and 196% of Five Year Average) allowing most households have access to cereal stocks this season with the exception of several pockets with current and previous successive season of crop failure. (Source: FSNAU post <i>Gu</i> 09 crop assessment, July 09; R=1).</p> <p><u>Eastern Agro-pastoralists (Maize/Cattle):</u>- have also experienced a similar trend, with reasonable levels of normal <i>Gu</i> 09 production(64100MT of 40% from rainfed maize), preceded by last <i>Gu</i> '08 good off-season maize production (18,572 Mt)., leading to improved access to carry-over stocks (Middle and Better-off) that could last their demand up to Deyr '09 harvest. (Source: FSNAU Post <i>Gu</i> '09 crop assessment July '09. ; R=1).</p> <p><u>Own milk production:</u> Milk production for all species is average,</p> | |  <p>The first chart, titled 'Standardized difference from LTA Wanle weyne rainfed', is a bar chart showing the standardized difference from the LTA for rainfed crops (BFE and GNDVI) from 1999 to 2009. The y-axis represents Z-scores ranging from -2.5 to 2.5. The x-axis shows years from 1999 to 2009, with each year having two bars for 'gu' and 'deyr'. The second chart, titled 'Gu plus Off-Season Cereal Production (1995-2009)', is a stacked bar chart showing the production of Maize (blue), Sorghum (red), and PWA (yellow) from 1995 to 2009. The y-axis represents production in MT, ranging from 0 to 120,000. The x-axis shows years from 1995 to 2009. A horizontal line indicates the PWA average at approximately 60,000 MT.</p> | |

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due to normal calving and kidding rates and improved pasture and browse availability, resulted from moderate Gu and Hagaa rains with the help of available crop stocks in most areas. NDVI indicated above normal trends. However, competition of resource sharing is expected to increase, due to heavy influx of livestock from other regions (Middle Shabelle, Bakol and Hiran). (Source: FSNAU Post Gu 09 Assessment; and NDVI comparison updated July 09; R=2).

Other food sources (wild food, gifts and zakat):

Overall Statement: Access to wild food and social support are considered normal. Social support including religious obligation from middle and better-off wealth groups as usual trends, in most areas, due to normal to good seasonal crop harvest (Source: FSNAU Post-Gu'09 Assessment, July '09; R=1)

Wild food consumption: Wild food consumption, particularly wild vegetables, in which rainfall is the driving force for their availability were in normal access for the poor agro pastoral. Poor wealth groups have access to crop zakka and other gifts (Sadaqa) from relatives and better-off groups. (Source: FSNAU Post Gu '09 Assessment, July '09 R=1.

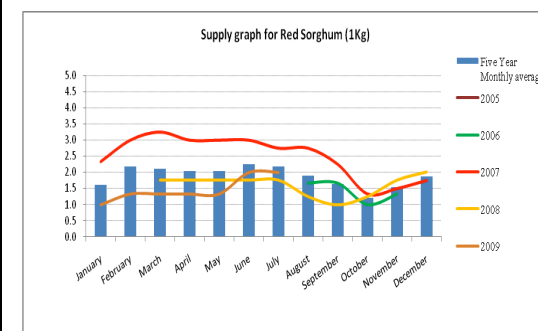
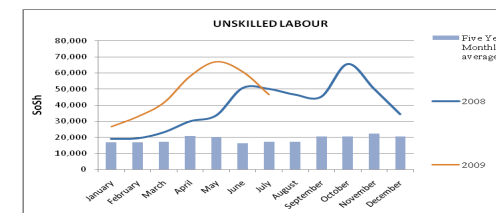
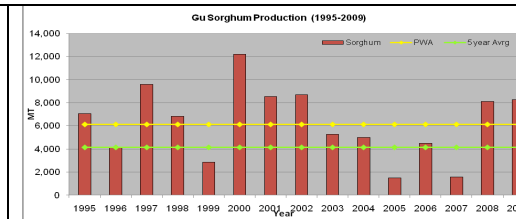
Other food sources (emergency food aid): Food aid response was minimum for the last 6 months, as WFP operations was pause in the region. However, food aid was distributed at one time (in June 09) for the last 6 months. Total cereal distributed in agro pastoral areas (Wanlawein and (Brawa) is estimated xxxx (Source: WFP Programme Unit June 09) R=1).


