
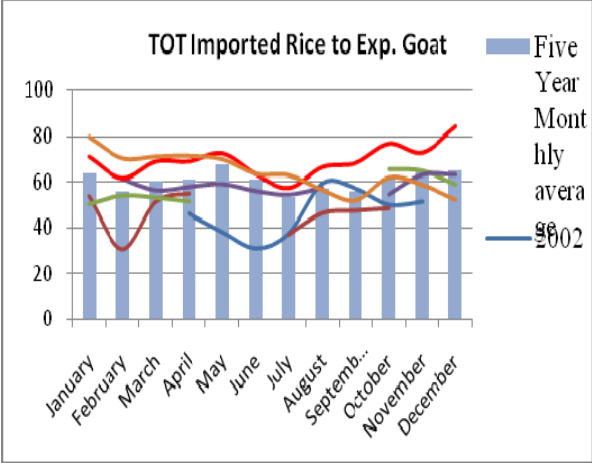


Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): NW REGIONS: GOLIS/GUBAN pastoral Livelihood																																																				
Time Period of Analysis: <i>Jan 09- June 09</i>																																																				
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)																																																
<i>Crude mortality rate</i> 1-2/10,000/day,>2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day	Overall statement: Mortality levels at <i>Alert</i> according to WHO classification (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '08; R=1) Crude Mortality Rates: 1.05/10,000/day (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '08; R=1).	Projected Phase for Time Period (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Generally Food 	Lughaya malnutrition status (MCH data) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Malnutrition Analysis</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <caption>Malnutrition Analysis Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Severe Malnutrition (%)</th> <th>Moderate Malnutrition (%)</th> <th>Total Malnutrition (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>0.5</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>0.5</td><td>2.5</td><td>3.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>0.5</td><td>2.0</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Month	Severe Malnutrition (%)	Moderate Malnutrition (%)	Total Malnutrition (%)	Jan	0.5	1.0	1.5	Feb	0.5	1.5	2.0	Mar	0.5	1.5	2.0	Apr	0.5	1.5	2.0	May	0.5	2.0	2.5	Jun	0.5	2.5	3.0	Jul	0.5	2.0	2.5	Aug	0.5	1.5	2.0	Sep	0.5	1.5	2.0	Oct	0.5	1.5	2.0	Nov	0.5	1.5	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No Early Warning ■ Watch -Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H C ■ High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFLC ○ HE ○ Famine/H C
Month	Severe Malnutrition (%)	Moderate Malnutrition (%)	Total Malnutrition (%)																																																	
Jan	0.5	1.0	1.5																																																	
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Oct	0.5	1.5	2.0																																																	
Nov	0.5	1.5	2.0																																																	
<i>Acute malnutrition</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition >15%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	Guban/West Golis Pastoral: Overall Statement: Nutritional Status: <i>Very Critical</i> levels of acute malnutrition (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '08; R=2). Nutrition Assessments: GAM of 20.7% and SAM of 2.4% (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessments, Oct. '08; R=1). HIS trends: Stable and low of malnourished children; Berbera HIS reported increased cases measles outbreak. (Source: HIS data, July-Dec. '08; R=2). East Golis: Overall Statement: Nutritional Status: <i>Very Critical</i> levels of acute malnutrition. Rapid MUAC assessment: 9 sites were assessed. Total number screened N=730), MUAC <12.5cm (27.4%), <11cm (1.1%) (Source: FSAU Rapid	(Circle or Bold appropriate Phase) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Generally Food 																																																		

