

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Northern Mudug and Nugal regions: (Galkayo, Burtinle, Jariban and Eyl districts)				
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 <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><1/10,000/day ,>2xreference rate, stable U5MR<1/10,000/day</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Hawd & Addun: Crude Mortality Rate levels alert according to WHO during assessment period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crude Mortality Rate: OCMR: 0.90/ 10,000/day. (CI: 0.40 – 1.25) ; Alert CMR: 0.93/10,000/day ; Alert <p>(Source: FSNAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, Nov. '09; R=1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally Food Secure 1A Generally Food Secure 1B Borderline Food Insecure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oAFLC oHE oFamine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/HC
<p>Acute malnutrition</p> <p>10-14.9% W/h <-2z_scores), > usual, increasing</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Nutritional Status is Critical (15-19.9%) in Hawd with no change from Post <i>Gu</i> '09 and V. Critical (>20%) with deterioration of Critical from Post GU'09. (Source: FSNAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Nov 09; R=1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Assessment: Nov'2009 in Hawd GAM rate of GAM: 19.1% (CI;15.3-23.0) –Critical, SAM:4.3%(CI:2.7 - 5.9)-Critical; Oedema: 0.2% and in Addun GAM: 20.2% [CI: 15.6-24.7) : Very Critical SAM: 4.6% [CI: 2.8-6.3]): Critical <p>(Source: FSNAU/Partner assessment, Nov. '09; R=1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Humanitarian Emergency Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/HC

<p>Disease No epidemic</p>	<p>Disease: Diarrhea outbreak have been confirmed by WHO and MERLIN in Burtinle District of Nugal region (Hawd LZ) with 182 cases reported in November 09, with 7 deaths and CFR of 3.8</p> <p>Hawd: Morbidity 50.5%, <i>Diarrhea:</i> 17.8%, <i>ARI</i> 20.2%; <i>Suspected measles</i> 5.0% and <i>Suspected Malaria</i> 38.4%</p> <p>Addun: Morbidity 46.3%, <i>Diarrhea</i> % 20.0%, <i>ARI</i> 21.6%, <i>suspected Malaria</i> 32.4% and <i>Measles</i> 3.7%</p> <p>Source: FSNAU/Partners Nutrition assessment, Nov'09, R=1)</p>			
<p>Food Access/ Availability Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100kcal ppp day</p>	<p>FOOD ACCESS: Overall statement: Food access of the majority of pastoralists has deteriorated due to low livestock production and reproduction, high cereal prices, low livestock sales and limited labour opportunities and weak social support.</p> <p>Food sources: Overall statement: Own production of milk and meat declined significantly following poor conception rate for both camel and goats in Deyr. Pastoralists largely depend on food purchases.</p> <p>Own food production: Overall statement: Milk & meat access/availability for pastoralists in Mudug and Nugal regions is poor due to low calving/kidding and very poor livestock body condition due to consecutive drought seasons. Consumption of own production (milk & meat) is extremely limited among poor and middle households in Addun and Hawd due to low to none calving/kidding rate for camel and goats and very poor livestock body condition. Source: FSNAU & Partners Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment, in Dec '09; R=1</p>			

Other food source:

Overall statement: Three consecutive relief food distributions in southern Nugal and north Mudug, as well as significant decline of imported cereal prices have improved the food accessibility for the poor and middle wealth groups. However, number of saleable animals is limited, labour opportunities are low and social support is weak, which affect purchasing power of market-dependent poor and middle households.

Market Purchase (staple food):

Overall statement: Improved supply of imported cereals led to significant price decline, however, prices of local cereals have increased due to poor supply.

