

## **CRISIS MODIFIER OPERATIONAL PLAN**

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*‘Improved food security and resilience of communities in Lahj and Taiz, Yemen’*

June 27<sup>th</sup> 2014

## Introduction

Save the Children is currently implementing a two-year grant (1 August 2013 – 31 August 2015) from DFID to improve food security and resilience in the Lahj and Taiz Governorates of Yemen<sup>1</sup>. This programme represents a desired transition from short-term emergency assistance to longer-term development programming. This Crisis Modifier Operational Plan has been developed to support Output 6 of the project; *Strengthened community resilience through DRR, CBEW and contingency planning* which incorporates a £500,000 Crisis Modifier budget line. In a context such as Yemen, with multiple and frequent hazards, there is a very real risk that without appropriate and effective emergency responses households will be forced to sell livelihood assets in order to meet their immediate food needs and the impact of longer term investments in livelihoods will be eroded.

This Crisis Modifier Operational Plan provides an overview for decision makers of two contingency plans that were developed during a 3-day Contingency Planning workshop with project staff in Aden in June 2014 as well as discussions with Save the Children's Senior Management Team in Sana'a. The contingency plans were developed using the Guidelines for Situation & Response Analysis in Slow-onset Food Security Crises developed by Save the Children in 2013 under an ECHO funded global capacity building grant (see figure in Annex 1).

## The Contingency Planning Process

The Contingency Planning process *inverts* the traditional approach to situation & response analysis by projecting the impact of forecast hazards on local livelihoods and therefore conducting the response analysis *before a shock has occurred*. This is designed to enable an *early* response – and in the development of this Crisis Modifier Operation Plan it is used to determine whether the Crisis Modifier budget is sufficient to respond to forecast hazards.

Two HEA livelihood baselines; Taiz Highland Labour & Agriculture Livelihood Zone and (HLA) Taiz & Lahj Midland Labour & Livestock Livelihood Zone (MLL) are available for the project area – see Annex 3 for a summary of both baselines. Both baselines were conducted in early 2013 and used November 2009 – October 2010 as their Reference Year. These HEA baselines were used to model the outcome of forecast hazards on household's ability to meet their immediate food needs and protect their livelihoods.

HEA examines many of the same elements as other Sustainable Livelihoods Frameworks, but HEA places a greater emphasis on quantifying the outcomes of livelihood strategies pursued by different households and livelihood groups. At the heart of HEA is the **livelihood baseline**, which quantifies household's access to food and income and presents a picture of the 'typical' household economy - for households in each wealth group. The quantities are calculated as a percentage of

minimum food energy requirements; all food and income sources have been converted into their calorific equivalencies and then compared to the internationally accepted standard of 2100 kilocalories per person per day. The **outcome analysis** models how the baseline access to food and income changes as a result of a specific hazard, such as drought. It provides a *quantified* estimate of

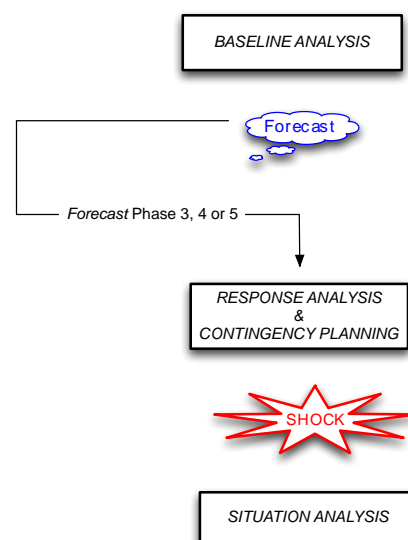


Figure 1: Response Analysis Process

<sup>1</sup> Al Milah, Radfan & Tuban in Lahj Governorate, Dimnat Khadir & Al Ma'afer, in Taiz Governorate.

access to food and cash, taking into account the shock and household responses to it, in relation to a survival<sup>2</sup> and livelihoods protection threshold<sup>3</sup>.

By using an HEA Outcome Analysis it is therefore possible to quickly develop a projection of the number of households affected by a forecast hazard and to determine which livelihood zones & wealth groups are affected, the cash required to meet a households minimum food energy requirements or protect their livelihoods and therefore the total cash requirements for the affected population. However, because the contingency planning process is based on forecast hazards it is critical to monitor and update the contingency plans on a regular basis; this should therefore be viewed very much as an on-going process rather than a one-off analysis. This process can, and should, be led by project staff.

In comparison to a community-based approach this enables a detailed and quantified contingency plan to be quickly developed for a large geographic area; this Crisis Modifier Operational Plan covers a population of ~1.7 million people and was developed in 10 days.

### **Triggers & Thresholds for Action**

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Traditional Early Warning systems often rely on “triggers” with pre-determined cut-off points to initiate a response. The proposed system outlined in this Crisis Modifier Operational Plan uses an alternative approach that is based on thresholds. This system still requires monitoring of a number of indicators (*households key sources of food, income & expenditure<sup>4</sup>*) but no one indicator has a pre-determined cut-off. The decision on whether to initiate a response is instead based upon *a combined analysis of all the indicators*, which is achieved by conducting an HEA Outcome Analysis. The decision on whether to respond, or not, is based on whether households will face a deficit between their total income and their expenditure on minimum food energy needs (*survival deficit*) or livelihoods protection requirements (*livelihood deficit*).

A response would normally be initiated if households were forecast to face a small survival deficit and / or a substantial livelihood deficit; which corresponds to IPC Phase 3<sup>5</sup>. It was originally planned that the Crisis Modifier would be piloted in 2 districts. Three scenarios were developed for this Operational Plan; Poor Rains, High Food Prices & Conflict. In the Poor Rains scenario a small proportion of households are in IPC Phase 4 (*which represents a substantial survival deficit*), and there would be a humanitarian imperative to respond beyond the 2 pilot districts, while the High Food Price and Conflict scenarios result in larger numbers facing IPC Phase 3. It is therefore recommended that during the pilot the Crisis Modifier should be used to respond to needs across all 5 districts where the project operates based on IPC Phase; in IPC Phase 4 the Crisis Modifier would be used to meet the immediate food needs of all affected households in the project area but under IPC Phase 3 it would be used to protect the livelihoods of direct project beneficiaries.

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<sup>2</sup> Survival Threshold: the total food and cash income required to cover the food and non-food items necessary for survival in the short term. It includes (1) 100% of minimum food energy needs; (2) the costs associated with food preparation and consumption; and (3) where applicable, the cost of water for human consumption.

<sup>3</sup> Livelihoods Protection Threshold: The total income required to sustain local livelihoods. This means total expenditure to: (1) ensure basic survival (i.e., all items covered in the survival threshold), (2) maintain access to basic services – for example, health and education, (3) sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term – for example, purchase of seeds or veterinary drugs, (4) achieve a minimum locally acceptable standard of living – for example, purchase of basic clothing or coffee/tea.

<sup>4</sup> Also known as “Key Parameters” in the Households Economy Approach

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) provides a common way to classify the nature and severity of food insecurity, see Annex 5 for details of the HEA thresholds for each IPC Phase.