	<p>Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '08; R=2). HIS trend: High and increasing from Sep. '08. (Source: HIS data, July – Dec. '08; R=2).</p> <p>Gebbi valley: Overall Statement: Nutritional Status: <i>Serious</i> levels of acute malnutrition (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '08; R=2) Rapid MUAC Assessment: 7 sites were assessed <12.5cm (6.2%), <11cm (1.2%) (Source: FSAU Rapid Nutrition Assessment, Dec. '08; R=2). HIS trends: Low but increasing number of malnourished children (Source: HIS data, July-Dec. '08; R=2).</p>	<p>Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>Famine/</p>		
<p><i>Disease</i> No disease epidemic reported but controlled outbreaks</p>	<p>Disease: AWD outbreaks reported in Togdheer, Sool plateau and Awdal (Source: WHO AWD Updates, Dec. '08; R=1).</p> <p>Morbidity Trends: Reported diarrhoea and measles outbreak <5yrs remain high. Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) was reported in Erigavo, Rugay (of Sanag) and Berbera towns. A measles outbreak was also reported in Sanag, Togdheer, Galbeed and Awdal. (Source: Somalia Health Cluster Bulletin, No.16, 2008).</p> <p>Poor sanitation and limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of disease in this livelihood.</p>			
<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i> Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p>Food Access : Overall statement: Golis-Guban livelihood received below average rains, which resulted in poor milk availability and productivity.</p> <p>Food Source: Own production</p> <p>Overall statement: Milk availability was below average due to poor pasture and water resources, resulting from below average cumulative rainfall. Low productivity of sheep/goats with low to none calving and kidding rates were reported.</p>			

Availability of camel milk was below average in this livelihood due to low to none calving/kidding rates since *Deyr* '07/08.

- Poor pasture and water availability in Golis-Guban due to below normal cumulative of 10-50 mm.
- Some parts of the northwest received normal *Deyr* '08/09 rainfall between 75-200mm, specifically Gabiley district.
- In rain deficit areas, water shortages are expected during *Jilaal*.

(Source: FSAU and partners post *Deyr* '08/09 assessment; R= 1)

Market purchase staple food (cereals)

Overall statement:

In Golis-Goban, imported staple food prices have slightly declined since July '08 due to an increase in supply; however, cereal prices are still higher compared to Dec. '07 and the five-year average, which has made food purchase more difficult for Poor households.

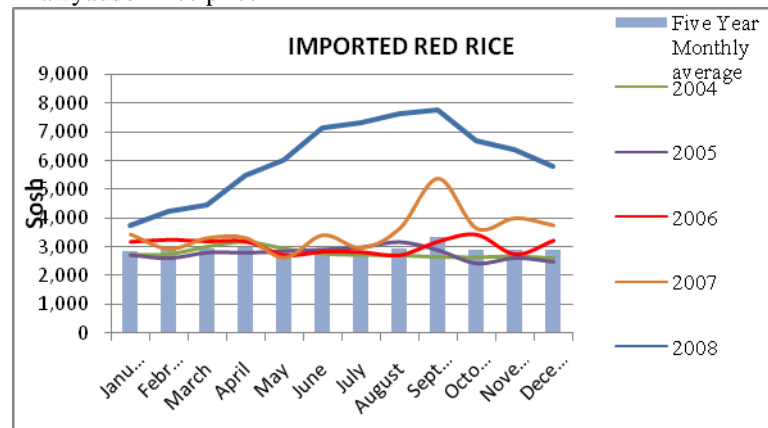
WEST GOLIS/GUBAN:

- In Lawyaddo market, the average price of rice increased by 154% in Dec. '08 (6,000 S1Sh) compared to Dec. '07 (3,767 S1Sh); it is 113% higher compared to five-year average ('03-'07); it is 79% higher than in July '08.
- In Lawyaddo market, the price of one kg of wheat flour reduced from 8,000 S1Sh in July '08 to 6,000 S1Sh in Dec. '08, a decrease of 25%; however, it is still approximately 25% higher than the average price in Dec. '07 (4,800 S1Sh) and 38% higher than the five-year average.