- Rice and wheat flour prices in Nugaal and north Mudug decreased by 45% and 27%, 34% and 29% compared to Dec '08, respectively.
- Similarly, local cereals (sorghum) in Nugaal and north Mudug declined by 30% and 39% compared to Dec. '08, respectively
- The current Terms of Trade (TOT) local goat Vs rice in Nugaal and north Mudug are 66 and 46 Kgs per head, which is 83% and 39% higher than in Dec. '08 and 20% higher and 26% lower than 5-year average ('03-07) respectively. (Source: DAMAS Market Update, Dec '09; R=1)

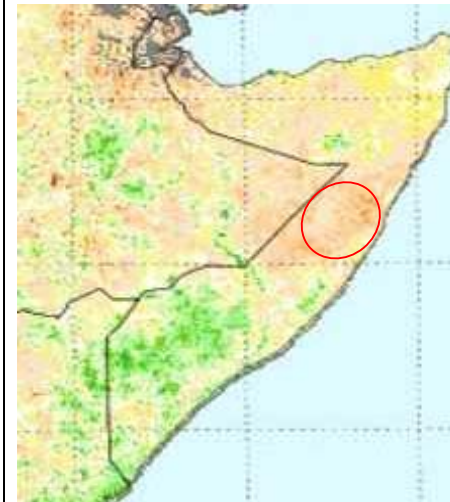
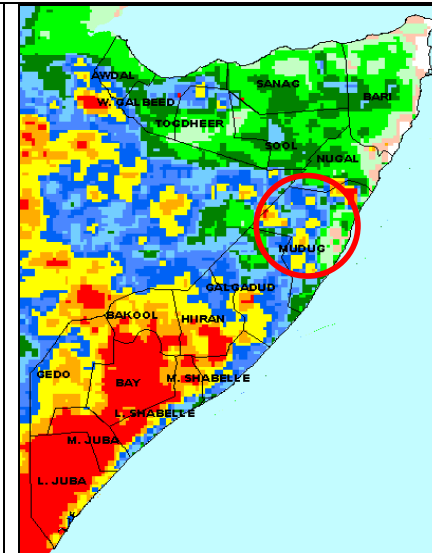
Market Purchases (non staple food):

Overall statement: Prices of non-staple food (sugar and veg.oil) in Galkacyo market have increased by 17% and 8% respectively, compared to Jul '09 and are 173% and 195% higher than 5-year average. Conversely, in rural markets prices are much higher than in main markets.

Income sources

Overall Statement:

Income from milk and livestock sales declined due to the



effects of the prolonged droughts as calving rate for camel, which is the main source of milk for all pastoralists was low to none because of poor pasture availability. *Labour and self-employment opportunities in construction activities as well in charcoal production are also low limiting households access to income.*

Milk sale: *Because of 4-6 successive seasons of rain failure, calving and kidding rate has reduced to almost low to none resulting in poor milk production and reduction of milk quantity sold.*

- Camel milk price is still high 36,000 -51,500 SoSh per litre) in main markets of Northeast.
- Milk prices are 5% - 30% and 184% - 263% higher than in Dec. '08 and Dec 5-year average respectively, however, all poor and most of middle wealth groups are not benefitting much due to the limited availability of milk for selling.

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

Livestock sales: *Livestock prices also improved during Hajj, particularly the export goats, but access was low for the poor and middle wealth group due to prolonged drought in key pastoral areas of Hawd and Addun.*

- In Mudug and Nugal, the average export quality goat price increased in Dec.'09 by 4% and 13% compared to July '09, respectively.
- However, local quality goat prices decreased by 5% and 1% compared to June '09, respectively.

(Source: FSNAU Deyr '09/10 Seasonal Assessment & DAMAS Market Update, Dec '09; R=1).

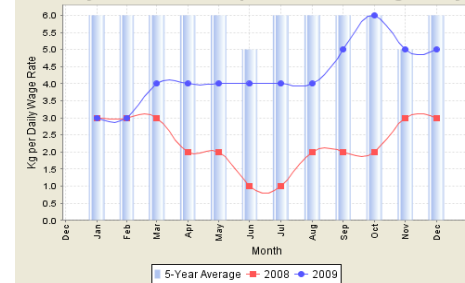
Labour Access:

Low availability of construction poles, ban of charcoal export, low construction activities and low livestock trade activities have significantly reduced both the labour and self-employment opportunities.

