

Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates JUBA RIVERINE Deyr '09/10
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):		Juba Riverine Livelihood LZ	Time Period of Analysis: Jan to June '10	
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)
<p>Crude mortality rate</p> <p><2/10,000/day reference rate, stable,</p> <p>U5MR>1/10,000/day</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC
<p>Acute malnutrition</p> <p>>15%(W/h <- 2z_scores), > usual, increasing</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional Status is Serious (10-14.9 %) situation sustained from Post <i>Gu</i> '09 following the positive food security indicators. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of 12.2% ((Pr: 090) & SAM rate 4.6% (Pr: 090). Results indicate a Serious nutrition situation in Post <i>Deyr</i> '09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Indicates low and stable number of acutely malnourished children recorded in July - December '09. (Source: HIS data July-Dec. '09).</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance: Access to SFP/TFC is limited - the only available facility located in the riverine. High and stable numbers of admissions. <i>Source: MSF-Holland, R=3</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borderline Food Insecure Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC

Disease: Overall 57.1% reportedly ill, diarrhoea 26.6%, ARI 24.1%, malaria 37.9%

Disease
No epidemic outbreak

AWD outbreak – 435 cases AWD (82% under 5) reported in September, 450 cases reported in Oct-Nov. '09 (78% under 5); 425 cases reported in Dec. '09 (76% under 5). Rumours of Increasing Malaria cases reported Dec. '09 (source Somali Health Cluster Bulletin, Sept. – Dec. 2009 R=1)

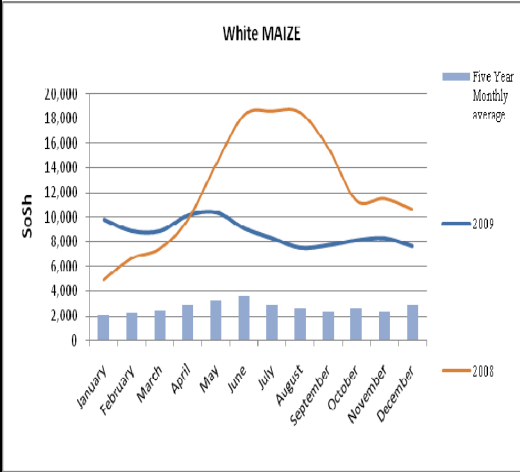
Food Access:
Overall Statement: Food access of Juba riverine has improved due to increased own production and carry-over stocks as well as improved purchasing power due to decline in cereal prices.

Most riverine wealth groups of both regions have access to current production of 10,700 MT (63% maize and 37% sorghum) as well as stocks from previous harvest Gu '09 harvest (21,000 MT). Middle and better-off wealth groups have access to carry-over stocks that could last up to 12 months. Poor can also access cereals through market purchases by means of high agricultural labour wages. Deyr '09/10 cash crop sales have also improved incomes of the poor households.

Food Sources:
Own production
Overall Statement: Food sources come from Deyr 09/10 own production, particularly maize and cowpea; carryover stocks from previous seasons (better-off and upper middle); food aid and market purchase.

Maize and sesame production: Maize production in Middle and Lower Juba regions is estimated at 6,700 MT (376% of PWA, 584% of 5-year average (2003-2007) and 146% of last Deyr season) and 3,900MT of sorghum (133% of PWA, 120% of 5 year average and 328% of last Deyr season). Additionally, there is good harvest of sesame estimated at 9,000MT of which 7,000MT is from Middle Juba and 2,000MT is from Lower Juba. Meanwhile, there is also an estimated 1,700 Mt off-season maize expected in March 2010.

Food Access/ Availability



Other food sources (emergency food aid): Food aid distribution reduced during the season. There is fresh water fishing opportunity from “*desheks*”. Crop zakat is also available. (Source: FSNAU Post *Deyr* '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)

Market Purchases (staple food):

Overall statement: Availability of cereals in the markets has improved in most areas of Juba riverine, due to good *Deyr* '09/10 production, which will fill food shortages in the region.

Cereal prices:

Maize price decreased by 28% and 16% respectively compared to Dec.'08 and June '09 although increased by 169% compared to 5-year average. Price decrease is due to current harvest coming into the market. However, it is expected to remain stable in the coming six months. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update; Dec '09; R=1).