Market purchase (staple food)

Overall statement (cereal): Apart from some pockets of southern agro pastoral area that depend on purchase, the rest depend on their own production, due to current normal Gu 09 harvest. Cereal prices (maize/sorghum) and other food commodities have decreased since July '08, but are still at high level, when compared to long-term trends and a further price increase is anticipated over the next six months.

Cereal Market Availability:

Overall Statement: Overall cereal availability is considered normal. This is due to improved productions over the last two-three seasons - leading to enhanced stock availability both in the markets and at household level.



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| <p>Food Access/Availability</p> | <p>Cereal availability in the local markets has increased, due to <i>Gu</i> '08 harvest (33,201MT), off-season maize in Oct. '08 (18,572MT of maize) , <i>Deyr</i> '08 harvest (112590MT) in addition to current <i>Gu</i> '09 good production (72,375MT) and distributed Food aid (2086 MT) leading to increasing supply(Maize) trends by 57% and 10% according to same time of the last July '08 and five year average respectively . Similarly Sorghum supply increased by 14% and 100% in July '09, compared to July '08 and Jan '09 respectively, though remain the same as five year average. (Source: FSNAU Post <i>Gu</i> '09 Assessment; R=1).</p> <p>However, there will be likely increase of cereal out-flow (October-Jan '2010) to the neighboring deficit regions (M/Shabelle 44 %PWA, Gedo 26%PWA and Hiran 20%PWA) and even northeast of Kenya and region 5 of Ethiopia.(Source: FSNAU Post <i>Gu</i>, '09 Assessment, July' 09; R=2).</p> <p><u>Cereal prices:</u></p> <p><u>Overall statement:</u> Cereal prices and the prices of other essential food commodities have decreased, since June '09 but are still above long-term trends and price increases are expected over the forth coming six months.</p> <p><u>Staple food:</u></p> <p><u>Sorghum.</u> The average sorghum price has shown a reduction of 61 % and 30 % since July '08 and over the last six months respectively. While it showed an increase of 104% in 5 years average (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update, July 09 R = 1).</p> <p>This is due to 2-3 seasons of improved production and increased supply (supply Graph).</p> <p>The average maize price in July 09 also has also shown declining trends. Collected prices from the main reference markets remained stable in the last six months, averaging 6,250Sh/kg in July 2009 compared to 6,219Sh/kg in Jan '09. However, the price of white maize is still 101% higher than the five-year average (3,104Sh/kg)</p> <p>Further decline of Maize price is expected for the next two months (Aug-Sep 09), but likely to increase after that period (Oct-Dec 09), due to likely increase of cereal out-flow to the deficit regions. (Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Gedo and Bakol) .</p> | |  <p>2. Good Rainfed Maize Crop. K50, Marka, L. Shabelle, July 2009</p> | |
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Market Purchases (Non-Staple Food).

Overall Statement: Prices of imported commodities have decreased over the last six months, though there were variations amongst those commodities.

Price of sugar recorded a 7% increase while prices of rice and cooking oil have declined by 48% and 37% respectively in all local markets since July '08. Prices of sugar, rice and cooking oil indicated an increase of 159%, 203% and 169% respectively for 5 years average (2003-2007). Moreover, price of sugar and cooking oil have also increased by 18% and 16% over the last 6 months (Jan '09-July '09), though rice decreased by 15%. (Source: FSNAU Market Update July 09 R=1)