## Potential Hazards

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Community based hazard mapping as well a review of global food prices & national rainfall forecasts were used to identify four potential hazards; poor rains, political conflict, flash flood and high food prices. During the Contingency Planning workshop participants identified Poor Rains and Political Conflict as the two most likely hazards and projected the impact of two of these hazards on households key sources of food, income and expenditure; for each parameter both the quantity produced / sold and the price were adjusted (*details of projected livelihood impact for these two hazards are provided in Annex 2*). The High Food Price scenario was not addressed in the contingency planning workshop, due to time constraints, but a hypothetical scenario was subsequently modelled in order to determine the relative severity of food price increases in comparison to drought or political conflict (*alternative price increase scenarios are provided in Annex 6*). A scenario for flash floods was not developed because impacts are very localized. It is recommended that a small proportion of the crisis modifier budget be set aside to the localized impacts of flash floods.

1. **Poor Rains:** *Poor June – Aug rains, but not a complete failure of the rain resulting in:*
  - a. Reduced income from Agricultural labour at harvest, but not planting
  - b. Reduced production of Mango & Milk.
  - c. Increased livestock sales due to increase in herd size since the 2010 baseline<sup>6</sup>
  - d. Reduced livestock prices due to poor body condition
2. **Political Conflict:** *Widespread conflict triggered by the expected Constitutional reform process in October resulting in:*
  - a. Reduced agricultural production & labour due to poor access to fields
  - b. Reduced livestock sales due to poor market access
  - c. Reduced remittances from urban centres
  - d. Increased prices due to reduced supply
3. **Flash Floods:** *localized flooding & destruction of property*
4. **High Food Prices:** *resulting in:*
  - a. 100% increase in the price of the staple grain (wheat flour) from 2010 prices
  - b. Normal levels of inflation for wages and income from livestock sales.

## Forecast Scenarios

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To develop forecast scenarios the projected impact of a hazard on households key sources of food, income and expenditure was used to run a simplified HEA Outcome Analysis with the HEA “Dashboard” that has been developed by Save the Children and the Food Economy Group (FEG) to support improved Situation & Response Analysis. In developing the Crisis Modifier Operation Plan the Outcome Analysis was initially run for the entire population of the Midland & Highland livelihood zones. This generates the total cash requirements to meet household’s food needs and protect their livelihoods described in Table 2. The analysis was then re-run for the population of the 5 Districts in Taiz & Lahj where the project is being implemented<sup>7</sup>, which is detailed in Table 3. A description for each scenario is provided below:

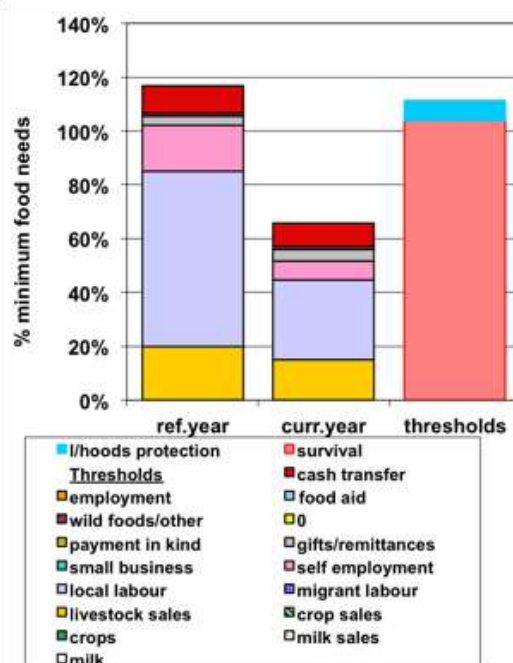
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<sup>6</sup> The HEA Outcome Analysis automatically incorporates increased sales as a coping strategy based on information gathered in the baseline so this does not have to be factored in separately

<sup>7</sup> Al Milah, Radfan & Tuban in Lahj Governorate, Dimnat Khadir & Al Ma’afer, in Taiz Governorate

**Scenario 1: Poor Rains** This scenario shows that *in the absence of external interventions* Poor Rains will primarily impact the Midland Livestock & Labour Zone and the outcome will be Emergency levels of acute food insecurity for the Very Poor.

- Very Poor households in the Midland Zone would be in IPC Phase 4 & Poor households would be in IPC Phase 2. Very Poor households represent less than 20% of the population and the area would therefore be classified as IPC Phase 2
- In the entire Midland Livelihood Zone 13,000 Very Poor Households would require an additional YER 85,000 (£230) over 6 months<sup>8</sup> from September 2014 to February 2015 in order to meet their minimum food energy requirements (i.e. 2,100 Kcal). The total cash requirement to ensure household's minimum food energy requirements in the Midland Zone would be £3 million. An additional £1.5 million would be required to protect livelihoods. (See Table 2 for calculations)
- In the Project Area 1,900 Very Poor Households would not be able to meet their minimum food needs. The total cash requirement to address the food deficit in the Project Area would be ~£440,000
- The project plans to implement a second phase of Cash for Work activities for 2,000 households from November 2014 to March 2015. Each household will receive a regular cash transfer of \$50 / month. An estimated 1,000 of these households will be in the Midland Zone. In order to ensure that these households are able to meet their minimum food energy requirements the Cash For Work activities would need to be brought forward to start in September, the value of the cash transfer would need to increase by ~\$15 / month (bringing it up to \$65) and the activities would need to be extended by one month. This support for existing beneficiaries would require a total transfer of ~£80,000<sup>9</sup>
- An additional 900 Very Poor households in the Project Area who will not be benefiting from Cash for Work activities would require ~\$65 / month over six months. The budget required to support these additional households would require a total transfer of £200,000.
- **In the Poor Rains scenario a total transfer value of £280,000 would be required to ensure all 1,900 affected households in the project area were able to meet their minimum food energy requirements, which could be met by the existing crisis modifier budget of £550,000.**
- It is assumed that with on-going operations in the area the cost of scaling-up for an additional 900 households would not be significant, and could be met out of the crisis modifier budget.



**Figure 2: Midland Zone: Very Poor Households Total Income (Poor Rains Scenario)**

<sup>8</sup> YER 14,000 / month which is the equivalent of \$65 or £38 or €47

<sup>9</sup> (1,000 \* £9 \* 5 months) + (1,000 HH \* £38 \* 1 month)

**Scenario 2: High Food Price** This scenario shows that *in the absence of external interventions* High Food Prices will primarily impact the Midland Zone and the outcome will be Crisis levels of acute food insecurity for both the Very Poor and the Poor.

- Very Poor & Poor Households in the Midland Zone who would be in IPC Phase 3. Since Poor households represent more than 20% of the population the area would therefore be classified as IPC Phase 3
- In the entire Midland Livelihood Zone 61,000 Poor & Very Poor Households would not be able to meet their minimum food energy needs for 5 months between October 2014 - February 2015. The total cash requirement to address the food deficit in the Midland Zone would be £6 million. 13,000 Very Poor Households would require an additional YER 57,000 over 5 months<sup>10</sup> and 48,000 Poor Households would require an additional YER 30,000 over 5 months<sup>11</sup>.
- In the Project Area 8,600 Poor & Very Poor Households<sup>12</sup> would not be able to meet their minimum food energy requirements. The total cash requirement to address the food gap in the Project Area would be £850,000 (see table 3)
- The 1,000 DFID project beneficiaries in the Midland Zone who currently receive a regular cash transfer of \$50 / month would not therefore require an increase in their cash transfer but the start date of the Cash for Work should be brought forward by one month.
- An additional 900 Very Poor households in the Project Area who will not be benefiting from Cash for Work activities would require ~\$50 / month (£30) over five months. The budget required to support these households would be ~£135,000.
- An additional 6,700 Poor households in the Project Area would require ~\$30 / month (£16) over five months. The budget required to support these households would be ~£550,000.
- In the High Food Price scenario a total transfer value of £685,000 would be required to ensure all 8,600 affected households in the project area were able to meet their minimum food energy requirements.
- The current crisis modifier budget of £550,000 would therefore be insufficient; an additional budget of at least £180,000 would be required.
- It is assumed that the operational cost of scaling-up for an additional 7,600 households would be significant.