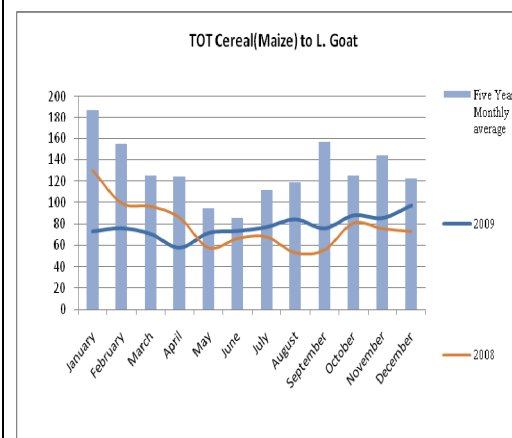
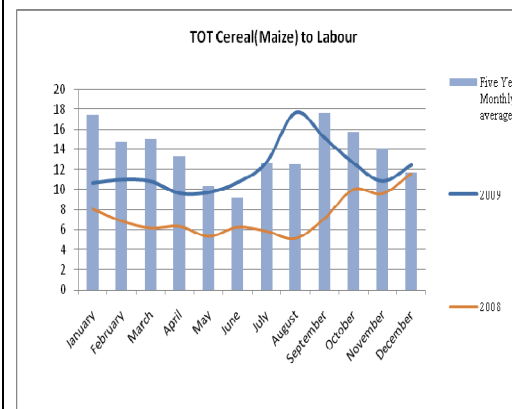
Market purchase (non-staple food)

Overall Statement: Prices of imported commodities including rice, cooking oil and wheat flour declined when compared to Dec. '08 and June '09 but indicate an increase when compared to 5-year average. Rice and vegetable oil prices have declined more than 30% compared to Dec. '08 and 8% since July '09. However, sugar price indicate an increasing trend (35%, 14% and 200%) in the same period of comparison. (Source: FSNAU Market Update Dec. '09; R=1).

Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade - TOT):

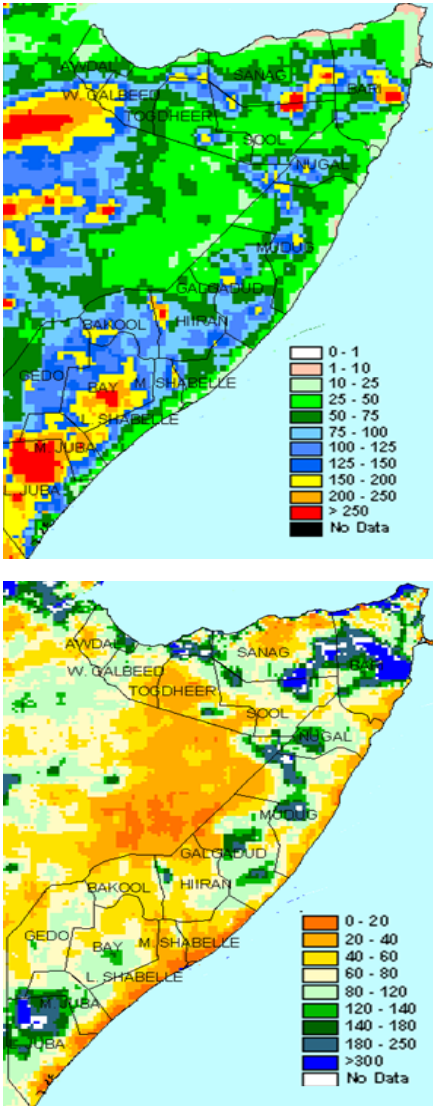
Overall statement: The terms of trade have improved in most areas of the region, due to a decline in cereal prices (maize and sorghum), increases in livestock and livestock product prices and higher labour wage rates in the agro-pastoral areas.

Terms of Trade (TOT) between labour and maize increased by 7%, 16% and 6% respectively compared to Dec. '08, July '09 and 5 year average. Similarly, TOT between goat and maize increased by 34% and 26% respectively compared to



