











Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

| Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): July '09- Dec. '09 | | Lower Shabelle Marka,Afgoye,Qorioley,K/warey,sablaale riverine Livelihood | | Time Period of Analysis: |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| 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 evidenceNote '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: 1-2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day | Overall Statement: No data available Crude Mortality Rate: No data available | <div>  Generally Food Secure 1A </div> <div>  Generally Food Secure 1B </div> | | <div>  No Early Warning </div> <div>  Watch </div> |
| Acute malnutrition Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing | Overall Statement: Nutritional Status: Serious (10-14.9%) and stable with no change since Deyr '08 /09 (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, May. '09; R=1) Nutrition Assessment: May. '09 GAM rate of 10.3% (CI: 5.4-15.3) and SAM rate of 2.0% (CI: 0.1-3.9). Results indicate Serious with no change in the nutrition situation since Deyr '08/09 (Source: FSNAU/Partner, May. '09; R=1) HIS nutrition trend: Data indicates high numbers of acutely malnourished children identified at HC level but stable over the last 4 months (Source: FSAU, HIS/ MCH Data, Jan-June '09; R=3). | <div>  Generally Food Insecure </div> <div>  Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis </div> <div>  Humanitarian Emergency </div> <div>  Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe </div> | | <div>  Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H C </div> <div>  High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H C </div> |
| Disease Endemic, within seasonal norms. | Overall Statement: No endemic disease but continued high disease burden. Disease: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. 79 cases of measles confirmed in Afgoye (WHO/UNICEF, August 09, R=1) | | | |
| Food | | | | |

Access/Availability
Lack of entitlement; 210 0kcal ppp via asset stripping.

Food Access:

Overall statement: Most Riverine households have seen 2-3 seasons of improving crop production and labor access, due to moderate *Gu-Hagaa* rains and improving irrigation facilities in the key production areas. Consequently, middle and better-off wealth groups have enough cereal stocks till the next harvest, but most of poor still depend on purchases although terms of trade has improved due to declined cereal prices.

Food sources:

Overall statement: Own production from *Gu '09* crop harvest, particularly maize and cowpea, are the major food sources for most riverine wealth groups. Other food sources include purchases of non-staple food (sugar, oil, etc) and food aid distribution in some pockets..

Own production

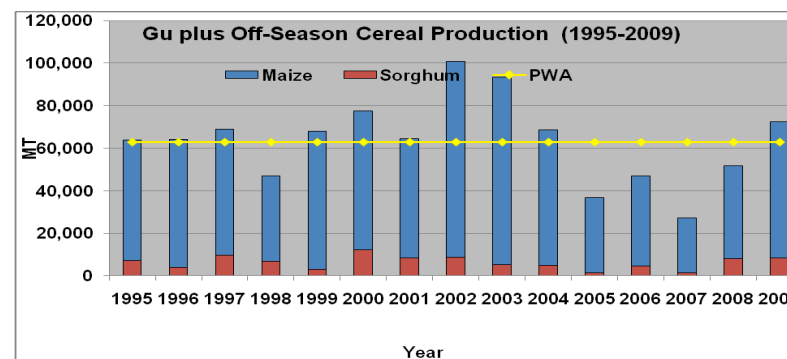
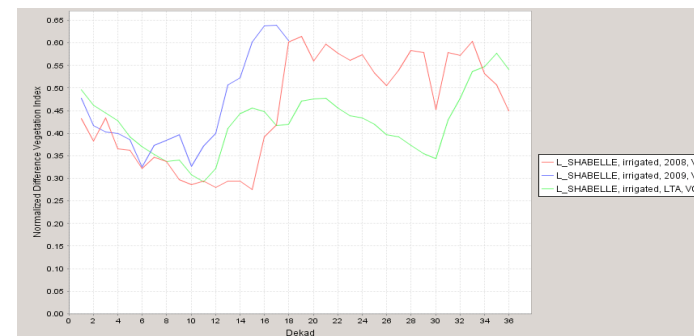
Overall Statement: The *Gu '09* production is the 4th highest production in over a decade experienced in Lower Shabelle due to favorable *Gu* and *Hagaa* rains.

