

FSNAU POST Deyr '09/10 ASSESSMENT IPC ANALYSIS TEMPLATE
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): South--East Pastoral livelihood: Afmadow, Kismayo, Jamame, Badhaade and Hagar dstricts.				
Time-Period of Analysis: Jan-June 2010				
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)
	<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 		<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) 	

<p>Crude mortality rate</p> <p><1/10,000/day,>2xreference rate, stable, U5MR<1/10,000/day</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Pastoral: Crude Mortality Rate levels critical according to WHO during assessment period.</p> <p>Crude Mortality Rate: 2.2% (CI 1.71.-2..81) /10,000/day (Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>	<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 		<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
<p>Acute malnutrition</p> <p>10-14.9% W/h <-2z_scores), > usual, increasing</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional Status is Very critical (>20 %) with no change from Post <i>Gu</i> '09 but likely to improve following the positive food security indicators. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of 23.5% ((CI 1.71.-2.81) & SAM rate of 7.5% (CI: 5.3 – 10.7). Results indicate a Very Critical nutrition situation in Post <i>Deyr</i> '09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Indicates high (>25%) and stable number of</p>			

acutely malnourished recorded from July - December (Source: HIS data July-Dec. '09).

Disease
No epidemic

Disease: Overall 57.7% reportedly ill, diarrhea 18.9%, ARI 27.0%, malaria 39.6%, measles >1 (19) 0.8% cases reported in MCHs & assessment

AWD outbreak – 435 cases AWD (82% under 5) reported in September with a CFR rate of 17.7% in Badhaade town; 450 cases reported in Oct-Nov. '09 (78% under 5); 425 cases reported in Dec. '09 (76% under 5). Rumors of increasing malaria cases reported in Dec. '09. Higher than seasonal norms (source Somali Health Cluster Bulletin, Sept. – Dec. '09, R=1)

RDT confirmed malaria prevalence of 3.2% (40 cases)
(Source: FSNAU/Partner, Dec. '09; R=1)

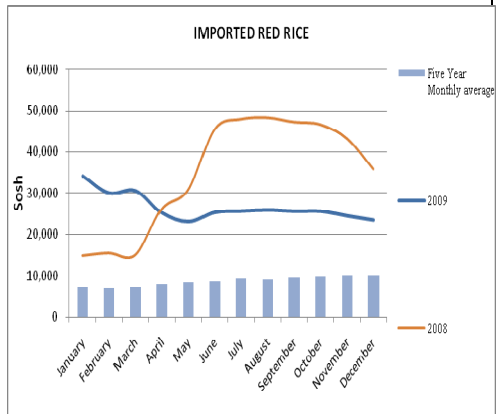
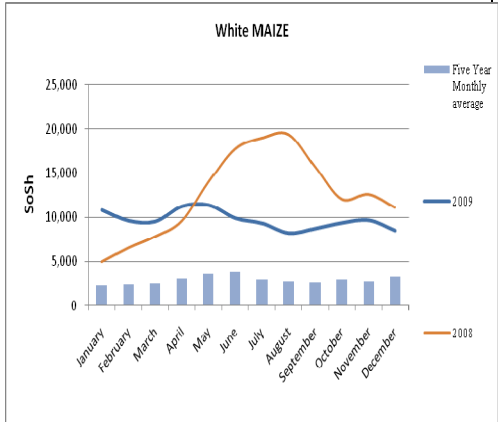
FOOD ACCESS:
Overall statement:
Food access in the South-East Pastoral has improved as a result of improved purchasing power following the decline in cereal prices, as well as improved livestock production. Source: FSNAU post *Deyr* '09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R=1.

Food sources:
Overall Statement: Food source of South-East pastoral in this season is mainly market purchase followed by own livestock production.

Livestock production:
Food sources have improved with the improved livestock body condition, favorable livestock prices and good regional crop production. Herd sizes of all species are near or at baseline levels due to medium or high calving/kidding rates (cattle: 97%, sheep/goats: 106% as of June 2010). Source: FSNAU post *Deyr* '09/10 assessment, Dec '09, R=1.