	<p>Dec. '08 and July '09. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update Dec. '09; R = 1)</p> <p><u>Income sources:</u></p> <p>Overall statement: Income sources in this season include Deyr '09/10 crop sales (6,700 MT maize), cash crop sales (9,000MT of sesame) and expected off-season maize (1,700MT), as well as agricultural labour and self-employment such as sale of fodder, bush products, and fresh water.</p> <p>Own Production Sales</p> <p><u>Own Production Sales (maize, sesame):</u> Cereal availability in the reference market (Kismayo) is average due to consecutive seasons of good production, including <i>Gu</i> '08 (7,400 MT), <i>Gu</i> '09 (10,900 MT and current <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 production(6,700MT). Cash crop such as sesame (9,000MT) is also available for selling. Source: FSNAU Post-<i>Deyr</i> '09 Crop assessment, Dec '09; R=1</p> <p><u>Labour opportunities and wage rates:</u> Labour availability has improved since Jan '09 due to increased interventions and agricultural activities. Labour wage rate increased by 208% compared to 5-year average but slightly declined, by 23% and 10%, compared with Dec. '08 and June '09.</p> <p><u>Self-employment opportunities:</u> Collection and sales of bush products, such as grass, crop stalks, firewood and construction materials are other sources of income for the poor. Firewood prices have been stable since June 101% but increased by 162% compared to five-year average. Another important source of income is charcoal production. Charcoal price increased by 42%, 324% and 63% compared with Dec. '08, 5 year average and June '09 respectively. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, Dec '09; R=1)</p>			
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	<p>Food Availability: Cereal availability: Cereal availability in the local markets as well as at household level is good due to current good production and carryover stocks from previous seasons <i>Gu</i> '08 (7500 MT) and <i>Gu</i> '09 (21,000 MT).</p> <p>Supply lines: Normal cereal outflows into internal food deficit districts are observed.</p>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>Nutrition Assessment: Overall Statement: Nutritional situation of <i>Serious</i> (10-14.9 %) is sustained from Post <i>Gu</i> '09 due to positive food security indicators. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Water access/availability.</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of Water: About 70.1% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Dec '09; R=1). • Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 63.9% of households using the bush or a designated area as a sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Dec '09; R=1). 			
<p><i>Destitution/Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing</p>	<p>Population Displacement Overall Statement: A considerable number of IDPs have moved into Kenya as result of prevailing insecurity.</p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.</p>	<p>Civil Insecurity Overall Statement: Security situation is instable and unpredictable</p>			
<p><i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than</p>	<p>Coping Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green maize consumption 			

reference; increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop sales • Food stocking • Increased self-employment • Increased agriculture labour • Seeking labour in main towns • Increased social networking through zakat, gifts (FSNAU Post- Deyr, 09/10, R=1) 			
Structural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic rule is over taking and tightened security condition 			
Hazards Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability	<p>Hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity and political tension. • Islamic opposing forces. • Frequent drought and floods • Increased cereal prices and continued hyperinflation. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/010 and observation; R=1) 			
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	<p>Loss of Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Irrigation infrastructure damaged by recurrent flooding. ➢ Silted canals, damaged culverts ➢ Destruction of river embankments due to recurrent floods. ➢ Worsened road conditions ➢ Widespread encroachment of alien trees to the agricultural areas and rangelands. ➢ Extensive charcoal production <p>LIVELIHOOD ASSETS</p> <p>Natural capital</p> <p>Seasonal Rainfall: Field reports indicate that the Deyr-09/10 seasonal rains started on time in 2nd dekad of October. Rainfall was good in terms of coverage and intensity with a long dry spell from 2nd dekad of November up to first dekad of December. However, localized rainfall resumed in the second dekad of December. The coverage of the rains were good except the coastal areas of Jamame, Kismayo, and Jilib. Satellite imagery (RFE) indicates cumulative rainfall over 250mm between Oct. and Dec. '09/10, which is 300% above the normal rainfall October-December '09. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr 09/010 seasonal</p>			

