### 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:** Jan 09- June 09  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Outcomes</th>
<th>Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period</th>
<th>Projected Phase for Time Period</th>
<th>Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude</th>
<th>Risk Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (As defined by IPC Reference Table) | • 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 | (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase) | • List evidence in support of risk statement  
• Source of Evidence  
• Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2= somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed) | (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted) |

**Crude mortality rate**  
1-2/10,000/day, >2 reference rate, stable  
U5MR>2/10,000/day  

**Overall statement:** Mortality levels at **Alert** 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)  

**Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude**  
(list hazard and process indicators)  

**Risk Level**  
(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)  

---

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1-2/10,000/day, >2 reference rate, stable  
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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)  

**Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude**  
(list hazard and process indicators)  

**Risk Level**  
(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)  

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**Guban/West Golis Pastoral:**  
**Overall Statement:** Nutritional Status: **Very Critical** 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: **Very Critical** 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  

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**Malnutrition Analysis**  
- Severe Malnutrition  
- Moderate Malnutrition  
- Total Malnutrition  

**Lughaya malnutrition status (MCH data)**  

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**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).  

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**Overall Statement:** Nutritional Status: **Very Critical** 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gebbi valley:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disease:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Food Access:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Statement:</strong> Nutritional Status: Serious levels of acute malnutrition (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. ‘08; R=2). <strong>Rapid MUAC Assessment:</strong> 7 sites were assessed &lt;12.5cm (6.2%), &lt;11cm (1.2%) (Source: FSAU Rapid Nutrition Assessment, Dec. ‘08; R=2). <strong>HIS trends:</strong> Low but increasing number of malnourished children (Source: HIS data, July-Dec. ‘08; R=2).</td>
<td><strong>AWD outbreaks reported in Togdheer, Sool plateau and Awdal (Source: WHO AWD Updates, Dec. ‘08; R=1).</strong> <strong>Morbidity Trends:</strong> Reported diarrhoea and measles outbreak &lt;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). Poor sanitation and limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of disease in this livelihood.</td>
<td><strong>Overall statement:</strong> Golis-Guban livelihood received below average rains, which resulted in poor milk availability and productivity. <strong>Food Source:</strong> <strong>Own production</strong> <strong>Overall statement:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 SISh) compared to Dec. ’07 (3,767 SISh); 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 SISh in July ’08 to 6,000 SISh in Dec. ’08, a decrease of 25%; however, it is still approximately 25% higher than the average price in Dec. ’07 (4,800 SISh) 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%
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 S/SlSh); 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 Lawyaddy, the current price of one litre of vegetable oil is 132% of the price during the same month last year (7667-10125 S/SlSh). The current price is 145% of the five year average price (6,980-10,125 S/SlSh) 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 (20,000 S/SlSh); 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 (50,000 S/SlSh), 253% of the five-year average price (50,000 S/SlSh-19725 S/SlSh) and 77% of the previous six months (refer the commodities prices )

Source: FSAU market update and SLIMS data, R=1

**Income sources**
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 (5333-5180Sh), 120% of the Dec. ’07 price (5,333-4,427Sh), 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 Sh), 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 Sh), 172% of the five-year average price (18000-10450Sh), 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 Sh) of the preceding month’s price, 256% of the five-year average price -(780,000 to 305,000Sh) and as 108% of the previous six month average (780,000- 527,500Sh) (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

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Purchasing power:
Terms of trade (cereal/labour

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)
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.

Nutrition Assessment:
- 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).

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 Jilaal season, which may reduce the population’s ability to repay debts as water costs will rise.
(Source: FSAU Post Deyr ‘08/09 Assessment; R=1)

Destitution/Displacement
Overall statement: NOT APPLICABLE

Civil Security
Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.