Own milk production:
The cumulative effect of consecutive low rainfall and previous harsh *Jilaal* led to low cattle calving. However, there was high conception rate for cattle in the last *Hagaa*, which would lead to high calving in Feb. and March '10. Thus milk production, availability and milk products (ghee) will be increased.

Food Access/Availability



Source: FSNAU Deyr '09/10 Livestock Analysis, Dec '09, R=1.

Market purchase (staple food)

Overall statement (cereal): South-East Pastoral mainly depends on market purchase. Cereal prices (maize /sorghum) have reduced owing to the above average regional Deyr '09/10 (Lower Juba 152% and Middle Juba 219% of PWA) cereal production. Purchasing power of pastoralists has strengthened, as a result of reduced cereal prices and good livestock prices due to improved livestock body condition.

Staple food prices:

The average maize price in Dec. '09 (8,485SoSh/kg) is 9% and 24% lower compared to July '09 (9,316SoSh/kg) and Dec. '08 (11,167SoSh/kg) levels, respectively. This is due to good crop harvest in Gu '09 and Deyr '09/10 in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods of both regions as well as general global price decline.

Source: FSNAU DAMAS/Market Update; Dec. '09; R=1.

Non-Staple food prices:

Overall Statement: Prices of imported commodities have recorded mixed trends, which are largely linked to market road accessibility during the rainy season.

In Lower Juba markets, rice prices are 8% and 34% lower than in July '09 and Dec. '08, respectively due to overall global commodity price decline and increased rice supply. Similarly, vegetable oil is 7% and 41% lower in the same period of comparison. Source: FSNAU Market Update, Dec.'09; R=1.

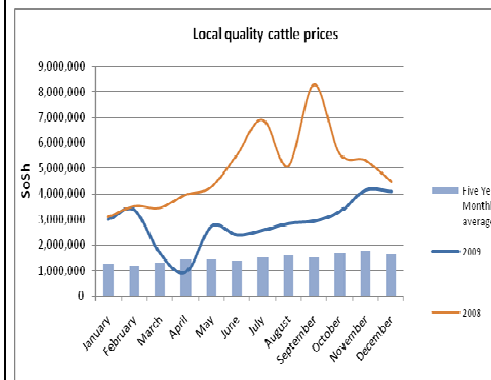
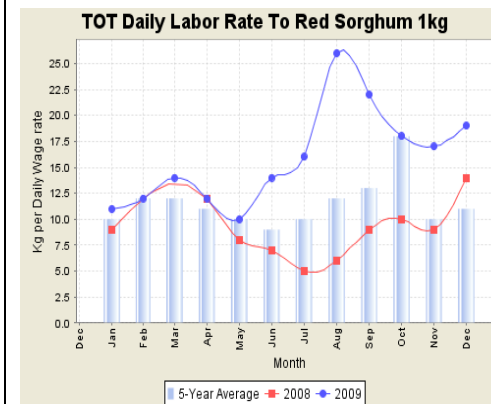
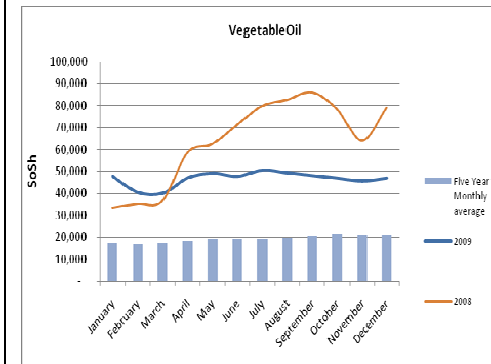
Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade-TOT):

Overall statement:

The terms of trade have improved in the South-East pastoral, due to the decline in cereal prices (maize and sorghum) and increases in livestock prices. The situation is likely to improve further in the coming six months due to good livestock body condition and favorable prices.