Rehabilitation of primary canals and improved security situation improved access in the key production areas that have led to increased of harvested areas.

Regional cereal production: Regional cereal production is estimated at 72,375 MT of which 89% is maize and 11% is sorghum (118% of PWA and 170% of five-year average). **Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July.'09; R=1**

Riverine cereal production: Maize production in Riverine is estimated at 64,100MT (121% of PWA, 182% of five-year average, and 147% of *Gu '08*). This is due to timely beginning of rains, with moderate amount and distribution of rainfall, which was followed by normal *Hagaa* rains in July. The improved security situation also helped irrigation accessibility and solved land tenure problems led to extended cultivated areas.

However, there was a variation in production within the districts of the region. The bulk of maize production came from Marka (35%), Afgoye (22%), Qorioley (20%) and K/warey (17%).



Food
Access/Availability
Lack of
entitlement; 210
0kcal ppp via
asset stripping.

Other Food Sources:

- Other food sources (emergency food aid): Minimal food aid distribution mainly in the concern areas of the region has been recorded over the last months. A total of 2,068 Mt cereals were distributed in June '09. **Source: WFP Programme Unit R=1**
- Other food sources (wild food and social support): Access to wild food and social support are considered normal. Social support including religious obligation from middle and better-off wealth groups were good in most areas, due to good crop production. **FSNAU Post-Gu'09 Assessment, July '09; R=1**
- Wild food consumption: Wild food, particularly wild vegetables are accessible due to normal rainfall in the Riverine. Poor wealth groups have access to crop *zakat* and other gifts (sadaqa) from relatives and better-off groups. **(Source: FSNAU Post Gu '09 Assessment, July. '09 R=1.**

Market purchase: staple food (cereal)

Overall Statement: Most wealth groups of Lower Shabelle Riverine have access to own crop (Maize) harvested in *Gu* '09 and there is less dependency on markets for cereals.

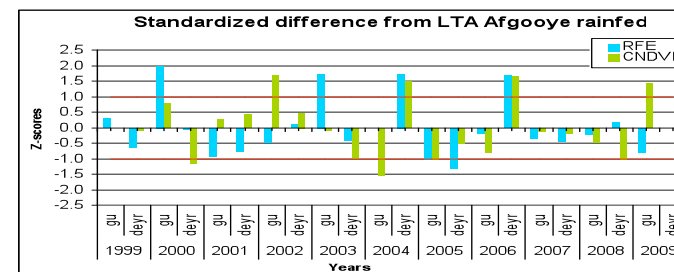
Maize price has been declining. Average price of maize from the main reference markets (Qorioley, Merka and Afgoye) is equivalent to 6,250Sh/kg, remaining unchanged over the last six months (6,219Sh/kg in Jan' 09). However, the price of this commodity is 56% lower than the same month last year (July 2008) due to 2-3 seasons of improving trends of production and increased supply. The price is 101% higher than five-year average (2003-2007).


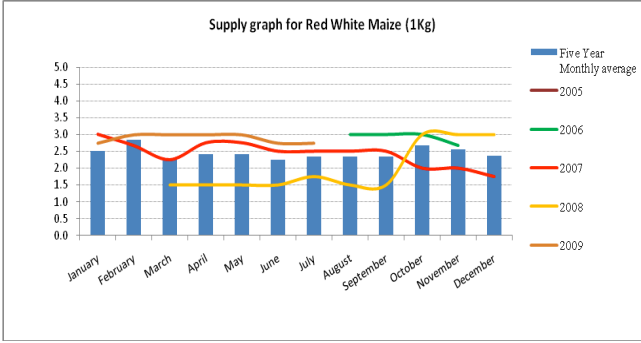
Further decrease of maize price is expected in the next two months (August '09-September '09), due to expected supply from the late planted crop harvest.

Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, July '09; R=1

Market Purchase (Non-Staple Food) :

Overall Statement: Most of the imported food commodity prices indicated a decreasing trend over the last six months (Jan '09-June '09) due to decreased global food price and improved commodity movements resulting from



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| <p>Food Access/Availability Lack of entitlement;210 Okcal ppp via asset stripping.</p> | <p>improved security situation throughout the region. The prices, however, are high in comparison to the five-year average.</p> <p>Rice price of rice are 26%, 48% below Jan '09 and July '08 prices respectively, though are still 203% above the five-year average.</p> <p>Sugar: Sugar price indicated slight increase of 7%, 159% and 18% compared to July '08, 5-year average and the last six months (Jan '09-June '09), respectively, though this increase has remained stable compared to preceding month.</p> <p>Vegetable oil price also shows the similar trend with 37% decline since July '08, but increase by 16% and 169% since Jan '09 and compared to the 5-year average, respectively. Source: FSNAU DAMS Update, July.'09; R=1</p> <p>Source: FSAU DAMS Update, July.'09; R=1</p> <p>Purchasing power: Labor/maize TOT is high mainly due to the increased daily income and declined cereal prices. Although slight reduction of TOT was observed since June '09, due to decreased daily income, but further increase of Terms of Trade is anticipated. One day labour wage fetches 8kg of maize in July '09, which is an increase of 60% since Jan '09 (from 5Kg - 8kg/daily wage rate). This is 131% and 54% above the amount in July '08 and 5-year average (from 3Kg to 8 kg and 5kg- 8kg/daily wage rate), respectively. The high TOT is mainly attributed to decline in cereal prices and improved daily wages. Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market, July '09; R=1.</p> <p>Cereal Market Availability: Overall cereal availability is considered normal. This is due to improved productions over the last two-three seasons contributing to stock availability both in the markets and at household level.</p> <p>➤ Cereal availability in the local markets has increased, due to <i>Gu</i> '08 harvest (51,773MT), <i>Deyr</i> '08 harvest (12,590MT) and current <i>Gu</i> '09 good production (72,375MT), as well as food aid distribution (2,086 MT) leading to increased supply</p> | |  <p>Good Riverine Maize Crop with Cowpea. Camp II, Qoryole, L. Shabelle, July 2009.</p>  | |
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Food
Access/Availability
Lack of
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0kcal ppp via
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trends (maize) by 57% and 10% compared to last July '08 and five-year average, respectively.
(Source: FSNAU Post Gu '09 Assessment; R=1

- Likely, there will be increase of cereal out-flow (Oct. '09 -Jan '10) 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 Gu, '09 Assessment, July' 09; R=2

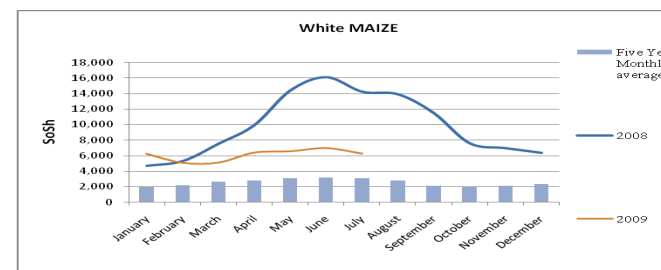
- **Supply lines:** Current cereal in-flow to Mogadishu is minimal in comparison to normal pattern, due to unrest conflict in Mogadishu. However cereal out-flows to Bay and Hiran regions have been reported over the last six months. While local production/food aid and imported cereals (e.g. rice, sorghum and maize) is flowing in from Bay and Mogadishu itself.