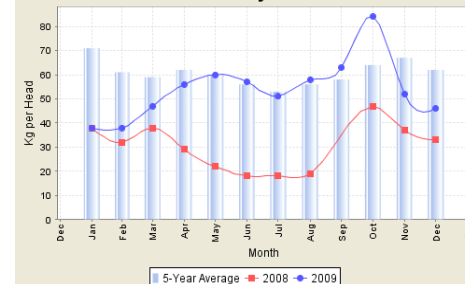
- Daily labour wage rate increased by 22%, 22% and






TOT Daily Labor Rate To Imported Red Rice 1kg-Galkayo



TOT Goat Local Quality To Imported Red Rice 1kg-Galkayo



	<p>167% compared to Jun. '09, Dec. '08 and 5-year averages ('03-07), respectively. Source: FSNAU Market Update Dec. '09, Galkacyo Market. R= 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of Trade for labour wage Vs rice has increased by 25% and 67% compared to June '09 and Dec. '08, respectively. However, it is 17% lower than December 5-year average ('03-07). (Source: FSNAU Market Update Dec. '09, Galkacyo Market. R= 1) <p>Purchasing Power (Terms of Trade): Overall statement: The terms of trade has improved throughout Mudug and Nugal regions. This is due to increase of livestock prices and labour wage rates coupled with imported cereal price decline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of trade between local goat and rice dropped down to 46kgs per goat, which is 19% and 36% lower than June '09 and Dec 5-year average levels, however, it's 39% higher than in Dec. '08. (Source: FSNAU Market Update Dec. '09, Galkacyo Market: R= 1) <p>Food Availability <u>Cereal availability</u> Stable cereal supply system plus three consecutive months (Oct – Dec '09) of relief food distribution in north Mudug and southern Nugal have significantly improved the overall cereal availability in all markets. WFP distributed an estimated total food of 2000 MT (sorghum, pulses and vegetable oil). (Source: FSNAU & Partners Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment, in Dec '09 and Food Aid Cluster Group updated, Dec. '09; R=1)</p>		  	
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p><i>Chronic Dietary</i></p>	<p>Overall Statement: Care practices are sub-optimal in both livelihoods, dietary diversity (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Nov. '09; R=1)</p>			

<p><i>Diversity Deficit</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Assessment: In Nov. '09, reports indicate in Hawd 4.5% (acceptable) consuming <4 FGPs-mainly purchase (88.6% and in Addun (<u>≤4</u> FGs:10.7% Serious), mainly purchase (61.2%) (Source: FSNAU Nutrition Assessment, Nov '09) • Child feeding practices are of concern 			
<p><i>Water access/availability</i> 7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping</p>	<p>Water Access/Availability: Deyr '09/10 seasonal rainfall started early in the 3rd decad of Sep. '09, which was followed by a long dry spell between October and November. Rainfall distribution, frequency, and coverage were poor, which resulted in dried-up water sources and continuing water trucking throughout Addun and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone. However, Coastal Deeh received light rains in November.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite imagery (RFE) cumulative rainfall estimates indicate 20-60% of normal rainfall in most areas, with pockets of 40-80% of normal (Source: FSNAU, climate update, Dec. '09, R=1). • Rain gauges data in Galkacyo and Garowe show a total of 73.5mm and 189mm rainfall received respectively between Nov – Dec '09/10. (Source: SWALIM,Nov '09; Decad 33=R1). • In Hawd and Addun pastoral, trucked water prices in Dec. '09 increased by 200-300% compared to normal seasonal price (4,000-5,000SoSh per 20litre drum). • (Source: SLIM data, Deyr '09/10 Seasonal assessment: R=1) <p>Sources of water in Hawd:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 50.5% of households are accessing water from protected water sources in Hawd (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Nov. '09; R=1). • Sanitation: The sanitation situation remains poor with 47.7% of households using the bush or a designated area as a sanitation facility. (Source: FSNAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Nov. '09; 			