ToT local goat/sorghum

TOT between local goat to sorghum in Dec. '09 (149kg/head) is 155% and 157% compared to July '09 (96kg/head) and Dec. '08 (from 95kg/head), respectively. Similarly, TOT labour/sorghum in



Dec. '09 is equivalent to 19kg/daily wage, indicating 19% increase from June '09 (16kg/daily wage) and 36% from Dec. '08 (14kg/daily wage). Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update Dec. '09; R = 1.

Income sources

Overall Statement:

Income in the South-East Pastoral livelihood has improved mainly due to good livestock prices, which have resulted from the high livestock demand both locally and abroad. Also, milk production is average, which improved income from livestock product sales.

Livestock Sales:

Cattle prices are in increasing trend since July '09. The prices of cattle in Dec. '09 are 59% and 150% higher compared to July '09 and 5-year average (2003-2007) levels, respectively, due to the improving livestock body condition and demand from Garissa cattle market. Similarly, local quality goat prices are 16% higher than in June '09 and 139% higher when compared to 5-year average.

Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update Dec. '09; R = 1

Milk production sales: Cattle milk production is low due to the low cattle calving rate. Cattle milk prices are 106% of June '09 prices and 304% of 5-year average. Due to the low cattle milk supply, prices are projected to remain high until March 2010.

Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update Dec. '09; R = 1

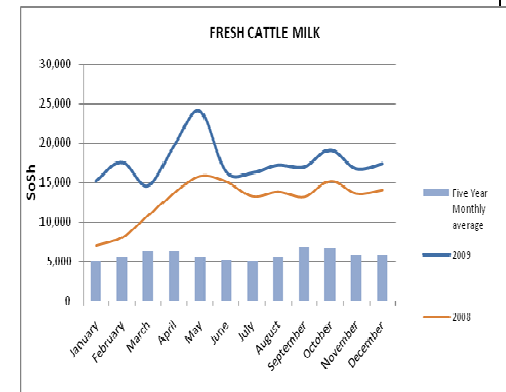
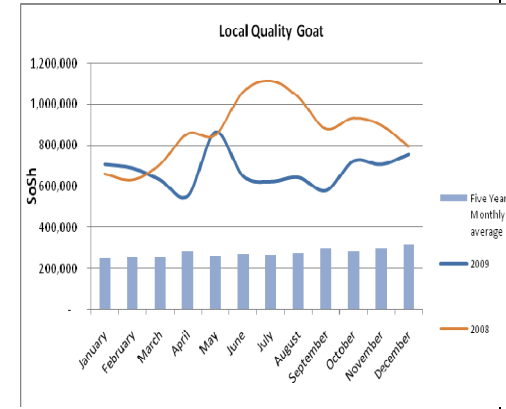
Social support:

The social support network in the form of *zakat* and credits are available. Source: FSNAU/partner Post *Deyr* assessments, Dec. '09; R= 1.

Food Availability:

Cereal Market Availability:

Availability of cereals in the markets is normal due to good *Deyr* '09/10 harvest. Households have stocks that may last up to 4 – 8 months. Source: FSNAU *Deyr* '09/10 Assessment, Dec. '09; R = 1.



Dietary diversity
Chronic Dietary
Diversity Deficit

Overall Statement: Dietary diversity is improving but child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal. (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)