Income Access:

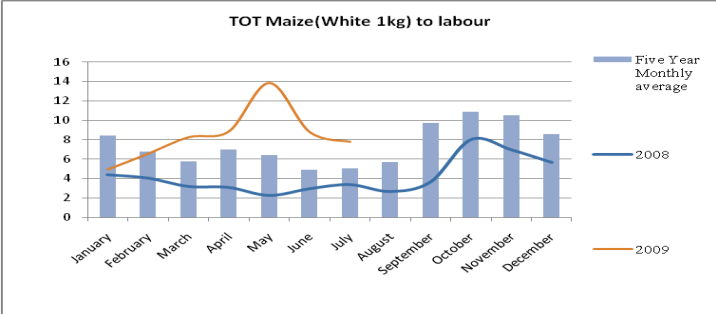
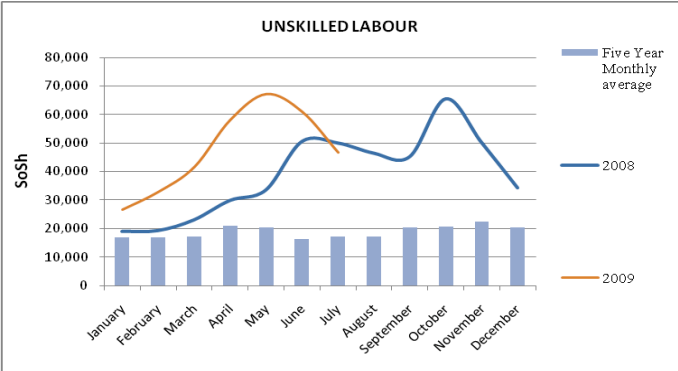
Overall statements: Currently, income from crop sales (maize, cowpea and sesame etc) shows improvement, due to favorable production of this Gu '09. Poor households have access to jobs related to agricultural activities with high daily wage rates. Self-employment has improved in terms of fodder, crop stalks and bush product sales.

- Own production sales: income opportunities from crop sales (maize – 6,250Sosh/kg) has improved – due to above normal Gu '09 crop production (118%PWA and 170% of Five year average), coupled with carryover stocks from previous seasons for upper middle and better-off wealth groups.
- Own production sales (cash crop: sesame, cowpea, fruit trees): About 3,200 MT of cowpea and 890 MT of sesame is expected to be harvested. This likely will improve household income sources as one kg of cowpea fetches 15,278 So.Sh, 2% higher than last month's price though 47% lower than the same month last year. **Source: FSNAU post-Gu '09 Assessment; R=2.**

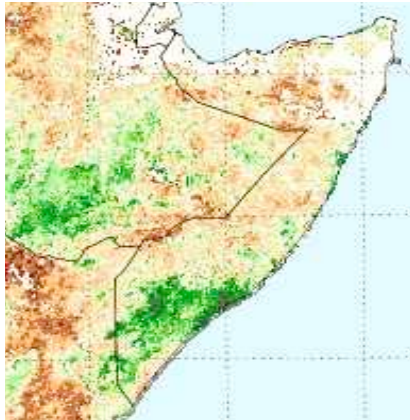
Labor Opportunities & Wage Rates: Labor availability and daily wage rates have improved over the last six months (Jan '09 -July '09), due to high labour demand for Gu '09 cropping activities.



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| <p><i>Food Access/Availability</i> Lack of entitlement; 210 Kcal ppp via asset stripping.</p> | <p>➤ Daily labor wages increased by 76% and 172% in July '09, compared to last 6 months (Jan '09-June '09) and 5-year average, respectively, but declined slightly, by 7%, over the same month last year (July '08). The increasing trend is expected to continue with the beginning of <i>Deyr</i> '09 activities in September '09 as more labor opportunities become available and river levels rise).</p> <p>Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market, July '09 update; R=1.</p> <p><u>Self-employment opportunities:</u></p> <p>Collection and sale of crop stalks and grass fodder, firewood and construction materials are other alternative income access for the poor riverine households.</p> <p>Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market, July '09; R=1.</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Dietary diversity</i> <i>Chronic Dietary Diversity Deficit</i></p> | <p>Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is high; problems with child feeding frequency and care practices are ongoing. Nutrition Assessment: May '09 reports 2.7% of assessed households to be consuming <4 food groups. Sources of food are mainly comprised of cereal and pulses, mainly from their own production and purchasing. (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, May '09; R=1).</p> <p>Child feeding practices: 56.9% of the children below 2 years of age are still breastfeeding, which complementary feeding frequency is below the recommended levels with the majority of children age 6-24 months feeding twice a day. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May '09; R=1).</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Water access/availability</i>. Borderline adequate (15 lit resppp day); unstable</p> | <p>Water Access/Availability</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. Sat imagery indicated 25-50 mm in coastal areas, 50-75 mm in agricultural areas. (April to June 09). This is 20-40% of normal in most areas and 80-100% in some pockets of Sablaale and Barawa districts. However, it is strongly contrary to the ground truthing and observation. (Source: FSNAU, climate update, July 09, data from NOAA/USGS R=1).</p> | | | |