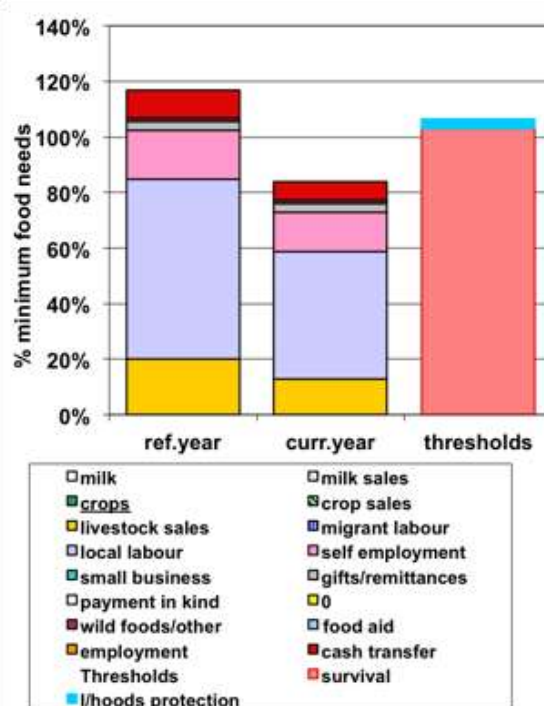


Figure 3: Midland Zone Very Poor Households Total Income (High Food Price Scenario)

<sup>10</sup> YER 11,500 / month which is the equivalent of \$50 or £30 or €40

<sup>11</sup> YER 6,000 / month which is the equivalent of \$28 or £15 or €20

<sup>12</sup> 1,900 Very Poor households and 6,700 Poor households.

**Scenario 3: Political Conflict** the scenario for political conflict will also impact primarily the Midland Livestock & Labour Zone but the outcome will be a food gap equivalent to less than 1 month of their annual consumption, however both Poor & Very Poor Households would face a Livelihoods Crisis.

- Very Poor & Poor Households in the Midland Zone who would be in IPC Phase 3. Since Poor households are more than 20% of the population the area would therefore be classified as IPC Phase 3
- In the entire Midland Livelihood Zone 61,000 Poor & Very Poor Households would not be able to protect their livelihoods. The total cash requirement to address the livelihood deficit in the Midland Zone would be £3 million. Very Poor Households would all require an additional YER 20,000 over a period of 3 months<sup>13</sup> from December 2014 to February 2015 in order to protect their livelihoods. Poor households would require an additional YER 20,000 over 5 months from October 2014 to February 2015.
- In the Project Area 8,600 Poor & Very Poor Households<sup>14</sup> would not be able to protect their livelihoods. The total cash requirement to address the livelihood deficit in the Midland Zone would be £450,000
- The 1,000 DFID project beneficiaries in the Midland Zone who currently receive a regular cash transfer of \$50 / month would not therefore require an increase in their cash transfer in order to protect their livelihoods
- An additional 900 Very Poor households in the Project Area who will not be benefiting from Cash for Work activities would require ~\$30 / month over three months. The budget required to support these households would be ~£50,000.
- An additional 6,700 Poor households in the Project Area would require ~\$20 / month over five months. The budget required to support these households would be £370,000
- **In the Political Conflict scenario a total transfer value of £420,000 would be required to ensure all 8,600 affected households in the project area were able to protect their livelihoods, which could be met by the existing crisis modifier budget of £550,000.**
- It is assumed that the operational cost of scaling-up for an additional 7,600 households would be significant.

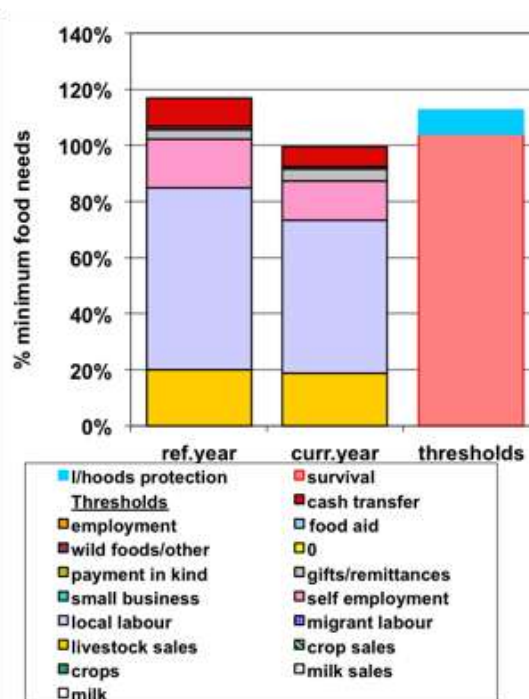


Figure 4; Midland Zone Very Poor Households (Conflict Scenario)

<sup>13</sup> YER 7,000 / month which is the equivalent of \$32 or £20 or €25

<sup>14</sup> 1,900 Very Poor households and 6,700 Poor households.

As illustrated in these scenarios the impact of a hazard varies according to households livelihoods – the same hazard can have a very different impact on different livelihood zones and a different impact on wealth groups within a livelihood zone. Using HEA Outcome Analysis enables us to develop a detailed understanding of vulnerability to *specific hazards* based on households existing livelihood strategies (*i.e. sources of food, income & expenditure as well as coping strategies*). In the case of Taiz & Lahj we see that Very Poor households are particularly dependent on the sale of their own labour, while Poor households also get a significant amount of their income from the sale of livestock.

A summary of the budgets required to respond to each of the scenarios highlights that the current Crisis Modifier would be able to meet priority needs in the event of Poor Rains or Political Conflict – but an increase in the Crisis Modifier budget would be required in the event of a 100% increase in the price of wheat flour<sup>15</sup>.

**Table 1: Summary of Crisis Modifier Budget Requirements**

	<b>Scenario 1: Poor Rains</b>	<b>Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases</b>	<b>Scenario 3: Political Conflict</b>
Project Beneficiaries	£80,000	0	0
Non Beneficiaries (Very Poor Households)	£200,000	£135,000	£50,000
Non Beneficiaries (Poor Households)	0	£550,000	£370,000
<b>Crisis Modifier Budget Requirement</b>	<b>£280,000</b>	<b>£685,000</b>	<b>£420,000</b>

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<sup>15</sup> In comparison to 2010 prices



Table 2: Scenarios for May 2014 - April 2015: Total Population of Highland &amp; Midland Zones