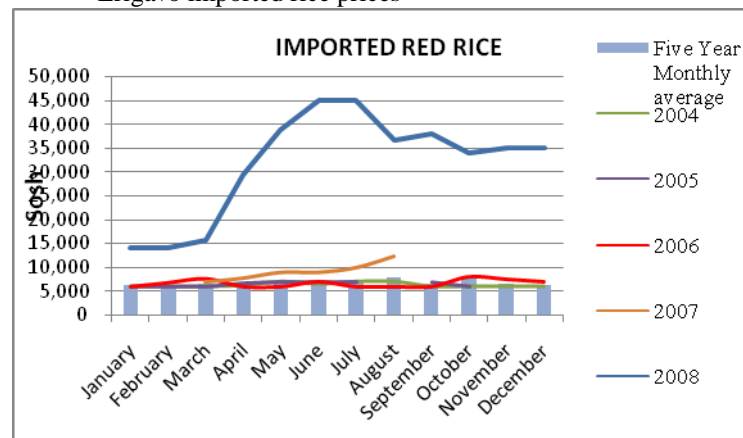
EAST GOLIS/GUBAN:

- In Erigavo market, the price of one kilo of wheat flour has reduced since July '08, by 53%, from 45,000 SoSh to 21,250SoSh, which is still 27% higher than the average price in Dec. '07 and 211%

Lawyaddo Rice price



Erigavo imported rice prices



higher than the five-year average. In Erigavo, the price of rice- is 22% lower than in July '08, but still 460% higher than the five-year average.

Cereal Market Availability:

Market availability of cereal (sorghum) is below-average due to poor *Gu* '08 and *Deyr* '08/09 production, which resulted in record high prices.

Market Purchases (Non-Staple Food)

Overall Statement:

Sugar and vegetable oil prices have decreased since July '08, but are still higher when compared to Dec. '07 and the five-year average.

WEST GOLIS/GUBAN:

Sugar:

- The average sugar price in Borama market, is 85% of the preceding month's price (3,100 to 3,656 SSh); 96% of the price during the same month last year; 101% of the five-year average and 80% of the previous six month average.

Vegetable Oil:

- In Lawyaddo, the current price of one litre of vegetable oil is 132% of the price during the same month last year (7667-10125SSh). The current price is 145% of the five year average price (6,980- 10,125 SSh) and 95% of the previous six months (refer the commodities prices graph).

EAST GOLIS/GUBAN:

Sugar:

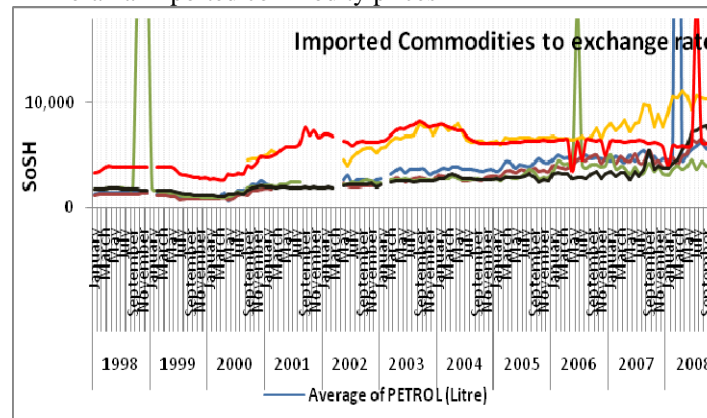
- The current price of one kilo of sugar in Erigavo market is the same as the preceding month's price (20,000Ssh); 258% of the five-year average price and 80% of the previous six month price (refer the commodities prices graph).

- In Erigavo market, the cost of one litre of vegetable oil is the same as the preceding month's price (50,000Ssh), 253% of the five-year average price (50,000Ssh-19725Ssh) and 77% of the previous