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| <p><i>Water access/availability. Borderline adequate(15lit resppp day);unstable</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 ➤ Water Availability: Only 19.1% have access to protected water (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment; May. '09; R=1) ➤ Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with about 62.7% using the bush or a designated area and 27.3% using open pits. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, May. '09; R=1) | |  <p>TOT Maize(White 1kg) to labour</p> <p>This chart displays the monthly average of TOT Maize (White 1kg) to labour for the years 2008 and 2009, compared to a five-year monthly average. The x-axis represents the months from January to December. The y-axis represents the value from 0 to 16. The 2009 data (orange line) shows a significant peak in May at approximately 14. The 2008 data (blue line) shows a peak in November at approximately 10. The five-year average (light blue bars) fluctuates between 4 and 10 throughout the year.</p> | |
| <p><i>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated increasing</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Multiple shocks have hit livelihood assets and eroded coping mechanisms that caused large numbers of displaced people to flee internally and outside the country. ➤ 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. Source ©(UNHCR IDP update July '09 R=1) | | | |
| <p><i>Civil Security Limited spread ,low intensity conflict.</i></p> | <p><u>Civil Insecurity</u> Overall Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Apart from high political turmoil in Mogadishu and increasing land ownership and resource sharing disputes for the grazers/browsers in certain districts in the region, overall security situation has improved over the last 6 months. ➤ Political conflict in Mogadishu is negatively impacting on the region, restricting supply of local and imported commodities and causing influx of new IDPs to overcrowd in the region. | |  <p>UNSKILLED LABOUR</p> <p>This chart displays the monthly average of unskilled labour (SoSh) for the years 2008 and 2009, compared to a five-year monthly average. The x-axis represents the months from January to December. The y-axis represents the value from 0 to 80,000. The 2009 data (orange line) shows a peak in May at approximately 65,000. The 2008 data (blue line) shows a peak in November at approximately 60,000. The five-year average (light blue bars) fluctuates between 10,000 and 20,000 throughout the year.</p> | |

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| <p><i>Coping Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing</i></p> | <p>Coping Strategies Overall Statement: Normally Riverine are more resilient to the seasonal shocks and stresses, but mixed hazards (Flood, High input cost, Rainfall deficit and insecurity) hindered their livelihoods and economy for several seasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping Strategies: Coping Strategies currently ongoing are bush product sales and petty trade, normal consumption of wild foods (wild vegetables, water lilly, mango fruits, fishing and hunting). • Labour migration to the recessional cultivation areas, Kurtunwarey, in particular, and favorable rainfed areas. • Purchase of cheaper foods • Seeking crop <i>zakat</i> from relatives. Source: FSNAU Post Gu '09 Assessment july '09 R=2. | | | |
| <p><i>Structural Issues</i></p> | <p>➤</p> | | | |
| <p><i>Hazards Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</i></p> | <p>Overall Statement: In spite of production improvements in the riverine areas (Gu '09 crop, humanitarian intervention, and improving irrigation facilities), hence previous seasons of poor crop productions and input constraints has been constrained and slow down resilience of the riverine livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Several season of below normal Production. (see production data). ➤ Unusual low river level during peak irrigation period. ➤ Increasing numbers of IDPs from Mogadishu (511,850 people). ➤ <i>Opening river breakages to the farm fields since 2006.</i> ➤ High political tensions, uncertain security situation over the coming months(September '09-Dec '09). Source: FSAU Gu '09 Assessment, Jan.'09;R=2) | | | |
| <p><i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</i></p> | <p>Loss of Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Below normal, irrigation infrastructure and poor river embankments.. ➤ Silted canals, damaged culverts and barrages. ➤ Worsened road conditions. ➤ Widespread alien trees to the Agricultural areas and rangelands. | | | |