	R=1).			
<i>Destitution/ Displacement Concentrated and increasing</i>	Population Displacement: The persisted drought continued depleting the household assets and increasing destitutions. Destitute camps are observed and increased at the peripheries of main towns and villages. (Source: Deyr '09/10 seasonal assessment; Dec. '09; R=1).			
<i>Civil Security Unstable; disruptive tension</i>	Civil Insecurity: Overall security remains stable and is improving In most of the regions, however, short-term clashes sparked in Galkayo in December that caused civilian deaths and injuries and losses of assets. Organized and targeted assassinations occurred in the main towns of Galkayo, Garowe, and Bosaaso. (Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment in Dec. '09; R=1)			
<i>Coping 'crisis strategies'; CSI> reference; increasing</i>	Coping strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the B- off and Middle households migrated to Hawd of Lasanod, Garowe and Eyl, which received above normal rains. • Family splitting; • Seeking loans, cash and food gifts • Skipping 1-2 meals per day • Seeking labour through out-migration (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 Assessment in Dec. '09; R=1).			
<i>Structural Issues</i>				
<i>Hazards</i>	Hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-6 consecutive seasonal rain failure deepened the drought in the regions. • High cereal prices • Tension remains high in Galkayo town, causing displaced people to remain in rural areas. (Source: FSNAU post Deyr '09/10 observation; R=1). 			
<i>Livelihood Assets</i>	Natural Capital Seasonal Rainfall: Deyr '09/10 seasonal rainfall started			

<p>(5 capitals)</p>	<p>early in the 3rd decad of Sep. '09, which was followed by a long dry spell between October and November. Rainfall distribution, frequency, and coverage were poor, which resulted in dried-up water sources and continuing water trucking throughout Addun and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone. However, Coastal Deeh received light rains in November.</p> <p><u>Rangeland Conditions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangeland conditions further deteriorated due to the prolonged droughts. (Source: FSNAU Climate Update, Dec. '09, data from MARS; R=1) • Most of Berkads in Hawd and Addun remain dry for the last 5-6 seasons • Early water trucking has already commenced in parts of Galdogob, northern Galkayo and Jariban districts, resulting in water price increase of 200 to 300% in Dec '09 compared to normal seasonal price. (Source: FSNAU DAMAS Market Update, Dec. '09; R= 1) <p><u>Physical Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road infrastructure continues to impede the supply and prices of food and non-food items to the most remote areas, such as Jariban, Galdogob, and Eyl. • Improved telephone (cell phone) communication system in many parts of the region. • Rehabilitation of the main boreholes and implementation of new ones improved water access in peri-urban and urban as well as rural communities. <p><u>Social Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social support system continues to decline due to the successive poor seasonal rainfall. • Access to food or cash credits by the poor and lower middle has declined. • Access of gifts (zakat) and Shahaat in kind/cash has 			
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	<p>relatively declined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access of humanitarian intervention and relief aid distribution increased (Source: FSNAU post <i>Deyr '09/10</i> assessment, Dec. '09; R=1). <p><u>Human Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor human health and veterinary services • Limited education services in rural areas (Source: FSNAU and Partner <i>Deyr '09/10</i> assessment, Dec.'09; R=2). <p><u>Financial Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittance levels are very low, compared to normal due to the increasing people in need of support who have lost their assets because of the prolonged drought and effects of the global recession. • Rural access to cash gifts in the main towns has declined because of outnumbered drought destitute population. (Source: FSNAU and Partner <i>Deyr '09/10</i> assessment, Dec. '09; R=2). • Increased number of people seeking debts by 276% compared to Dec. '08 and 182% of December 3-year average (Source: SLIMS, FSNAU_Hasbahalle, Dec '09, R=1) • Income from milk and livestock sales continued to decline in Dec. '09, due to poor livestock body condition and reproduction. • Income from livestock decreased due to limited marketable animals available at household level and significant decline of baseline herd size. (Source: FSNAU Herd Dynamics Update; Dec. '09; R=1). 			
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Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, District and Livelihood Zones): Northern Mudug and Nugal regions: (Galkayo, Burtinle, Jariban and Eyl districts)							
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurrent drought Environmental degradation Poor access to market High cereal prices High numbers of IDP and destitute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to sufficient pasture and water Livestock migration to long distances Low supply of staple and non-staple food High staple food price and low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorated livestock production (milk) and reproduction (herd size) • Decline in access to own production (Milk) • Declined purchasing power (low ToT) • Poor access to sufficient food (cereal) 	<p>Hawd pastoral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE -100% P and 25% M in North Mudug & Burtinle; 75% P in Garowe and Eyl <i>Total Pop= 44,000</i> • AFLC -75% M in North Mudug & Burtinle; 25% P, 50% M in Garowe and Eyl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening Worsening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to pasture and water • L/s movement & diseases outbreak • Gu '2010 rainfall performance. • L/s condition and prices • Market cereal supply and prices. • Purchasing power: between labor & livestock to cereal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free food for people in HE. • Water trucking • Food for work (rehabilitation of roads Berkads and boreholes). • Provision of veterinary services (effective animal drugs and vaccination). • Implementation of dams and water catchments • Cash for work activities for rehabilitation of water catchments, feeder roads.