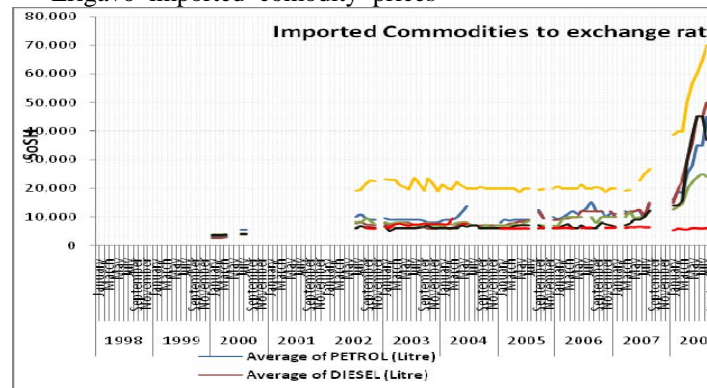
- six months (refer the commodities prices)
- Source: FSAU market update and SLIMS data), R=1

Income sources

Borama imported commodity prices



Erigavo imported commodity prices



Overall Statement:

Income from goat local quality sales declined in most markets due to poor body conditions, resulting in a decline in the TOT. Camel milk availability is below average due to low to zero calving and kidding rates during this season, causing further decline in the TOT.

Own production sales (milk):

WEST GOLIS/GUBAN:

- **Milk Sales:** In Borama market, which is located at the edge of Golis, the average camel milk price is 103% of Nov.'08 (5333-5180Sish), 120% of the Dec. '07 price (5,333-4,427Sish), 123% of the five-year average price and 111% of the previous six month average price.
- **Local goat price:** In Lawyaddo market, the current local goat price is 92% of the Nov. '08 price (from 179.75 to 166.16 Sish), 110% of the Dec. '07 price, 113% of the five-year average and 91% of the previous six month average price (refer to t graph).

EAST GOLIS/GUBAN:

- **Milk sales:** The current price of one litre of camel milk in Erigavo market is 116% of the preceding month (18,000 to 15,500 SoSh), 172% of the five-year average price (18000-10450Sosh), and 75% of the previous six month average price.
- **Local goat:** The current price of local goat in Erigavo market is 96% (780,000- 81,200 Sosh) of the preceding month's price, 256% of the five-year average price -(780,000 to 305,000Sosh) and as 108% of the previous six month average (780,000-527,500Sosh) (refer to graph).
(Source: FSAU and partners, post *Deyr* '08/09 assessment; R=1).

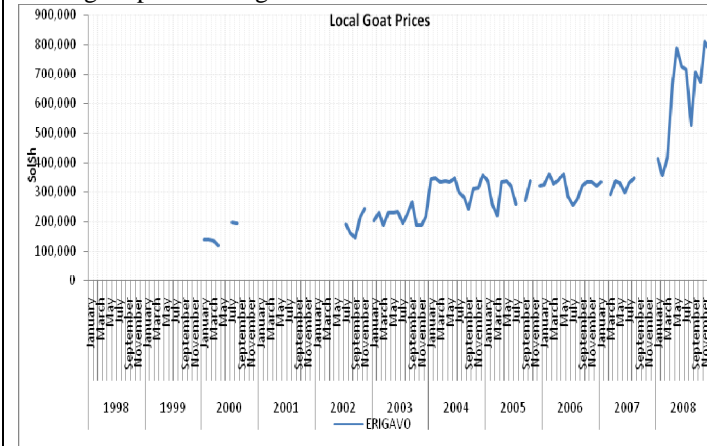
Expenditures

Most poor pastoral households spend more of their income on purchase of food commodities, due to below normal milk availability for consumption.

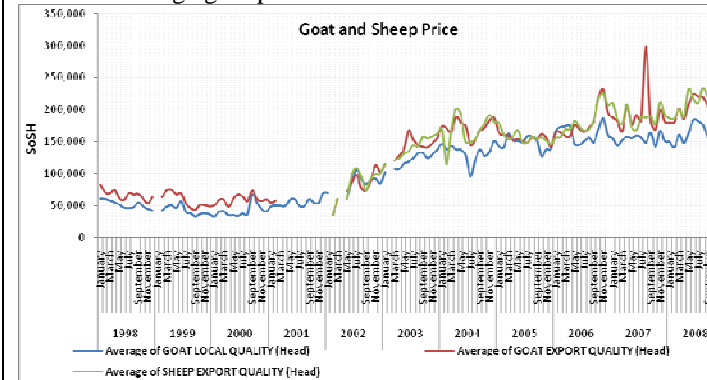
Purchasing power:

Terms of trade (cereal/labour

Local goat prices - Erigavo



Borama average goat prices



TOT- Erigavo cereal to labour

WEST GOLIS/GUBAN: In Hargeisa, current TOT between cereal and labour is 103% of the preceding month (5kg-4kg); 81% of the same month last year (5kg-6kg); and 61% of the five-year average (5kg-8kg) (refer to graph).

EAST GOLIS/GUBAN: Current TOT cereal to labour in Erigavo market is 100% of the preceding month (3kg-3kg); 45% of the five-year average TOT (3kg-8kg) (refer the graph).

(Source: FSAU and partner, post *Deyr* '08/09 assessment; R=1)

Terms of trade (cereal/local goat)

WEST GOLIS/GUBAN: In Hargeisa, the current TOT (local quality goat to cereal) has declined by 19%, when compared to Nov.'08 and is 81% of the preceding month's TOT (38kg-47kg); it is also 95% of the same month last year (38kg-40kg) and 62% of the five-year average (38kg-62kg).

This decline in the TOT has placed excessive pressure on local resources, leading to asset reduction (refer to graph).

EAST GOLIS/GUBAN: In Erigavo market, the current TOT between local quality goat and cereal is 96% of the preceding month's TOT (22kg to 23kg), and is 46% of the five-year average TOT (22kg to 49kg) (refer the graph).

(Source: FSAU Market update, *Deyr* '08/09; R=1)

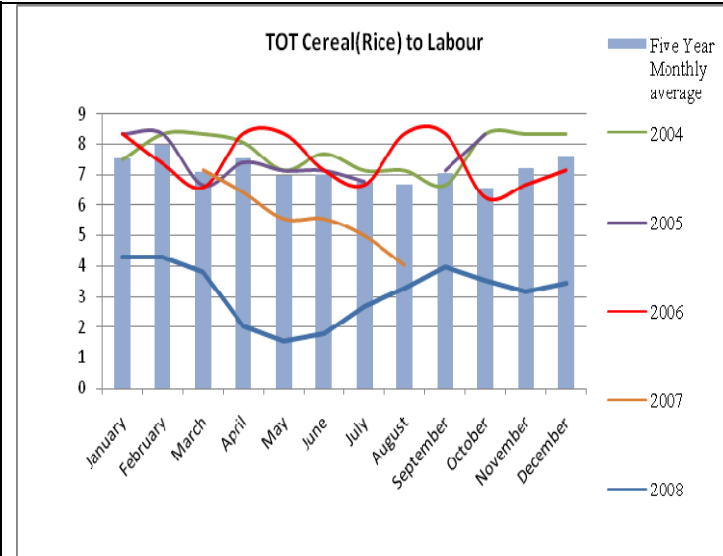
Social Access:

- Generally, access to markets and people/livestock movement are normal in most of the regions in Golis/Guban livelihood zone.
- Social support is limited due to poor economic conditions amongst all wealth groups, with the Poor being particularly affected. This is because of the decline in herd sizes.

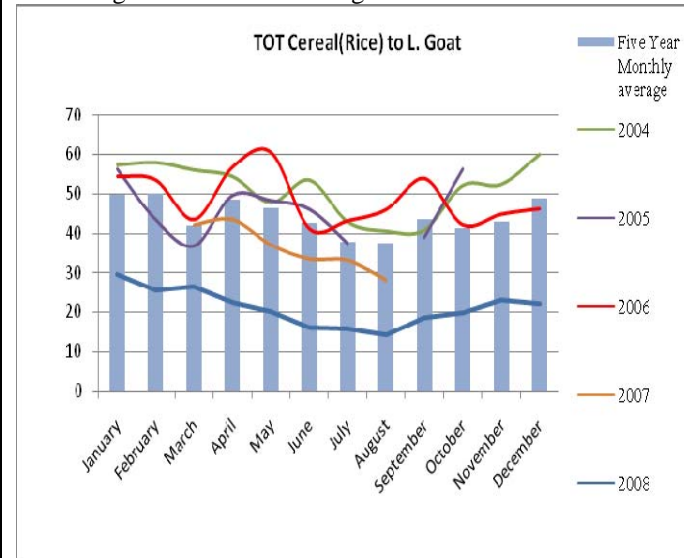
Supply lines:

- Sorghum is supplied from the surrounding agro-pastoral areas and other regions (Bay).
- Poor infrastructure has limited the flow of cereal. Distance to markets has also increased food prices.

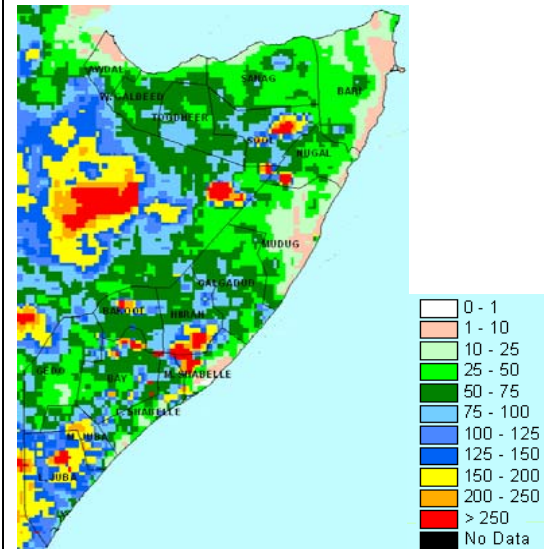
(Source: FSAU/partners, post *Deyr* '08/09 assessment; R=1)



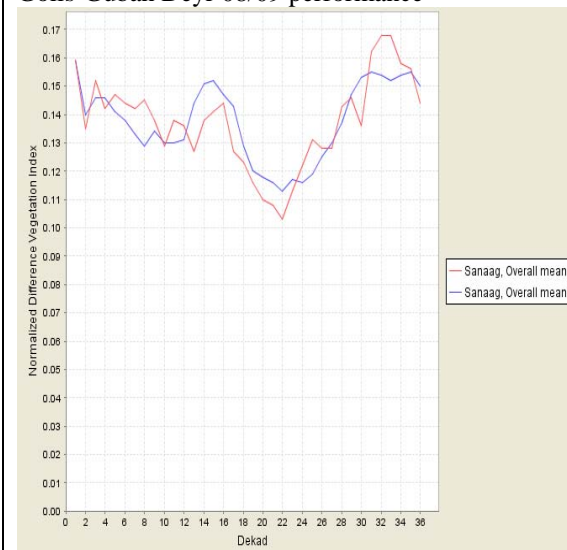
TOT Erigavo- Cereal to Local goat





<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>Dietary Diversity Overall statement: Dietary diversity is poor. Food sources are mainly food aid and market purchase. Milk consumption was poor due to low to none calving/kidding rates.</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golis-Guban dietary diversity: 23 % of LZ pop.< four food groups/day due to below average milk availability and poor crop production. (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct. '08; R=1) • IDPs' dietary diversity is limited due to no access to milk and high cereal prices. (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition Assessment, May 2008; R=1).
<p><i>Water access/availability.</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Access/Availability • Overall statement: Water availability and access is good to average in Golis-Guban. The livelihood's main water sources are functioning, but are still expected to face acute water shortages during the <i>Jilaal</i> season, which may reduce the population's ability to repay debts as water costs will rise. <p>(Source: FSAU Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Assessment; R=1)</p>
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing</p>	<p>Overall statement: NOT APPLICABLE</p>
<p><i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Insecurity • Overall statement: The security situation in Northwest zone deteriorated to UN Phase IV after multiple suicide car bombings on the 29th of Oct. '08, in the towns of Hargeisa and Bossasso, killed 24 people and injured another 28. As a result of the bombings, investments slowed, UN and other staff evacuated, development programs halted and employment opportunities reduced. (Source: FSAU post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Assessment; R=1)
<p><i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI</p>	<p>Coping Strategies</p>