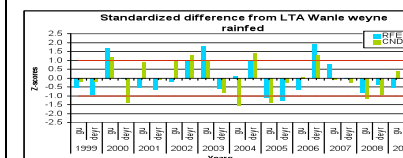
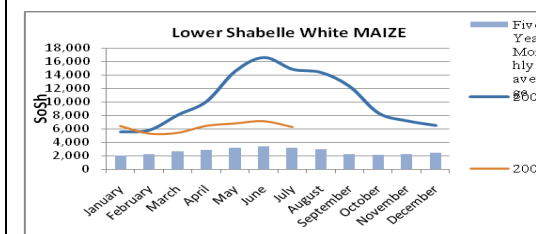
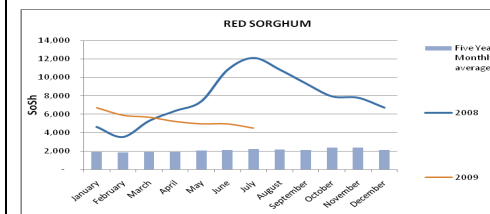
Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade-TOT):

Overall statement: Although livestock prices were steadily decreasing since January '09 and July '08- Thus income from livestock is sufficient to provide good terms of trade between local goat and kg of maize/Sorghum. Similarly high labor opportunities have also led to TOT of labor to cereal (sorghum/Maize) increase compared to July '08 and Five year average respectively.

The terms of trade between local goat and maize have improved in most areas of the region, Showing -116 % (from 1.5 bags of 50kg to 3.4bags of 50kg) and 39%(2.4bags of 50kg to 3.4bags of 50kg) above the July '08 and 5-year average. This is **due to declining cereal prices (maize/sorghum), reasonable livestock prices and labour wage rates in the agro-pastoral areas.**

- Labour/Sorghum (TOT) for the southern agro-pastoralist indicating an increase of 350% from Jan '09-July '09 and also 96% and 8% from July '08 and for the five year average (2003-2007) respectively.

Goat / Sorghum TOT is also 114% higher than July '08, but remain



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stable against the five year average. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update July '09 ; R = 1).

Similar trend is recorded in the Eastern agro-pastoral livelihood. Terms of trade of labor/maize fetches 8kg of maize in July 09 ,indicating an increase of 60% since Jan '09 (from 5Kg - 8kg/daily wage rate), as well as 131% and 54% above the same time of July '08 and Five year average (from 3Kg to 8 kg) and (5kg- 8kg/daily wage rate) respectively. This is mainly attributed to decline in cereal prices and improved daily wages

The local goat to maize TOT increased by 116 % (from 1.5 bags of 50kg to 3.4 bags of 50 kg) since July '08 and is 39% higher than five year average (an improvement from 2.4 bags of 50kg to 3.4 bags of 50kg). However a slight reduction of 1% was reflected from last January '09, attributable to a decline in local goat prices. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update July 09 R = 1).

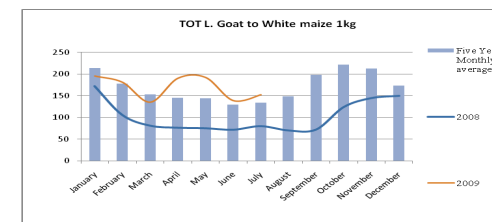
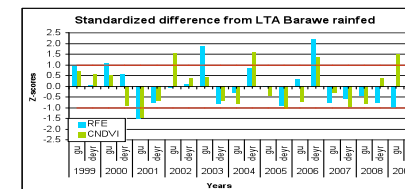
Income Sources:Overall Statement: Income sources are mainly derived from crop sales (Gu 09 good harvest), agricultural labour, livestock product sales and self-employments.

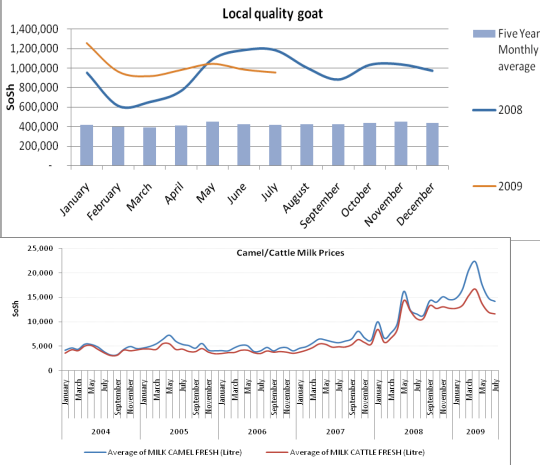
Own crop production: Apart from income from cereal crop sales (72,375MT), there were significant amount of intercropped cowpea harvested (3200MT) in most areas of agro-pastoral. Additionally, localized sesame production (890MT) was observed. **Source: FSNAU Post-Gu 09 Assessment; July 09: R=1.**