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 Deyr ‘08/09 Assessment; R=1)

Coping Strategies
| 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 Deyr '08/09 Assessment; R=1) |
| 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. |

| Structural Issues |
| Hazards: |
| Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability |
| Overall statement: Below normal rains and water shortages are expected. Local and imported food prices are high, diminishing food access for Poor households.  
- Due to below normal rains received in Golis-Guban livelihood zone (from eastern Bullahar) water shortages are expected during Jilaal. Both local cereal and imported food commodity prices are still high, affecting the purchasing power of Poor households.  
(Source: FSAU Post Deyr '08/09 assessment; R=1) |

| Hazards: |
| Natural capital:  
- As a result of below normal Deyr ‘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, Deyr ‘08/09 Assessment, Swalim climate update, Dec. ‘08; R=1) |

| Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) |
| 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, Deyr ‘08/09 assessment; R=1) |

<p>| Social capital: |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Human Capital</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Capital</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt levels are high among pastoralists in Golis-Guban; current debt levels are 94% of last season.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ‘08 – June ‘08

(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 Deyr ‘08/09 assessment; R=1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imminent Phase</th>
<th>Hazards</th>
<th>Security Problem</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>to Monitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)</td>
<td>(Driving Forces)</td>
<td>(Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)</td>
<td>(Summary Statement)</td>
<td>(Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)</td>
<td>(to Immediately improve food access)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Secure 1A</td>
<td>- Below normal rains in Golis-Guban.</td>
<td>- Declined trend of livestock holdings as of July '08.</td>
<td>- Access to food is difficult due to high prices of imported food items as well as local cereals.</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Secure 1B</td>
<td>- High prices of imported and local cereals.</td>
<td>- Below average milk production.</td>
<td>- Declined TOT</td>
<td>- 23% of the pop. is consuming &lt;four food groups/day due mostly to below average milk availability</td>
<td>- Also a decrease in income from livestock sales caused by demand from Gulf markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Insecure</td>
<td>- Below average milk production.</td>
<td>- High devaluation of Somali Shilling in eastern Golis/Guban areas (Sool and Sanaag regions).</td>
<td>- Nutritional Status: Very Critical levels (GAM=20.7%)</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>- Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</td>
<td>- High devaluation of Somali Shilling in eastern Golis/Guban areas (Sool and Sanaag regions).</td>
<td>- Declined TOT</td>
<td>- 23% of the pop. is consuming &lt;four food groups/day due mostly to below average milk availability</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>- Also a decrease in income from livestock sales caused by demand from Gulf markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Emergency</td>
<td>- Below average milk production.</td>
<td>- High devaluation of Somali Shilling in eastern Golis/Guban areas (Sool and Sanaag regions).</td>
<td>- Declined TOT</td>
<td>- 23% of the pop. is consuming &lt;four food groups/day due mostly to below average milk availability</td>
<td>- Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</td>
<td>- Below average milk production.</td>
<td>- High devaluation of Somali Shilling in eastern Golis/Guban areas (Sool and Sanaag regions).</td>
<td>- Declined TOT</td>
<td>- 23% of the pop. is consuming &lt;four food groups/day due mostly to below average milk availability</td>
<td>- Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.</td>
</tr>
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- Golis-Guban Pastoral AFLC 50% poor

- Gu '09 Rainfall performance. market prices
- TOT
- pasture and water condition
- Exchange rate
- security situation
- Health care services
- 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, Baragaga-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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current or Imminent Phase</th>
<th>Underlying Causes (Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)</th>
<th>Effect on Livelihood Assets (Summary Statements)</th>
<th>Projected Trend (Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)</th>
<th>Time Period of Analysis</th>
<th>Action Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Generally Food Secure 1A | • 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. | Poor Road infrastructure limiting access to market and broken Berkads are limiting water storage capacity. | -No change | Time Period of Analysis: | Seek opportunity of good markets and effective, rehabilitation of roads and water surface catchments. |
| Generally Food Secure 1B | | 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. |
| Generally Food Insecure | |  |  | |  |
| Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis | |  |  | |  |
| Humanitarian Emergency | 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. |
| Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe | 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. |
| Political 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. |
| Natural 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.