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| | <p>➤ Extensive charcoal production.</p> <p>Natural capital:</p> <p>➤ 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>➤ Rangeland Conditions: Rangeland conditions (with the exception of sorghum agro-pastoral livelihood) are normal. The improved natural resource attracted livestock in-migration from deficit regions.</p> <p>➤ Satellite imagery indicated 25-50 mm in coastal areas, 50-75 mm in agricultural areas. (April to June 09). This is 20-40% of normal in most areas and 80-100% in some pockets of Sablaale and Barawa districts. However, it is strongly in contrary to the ground truthing and observation.</p> <p>➤ Unusual river level drop and delayed river crest has created water shortages for livestock consumption due to poor rainfall in Ethiopian highlands and establishment of irrigation schemes.</p> <p>➤ Of great concern is the continued abnormal charcoal burning and intensive tree cutting leading to environmental degradation, 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>Physical Capital:</p> <p>➤ Roads are impassable and of poor condition, which makes mobility difficult during rainy seasons, particularly for commodity flow and transport movement.</p> <p>➤ Communication network between rural and urban towns is actively operating, due to the improved use of cell phones and radios.</p> <p>➤ Fast moving alien trees to the agricultural areas, rangelands, roads and village settlements are the main concerns.</p> | |  | |
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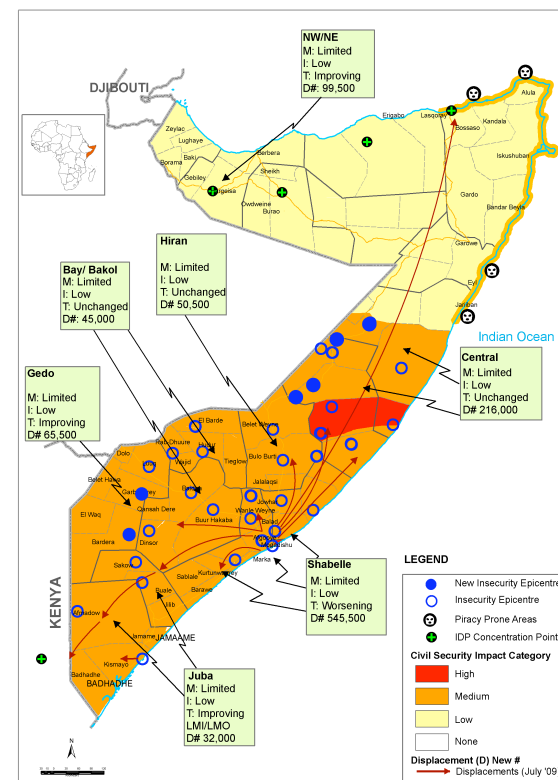
- Most of the river breakages are still driving water to the fields, causing damages to forest, salinity and expelled wild life to unfavorable areas or exposed to danger.
- Most barrages are not properly functioning; this will hinder gravity flow irrigation when river level drops down, and likely cause irrigation completion.