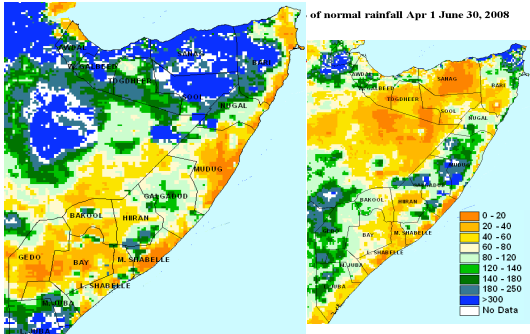
Livestock sales: The average local goat prices in July '09 has shown slight reduction of 7% since last 6 months (93% of Jan '09) and 14% same time of last July '08 ,due to oversupply from influx herders, but above 143% five year average.

Similar trends have noted for cattle, indicate a reduction of 11%, 5% when compared to last 6 months and same time of the previous month (July '08) respectively, Due to declined outside demand for cattle).

However, cattle price remain at high (151% above) level regarding five year average, which still provide favorable income opportunities for agro-pastoralists. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update,



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| <p>Food Access/Availability</p> | <p>July '09 R=1).</p> <p>Milk production sales: Milk production for all species is average due to normal calving and kidding rates, and average pasture and browsing accessibilities. Cattle and camel milk prices decreased by 11% and 5% over the last six months (Jan'09-July '09). However, reflected an increase of 6%, 25% and 191%, 220% regarding July '08 and five year average respectively. Nonetheless milk prices are expected to decrease over the next six months, due to influx of -migrating livestock from affected regions.(Middle Shabelle, Bakol and Hiran).</p> <p>Daily labour wage rates increased by 76% since Jan.'09, 172% above five year average (2003-2007), due to good crop performance (high agricultural activities). However, rates are still 7% lower than same time of the last year (July '08).</p> <p><u>Self-employment opportunities:</u> Sale of firewood and construction materials is average and available for the Agro-pastoral poor groups. However, Distance is increasing which leads to more time for collection, due to depletion of the firewood in the surrounding areas. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update, July '09; R= 1).</p> | |  <p>Local quality goat</p> <p>This chart displays monthly sales in SoSh for local quality goat milk. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1,400,000 SoSh. The x-axis lists months from January to December. A blue line represents the 2008 data, an orange line represents the 2009 data, and a light blue shaded area represents the five-year monthly average. Sales in 2008 peaked in June at approximately 1,200,000 SoSh. In 2009, sales were generally lower, peaking in May at around 1,000,000 SoSh.</p> <p>Camel/Cattle Milk Prices</p> <p>This line chart shows the average price of fresh milk in SoSh per litre for camels and cattle from January 2004 to May 2009. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 25,000 SoSh. The x-axis shows months and years. A blue line represents the average of camel milk, and a red line represents the average of cattle milk. Both prices show significant volatility, with a major peak in early 2009 reaching over 20,000 SoSh per litre for both species.</p> | |
| <p>Dietary diversity Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</p> | <p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal.</p> <p>Dietary Diversity: In May. '09, it was reported that 1.2% of the sampled population is consuming <4 food groups, mainly cereal and pulse from own production and purchase (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, May. '09; R=1).</p> <p>Child feeding practices: are of concern with 66.6% of the population introduced to complimentary food before the recommended age of 6 months (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May. '09; R=1).</p> | | | |
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| <p><i>Water access/availability</i></p> | <p>Water Access/Availability: Gu '09 Seasonal Rainfall started on time. Rainfall distribution and intensity indicated moderate, with localized above normal rains in southern parts of the region and pockets of below average throughout the region.</p> <p>Sat imagery indicated 25-50 mm in coastal areas, 50-75 mm in agricultural areas. (April to June 09). This is 20-60% of normal in most areas and 80-100% in some pockets of Sablaale and Barawa districts.</p> <p>However, it is strongly contrary to the ground truthing and observation. (Source: FSNAU, climate update, July 09, data from NOAA/USGS R=1).</p> <p>Rain gauge sources in certain districts (Afgoye and Janalle/Marka) show 250-300mm during the season (April-June '09). The area also received beneficial Hagai rains in July '09 ____mm.</p> <p>Water catchments in key grazing areas have dried up this prompted migration of livestock to the riverine zones. However, water availability in most agropastoral areas is less problematic. Water prices indicated normal in most rural areas.</p> <p>Source of Water: About 8.1% of households are accessing water from protected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, May. '09; R=1).</p> <p>Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 63.6% of households using the bush or a designated area for a sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, May. '09; R=1).</p> | |  | |
| <p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i></p> | <p>Population Displacement: Multiple shocks have hit livelihood assets and eroded coping mechanisms that caused large numbers of displaced people to flee internally and outside the country.</p> <p>The largest IDP population totaled to 496,500 people remains in Lower Shabelle region, of which 11% entered the region since June to July '09 in particular Afgoye, Marka, Kurtunwarey, and W/eyn districts. This is due to escalated fighting in Mogadishu, restricted economic opportunities, lack of social services and assets and loss of life.</p> <p>Source ⊗(UNHCR IDP update July '09 R=1)</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Civil Security</i></p> | | | | |

