

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): South		Time Period of Analysis: Dec. '08		
Reference Outcomes <small>(As defined by IPC Reference Table)</small>	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period	Projected Phase for Time Period <small>(Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)</small>	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude <small>(list hazard and process indicators)</small>	Risk Level <small>(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)</small>
<i>Crude mortality rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CMR available for southern urban towns. 			
<i>Acute malnutrition</i>	<p>Nutrition Situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious (Jowhar), Critical (Wajid), Very Critical (Gedo) Likely to be Serious (Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba) Likely to be Critical (Adale, Walamoy) Likely to be Very Critical (Elberde, Garasweyne, Baidoa) Very Critical in Mogadishu HIS data indicates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high and stable trend of acute malnutrition in Halgan, Jalalaqsi and Dolow high and increasing trend in Beletweyne and Baidoa Low and stable trend of acute malnutrition in Merka, Qoryoley, Wajid, Bardera and Buale and Dhobley Low and fluctuating trend of acute malnutrition in El Adde SFP: High and increasing trend (Baidoa) HIS AND SFP data from Mogadishu indicates very high numbers of acutely malnourished children (Source: <i>FSAU Integrated analysis, Jan 09</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B Generally Food Insecure Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC
<i>Disease</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no reported outbreaks of disease in the southern regions urban settlements 			
<i>Food Access/Availability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Access: Overall food access for the poor in most areas of the South improved from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, as food prices decreased and labour opportunities increased; however, the use of financial coping mechanisms and the distribution of food aid increased throughout much of the South, as food prices remain considerably high when compared to Mar. '07 prices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food sources: Poor hhs normally spend approximately 60-70% of their total expenditure on food items (staple and non-staple foods). In Dec. '08, poor hhs in the south spent an average of 71% on food items, a significant decrease from Oct. '08, during which they spent an average of 87%, 			