	Scenario 1: Poor Rains					Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases (100%)					Scenario 3: Political Conflict					
Wealth Group	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	
	Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit					
Population facing a Deficit	95,000	0	0	0	95,000	95,000	335,000	0	0	430,000	95,000	335,000	0	0	430,000	
	13,000 HH	0	0	0	13,000 HH	13,000 HH	48,000 HH	0	0	61,000 HH	13,000 HH	48,000 HH	0	0	61,000 HH	
HH Deficit	YER 85,000	0	0	0		YER 57,000	YER 30,000	0	0		YER 10,000	YER 10,000	0	0		
Total Deficit	£3m	0	0	0	£3m	£2m	£4m	0	0	£ 6m			0	0	£1.75m	
	YER 1,160m	0	0	0	YER 1,160m	YER 780m	YER 1,410m	0	0	YER 2,190m	YER 145m	YER 500m	0	0	YER 645m	
	Livelihood Deficit						Livelihood Deficit					Livelihood Deficit				
Population facing a Deficit	95,000	335,000	0	0	430,000	95,000	335,000	0	0	430,000	95,000	335,000	0	0	430,000	
	13,000 HH	48,000 HH	0	0	61,000 HH	13,000 HH	48,000 HH	0	0	61,000 HH	13,000 HH	48,000 HH	0	0	61,000 HH	
HH Deficit	YER 15,000 £40	YER 7,000 £20	0	0		YER 10,000	YER 10,000	0	0		YER 20,000	YER 20,000	0	0		
Total Deficit	£600,000	£950,000	0	0	£1.5m	£400k	£1.3m	0	0	£1.7m			0	0	£ 3m	
	YER 225m	YER 345m	0	0	YER 570m	YER 135m	YER 485m	0	0	YER 620m	YER 255m	YER 895m	0	0	YER 1,150m	
IPC Phase: MLL	4	2	1	1	£4.5m	3	3	1	1	£7.7m	3	3	1	1	£ 4.75m	
	2					3					3					
IPC Phase: HLA	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		
	1					1					1					

1 grey shading indicates a deficit of less than 1 month

Table 3: Scenarios for May 2014 - April 2015: Save the Children Operation Areas (5 Districts)

	Scenario 1: Poor Rains					Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases (100%)					Scenario 3: Political Conflict				
Wealth Group	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL
	Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit				
Population facing a Deficit	13,500	0	0	0	13,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500
	1,900 HH	0	0	0	1,900 HH	1,900 HH	6,700 HH	0	0	8,600 HH	1,900 HH	6,700 HH	0	0	8,600 HH
HH Deficit	YER 85,000	0	0	0		YER 57,000	YER 30,000	0	0		YER 10,000	YER 10,000	0	0	
Total Deficit	£440,000	0	0	0	£440,000	£300,000	£550,000	0	0	£850,000			0	0	£250,000
	YER 160m	0	0	0	YER 160m	YER 110m	YER 200m	0	0	YER 310m	YER 20m	YER 70m	0	0	YER 90m
	Livelihood Deficit						Livelihood Deficit				Livelihood Deficit				
Population facing a Deficit	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500
	1,900 HH	6,700 HH	0	0	8,600 HH	1,900 HH	6,700 HH	0	0	8,600 HH	1,900 HH	6,700 HH	0	0	8,600 HH
HH Deficit	YER 15,000	7,000 YER	0	0		YER 10,000	YER 10,000	0	0		YER 20,000	YER 20,000	0	0	
Total Deficit	£80,000	£130,000	0	0	£210,000	£60k	£180k	0	0	£240,000	£80,000	£370,000	0	0	£450,000
	YER 30m	YER 48m	0	0	YER 78m	YER 20m	YER 67m	0	0	YER 87m	YER 36m	YER 126m	0	0	YER 162m
IPC Phase: MLL	4	2	1	1	£610,000	3	3	1	1	£1.1m	3	3	1	1	£700,000
	2					3					3				
IPC Phase: HLA	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
	1					1					1				

1 grey shading indicates a deficit of less than 1 month

## Program Implications

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In addition to the immediate implication for the use of the Crisis Modifier budget line, the three scenarios outlined above highlight a number of implications for Save the Children's longer-term livelihoods programming in Taiz & Lahj.

- a. The Midland Livestock & Labour livelihood zone is inherently more vulnerable to shocks than the Highland Livestock & Agriculture zone. This is in large part due to the fact that incomes in the Highland zones are significantly larger than in the Midland zone; Very Poor households in the Highland zone have a larger total income than Poor Households in the Midland zone (*Total income is ~160% of minimum food energy needs for the Very Poor in the Highland Zone compared to 120% for the Poor in the Midland Zone*).
- b. Project activities are currently structured by Administrative Zone (*Taiz & Lahj Governorates*) rather than Livelihood Zone (*Highland & Midland*); this means that the same project activities are implemented across all project sites and the numbers of Cash For Work beneficiaries are divided evenly between Taiz & Lahj.
  - *In the short-term it may be appropriate to prioritize the Midland Livelihood Zone for Phase 2 of the Cash For Work (CFW) activities that is scheduled to start in November. This would involve a shift in beneficiaries from Taiz to Lahj and therefore any such decisions would need to take into account the prevailing security situation*
  - *In the longer-term it may be appropriate to differentiate project activities between the two livelihood zones; with the Highland Zone having a greater emphasis on livelihood promotion (e.g. higher-level value chain development) and the Midland Zone having a greater emphasis on protection & provision (e.g. Cash For Work & Asset Provision)*
  - *In the longer-term it may be appropriate to undertake an HEA Livelihood Baseline for the Lowland area so that future Contingency Planning covers the entire project area, especially given the higher rates of malnutrition in the Lowlands*

## Context Monitoring

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The Contingency Planning process that has been used to develop the Crisis Modifier Operational Plan is built upon *forecast* scenarios. Context monitoring is therefore critical in order to update the scenarios once a shock has happened. It is proposed that context monitoring focus on three broad processes:

- i. Confirm Scenarios: monthly review based on informal observation by field staff. This regular review should be relatively quick and simple; it uses the livelihood calendar that was developed for that scenario (see *scenario calendar in Annex 7*) during the contingency planning workshop. Where possible workshop participants quantified items in the scenario calendar, which means that each month they can compare what is actually happening to what they forecast in the scenario calendar (e.g. *has the price of milk increased to YER 25/lit as we forecast?*). From this review it is possible to determine whether the season is in-line with one of the scenarios – or not.
- ii. Refine Scenarios: re-run the HEA Outcome Analysis using available primary data. Refining the Scenario is designed to develop a more accurate “gap analysis” (i.e. *quantification of survival & livelihood deficits*). The HEA “Key Parameters” (i.e. *primary sources of food, income & expenditure*) used in the original scenario are updated using available project monitoring data once the shock has occurred.

- iii. Triangulate Scenarios: one-off needs assessment to collect non-HEA indicators. The Contingency Planning process is based primarily on HEA analysis. It is therefore useful to triangulate the contingency plan using non-HEA indicators in order to improve the confidence and accuracy of the situation analysis. The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) and Dietary Diversity (DDS) are recommended to triangulate the scenarios because, like the HEA, they are IPC indicators<sup>16</sup>. It is therefore possible to “translate” a CSI or DDS score into an IPC Phase and compare it to the IPC Phase generated by the HEA Outcome Analysis. Unlike the previous two steps in the context monitoring process the triangulation would require a specific assessment in order to gather the data.

*It is important to highlight that data on the HEA “key parameters” & non-HEA outcome indicators (CSI & DDS) should not be collected from project beneficiaries since this would bias the results and lead to a situation analysis that is less severe than that of the broader population.*

These three processes will enable the forecast scenarios to be updated and refined based on the actual impact of a shock, which will inevitably be somewhat different from the forecast impact. It is therefore to be expected that the figures developed in the Contingency Planning will change as the scenarios are updated.