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| Civil Security | <p><u>Civil Insecurity</u> Overall Statement: <i>Apart from high political turmoil in Mogadishu and increasing land ownership and resource sharing disputes for the grazers/browsers in certain districts of the region, overall security situation has improved over the last 6 months.</i></p> <p><i>Political conflict in Mogadishu is negatively impacting on the region, restricting supply of local and imported commodities and causing influx of new IDPs to burden the host community in the region.</i></p> | | | |
| Coping | <p>Coping strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to the riverine areas. • Seasonal migration for market proximity in order to conduct milk sales and food purchase. • Collection and sale of bush products. • Selling small ruminants instead of stocks in the underground pits. <p>(Source: FSNAU post Gu 09 Assessment in July 09; R=1).</p> | | | |
| Structural Issues | | | | |
| Hazards | <p>Hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High political tension and Mogadishu conflict. • Lack of centralized authority • Unusual river level drop. • Continued hyperinflation and projected high cereal prices. • High presence of IDPs integrated with host community. • insecurity <p>(Source: FSNAU post Gu 09 and observation; R=1).</p> | | | |
| Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) | <p>Natural capital: Overall statement: Seasonal Rainfall started on time. Rainfall distribution and intensity indicated moderate- leading to extended planted area and improved vegetation condition and grazing/browsing accessibility.</p> <p><u>Rangeland Conditions:</u> Rangeland conditions, with the exception of some pockets of the region are considered normal due to moderate Gu 09 and Hagaa rains. NDVI sat imagery indicates abnormal greenness of the region. (Source: FSNAU Climate Update July 09, data from MARS; R=1)</p> <p>Lower Shabelle region attracted large influx of in-migrated animals from other regions (Bay, Bakool, Hiraan and M/Shabelle). This will inevitably burden host community.</p> | | | |