Crisis ✓ Humanitarian Emergency	Livestock diseases	livestock prices Limited access to sellable animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to social support (remittance & gifts, restocking etc) Declined access to labor opportunity due to high IDP influx in the region 	<i>Total Pop=45,000</i> Addun-pastoral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE –P- 50% <i>Total Pop= 8,000 people</i> AFLC– P- 50%; M=50% <i>Total Pop - 21,000</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human diseases & nutritional status Security situation IDP movement Disputes over natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation activities. Human disease surveillance, immunization and provision of free treatment and drugs. Provision of nutritional supplements for children
■ Famine and Humanitarian Catastrophe	Insecurity	Poor income from milk and livestock sales				

Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and Opportunities in the Medium and Long Term

Area of Analysis (Region, District and Livelihood Zones): Northern Mudug and Nugal regions: (Galkayo, Burtinle, Jariban and Eyl 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)
■ Generally Food Secure 1A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive and huge overgrazing caused an extensive Environmental degradation). Consecutive 4-5 seasonal rainfall failure and recurrent droughts. 	Physical Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and depleting pasture and water availability; Deteriorated range land condition; Roads are in need of rehabilitation. Environmental degradation; need for relevant regulations 20-30% of Berkads in the drought affected areas are cracked	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental rehabilitation and pasture production projects More boreholes, communal water catchments and rehabilitation of the cracked berkads Rehabilitate road networks Livestock re-stocking programs Provision of veterinary services
■ Generally Food Secure 1B		Social Capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social support nearly to collapse due to the increased number of people seeking for support due to combined shocks. Poor pastoralists lack restocking and gifts in 	Worsening	
■ Borderline Food Insecure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor governance and lack of effective community based organizations. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase income generating activities Provision of essential services to the destitute and IDPs in order to reduce burden on host community
■ Acute Food and				

<p>Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>		<p>kind (milking animal) due to declined livestock production and reproduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of food aid distribution • Medium range influx of IDPs in the region. 		
		<p>Financial Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the poor pastoralists lack milk and sellable animals • Declining asset level for all the wealth groups • Low access to remittance and gifts from relatives in the main towns and abroad • Reduced access to labor opportunities in the main towns 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of short-term credit for the poor • Improve marketing systems • Provision of cash for debt repayment • Cash for work
		<p>Natural Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor <i>Deyr'09</i> rains • Worsening pasture condition in Hawd and Addun, and improved pasture availability in most pastoral areas of Nugal. • Water shortages in all livelihoods except Nugal, and Coastal Deeh. Early water trucking, with increased prices in Hawd of northern Galkayo and Galdogob. 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Berkads for water harvesting systems • Introduce good management system for safe-guarding natural resources. • Introduce institutions and rangeland management.
		<p>Human Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorated nutritional status since <i>Gu '09</i> in Addun livelihood to Very Critical, while Hawd is still Critical. • AWD outbreak in Burtinle district of Hawd • Worsening sanitation situation; protected water for human consumption needed. 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve pastoral education and health facilities, including mobile clinics. • Improve water and sanitation services • Improve child education and protection facilities • Child health days activities have improved vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation coverage • Improve food access

Note on Estimation of Affected Population Numbers

1. Define geographic area that spatially delineates the affected population.
2. Identify the most current population estimates for this geographic area, interpolating from admin boundaries where necessary.

3. Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.
4. Estimate the percent of the population estimated in each Phase within the affected geographic area. The most appropriate method could be by livelihood zone, wealth group, but in some instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc. Note, the IPC does not provide a method for the population estimates.