## **Decision Making Protocol**

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The effectiveness of the Crisis Modifier in protecting livelihoods depends in part on the quality of the technical analysis that determines which households are affected and how large a deficit they are facing (*i.e. ensuring a proportionate response*) – but it is equally dependent on effective decision making in order to ensure the timely release of funds and *early action*. A delayed response will lead to households having to employ negative coping strategies and undermining their longer-term livelihoods. The development of this Crisis Modifier Operational Plan has therefore included the development of Decision Making Protocols as well as Contingency Planning. Figure 5 provides an overview of the protocols which is described in more detail below:

1. The Food Security & Livelihood Program Officers in the Taiz & Lahj field offices will be responsible for “Confirming the Scenario” on a monthly basis.
  - ✓ The Food Security & Livelihood Program Officer will ensure that a review of the scenarios calendars is included as a standard agenda item in every monthly Food Security & Livelihoods Team meeting.
  - ✓ This will be reported to the Food Security & Livelihood Project Manager in Aden
2. If the Food Security & Livelihood teams in Taiz & Lahj identify that a shock has occurred the Food Security & Livelihood Project Manager in Aden will:
  - ✓ “Refine the Scenario” in the Contingency Plan by re-running the HEA Outcome Analysis using on-going price monitoring data.
  - ✓ Determine whether the Crisis Modifier budget is sufficient to meet the immediate food needs of all households in IPC Phase 4 and protect the livelihoods of all project beneficiaries in IPC Phase 3.

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<sup>16</sup> See IPC reference table in annex 5

- ✓ The results will be reported to the SMT monthly team meeting in Aden.
  - ✓ Timeframe: max 5 day (between Monthly FS/L Field meeting & Monthly Aden SMT meeting).
3. If the “Refined Scenario” confirms that households are facing a deficit the Aden Area Manager will:
- ✓ Request approval for the release of Crisis Modifier funding from the Director of Operations in Aden.
  - ✓ Inform the national Food Security & Livelihoods Coordinator in Aden
  - ✓ Approve a field assessment to triangulate the findings of the refined scenario.
  - ✓ Approve the Preparedness activities identified in the Contingency Plan
  - ✓ Timeframe: max 2 days
4. If the Crisis Modifier budget is *sufficient* & standard decision making protocol have been followed the Director of Operations in Aden will:
- ✓ Provisionally approve the release of Crisis Modifier funding
  - ✓ Inform the London based Senior Portfolio Manager (Middle East) of the provisional approval for the release of Crisis Modifier funding & whether the standard decision making process has been followed
  - ✓ The London based Senior Portfolio Manager (Middle East) will inform DFID.
4. If the Crisis Modifier budget is *insufficient* & standard decision making protocol have been followed the Director of Operations in Aden will
- ✓ Provisionally approve the release of Crisis Modifier funding and:
  - ✓ Request that the London based Senior Portfolio Manager (Middle East) seek approval from DFID for the release of additional funding
  - ✓ Based on the “Refined Scenario” DFID will make a decision whether to approve additional funding or not
  - ✓ Timeframe: 10 days
4. The Food Security & Livelihood Project Manager in Aden will:
- ✓ Form an assessment team to triangulate the HEA & Non-HEA data and confirm the IPC Phase
  - ✓ Review & update the Contingency Plan
  - ✓ Timeframe: 10 days
5. The Food Security & Livelihood Project Manager in Aden will communicate the results of the assessment to the Director of Operations in Sana’a.
- ✓ If the field assessment confirms that households are facing IPC Phase 3 the Director of Operations will release the Crisis Modifier funding and Livelihood Protection interventions for direct project beneficiaries will begin.
  - ✓ If the field assessment confirms that households are facing IPC Phase 4 the Director of Operations will release the Crisis Modifier funding and immediate food assistance interventions for all affected households in the project area will begin.
  - ✓ If the field assessment shows that the situation is less severe than IPC Phase 3 the Director of Operations will not release the Crisis Modifier funding
  - ✓ The Director of Operations will inform the Area Manager in Aden & London based Senior Portfolio Manager (Middle East) of the decision

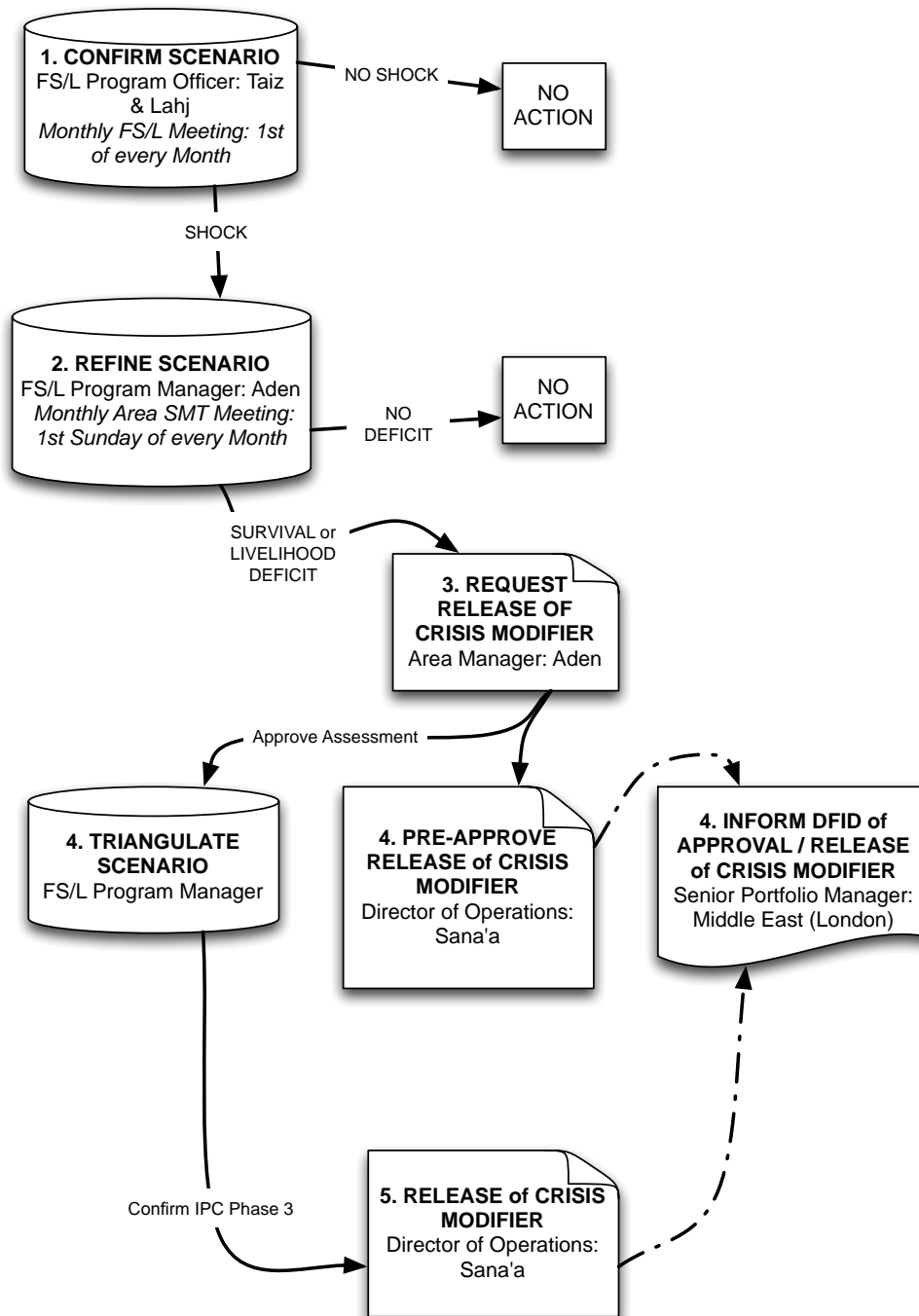


Figure 5: Decision Making Protocols

## Next Steps & Recommendations

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***If the proposed approach outlined in this Operational Plan is approved by DFID then it could be operational as soon as July 2014 if the steps outlined below are put into place:***