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| | <p>Of great concern is the continuity of abnormal charcoal burning and Intensive cutting trees-leading to environmental destructions and accelerating sand dune movements into arable lands, settlements and main roads particularly in the coastal areas of the region. There were increased centers and enclosures for charcoal processing and livestock grazing.</p> <p>Water catchments in key grazing areas have dried up this prompted migration of livestock to the riverine zones. However, water availability in most agropastoral areas is less problematic. Water prices indicated normal in most rural areas. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update, Dec. '08; R= 1</p> <p>A significant threat to agro-pastoralists' livelihoods is the increasing of alien trees that continue to cover roads and agricultural areas.</p> <p><u>Physical Capital:</u></p> <p>Most roads are in worst conditions. All feeder roads remain impassable during the rainy season, resulting increase of imported commodities' prices and restricted supply of local products to the main towns.</p> <p>However, Communication network between rural and urban towns is actively operating, due to the improved use of cell phones and radios. Wide spread of alien trees to the agricultural areas, rangelands, roads and village settlements are the main concerns</p> <p>Many water catchments in the agro pastoral areas remain silted which cannot retain sufficient water as usual.</p> <p><u>Social Capital:</u></p> <p>Social support among agropastoral livelihood is undermined by series of shocks and hazards over the past seasons. However, seasonal obligation from crop (<i>zakka</i>) and gifts have been improved since last Gu 08 harvest.Source: FSNAU post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09: R=1).</p> <p><u>Human Capital:</u></p> <p>Rural households have not access to education, due to lack of intervention for that sector, and insufficient financial capital which</p> | | | |
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| | <p>enables to pay school fee or send to main towns. However, Quranic study is a basic education for all households.</p> <p>Nutritional Assessment: In May. '09 GAM rate of 19.6% (CI 14.6-29.9) and SAM rate of 8.2% (CI: 5.7-11.6). Results indicate a <i>Critical</i> nutrition situation with deterioration from Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. Further deterioration is expected with the continued disease burden alongside limited interventions, in-migration creating pressure and competition, potential increase in insecurity and influx of IDPs (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, May. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Limited to no health facilities in most rural agro-pastoral areas. Approximately 28.6% have access to health facilities. (Source: FSNAU/Partner, May. '09; R=1)</p> <p><u>Financial Capital:</u></p> <p>Cereal stocks hoarded by traders are available in most Markets. Most Agro-pastoral (Eastern agro-pastoral) households, particularly upper middle and B-off have access to carry over cereals and current Gu '09 harvest of their own and therefore have the opportunity to sell previous stocks. However, Southern agro-pastoral livelihood (W/weyn) have relatively less carry-over stocks due to last Deyr 'o8 complete crop failure, followed by current Gu '09 in significant areas of the district.</p> <p>The most regular money inflows are income earned from agricultural works, which paid good daily wage rates and livestock sale</p> <p>Poor households have also access to loan and some short term credit from the small shops and B-off wealth groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Credit: ➤ Remittances from abroad are insignificant in the agro-pastoral areas, though there is some local money transfer remitted from other regions and relatives in the urban areas. ➤ Remittance: Slim data... | | | |
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

| Area of Analysis (Lower shabelle-W/weyn,Afgoye,Marka,Qorioley,K/warey,barawa,Sablaale ,Agro-pastoralists): 09. | | | | | | Time Period of Analysis:July. '09- Dec. '09. | |
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| ANALYSIS | | | | | | ACTION | |
| Current or Imminent Phase | Immediate Hazards | Direct Food Security Problem | Effect on Livelihood Strategies | Population Affected | Projected Trend | Risk Factors to Monitor | Opportunities for Response |
| (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1) | (Driving Forces) | (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization) | (Summary Statement) | (Characteristics, percent, and total estimate) | (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals) | | (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>-Recurrent drought.</p> <p>-Floods that extend to the agro-pastoral areas.</p> <p>-Environmental degradation.</p> <p>-High cereal prices and hyperinflation.</p> <p>-High numbers of IDP.</p> <p>-Livestock diseases.</p> <p>-Insecurity.</p> | <p><u>Inadequate food access for poor households in Agro pastoral (W/weyn) and stressed food access for a portion of the poor households (Riverine & Agro-pastoral).</u></p> <p>1. Gu '09 sorghum production 8725MT(142%PWA and 211%Five year average)</p> <p>2. Sorghum and maize prices indicated a reduction of 56% and 61 since July 08.However; prices of these items are 104% and 101% above Five year average</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wealth groups of the affected areas (w/weyn) are firmly depending on Market purchase through stress coping options. Though, the rest are having access to own crop production. Cereal (maize and sorghum) prices were leaning down, but still above five year average. Livestock prices reflected downward trends, but prices are still remain high. Labour/Cereal TOT are favorable and all time high. High IDPs in the region 511850 People burden to | <p><u>South/Central Agro-pastoral Population:</u> (Wanla Weyne only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE - 25% of poor Total of 4677people AFLC - 50% of poor Total of 14031people <p><u>All other Agro-pastoral Population:</u> (except Wanla Weyne)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC - 25% of poor Total of 20,940 people | <p>Improving</p> <p>improving</p> <p>improving</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cereal prices Livestock prices. Deyr '09 rainfall performance. Water availability and access. Market access and cereal supply. Purchasing power: between labour/livestock to cereal. Insecurity. IDP movement. Livestock movement. Livestock disease outbreaks. Disputes over natural resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free food for those people in HEsuch as Eastern parts of W/weyn district. Provision of veterinary services (effective animal drugs/vaccination). Livestock re-stocking. Rehabilitation of water catchments. Cash for work activities for rehabilitation of water catchments, feeder roads. Income generation activities. Improve storage and water harvest system. |