Human capital:

- Despite of direct support (Concern and WFL NGOs) to educational system in the main towns and rural areas of Merka and Kurtunwarey districts, access to formal education in most rural areas is non-existent. However, Quranic study is a basic educational system, which is available to all. Main towns and rural areas of Merka and Kurtunwarey districts receive direct support from CONCERN and WFL INGOs.
- There are limited or no health facilities in most rural riverine areas. Approximately 31.8% have access to health facilities. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment May '09; R=1)
- There is poor access to vaccination facilities. However, there is relatively high coverage of Polio immunization of children under five at the zonal level of 75.9%. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment May. '08/09; R=1)
- **Nutritional Assessment:** In May. '09, a GAM rate of **10.3% (CI 5.4-15.3)** and a SAM rate of **2.0% (CI: 0.1-3.9)** were reported. Results indicate a **Serious** nutrition situation with no change since Deyr '08/09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner, May. '08/09; R=1)

Social Capital:

- Social support among riverine livelihood is undermined by series of shocks and hazards over the past seasons. However, seasonal obligation from crop (*zakat*) and gifts have improved since last Gu '08 and October off-season harvest.



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| | <p>➤ Communal working system, including rehabilitation of canals for irrigation and collaboration for flood protection and river embankments are very common within this livelihood. Source: FSNAU post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09: R=1).</p> <p>Financial Capital:</p> <p>Most riverine households, particularly upper middle and better-off have access to carry-over cereal stocks (56100MT <i>Gu</i> '08,13100MT <i>Deyr</i> '08) and current <i>Gu</i> '09 (72,375MT) own crops. Although livestock prices were steadily decreasing since January '09 and July '08, still above 5 year average. Income from livestock provides good terms of trade between local goat and kg of maize-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 the 5-year average.</p> <p>➤ The most regular money inflows are income earned from agricultural works, which paid good daily wage rates.</p> <p>➤ Poor households have also access to loan and some short term credit from the small shops and better-off wealth groups.</p> <p>➤ Remittances from abroad are insignificant in riverine areas, though there is some local money transfer remitted from other regions.</p> | | | |
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

| Area of Analysis (Region,districts, and livelihood): Shabelle valley,Jowhar,Balad,afgoi,Marka,Qoriole,K/warey,Sablaale- riverine Livelihood | | | | | | Time Period of Analysis: July '09- December '09 | |
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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>-Nutrition assessment: In May '09, shows a GAM rate of 10.3% and a SAM rate of 2.0% indicate a <i>Serious</i> nutrition situation with no change since <i>Deyr</i> '08/09</p> <p>-Rainfall deficit in some pockets in the region and chronic floods</p> <p>-Likely huge cereal out-flow</p> <p>-IDPs influx</p> <p>-High cereal prices and inflation.</p> <p>-Unusual river drop</p> | <p>Problems with child feeding frequency and care practices continue.</p> <p>Instability of cereal prices</p> <p>Early depletion of stocks in households</p> <p>Disruption of inflow of commodities due to poor road conditions.</p> <p>Sale of poor households own crop at low price during harvest time.</p> <p>Increasing IDP concentration.</p> | <p>- Stabilized nutritional level.</p> <p>- Improved access to own production.</p> <p>- Improved income from cereal and cash crops, self-employments and fodder sales.</p> <p>- Improved daily income wages, 76% and 172% since Jan '09 and five year average, but same as the last year July '08.</p> <p>- Labour/ maize TOT increase improved purchasing power</p> <p>- Improved periodic crop <i>zakat</i> from Gu '09 and gifts (<i>sadaqa</i>).</p> | <p>-All Riverine: 25% poor in AFLC).</p> <p>- Except Sablaale Riverine 75% in AFLC</p> | <p>-Improving in most areas of the riverine.</p> | <p>--Lack of access to inputs (tractor, seeds, and fuel prices etc).</p> <p>-Cereal prices</p> <p>-Number of primary and secondary canals ready for the <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 irrigation.</p> <p>- <i>Deyr</i> '09 rainfall situation</p> <p>- River water levels</p> <p>-Floods</p> <p>-Labour supply and opportunities.</p> <p>-Purchasing power in terms of TOT between labour and cereal</p> <p>-Market access and food supply</p> <p>-Security situation</p> | <p>-Provision of complimentary sectoral support like water, shelter, sanitation and health services.</p> <p>-Improve marketing system of the locally produced commodities.</p> <p>-Intervention based on cash for work, rehabilitation of secondary canals, roads, etc.)</p> <p>-Provision of inputs (tractor cost for land preparation, fertilizers and appropriate pesticides.)</p> <p>- Closure of river breakages.</p> <p>-Renovation of river course to its normal route.</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of most important primary canals and improved water sharing managements.</p> <p>-Provision of selected seeds</p> |

