

**Appendix C IPC Analysis Templates**  
**Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning**

<b>Area of Analysis</b> (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): <b>Region: Awdal, W/galbeed and Togdheer, Agro-pastoral Livelihood</b>				
<b>Time Period of Analysis: July -Dec-09</b>				
<b>Reference Outcomes</b>  (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	<b>Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in <b>bold</b>)</li> <li>Note source of evidence</li> <li>Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> <li>Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence</li> <li>Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary</li> </ul>	<b>Projected Phase for Time Period</b>  (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	<b>Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude</b>  (list hazard and process indicators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List evidence in support of risk statement</li> <li>Source of Evidence</li> <li>Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</li> </ul>	<b>Risk Level</b>  (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
<i>Crude mortality rate: No data available</i>	<b>Overall Statement:</b> No survey has been carried during post Gu assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally Food Secure 1A</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Early Warning</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute malnutrition</li> <li>Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h &lt; 2z_scores), &gt; usual, increasing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Nutrition situation is <b>Serious to Critical</b> with deterioration from Post Deyr '08/09.</p> <p><b>West Galbeed Agro-pastoral – Critical Nutrition Situation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>MUAC Rapid Assessment:</b> &lt;11cm 5.0% &lt;12.5cm – 11.0%, N =1179 No. of Sites = 21 (Source: Post GU 09 Rapid Assessment R=2)</li> <li><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> Data indicates low but increasing number of acutely malnourished children (Gebiyel, Togwajale, Allaybadley, Arabsiyo MCHs) (Source HIS data Jan-June 2009 R=3)</li> <li><b>Immunization Coverage:</b> CHDs conducted in the area (Source: MOHL UNICEF CHDs report Jun 09)</li> <li><b>Access to formal/informal services:</b> Access to health services is poor and limited in the area SFP Available: Very Limited in the area</li> </ul> <p><b>Toghdeer Agro-pastoral – Critical Nutrition Situation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>MUAC Rapid Assessment:</b> &lt;11cm 5.0% &lt;12.5cm – 11.4% 2 oedema cases N = 1269 No. of Sites = 18 (Source: Post GU 09 Rapid Assessment R=2)</li> <li><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> low and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children (Odawayne, Sheikh MCHs (Source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally Food Secure 1B</li> <li>Generally Food Insecure</li> <li>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</li> </ul> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Famine/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worsening Phase or Magnitude</li> </ul>	<p>Awdal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watch</li> <li>Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine/HC</li> </ul> </li> <li>W/Galbeed, (except Gebiley district which is no early warning)</li> <li>High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFLC</li> <li>HE</li> <li>Famine/HC</li> </ul> </li> <li>In Togdheer</li> </ul>

<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h &lt; 2z_scores), &gt; usual, increasing</li> </ul>	<p>HIS data Jan-June 2009 R=3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the area (Source: UNICEF CHDs report Jun 09)</li> </ul> <p><b>Access to formal/informal services:</b> Access to health services is very limited in the area (only 2 MCHS)</p> <p><b>Awdal Agro-pastoral - Serious Nutrition Situation</b></p> <p><b>Rapid MUAC Assessment</b> &lt;11cm -5.9% &lt;12.5cm - 6.0% N = 646 No. of Sites = 12 (Source: Nutrition rapid assessment Post GU 09 R=2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>HIS nutrition trend:</b> Data indicates low and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children (Borama Central, Qorgab, Dila, Quluje and Idhanka MCHS) (Source: HIS data R=2)</li> <li><b>Dietary diversity:</b> is poor due to low crop production, limited milk availability hence reduced access to food</li> <li><b>Morbidity:</b> No disease outbreaks reported</li> <li><b>Immunization Status:</b> Child Health Days conducted in the area successfully</li> <li><b>Access to formal/informal services:</b> Available in the area. <b>SFP</b> are available in the area (Source: Nutrition rapid</li> </ul>	<p>Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Malnourished child in Beer village, near Burao Togdheer region</p> 	
<p><i>Disease</i></p> <p>No disease epidemic reported.</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> No epidemic, within seasonal norms</p> <p>No disease outbreak was reported during this season however there were increased diarrhoea cases for Ximan, Gugux, Gidhays(as last Deyr. 08/09).</p>			
<p><i>Food Access/ Availability</i></p> <p>Severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p><b>FOOD ACCESS:</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> This livelihood experienced three consecutive seasons of poor crop production due to poor rains. No cereal stocks are available and income is limited from both labour and livestock sale.</p> <p><b>Food sources:</b></p> <p><b>Overall statement:</b> Food sources in this season are mainly market purchase and limited own production</p> <p><b>Own production:</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> This Gu/Karan cereal production estimates are the lowest in 10 years. The production is affected by long dry spell (50-60 days) and very poor seasonal performance. Crops failed in most parts of the livelihood due to moisture stress during the germination stage. The poor rainfall severely affected livestock body condition and milk production.</p> <p><b>Own cereal production:</b> Crop establishment in northwest agropastoral is estimated at <b>6,605MT</b>, the lowest in more than</p>			