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| | | <p>respectively.</p> <p>3. Local goat price indicate slight reduction of 7% and 4% since Jan '09 and same month of July 08.</p> <p>Similarly. Cattle price decreased by 11% over the last six months and 5% regarding July '08.</p> <p>4-Goat/sorghum is constant over the last 6 months and 5_yrs average, but 114% higher than last july '08.</p> <p>5. Likewise, labour/maize increased by 131%, 54% and 60% above last year, six months ago and five year average respectively.</p> <p>6.Labour/Sorghum increased by 96%, 350,and 8% compared to July '08,last 6 months and five year average respectively.</p> <p>7. Average milk production, but</p> | host community | .. | | | | |
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| | | <p>projected to decline due more livestock influx from neighbouring regions.</p> <p>8. Unstable prices of imported commodity prices including fuel.</p> | | | | | |
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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) |
|  Generally Food Secure 1A  Generally Food Secure 1B  Generally Food Insecure  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis  Humanitarian Emergency  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | -Extensive and widespread charcoal burning. (Environmental degradation). -Recurrent drought. -Poor governance. | Physical Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are in need of rehabilitation. Environmental degradation; proper regulations are needed. | Worsening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and de-silting water catchments; digging additional ones. Rehabilitate road networks. Livestock re-stocking programs. Provision of veterinary services. |
| | | Social Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social support undermined by multiple shocks. Improved crop zaka and gifts from relatives. Increased IDP concentration. | Worsening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase income generating activities. Provision of essential services to IDPs in order to reduce burden on host community. |
| | | Financial Capital: Most Agro-pastoral livelihoods have access to improved cereal stock availability at the household level. Improved access to agricultural jobs, and further improvement trends, when Deyr '09 start. Moreover, livestock prices fetches favorable terms of trade(Goat/cereal). | Mixed signals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of credit services. Improve marketing systems. Improve storage facilities. Introduce use of animal traction. Provision of tractors (for land preparation). |
| | | Natural Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near-normal Gu '09 rainfall and hagai rains , except W/weyn. Increased cropped area particularly, in most parts of Rainfed maize growers. Vegetation conditions and grazing accessibility indicate normal. But water scarcity has reported in some pockets of Key grazing areas of Qorioley and w/weyn districts. River shabelle is full to the brim presently, this will alleviated water shortages. | Mixed signals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water harvesting systems. Introduce measures for safe-guarding natural resources. Introduce institutions and rangeland management. |
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| | | <p>Human Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no formal schools, except Koranic schools. • Limited to no health facilities in most rural agro-pastoral areas. Approximately 28.6% have access to health facilities • In May. '09 GAM rate of 19.6% (CI 14.6-29.9) and SAM rate of 8.2% (CI: 5.7-11.6). Results indicate a <i>Critical</i> nutrition situation with deterioration from Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09. Further deterioration is expected with the continued disease burden alongside limited interventions, in-migration creating pressure and competition, potential increase in insecurity and influx of IDPs. • Worsening sanitation situation; protected water for human consumption needed. | Worsening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health facilities, including mobile clinics.. • Improve water and sanitation services. • Improve education facilities. • Improve food access. |
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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.