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| | | | | | | -IDPs movements | |
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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: July '09- December'09 | | |
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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 Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Generally Insecure</p> <p>✓ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p> | <p>-Extensive and widespread charcoal burning, cutting all kinds of trees.</p> <p>-long standing and recurrent river floods.</p> <p>-Weak governance. -Poor sanitation and inaccess to safe water.</p> | <p>➤ Physical Capital: all feeder roads are in worst condition, affecting prices of imported commodities and restricting supply of local products in the main towns.</p> | <p>➤ No change</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist and rehabilitate roads, bridges, barrages, de-silt main canals and culverts. De-silting of river bed and closure of river breakages in the downstream areas. Improve flood early warning system - community capacity building and communication network. |
| | | <p>➤ Social Capital: Seasonal obligation from crop (<i>zakat</i>) and gifts are improved in this <i>Gu</i> '09 and previous seasons (<i>Gu</i> '08 and <i>Deyr</i> '08 harvest).</p> | <p>Improving</p> | <p>Establish income generating activities through employment generating programs.</p> |
| | | <p>➤ Financial Capital: Cereal stocks hoarded by traders are available in most markets. Most riverine households, particularly upper middle and better-off have access to carry-over cereals and current <i>Gu</i> '09 harvest.</p> | <p>➤ Improving, due to expected <i>Deyr</i> '09 rainfall, River crest and agricultural activities the</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve farm inputs and short-term credits. ➤ Provide/ facilitate agricultural equipments (tractor etc) from the abroad. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The most regular money inflows is from earnings through agricultural works that pays good daily wage rates, improved household stocks and income from crop sales. | forthcoming months September-October '09). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash for work activities to improve daily income wages. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Natural Capital: Seasonal rainfall arrived on time with moderate distribution (Raingauge sources: 250-300mm). NDVI satellite imagery indicates above normal vegetation greenness and density. However, water shortages are reported in key grazing areas. ➤ The improvements of natural resources have stabilized animal movements and shortened travelling distances in search of pasture and water, which resulted in an increased livestock production. ➤ Influx of in-migrated livestock from several regions are of great concern leading to early depletion and disputes over resources and likely livestock disease outbreak. ➤ The continuity of abnormal charcoal burning and indiscriminating cutting of trees leading to environmental destructions and land degradation. | Mixed signals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce water harvest and fodder storage system. ➤ Introduce proper use of natural resource utilization (i.e forests and rangelands) through community awareness. ➤ Establishment of afforestation program. ➤ Introduce regulation for charcoal export and wild life conservation. To start dialogue with the governments (Gulfs) to stop charcoal imports from Somalia. ➤ Provide alternative energy for household use to minimize charcoal burning. ➤ Introduce storage system for keeping cereal stocks. ➤ Provision of selected seeds and system of improving crop yields. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Human Capital: Despite the direct support (Concern and WFL NGOs) of educational system in the main towns and rural areas of Merka and Kurtunwarey districts, access to formal education in most rural areas are non existence. School attendance in Marka has shown some improvement due to feeding programs. Access to health services is extremely limited. Quranic schools are widely available. ➤ Lack of safe water and poor sanitation are the major causes of health hazards. | Worsening | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased number of protected wells in rural areas for human consumption. ➤ Community awareness training for sanitation programs. ➤ To initiate and improve health and education institutions/services, through community participation. |