<p><i>Water access/availability</i></p>	<p>Water Access/Availability: <i>Deyr</i> '09 seasonal rainfall started on time (October). Rainfall was above average in amount but below average in distribution and frequency. Satellite imagery (RFE) indicates cumulative rainfall of above 250 mm between Oct. and Dec. '09 and 150-200mm in most areas except the coastal areas of Jamame and Kismayo, which is normal to above normal, (Source: FSNAU, climate update, Dec. '09, data R=2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water catchments in South-East Pastoral areas are well replenished and will last until the <i>Gu</i> '10. About 94.9% of households are accessing water from unprotected sources (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Dec '09; R=1). • Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 97.2% 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></p>	<p>Population Displacement: There was fight between religious groups over the control of the port town of Kismayu. The fight escalated into a full battle causing population displacement in Afmadow and Doble.</p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i></p>	<p>Civil Insecurity: Religious groups conflicts have escalated over the last three months having negative impact on the farming activities in Dashek Wamo and resulting in the destruction of properties in Soya village in Afmadow. The war has turned in Guerilla fighting with ousted group remaining in the forests and carrying out attacks to gain control over the region. (Source: FSNAU Post Assessment in Dec.'09; R=1)</p>			
<p><i>Coping</i></p>	<p>Coping strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sell of livestock and livestock products • Purchasing food on credits <p>(Source: FSNAU post <i>Deyr</i> Assessment in Dec.'09; R=1).</p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>				
<p><i>Hazards</i></p>	<p>Hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued insecurity and political tension have prevented communities to actively make use of the good rains and crop production in Dashek Wamo area. • Trader's confidence and commercial goods flow is disrupted by fightings. <p>(Source: FSNAU post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10 and observation; R=1).</p>			

Livelihood Assets
(5 capitals)

Natural capital

- Deyr '09/10 seasonal rainfall started on time (October). Rainfall was above average in amount, which have replenished water catchments in South-East Pastoral areas.
- Rangeland conditions have improved due to good rainfall. (Source: FSNAU Climate Update, Dec. '09, R=1)

Physical Capital:

- Road infrastructure continues to worsen due to lack of maintenance since the collapse of the government in 1991. Poor road infrastructure hinders public transportation and market access.
- Good transportation is available between main towns.
- Means of communication, including cell phone usage, continues to extend to South-East Pastoral areas.

Social Capital

Islamic social support of *zakat* and credit opportunities are available to pastoralists

Human Capital

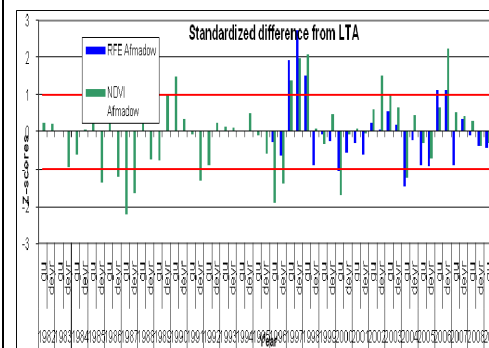
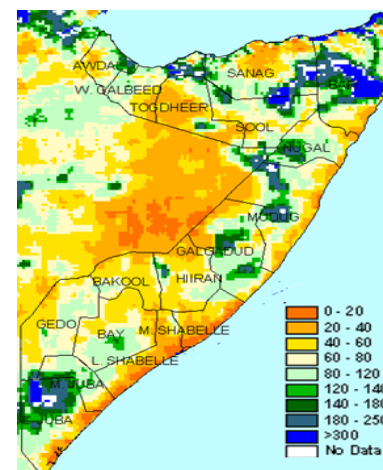
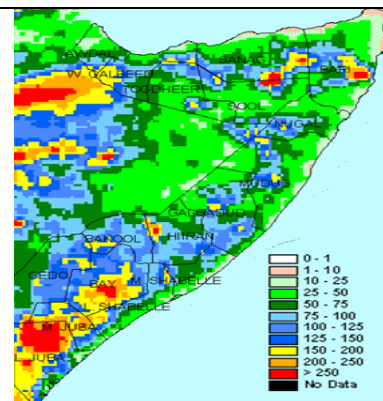
- There are no formal schools or health services available in South-East Pastoral areas (Source: FSNAU and Partner Deyr '09 assessment, Dec.'09; R=2).

Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate is **23.5% (CI 1.71.-2.81)** & SAM rate is **7.5% (CI: 5.3 – 10.7)** indicating **Very Critical** nutrition situation from Post Deyr '09. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1)

Poor health facilities in most pastoral areas led to poor immunization and vaccination. Reported Vit. A supplementation is 46.9% and measles vaccination is 61.7%, polio vaccination is 73.1% (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1)

Financial Capital:

Cattle prices are 159% of July '09 and 250% of 5-year average levels while local quality goat prices are 116% of June '09 and



	<p>239% of 5-year average. TOT: The local goat to maize TOT is 136% of June '09 and 83% of 5-year average. Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update Dec. '09; R = 1</p>			
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): South--East Pastoral livelihood: Afmadow, Kismayo, Jamame, Badhaade and Hagar dstricts							
Time Period of Analysis: Jan-June 2010							
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)
<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>-Very low milk production.</p> <p>-Livestock diseases.</p> <p>-Reduced livestock holdings due to high off take in the previous seasons.</p> <p>-Religious group conflicts.</p>	<p>- Very Critical nutrition situation</p> <p>-Limited livestock marketing livestock as pastoralist are in need of restocking.</p> <p>-Slow down in trade activities in the main urban settlements</p> <p>-Population displacements</p>	<p>-Reduced household capital assets.</p> <p>-Reduced income for the urban poor as labor opportunities are reduced as conflicts disrupt trade activities.</p>	<p>South-East pastoral population in Juba regions</p> <p>9,000 people in AFLC</p>	<p>Improving</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Improving</p> <p>Worsening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd size • Livestock prices • Future rainfall seasonal performances. • Water availability and access • Market access and cereal supply. • Purchasing power: ToT between livestock and cereals. • Security situation • IDP movement • Livestock movement • Livestock diseases • Disputes over natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food for work (rehabilitation of feeder roads and pot holes). • Provision of veterinary services (effective animal drugs/vaccination). • Livestock re-stocking • Cash for work activities for rehabilitation of water catchments, feeder roads. • Income generation activities.

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): South–East Pastoral livelihood: Afmadow, Kismayo, Jamame, Badhaade and Hagar districts				
Time Period of Analysis: Jan-June 2010				
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)
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recurrent droughts -Lack of central governments 	Physical Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are in need of rehabilitation. • Environmental degradation 	worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and de-silting of 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. • Reduced zakat due to reduced level of livestock holdings. • Reduced cash gifts. • Influx of IDPs in the region. 	worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of essential services to IDPs in order to reduce burden on host community.
		Financial Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle prices are 159% of July '09 and 250% of 5-year average levels, while local quality goat prices are 116% of June '09 and 239% of 5-year average. • TOT: The local goat to maize TOT is 136% of June '09 and 83% of 5-year average. Source: FSNAU DAMAS updates Dec. '09; R = 1 	Improving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of credit services. • Improvement in livestock marketing systems. • Introduction of income generating activities for peri-urban populations in the villages.
		Natural Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deyr 09 seasonal rainfall started on time (October). Rainfall was normal to above normal in most areas, except the coastal areas of Jamame and Kismayu (Source: FSNAU, climate update, Dec. '09, data R=2). • Water catchments in South-East pastoral areas are 	Mixed signals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water harvesting systems. • Introduce measures for safe-guarding natural resources. • Introduce institutions and rangeland management.

		<p>well replenished and will last until the Gu 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangeland conditions, have improved both in terms of pasture generations and water catchments replenishments. (Source: FSNAU Climate Update, Dec. '09; R=1) 		
		<p>Human Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no formal schools or health services available for rural South-East Pastorals Nutrition Assessment: Dec '09 GAM rate of 23.5% ((CI 1.71.-2.81) & SAM rate of 7.5% (CI: 5.3 – 10.7). Results indicate a Very Critical nutrition situation in Post <i>Deyr</i> '09/10. (Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Dec. '09; R=1) Poor health facilities in most pastoral areas leading to low immunization and vaccination status: (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '09; R=1) 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health facilities, including mobile clinics. Improve water and sanitation services. Improve education facilities.

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.