











## Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): <b>Central Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh; Elbur, Elder, Harardere and Hobyo Districts.</b>				
Time Period of Analysis: <b>January – June 2010</b>				
Reference Outcomes  (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period	Projected Phase for Time Period  (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude  (list hazard and process indicators)	Risk Level  (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
Crude mortality rate 0.5-1/10,000/day IPC= AF&LC	<b>No recent Nutrition Assessment done</b>	 Generally Food Secure 1A	<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>	 No Early Warning   <b>Watch</b>   Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o AFLC</li> <li>o HE</li> <li>o Famine/ HC</li> </ul>  High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o AFLC</li> <li>o HE</li> <li>o Famine/ HC</li> </ul>
Acute malnutrition >15% (w/h <-2 Z scores, > than usual, increasing IPC= HE	<b>Overall Statement: Sustained serious nutrition situation in cowpea belt and Alert in Coastal Deeh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rapid MUAC assessment:</b> 4.7% of MUAC &lt;12.5 cm(N=296) (Source FSAU partner implemented rapid assessment Dec; 09. R=2)</li> <li><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> : data report high levels, but declining trends in numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last 3 months,(source HIS data Jul- Dec ;09) R=2</li> </ul>	 Generally Food Secure 1B   Generally Food Insecure		
Disease IPC:GFI	<b>Overall statement: : Disease patterns in line with expected seasonal trends</b>  <b>Morbidity Rates:</b> No AWD reported and there is low morbidity rates reported in children in the Health facilities in the area (Source: HIS data, July - Dec 09, R=2.)	 Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis		
Food Access/ Availability Severe entitlement Gap; unable to meet	<b>Food access</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Food accessibility for agropastoralists have improved due to good crop (cowpea and sorghum) harvest in the Deyr '09, and improved purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices. Food accessibility for Coastal Deeh pastoralists has also improved following improved	 <b>Humanitarian Emergency</b>   Famine/ Humanitarian		

2,100 Kcal PPP  
day  
IPC: HE

livestock body recovery and favorable livestock prices.

**Food sources:**

**Overall statement:** Deyr '09/10 crop production (cowpea and sorghum) in the Central agropastoral is average due to favorable Deyr rains received in most parts in the cowpea belt indicating at improved access to own production. Coastal *Deeh* pastoralists have improved access to own livestock production due to high kidding of sheep and goats.

**Own production:** This *Deyr'09* season crop production (cowpea and sorghum) is the highest of the last seven seasons (9,060MT of cowpea and 715 MT of sorghum). Agropastoralists will have cereal stocks sufficient for 4-5 months. For the cowpea crop, Elder district contributed 3,420 Mt (38%), Harardere contributed 3,320 Mt (37%), Elbur contributed 2,150 Mt (24%) while Hobyo contributed only 165 Mt (2%). For sorghum crop, Elder contributed 310 Mt (43%), Harardere contributed 220 Mt (31%), Elbur contributed 180 Mt (26%), while Hobyo contributed zero production. **Source: (FSNAU/partner crop assessment, Deyr '09/10, R- 1).**

**Own milk production:** Milk production for most areas of the Central regions is below average due to low rates of calving among camel and cattle. This is associated with low conceptions rates in the last Gu'09 season. However, kidding for goats/sheep is high in the agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, contributing more milk for household consumption. Camel milk price slightly increased by 5% and 3% between June to Dec. '09 and Dec. '08 to Dec. '09, respectively. **Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment and market update, Dec. '09) R=1.**

**Other food sources (wild food and gifts, food aid):**

**Overall statement:** Food gifts among agropastoralists have improved as a result of average Deyr '09/10 cowpea and sorghum crop harvest. WFP food aid was distributed in August and October '09. **Source: (FSNAU partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R=1.**