Food Access/  
Availability  
Severe  
entitlement  
gap;unable to  
meet  
2100kcal/ppp/day.

10 years, mainly due to very poor rainfall (36% of PWA and 30% of five-year average). Of the total crops produced, 99% is sorghum, the main crop, and 1% is maize.

- Awdal cereal production is 47% of last Gu'08, 23% of PWA and 19% of the 5-year average
- Togdheer cereal production is 23% of last Gu'08, 36% of PWA and 21% of the 5-year average
- W/galbeed cereal production is 38% of last Gu'08, 36% PWA and 30% of the 5-year average

**Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Gu Assessment, July '09; R=1**

**Own milk production:** Access to milk consumption in this livelihood is very poor due to low reproduction and poor pasture and browsing conditions. The contributing factor is also livestock migration to parts of Hawd/Golis and across the border to Ethiopia. **Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.**

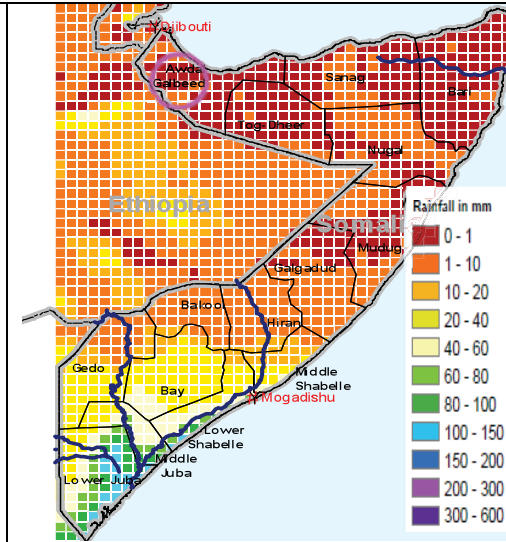
**Other Food Sources (gifts)**

**Overall Statement:** Access to social support, including gifts, is limited and below average. Social support in-kind gift (*zaka*) from middle and better-off is considered nil. Livestock *zaka* is also poor due to poor livestock body conditions and deaths of lactating sheep and cattle due to drought related common diseases (mainly tick born diseases and sheep Pox). There are no other sources of food inclusive food relief. **FSNAU/partners Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1.**

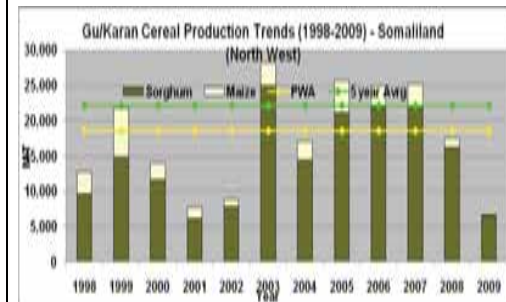
**Market purchase: Staple Food (cereal):**

**Overall Statement:** Agro-pastorals in Northwest are currently dependent on market food purchase with high cereal prices compared to the 5-year average (2003-2007). Major factors determining high prices are poor production in the last 3 seasons, low supply and low cereal stocks available at household level.