1. Collect Reference Year Data: The HEA Outcome Analysis that forms the basis of the Contingency Planning relies on comparing current and forecast prices & quantities of key sources of food, income and expenditure to the reference year (2010). In order to make this comparison as accurate as possible the reference and current year data should be from the same source. Given the difficulties associated with getting reliable secondary data in Yemen it is proposed that the on-going Monthly Price Monitoring is adapted to collect 2010 price data from traders as well as current prices. With the approval of the MEAL Manager in Sana'a this could begin as soon as July 2014.
2. Integrate HEA Key Parameters into on-going Monthly Price Monitoring  
The HEA Baselines collects data on *all* the sources of household food, income & expenditure – the HEA Dashboard automatically extracts from this the *most important* sources of food, income & expenditure (*also known as key parameters*). A comparison of the key parameter against the monthly price monitoring shows that there are a few key parameters which are not included in the price monitoring system: Qat: Summer & Winter Prices, Mango & Firewood. In order to simplify future HEA Outcome Analysis & Contingency Planning it is recommended that these commodities are integrated into the Monthly Price Monitoring. With the approval of the MEAL Manager in Sana'a this could begin as soon as July 2014.
3. Conduct a Seasonal Assessment: In order to test the data collection systems before they are needed in earnest it is recommended that a seasonal assessment is conducted in July 2014. This would help to ensure that all the price-monitoring systems are adapted & data collection forms prepared. In preparation for this seasonal assessment FEG will prepare an assessment form that is tailored to the Midland & Highland livelihood zones. The assessment would collect:
  - a. Non-HEA Outcome Indicators: specifically the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)
  - b. Quantity Data: While price data can be collected from traders the quantity data will need to be collected directly from households. The comparison data for 2010 can be extract from HEA Baseline by FEG in July 2014.

***Once the Crisis Modifier is operational it is recommended that the following step be undertaken in order to build capacity and institutionalize the approach:***

4. Consolidate Learning: This was the first time that project field staff participated in this type of Contingency Planning process and the majority of the participants did not have any prior experience of HEA. To consolidate their learning and ensure that future contingency planning can be conducted without external support it is recommended that:
  - a. Refine the Scenarios using on-going price monitoring data on a monthly basis, rather than only when a Scenario is "Confirmed", in order to practice using the HEA Dashboard.
  - b. Key staffs participate in a full Outcome Analysis training in September 2014 utilizing the Seasonal Assessment findings.
  - c. A second Contingency Planning Workshop is conducted in April 2015 once forecasts are available for the next livelihood year (*May 2015 – April 2016*)

5. Support Sector-wide Systems: The development of the Crisis Modifier Operational Plan was designed to serve as a pilot for the government and other agencies to determine the viability of such early warning systems in Yemen. It would therefore be appropriate to share the outputs of the process with Government & Partners and invite them to participate in future workshops. It would also be important for Save the Children to share their Situation Analysis with the IPC Technical Working Group. These activities should all be lead by the Food Security & Livelihoods Coordinator in Sana'a.
6. Integrate with Community-based DRR initiatives: while the initial rounds of data collection may need to be led by project staff every effort should be made to train the existing Community Livelihood Committees<sup>17</sup> to collect key early warning data (including indigenous rainfall forecasts) – as well as ensuring that findings & recommends of the contingency planning process are shared with communities.

***In the event that none of the scenarios are triggered as a result of the Seasonal Assessment in July 2014 or the second Contingency Planning in April 2015 it is recommended that:***

7. The Crisis Modifier budget be used to support a third phase of Cash For Work in the Midland Livelihood Zone, since it is inherently more vulnerable to shocks than the Highland Livestock & Agriculture zone. The Crisis Modifier budget of £500,000 could be used to support 3 months of Cash For Work for ~5,000 households using the current rate of \$50 / month, and allowing for additional logistical costs. The third phase of Cash For Work could begins after the second Contingency Planning is conducted in April 2015 to ensure that it is completed before the end of the project (i.e. May – July 2015).

***In the event that one of the scenarios is triggered as a result of the Seasonal Assessment in July 2014 or before the second Contingency Planning in April 2015 it is recommended that:***

8. A rapid Market Assessment (e.g. EMMA) is conducted in order to determine the capacity of the market to supply the additional demand generated by an increase in the Cash for Work beneficiaries without significant risk of increasing food prices.
9. External Support is provided to update the Contingency Plan. Key elements of the Contingency Planning process were not completed during the June workshop in Aden, in particular the “Operational Response Analysis” to determine whether cash based response were appropriate given the market structure, conduct & performance in the operational area.
  - a. If the seasonal assessment in July confirms that households are in IPC Phase 4 then Save the Children UK should immediately provide support to revise the Contingency Plan in August
  - b. If the seasonal assessment in July confirms that households are in IPC Phase 3 then it would be possible to postpone the planned September Outcome Analysis training and conduct a second Contingency Planning workshop in September.