Catastrophe



Good cowpea production-Ceeldheer,Dec'09



Average sorghum production- Ceel dheer-Dec'09

**Market purchase (staple food cereals):**

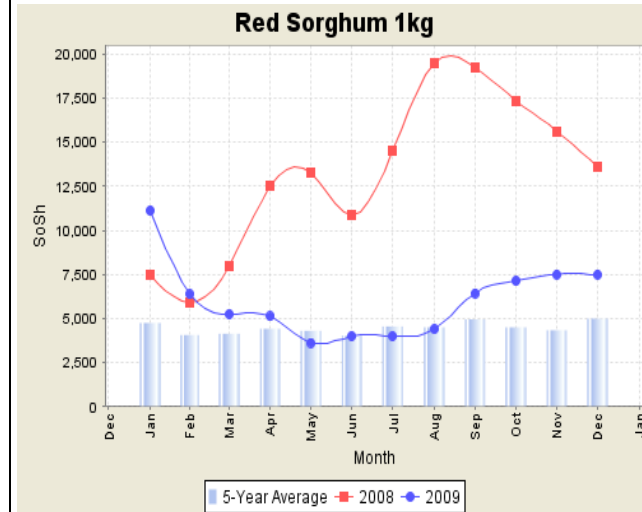
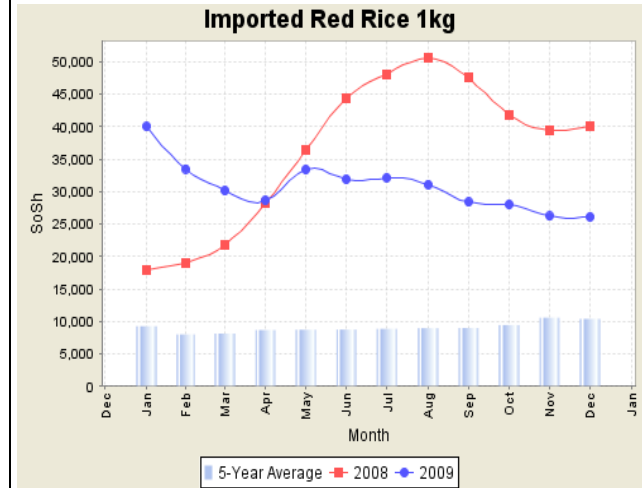
**Overall statement:** Increased own food production in Deyr '09/10 and increased local goat prices and reduced prices of traditionally consumed rice have contributed to improved market access of imported cereals for agropastoralists and Coastal Deeh pastoralists in the region. However, cereal prices are still well above 5-year average prices (2003-2007).

- Rice price declined by 18% and 35% in Dec .09 when compared to Jun. '09 and Dec. '08 (from SoSh 31,875 to 26,125/kg and 40,000 to 26,125/kg) respectively, however, price is yet high ( 152%) when compared to 5-year average (from SoSh 103,88 to 26,125/kg).
- Wheat flour price slightly declined by 1% and 24% in Dec. '09 when compared to Jun. '09 and Dec. '08 (from SoSh 25,500 to 25,125/kg and 32,875 to 25,125/kg) respectively. However, still higher 143% than 5-year average price.
- Sorghum price declined by 45% between Dec. '08 to Dec. '09 (from SoSh 13,625 to 7,500/kg). However, still higher 88% and 50% in Dec. '09 when compared to Jun. '09 and 5-year average (from 4,000 to 7500/kg and 5,000 to 7,500/kg), respectively.
- Source: (FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data and DAMAS Dec. 09), R-1.

**Market Purchase ( non staple food):**

**Overall statement:** There is an overall increase in the non-staple imported commodity prices (sugar, vegetable oil, etc) due to low supply into the markets.

- **Sugar:** price increased by 29%, 48% and 215% from Jun. to Dec. 09, Dec. '08 to Dec. '09 and 5-year average (from SoSh 23,250 to 30,000/kg, 20,250 to 30,000/kg and 9520 to 30,000/kg) respectively.
- Vegetable oil price increased by 22% and 132% % in Dec '09 when compared to Jun. '09 and 5 year average (from SoSh 41,125 to 50,000/kg and 21583 to 50,000/kg) respectively. However it reduced 24% in Dec. '09 when compared to Dec. '08 (from SoSh 65,625 to



50000).

#### Purchasing power (ToT):

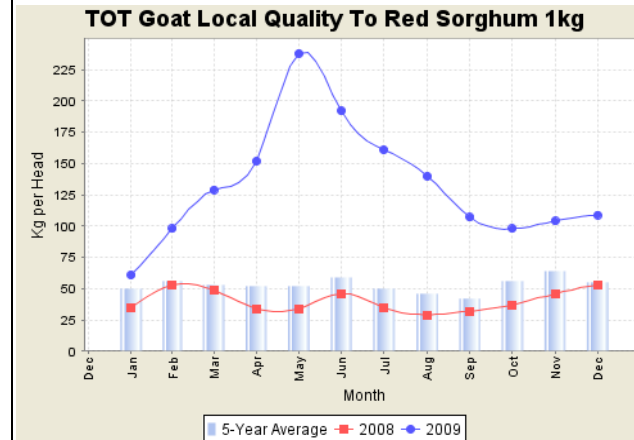
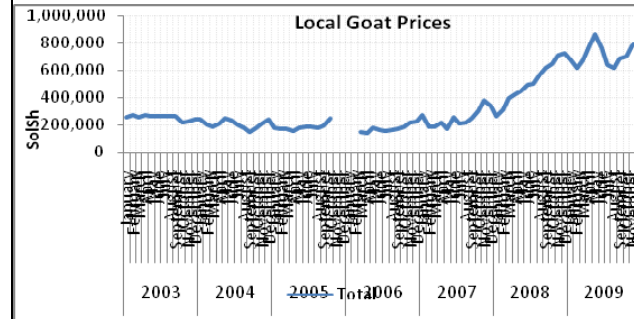
- The level of inflation is significantly high in the region. Current inflation is estimated at 156% (December 2009) which has deteriorated from 109% in June 2009. FSNAU Market Update, Dec. 2009; R=1
- The terms of trade between sorghum to local goat increased by 106% and 98% in Dec. '09 compared to Dec. '08 and five year average (from 53kg to 109kg and 55kg to 109kg/goat) respectively. However, due to increase in sorghum price, there is significant decrease of 43% in Dec. '09 compared to Jun. '09 (from 192kg to 109kg/goat).
- ToT between rice to local goat significantly increased by 29%, 72% and 15% in Dec. '09 when compared to Jun. '09, Dec. '08 and 5 year average (from 24 to 31kg, 18 to 31kg and 27 to 31kg/goat) due to increased local goat price and decreased rice price