	<p>and comparable with baseline levels. It is also comparable to the base period of Mar. '07, during which 72% of total expenditure was comprised of food items. This decrease in total food expenditure is mostly attributed to a significant decrease in food and non-food items from Oct.-Dec. '08. As a result of the decrease in cereal prices, poor hhs shifted food expenditure from cheaper cereals such as sorghum to larger quantities of rice and wheat flour, another indication of a slightly improved food security situation since Oct. '08. In the south, food aid distribution is common; in Dec. '08, the largest distributions were in the urban centres of Afgoi, Mogadishu, Merka, Jowhar and Baidoa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Income sources: In the south, the average total monthly hh income for the poor increased by 11% from Oct.-Dec. '08 and increased by 44% between June and Dec. '08. However, the largest increase occurred from Mar. '07 to Dec. '08 at 257%. Income from labour activities increased by 10% from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 and increased by 39% from June to Dec. '08. Labour wage rates have increased significantly since Oct. '08, from an average of 35,000 SoSh/day in Oct. to 67,923 SoSh in Dec. '08, an increase of 94%; when compared to Mar. '07, wage rates have increased by 234%. Labour availability (number of days worked per month) also increased from an average of 7 days per month in Oct. '08 to 20 days/mo. in Dec. '08, a 186% increase. Dec. '08 labour availability levels are slightly higher than during Mar. '07, when the average number of days worked was 17 days/mo. Income from self-employment activities decreased from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 by 29%. Since many petty trade activities also qualify as coping strategies (sale of firewood, bush and charcoal products), the reduction in income from petty trade and increase in income from labour signals an improvement in income opportunities; however, since June '08, child labour has continued in the south, which, although reduced since June (by 73%), is still indicative of stress. Increase in child labour can also be attributed to seasonality, as it is common in some areas in the south for children to engage in agricultural labour, when agricultural activities peak, such as in June. In addition, some of the reduction in self-employment income has been compensated by a substantial increase in remittances (a 398% increase from June to Dec. '08). The towns with the least labour availability in Dec. '08 were Buale and Sukayla in M. Juba, Bardera in Gedo, and Halgan in Hiran. o Expenditures: As mentioned above, the percentage of total expenditure spent on food items decreased by 16% from Oct. to Dec. '08, again a reflection of decreased 			
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	<p>prices of food and non-food items. Expenditure also shifted to the purchase of non-food items, which increased by 16% from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08. Poor hhs can now afford to purchase items other than the most basic foods. Since the hyperinflation began in early 2008, hhs have had to significantly increase the amount of money they spend on food items. In Dec. '08, the percentage of total expenditure comprised of non-food items was 29%, which is closer to baseline levels and comparable to Mar. '07 levels (28%). An additional sign of improvement is the increased purchase of cereals such as maize, rice and wheat flour. There were no expenditure gaps recorded in the Southern regions, although poor HHs in Buale spent approximately 97% of their entire income on the CMB, which left only 3% for additional expenses. The lack of gaps is likely attributed to the increased use of financial coping mechanisms as well as the reduction in prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Purchasing power: In the south, the CPI reduced significantly from 266% to 216% from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, which indicates a reduction in the inflation rate, particularly a decrease in the price of cereals. However, when compared to the base period of Mar. '07 (100%), inflation is still fairly high at 116%. The exchange rate reduced for all regions of the South from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08. In the Juba Valley, the exchange rate decreased from 35,013 SoSh/1 USD in Oct. '08 to 34,303 SoSh, a 2% decrease. In the Shabelle Valley, the rate reduced from 35,144 SoSh/USD to 33,638/USD, a 4% decrease; in the Sorghum Belt, it reduced from 34,630 to 33,805 SoSh/USD, another 2% decrease. Again however, when compared to exchange rates during Mar. '07, these increases in the value of the SoSh are minimal. The average exchange rate for the south in Mar. '07 was 15,600 SoSh/USD, which means the SoSh has devalued by 117% since Mar. '07. Sorghum prices in the south decreased an average of 10%. However, in the towns of Walamoy (M. Shabelle), Baidoa (Bay) and Luq (Gedo), prices of sorghum increased. Luq was worst affected with an increase of 67%. Although there were significant decreases in cereal prices from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 in most areas, when compared to Mar. '07, prices are still considerably elevated. For instance, in the Sorghum Belt, rice prices in Dec. '08 are 370% higher than in Mar. '07, and sorghum prices are 640% higher. Although cereal prices generally reduced and labour wages and availability increased, in some areas of the south, the TOT did not improve (when measured with the main cereal purchased in those areas). For instance, in the Shabelle Valley, the TOT dropped from 7.42 kg (wage rate/maize) in Oct. '08 to 5.92 kg in Dec. '08. This is comparable to the 			
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	<p>Mar. '07 TOT for the Shabelle Valley, which was only 6.18 kg. In the Sorghum Belt, the TOT also reduced from 7.48 kg (sorghum) to 7.27 kg. The exception was the Juba Valley, where the TOT increased significantly from 8.21 kg (maize) to 11.13 kg. When compared to Mar. '07, the average TOT for the Sorghum Belt and the Juba Valley is still quite low, as in Mar. '07, the average TOT for those areas was 21.30 kg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Access: In Oct. '08, the percentage of total monthly income that comprised remittances was 6%; that number increased to 12% in Dec. '08. The average level of remittances from Oct. to Dec. increased by 134%, and from June '08 to Dec. '08, it increased 398%. The percentage of total monthly income that comprised cash gifts decreased from 2% to 0% from Oct. to Dec. '08, as no cash gifts were reported in Dec. '08. Level of cash gifts have decreased gradually since June '08. The percentage of total monthly income that comprised loans/credit remained steady at 6-8% from June to Dec. '08. , and the average level of loans/credit increased by 24% from June to Dec. '08. The average number of hhs per town receiving remittances in Oct. '08 was 190; in Dec. '08, it increased to 328 hhs; an increase of 73%. This is a 160% increase since Mar. '07 (average of 126 hhs). The average number of hhs per town that reported using loans/credit in Oct. '08 was 57; that number increased in Dec. '08 to 69 hhs, an increase of 21%. This is an increase of 86% since Mar. '07, when approximately 37 hhs reported buying on credit. ● Food Availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Production:</i> ○ <i>Supply lines:</i> ○ <i>Cereal balance sheets:</i> ● Other direct or indirect measures: 			
<i>Dietary diversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approximately 10 to 20% of poor HHs in the Gedo region reportedly consumed a poorly diversified diet comprising of less than 4 food groups Oct'08' urban assessment. In Afgoi (L. Shabelle), 15% of HHs reported poor dietary diversity. ● Data on dietary diversity in urban towns is unavailable for the remaining regions. 			
<i>Water access/availability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water availability in urban towns in the South was average in Dec. '08. 			
<i>Destitution/Displacement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IDPs continue to flee from major urban centres to more secure rural areas within the South, to parts of the North and over the border to Ethiopia and Kenya. 			
<i>Civil Security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conflict between TFG, ICU, insurgent groups and individual clans continues. Southern Somalia remains in UN Security Phase IV, 			

	except for Mogadishu, which is in Phase V.			
<i>Coping</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of assessed HHs in the South employig ≥ 1 distress coping strategies (<i>i.e. skipping entire days without eating, restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives</i> (Source: oct'08 urban nutrition assessment) ranged from 60-100%. Financial coping options used included remittances and loans/credit. In addition, food aid distribution occurred throughout the Southern regions. 			
<i>Structural Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
<i>Hazards</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil insecurity; drought; poor rainfall and crop production; poor pasture conditions and subsequently poor livestock conditions; genreal increases in food prices; reduced labour/employment opportunities; environmental degradation. 			
<i>Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			

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)
<input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1A <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1B <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Insecure <input type="checkbox"/> Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe							

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 <small>(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)</small>	Underlying Causes <small>(Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)</small>	Effect on Livelihood Assets <small>(Summary Statements)</small>	Projected Trend <small>(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)</small>	Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes <small>(Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)</small>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1A <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Secure 1B <input type="checkbox"/> Generally Food Insecure <input type="checkbox"/> Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		Physical Capital:		
		Social Capital:		
		Financial Capital:		
		Natural Capital:		
		Human Capital:		
		Local Political Capital:		

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.