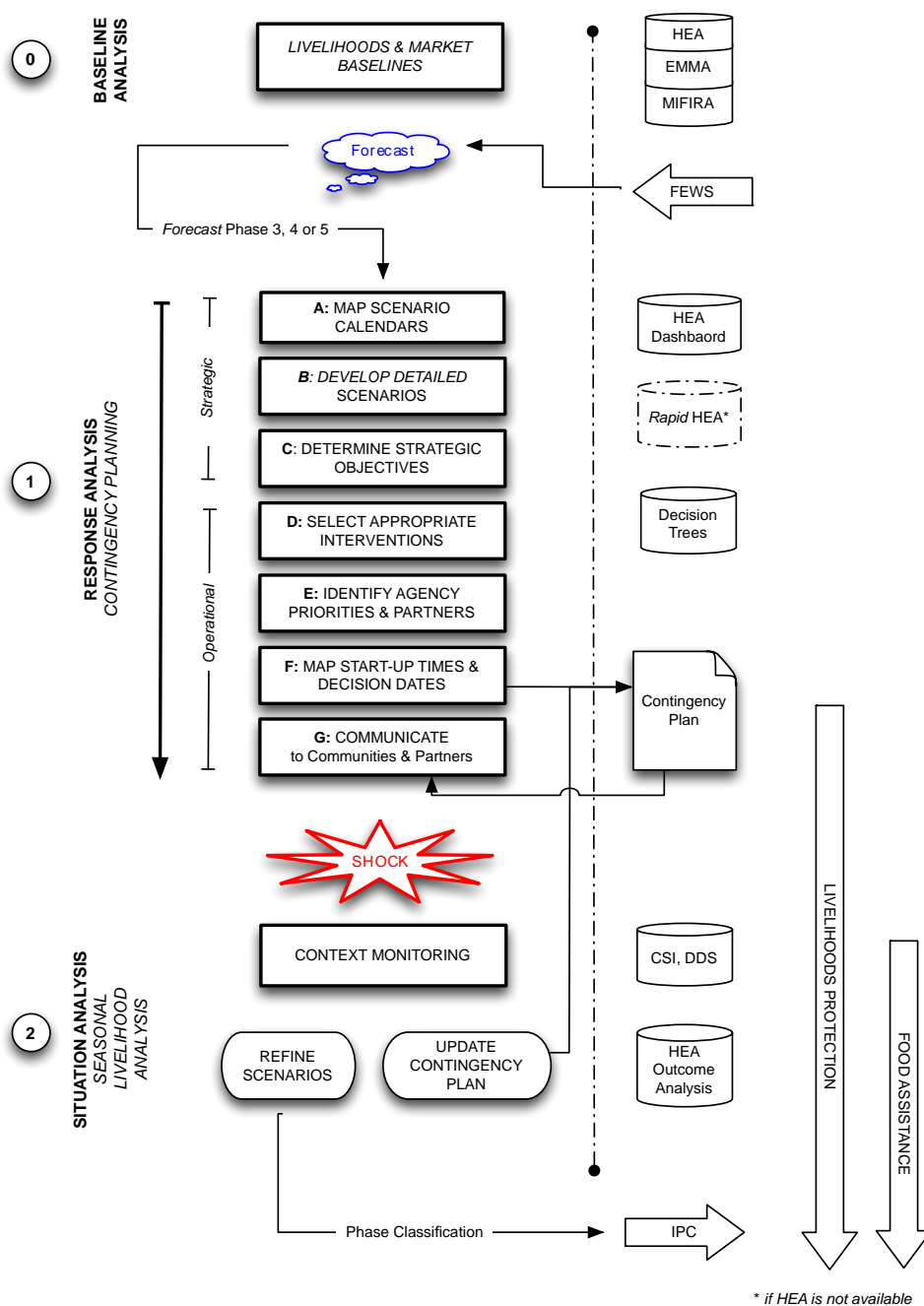
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<sup>17</sup> These Community Livelihood Committees have already been established by the project to support the on-going Cash for Work activities.



## Annex I: Response Analysis Process

Drawing on recent research<sup>18</sup>, the Guidelines use contingency planning as the key institutional process for improving response analysis and draw heavily on the 2009 RELPA Contingency Planning guidance developed by Levine & Abdinoor<sup>19</sup>.



<sup>18</sup> Maxwell, et al (2013) *Response Analysis & Response Choice in Food Security Crises*, Network Paper 73: ODI

<sup>19</sup> Levine & Abdinoor (2009), *The RELPA Guide to Early Response to Slow-onset crises*

**Annex 2: Projected Livelihood Impact (May 2014 – April 2015)**

Key Parameter	Scenario 1	Poor Rains	Scenario 2	Political Conflict
Quantity	Poor Rain			
Sorghum	100%		80%	Reduced production due to insecurity
<b>Mango / Guava</b>	50%	Reduced due to poor rain	70%	Reduced production due to insecurity
Qat: Summer	120%	Increased area under Qat cultivation since 2010	120%	Increased area under Qat cultivation since 2010
Qat: Winter	100%	Reduced production due to drought	115%	Increased area under Qat cultivation since 2010
Cows Milk (Rains)	25%		70%	Reduced Sales due to poor markets access
Cattle Sales	140%	Increased sales due to increase in herd size since 2010	70%	
Goat Sales	145%		85%	
Sheep Sales	145%		85%	
<b>Gift</b>	100%		120%	
Agricultural Labor: in-kind			120%	
<b>Agricultural Labor: Cultivation</b>	100%	Labor maintained for cultivation	70%	
<b>Agricultural Labor: Harvest</b>	40%	Reduced labor demand at harvest due to poor rains	82%	
<b>Employment</b>	100%		75%	
Firewood / Charcoal	100%	Increase in firewood sales is incorporated in coping strategies	115%	
other			125%	
<b>Safety Nets</b>	100%		100%	
<b>Other Labor</b>	100%		125%	
<b>Remittances</b>	100%		50%	
<b>Small Business</b>	100%		115%	
Price				
<b>Mango / Guava</b>	200%	Increase price due to reduced supply	200%	Increased prices due to reduced supply
Qat: Summer	100%		150%	
Qat: Winter	100%		160%	
Cows Milk (Rains)	250%	Increase price due to reduced supply	150%	
Cattle Sales	52%	Reduced price due to increased supply & poor body condition	150%	
Goat Sales	75%		167	
Sheep Sales	83%		167%	
<b>Agricultural Labour: Cultivation</b>	100%		150%	
<b>Agricultural Labour: Harvest</b>	60%		150%	

<b>Employment</b>	100%		105%	
Firewood / Charcoal	50%	Reduced price due to increased supply	85%	
Other self-employment	100%		75%	
<b>Other Local Labour</b>	100%		75%	
<b>Purchases</b>				
<b>Wheat Flour</b>	150%		150%	Increased prices due to reduced supply (market access)
Pulses	100%		100%	
Fertilizer	100%		100%	
Livestock Drugs	100%		100%	
<b>Inflation</b>	125%		132%	Increased prices due to reduced supply (market access)

### Annex 3: Livelihood Baselines

*Livelihood & market baselines provide an essential pre-requisite for the proposed response analysis process. More specifically the process is design to use the Household Economy Approach (HEA) for the baseline analysis – because the detailed and quantified results produced by an HEA enable the rapid development of detailed scenarios that form the foundation for the response analysis.*

The Taiz & Lahj Contingency Plan was informed by 2 livelihood baselines<sup>20</sup>. Both baselines were conducted in early 2013 and used November 2009 – October 2010 as their Reference Year.

#### Taiz Highland Labour & Agriculture Livelihood Zone (HLA):

The Taiz Highland Labor and Agriculture Livelihood zone is situated along the southern tip of the Yemen mountain range, which bisects Taiz Governorate and ends near the northern border of Lahj. Agricultural systems are constrained by rocky land formations and steep valleys. Small terraces have been formed in mountain sides and wadis, allowing for limited crop production. Most agriculture land is used for the production of tree and perennial crops that are sold in the market for income and consumed at the household level. The main cash crops include qat, mangos, guava. Most households keep a small number of



sheep and/or goats for household consumption of milk and meat. all wealth groups depend on the proximity to major and minor markets and urban centers for income and food. The majority of income earned for poor households comes from unskilled labour within the district they live or in nearby markets. The dominant food source for all wealth groups is the market. Typically households purchase approximately 100kg of wheat or wheat flour on a monthly basis. Rice, vegetable oil, and ghee are also purchased on a regular basis.

#### Taiz & Lahj Midland Labour & Livestock Livelihood Zone (MLL):

The zone is generally a belt of lower highland that circles the highland zone. The zone is semi-arid to arid, rocky, with sparse vegetation. Grain production is minimal. Labor is the key income activity across both poor and middle wealth groups – with wide spread out migration of men, mostly working in construction labor, agriculture, but also in the service industry. Livestock are important assets and potential income source for many families across the zone. Goats, sheep, cows and camels are reared in the zone, though goats predominate.