Source: (FSNAU and partner post Deyr'09/10 assessment and DAMAS Dec. 09), R-1.

#### Income sources:

**Overall statement:** Income levels in the Central agropastoral and Coastal Deeh livelihoods have improved due to normal Deyr '09/10 crop harvest and favorable livestock prices. The situation is further improved by increase income from charcoal and firewood production and building sticks due to high demand created by IDP influx into the area.

- **Own production sales (Cowpea, sorghum and livestock):** Income options through own production sales have increased for agropastoral and Coastal Deeh pastoralists due to the average crop production in most parts of the Cowpea Belt and favorable livestock prices.
- Although export goat price in Dec. '09 were 4% and 198% higher when compared to Dec. '08 and 5-year average, respectively, the prices have slightly declined compared to



Jun.'09. Sources: FSNAU DAMAS Update, Dec' 09,R= 1

**Labor opportunities:** Average (normal) crop production (cowpea and sorghum) in the areas improved farm labor availability with an increase of agri-labor wages (50%) from SoSh 40,000 in December 2008 to 60,000 in December 2009 Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R=1.

**Self employment opportunities:** Charcoal production, collection of firewood, building sticks and collection of grass are high due to increased demand providing an alternative source of income for the poor agropastoral households. Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R=1.

**Social support access:** Social support mechanisms are strengthening among agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* pastoralists following good performance of Deyr '09/10 rains. Access to *zakat* in the form of live animals (although holding have not recovered), lending of lactating animals and provision of cowpea crop to the poor agropastoralists have also improved. Source: (FSNAU/ Partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R =1.

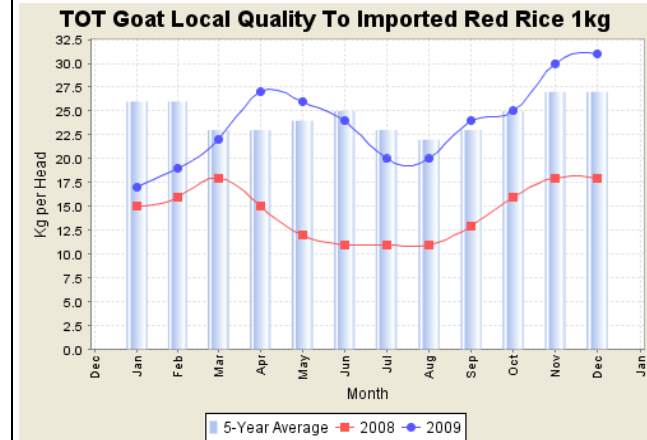
**Food Availability:**

**Cereal Market Availability:** Cereal availability in the markets in Central regions have improved due to average Deyr 09/10 crop harvest (9,060MTof cowpea and 715MTof sorghum) and food aid distribution (sorghum) in August and October '09. Source: (FSNAU/partner post-Deyr '09/10 assessment and FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Update Dec. 09). R-1.

**Supply lines:** Good seasonal seasonal crop production combined with cereal commercial import has increased market cereal flow within south Mudug and east Galgadud regions. Galkayo supplies Elbur, Harardere and Hobyo districts, while Elder relies entirely on supplies from Mogadishu. However, security related interruptions and clan conflicts between Harardere and Galkacyo are negatively impacting on commodity flow to Harardhere. Commercial food aid inflow into the Central regions is minimal. Source: (FSNAU post Deyr '09 assessment' Dec. '09) R= 1.