Golis-Guban *Deyr* 08/09 performance



<p>> than reference; increasing</p>	<p>Overall statement: Poor households were receiving distress social support in terms of loans, and gifts in the form of food and cash (shaxaad). Charcoal production by Poor households has increased in Golis-Guban of Togdheer, Galbeed, Awdal regions and Sool plateau in an attempt to cover the high food costs. (Source: FSAU and partners Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Assessment; R=1)</p>		<p>Goat kids over tree for copying in Lowya-Addo</p>  <p>Out-migration of Guban</p> 
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>Local authorities exist in the NW region, although poor infrastructure, including poor road networks, continues to jeopardise food and non-food item access in remote areas.</p>		
<p><i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<p>Hazards:</p> <p>Overall statement: Below normal rains and water shortages are expected. Local and imported food prices are high, diminishing food access for Poor households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to below normal rains received in Golis-Guban livelihood zone (from eastern Bullahar) water shortages are expected during <i>Jilaal</i>. Both local cereal and imported food commodity prices are still high, affecting the purchasing power of Poor households. (Source: FSAU Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R=1) 		
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of below normal <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 rains, pasture and browse conditions are poor to average in Golis-Guban (10-50% of normal NDVI). Cumulative rain gauge data from Golis-Guban (Berbera town) (SWALIM) indicates an average amount of only 1mm, which is 0-20% of the long-term average). (Source: FSAU and partners, <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Assessment, Swalim climate update, Dec. '08; R=1) • Physical capital Generally, road networks are good, but poor in Golis- Guban LHZ, limiting market access and reducing supply of staple and non-staple commodities, with increased prices of transportation costs. (Source: FSAU and partners, <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R=1) <p>Social capital:</p>		

- There is social distress resulting- from livestock asset reduction due to disease and additional off-take for sales. Poor pastoral households have reported receiving distress social support in the form of loans and some remittances.
(Source: FSAU and partners *Gu* '08 assessment; R=1).

Human Capital

- In rural areas, basic social services are limited. Access to health and education is relatively less than in urban areas due to poor infrastructure, the lack of professionally trained staff and limited supply of drugs.
- An outbreak of AWD was reported in Hawd of Togdheer, Nugal (Hudun) and eastern Golis of Sanag, and measles were reported throughout the livelihood zones. AWD disease is related to consumption of contaminated water, which results in human death (Source: WHO AWD Update, Dec. '08; R=1 and FSAU Post *Deyr* '08/09 Assessment, Harirad MCH, MoHL, UNICEF, WHO; R=1).
- Poor sanitation, limited safe water and limited access to health services remain the driving factors behind high disease burden.
(Source: FSAU and partners *Deyr* '08/09 assessment R=1).

Financial Capital

- Rainfall levels have been poor over the past three seasons, resulting in high off-take, livestock disease and reduced herd sizes. None to low calving and kidding rates were reported this season, particularly where PPR is still affecting small ruminants. Camel milk availability is below average due to low to none calving rates. The average milk yield this season is 1.5 litre/day, which is very low compared to normal levels.
As of July '08, livestock herd sizes are as follows: Golis-Guban: sheep/goat: 76%, and camel: 139% of baseline levels.
- Debt levels are high among pastoralists in Golis-Guban; current debt levels are 94% of last season

	(USD 307) and no additional credit is available due to lack of repayment caused by low herd sizes with limited marketable heads. (Source: FSAU and partners Post <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R=1).			

Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): NW Region : Golis-Guban Livelihood zone							
Time Period of Analysis: January 'o8 – June 'o8							
ANALYSIS						ACTION	
Current or	Immediate	Direct Food	Effect on Livelihood	Population	Projected Trend	Risk Factors	Opportunities for Response

Imminent Phase (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	Hazards (Driving Forces)	Security Problem (Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	Strategies (Summary Statement)	Affected (Characteristics , percent, and total estimate)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	to Monitor	(to Immediately improve food access)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally Food Secure 1A ■ Generally Food Secure 1B ■ Generally Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<p>- Below normal rains in Golis-Guban.</p> <p>- Declined trend of livestock holdings as of July '08.</p> <p>- High prices of imported and local cereals.</p> <p>-Below average milk production.</p> <p>-High devaluation of Somali Shilling in eastern Golis/Guban areas (Sool and Sanaag regions).</p> <p>-Nutritional Status: Very Critical levels (GAM=20.7%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to food is difficult due to high prices of imported food items as well as local cereals. ● Declined TOT ● 23% of the pop. is consuming <four food groups/day due mostly to below average milk availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The main source of food in pastoral LHZs is market purchase. Additional sales of livestock are occurring in order to compensate for limited income resulting from low milk sales. ● In Golis/Guban pastoral livelihood zones, Better –off and some Middle hhs rely on their own production, while the poor are lacking sufficient herd sizes, with no milk production, and depending on social support . 	<p>Golis-Guban Pastoral</p> <p>AFLC 50% poor</p>	<p>-Decreased livestock herd sizes due to low to none calving rates, disease and a prolonged dry spell coupled with limited income from camel milk sales, which results in more off-take .</p> <p>Also a decrease in income from livestock sales caused by low demand from Gulf markets.</p> <p>Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.</p>	<p><i>Gu</i> '09 Rainfall performance. market prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TOT ● pasture and water condition ● Exchange rate ● security situation ● Health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relief food for HE populations. ● Food for work/asset -and cash for work programs to offset the debts. ● To improve environmental conservation through awareness raising, encouraging environmental policy enforcement. ● To create income generation for unemployed youth thus minimizing charcoal burning. ● Assist households in Sanag-Sool plateau with pack camels. ● Immediate rehabilitation of main boreholes of Qabri-Huluul, Dararweyne, Ceel-Buh, Xin-Galool, Baraagaha-Qol. ● Vaccinations and treatment for AWD and Measles. ● Improve sanitation and hygienic behaviour. ● Improve nutrition education. ● Improve number of health centres and referral centres for malnourished children for all livelihoods.

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):		Time Period of Analysis:		
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 ■ Generally Food Insecure √ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal production to cover high demand in urban centres, where it is the sole energy available. • Limited- basic social services. • Limited implementation of environmental policies. 	Physical Capital: Poor Road infrastructure limiting access to market and broken Berkads are limiting water storage capacity.	-No change	Seek opportunity of good markets and effective, rehabilitation of roads and water surface catchments.
		Social Capital: Strong traditional social support like loans and food sharing is ongoing but likely to deteriorate during the following season.	Worsening	Social support provision to poor hhs by the rest of the community is strong but may reduce the following dry season, if relief aid from the international community further reduces.
		Financial capital: Herd sizes have depleted somewhat due to low production levels and increased livestock sales, which are needed to increase income. Cumulative debt levels remain high due to low repayment.	Worsening	Food for work and cash for work programs are needed to off-set debts and to improve environmental conservation.
		Natural Capital: Pasture conditions are good to average in most parts of NW, but poor in Golis-Guban.	-Worsening	Carry out effective range management plans to reduce grazing pressure and enable regeneration of pasture biodiversity. Promote livestock veterinary services and rehabilitation of main water sources.
		Human Capital: Limited education and health infrastructure; outbreak of AWD and measles.	No change	Support in proper services delivery on health in terms vaccination and treatment of diseases and proper water and sanitation.
		Political Capital: Although calm currently, the security classification deteriorated from Phase III to IV, due to multiple suicide car bombings in the NW.	Mixed signals	Support in strengthening and capacity building for institutions engaged in security.

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.