<sup>20</sup> HEA Baseline reports can be accessed from: <http://www.heawebsite.org/>

#### Annex 4: Population Figures

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##### Total Population: Highland & Midland Livelihood Zones

2004	Taiz	Lahj	TOTAL
<b>MLL</b>	335,000	430,000	<b>765,000</b>
<b>HLA</b>	910,000	10,000	<b>920,000</b>
<b>Other</b>	1,150,000	280,000	<b>1,430,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,395,000</b>	<b>720,000</b>	<b>3,115,000</b>

##### Total Population: Save the Children Operational Districts<sup>21</sup>

2004	Taiz		Sub total	Lahj			Sub total	TOTAL
	Dimnat Khadir,	Al Ma'afer		Al Milah,	, Radfan,	Tuban		
<b>MLL</b>	0	55,000	<b>55,000</b>	27,500	25,200	0	<b>52,700</b>	<b>107,700</b>
<b>HLA</b>	27,000	55,000	<b>82,000</b>	0	16,800	0	<b>16,800</b>	<b>98,800</b>
<b>Other</b>	23,000	0	<b>23,000</b>	0	0	83,000	<b>83,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>		<b>27,500</b>	<b>42,00</b>	<b>83,000</b>		<b>312,500</b>

##### Cash For Work Beneficiaries: Phase 2

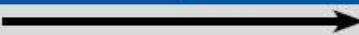
	Taiz	Lahj	TOTAL
	HH	HH	HH
<b>MLL</b>	225	750	<b>975</b>
<b>HLA</b>	375	0	<b>375</b>
<b>Other</b>	400	250	<b>650</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>

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<sup>21</sup> Al Milah, Radfan, and Tuban in Lahj Governorate, and Dimnat Khadir, and Al Ma'afer, in Taiz Governorate.

## Annex 5: IPC Reference Table

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) provides a common way to classify the nature and severity of food insecurity. It is designed to consolidate complex analysis of food security situations for evidence-based decision support. The IPC contributes to answering questions on where to allocate resources, to whom and to how many people, when, and on what should be done. Together, these questions help inform 'Situation Analysis', which is the focus of the IPC (see Annex 5 for details of the IPC Reference Table and the HEA thresholds for each IPC Phase). More information about the IPC can be found at [www.ipcinfo.org](http://www.ipcinfo.org)

		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe
Phase Name and Description		HH group is able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.	Even with any humanitarian assistance: · HH group has minimally adequate food consumption but is unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies	Even with any humanitarian assistance: · HH group has food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition; OR · HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.	Even with any humanitarian assistance: · HH group has large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR · HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.	Even with any humanitarian assistance: · HH group has an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even with full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, and destitution are evident.
Priority Response Objectives		Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction	Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods	Urgent Action Required to: 		
				Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition	Save lives and livelihoods	Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
Household Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)	Food Consumption* (quantity and nutritional quality)	Quantity: adequate (2,100kcal pp/day); stable HDDS: no recent deterioration and >=4 food groups (based on 12 food groups) FCS: "acceptable consumption"; stable HHS: "none" (0) CSI: = reference, stable HEA: No "Livelihood Protection Deficit"	Quantity: minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) HDDS: recent deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical based on 12 food groups) FCS: "acceptable" consumption (but deteriorating) HHS: "slight" (1) CSI: = reference, but unstable HEA: "Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit"	Quantity: food gap; below 2,100 kcal pp/day OR 2,100 kcal pp/day via asset stripping HDDS: severe recent deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) FCS: "borderline" consumption HHS: "moderate" (2-3) CSI: > reference and increasing HEA: Substantial "Livelihood Protection Deficit" OR small "Survival Deficit" of <20%	Quantity: large food gap; much below 2,100kcal pp/day HDDS: <4 out of 12 food groups FCS: "poor" consumption HHS: "severe" (4-6) CSI: Significantly > reference HEA: "Survival Deficit" >20% but <50% with reversible coping considered	Quantity: extreme food gap HDDS: 1-2 out of 12 food groups FCS: [below] "poor" consumption HHS: "severe" (6) CSI: far > reference HEA: "Survival Deficit" >50% with reversible coping considered
	Livelihood Change (assets and strategies)	Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods Coping: "Insurance Strategies"	Livelihood: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps Coping: "Crisis Strategies"	Livelihood: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps Coping: "Distress Strategies"	Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets Coping: effectively no ability to cope
Area Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)	Food Consumption and Livelihood Change	More than 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food needs without engaging in atypical strategies to access food and income, and livelihoods are sustainable	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or worse	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5
	Nutritional Status*	Acute Malnutrition: <5% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: <10%	Acute Malnutrition: 5-10%, BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 10-20%	Acute Malnutrition: 10-15% OR > usual and increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: 20-40%, 1.5 x greater than reference	Acute Malnutrition: 15-30%; OR > usual and increasing BMI <18.5 Prevalence: >40%	Acute Malnutrition: >30% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: far > 40%
	Mortality*	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-1/10,000/day USDR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference USDR: 2-4/10,000/day	CDR: >2/10,000/day USDR: >4/10,000/day

**Annex 6: Alternative Price Increase Scenarios for May 2014 – April 2015: Save the Children Operational Areas (5 Districts)**

	Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases (75%)					Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases (100%)					Scenario 2: Food Prices Increases (125%)				
Wealth Group	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL	Very Poor	Poor	Middle	Better-Off	TOTAL
	Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit					Survival Deficit				
Population facing a Deficit	13,500	0	0	0	13,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500
	1,900	0	0	0	1,900	1,900	6,700	0	0	8,600	1,900	6,700	0	0	8,600
HH Deficit	YER 20,000	0	0	0		YER 57,000	YER 30,000	0	0		YER 90,000	YER 65,000	0	0	
Total Deficit		0	0	0	£100,000	£300,000	£550,000	0	0	£850,000			0	0	£1.7m
	YER 40m	0	0	0	YER 40m	YER 110m	YER 200m	0	0	YER 310m	YER 180m	YER 440m	0	0	YER 620m
	Livelihood Deficit					Livelihood Deficit					Livelihood Deficit				
Population facing a Deficit	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500	13,500	47,000	0	0	60,500
	1,900	6,700	0	0	8,600	1,900	6,700	0	0	8,600	1,900	6,700	0	0	8,600
HH Deficit	YER 15,000	7,000 YER	0	0		YER 10,000	YER 10,000	0	0		YER 6,000	YER 5,000	0	0	
Total Deficit					£200,000			0	0	£240,000			0	0	£140,000
	YER 25m	YER 51m	0	0	YER 80m	YER 20m	YER 67m	0	0	YER 87m	YER 10m	YER 40m	0	0	YER 50m
IPC Phase: MLL	3	2	1	1	£300,000	3	3	1	1	£1.1m	4	3	1	1	£1.8m
	2					3					3				
IPC Phase: HLA	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
	1					1					1				

1 grey shading indicates a deficit of less than 1 month

## Annex 7: Drought Scenario Calendar

Livelihood	Activity	Wealth Group				2014						2015						
		V	Po	Poor	Better	Rich												
							June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
Drought																		
Rains																		
Land Preparation																		
Planting																		
Maize Harvest																		
Millet																		
Lemon																		
Banana																		
Mango																		
Mango Price																		
Cattle (irrigated)																		
Cattle (rainfed)																		
Coffee																		
Agricultural Labour																		
Goat Price																		
Sheep Price																		
Cattle Price																		
Cotton																		
Camel Price																		
Tomato Irrigated																		
Tomato Rainfed																		
Potato																		
Melon																		
Agricultural Labor price																		
Migration																		
Milk																		
Yasmin Flower																		