Dietary diversity

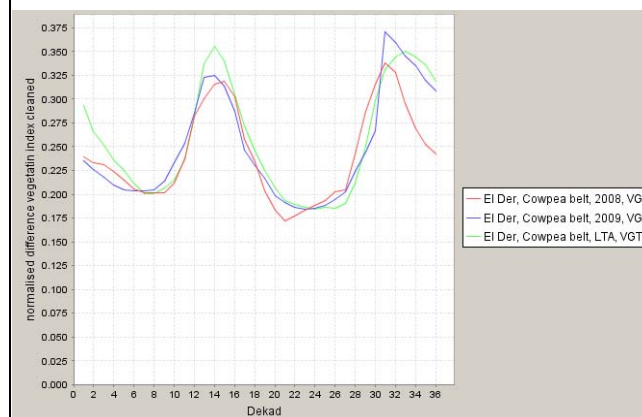
**Overall Statement:** Dietary Diversity is improving due to increased



<i>Acute dietary diversity; deficit</i>	consumption of milk , which will impact positively on nutrition status of malnourished children .
<i>Water access/availability Borderline adequate; unstable</i>	<b>Overall statement:</b> Near normal Deyr rains have improved water availability and access in agropastoral and Coastal Deeh areas where most sources of water are replenished fully and water is expected to last till next rainy season (Gu 2010).
<b>Displacement: Concentrated; increasing</b>	<b>Population displacement</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> Recurrent conflicts in Mogadishu continue to trigger population displacement and gradually increasing the number of IDPs in the Central regions. Large scale internal population displacement occurred in Harardere town during the months of August and September due to clan conflicts in the area, although the situation came back to normal now. <b>Source: (FSNAU and partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09). R – 1.</b>
<b>Insecurity: Wide spread; high intensity conflict</b>	<b>Civil insecurity</b> <b>Overall statement:</b> The civil security situation in the Central agropastoral and Coastal Deeh remains tense due to increased religious and political divisions as well as resource based conflicts between clans and sub-clans. Pirates continue to attack cargo and fishing vessels on international waters with a number of hostages being held for ransom. <b>Source: (FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09). R – 1.</b>
<b>Coping: Distress strategies CSI significantly &gt; than reference</b>	<b>Coping strategies:</b> Poor households employ a number of strategies, including sale of bush products, building stones and moving to main urban centres for labour.
<i>Structural Issues</i>	Strong Islamist group and clan structures are functioning in the central regions. (Source: (FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09). R=1.
<b>Hazards:</b>	<b>Hazards:</b> Worsened civil security between Islamist groups and local militias, clan conflicts resulted in more population displacement putting pressure on already meager resources in the rural areas. <b>Source: (FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09). R - 1.</b>



Good body condition sheep/goat: Coastal Deeh, Dec'09



<p><i>Livelihood assets (5 capitals)</i></p> <p><b>IPC phase: AFLC</b></p> <p><b>Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Natural capital:</b> Overall, Deyr rainfall performance in terms of amount, distribution and intensity was normal in most parts of Cowpea Belt Agropastoral and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> livelihoods (80-140% LTM). However, rainfall was poorly distributed in parts of Hobyo cowpea belt and pockets in Elder and Harardere. Pasture and water availability is normal, which contributed to improved livestock body condition and production. The livestock migration is normal and movements remain within the region.</li> <li>• <b>Physical capital:</b> Road infrastructure are in poor conditions that affects transport movement, which results in increased local and imported food commodity prices. Of particular concern is the Coastal <i>Deeh</i>, where mobile sand dunes encroach into the key grazing areas, roads and water catchments. Source: (FSNAU post Deyr'09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R – 1.</li> <li>• <b>Social Capital:</b> Social support mechanisms are strengthening among Agropastoral and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> pastoralists following good performance of Deyr '09/10 rains. Access to <i>zakat</i> from crops and lending of lactating animals to poor households has improved. FSNAU/partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R - 1.</li> <li>• <b>Human Capital:</b> Primary and koranic schools attendance remains stable in the last six months. CISP international organization built primary schools at several villages in Elder and Harardere, which promoted access to education in the region. These livelihoods have little or no access to health facilities as these services are limited to main urban towns. Source: (FSNAU and Partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R – 1.</li> <li>• <b>Financial Capital:</b> Overall financial assets of the agropastoral and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> show an improving trend from previous seasons. Income from livestock and crop sales increased due to improved crop production and livestock body condition. Goat/sheep herd sizes are projected to increase over the next six months in both Cowpea Belt and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> livelihoods from 79% to 101% and 70% to 93% of the baseline respectively. Cattle herd sizes in Cowpea Belt and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> are also projected to increase from 61% to 94% and 28% to 36% of the baseline over the same period. Improved income from own production enabled households to start repayment of debts accumulated over the past drought seasons.. Source: (FSNAU and Partner post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09) R – 1.</li> </ul>			