	<p>assessment, Dec. '09; R= 1).</p> <p>Physical Capital: Road infrastructure continues to worsen as a result of flood erosion and a lack of maintenance since the collapse of the government in 1991. Poor road infrastructure hinders public transportation and market access. Means of communication, including cell phone usage, continues to extend to rural areas, and mini buses are also available for transportation between main villages and rural towns.</p> <p>Social Capital: Support in the form of crop <i>zakat</i> and cash gifts has slightly improved for maize/sorghum growers. On the other hand, <i>zakat</i> in the form of livestock has improved remarkably. (Source: FSNAU post <i>Deyr</i> /09/010 assessment, Dec. '08; R=1).</p> <p>Human Capital Limited to no health facilities exist in most rural settlements. (Source: FSNAU and Partner <i>Deyr</i> 09/10 assessment, Dec.'09; R=2).</p> <p>Poor health facilities in most riverine areas led to poor immunization and vaccination. Reported Vit. A supplementation 70.4% and measles vaccination 80.3 (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of 12.2% ((Pr: 090) & SAM rate 4.6% (Pr: 090). Results indicate a Serious nutrition situation from Post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Financial Capital: Cereal stocks at markets have improved, due to combined cereal supply from Gu '08 (7,500 MT) and Gu '09 (21,000 MT) and current cereal production of 10,600MT (63% maize and 37% sorghum) and cash crop such as sesame (9,000MT). Most upper middle and better-off households of the riverine have sufficient cereal stocks, which could last up to the next seasonal harvest. Improved TOT between labour and maize is observed.</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): Juba Riverine Livelihood				Time Period of Analysis: Jan – Jun '10			
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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Borderline Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<p>Nutrition Assessment: Dec.'09: Nutritional status Critical (8.8-13.5) with slight deterioration from <i>Gu</i> '09 and long term trend.</p> <p>-Floods : River floods were moderate and manageable.</p> <p>-High tensions between religious groups causing conflicts.</p>	<p>-Dietary diversity is serious but there are problems with child feeding and other child care practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilized nutritional level. • Improved access due to increased own production, but poor households still depend on market purchase. • Improved income from cereals, cash crops and fresh water fishing. • Labour/maize TOT: increased by 7%, 6% and 16% compared to Dec. '08, 5-year average and since June '09. • Good and active social support 	<p>Juba riverine BFI</p>	<p>MIXED SIGNALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal prices • Access to farm inputs (tractor, seeds and fuel prices, etc). • <i>Gu 10</i> rainfall performance. • River water levels and floods. • Labour supply and opportunities. • Purchasing power through TOT between labour and cereal • Market access and food supply • Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Livelihood support (rehabilitation of river embankments, secondary canals, roads, etc.) -Provision of inputs - Closure of river opening points -Agricultural extension services

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): Juba Riverine Livelihood		Time Period of Analysis: Jan – June '10		
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 Food Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Borderline Food Insecure</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>-Recurrent floods</p> <p>-Weak governance</p> <p>-Poor sanitation and poor access to safe water</p>	<p>Natural capital: Seasonal Rainfall: Field reports indicate that the Deyr-09/10 seasonal rains started on time in 2nd dekad of October. Rainfall was good in terms of coverage and intensity with a long dry spell from 2nd dekad of November up to first dekad of December. However, localized rainfall resumed in the second dekad of December. The coverage of the rains were good except the coastal areas of Jamame, Kismayo, and Jilib. Satellite imagery (RFE) indicates cumulative rainfall over 250mm between Oct. and Dec. '09/10, which is 300% above the normal rainfall October- December '09. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr 09/010 seasonal assessment Dec. '09; R= 1).</p> <p>Physical capital: Road infrastructure continues to worsen as a result of flood erosion and a lack of maintenance since the collapse of the government in 1991. Poor road infrastructure hinders public transportation and market access. Means of communication, including cell phone usage, continue to extend to rural areas, and mini buses are also available for transportation between main villages and rural towns.</p> <p>Social Capital: Support in the form of crop <i>zakat</i> and cash gifts has slightly improved for maize/sorghum growers. On the other hand, <i>zakat</i> in the form of livestock has exceptionally improved. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec. '09; R=1).</p> <p>Human Capital: Limited to no health facilities exist in most rural settlements. (Source: FSNAU and Partner Deyr '09/10 assessment, Dec.'09; R=2). Poor health facilities in most riverine areas led to poor immunization and vaccination status: Reported Vit. A supplementation 70.4% and measles</p>	<p>Improving</p> <p>Improving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in rehabilitation of roads, bridges, barrages; de-silting of main canals and culverts. - De-silting of river bed and closure of river breakages. - Improve in early flood warning system - community capacity building and communication network. - Improve farm inputs and short-term revolving fund programs. - Introduce proper use of natural resource utilization through community awareness. Establish forest reservation committees. - Initiate and improve health and education institutions/services, through community participation

		<p>vaccination 80.3 (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of 12.2% (Pr: 090) & SAM rate of 4.6% (Pr: 090). Results indicate a <i>serious</i> nutrition situation from Post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Financial Capital: Cereal stocks at markets have improved, due to combined cereal supply from <i>Gu</i> '08 (7,500 MT) and <i>Gu</i> '09 (21,000 MT) and current cereal production of 10,600MT (63% maize and 37% sorghum) and cash crop such as sesame (9,000MT). Most upper middle and better-off households of the riverine have sufficient cereal stocks, which could last up to the next seasonal harvest. Improved TOT between labour and maize is observed.</p>		
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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 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.