- White sorghum price in Borama market decreased by 56% when compared to July '08 and is 27% lower than Jan '09, but still higher than five-year average by 97%. Yellow Maize price in Borama market is 26% lower than July '08 and is 159% higher than the 5-year average, while there is no change in price compared to Jan.'09.
- In Hargeysa market, sorghum price is 50% and 42% lower than July '08 and Jan. '09, respectively and 129% higher



ECMWF rainfall estimate for the month of June 2009 (source JRC)



Dry planting maize and sorghum fields in Feb. '09. Qoyta village, Burao, Togdheer, July 2009.

Food Access/  
Availability  
Severe  
entitlement  
gap;unable to  
meet  
2100kcal/ppp/day.

than the 5-year average. Yellow maize prices are 49% and 40% lower as compared to July '08 and Jan. '09, respectively but are 107% higher than the 5-year average.

- In Burao market white sorghum price is 38% lower as compared to July '08 and 97% higher than the 5-year average; imported rice price is 53% and 37% lower than July '08 and Jan. '09, respectively. However, this is 31% higher than the 5-year average.

**Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, July.'09; R=1**

**Cereal Market Availability:** In the affected livelihood zone, availability of cereals (sorghum and maize) in local markets is poor, due to low supply and low cereal stocks. In addition, the limited available cereal stocks were given to lactating animals (cows and sheep) due to very poor pasture, which has plummeted the stock availability and market cereal supply. Availability of cereals is expected to decline further; and subsequently cereal prices are expected to increase in the coming six months. **Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1**

**Market Purchases (Non-Staple Food)**

**Overall Statement:** Imported food commodity prices continue to be high. However, they have shown a slight decline since July '08.

Sugar prices in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao markets are 107%, 108% and 100% of July '08 prices, respectively. Similarly, prices are 18%, 38% and 8% higher than five-year average respectively.

Vegetable oil prices in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao are 78%, 83% and 67% of July '08 prices, respectively and 121%,117% and 126% of five-year average, respectively; but they were the same in Jan-July '09 in all markets.

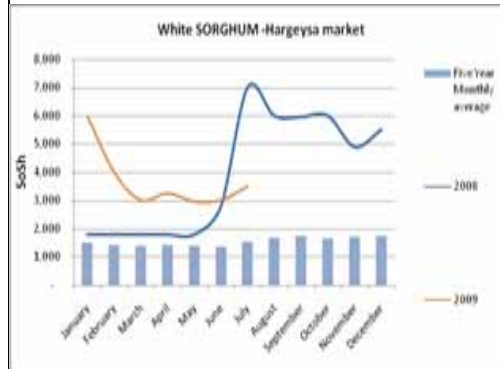
**Source: FSNAU DAMS Update, July '09; R=1**

**Income sources**

**Overall Statement:** Income from crop sales is limited due to crop production failure in the last 3 seasons while job opportunities are limited with degraded labour wages. Additionally, there are low livestock and milk sales.

**Own production (crop sales):** Limited crop sales in agro-pastoral livelihood due to consecutive seasons of below

Very poor germination of sorghum crop. Garabis village, Hargeysa, W. Galbeed, July 2009.



Food Access/  
Availability  
Severe  
entitlement  
gap;unable to  
meet  
2100kcal/ppp/day.

average sorghum productions (*Gu '08* 56%, *Deyr '08/09* 72% and *Gu '09* 30% of five year average).

**Cash crop production:** In the agro-pastoral areas watermelon, tomatoes and cowpea failed due to moisture stress. In Togdheer region, grass fodder production, which is very crucial for livestock consumption and household income is also very low. Therefore, income from these crops is limited, which severely affects the purchasing power of poor households. **Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment; July '09; R=1.**

**Own livestock production sales (milk):** Cattle and camel milk productions in the region remain below average due to low cattle and camel calving/ kidding at this season. Additionally, agropastoral livestock migrated to Golis/Hawd and across the border to Ethiopia in search of better grazing. Therefore, income from milk sale is very low due to low supply. In Hargeysa and Borama markets, cattle milk prices increased by 82% and 4% since July '08, respectively and are 28%, and 58% higher than five year average. Similarly, camel milk prices in Burao market are 20%, 30% and 53% higher than July '08, Jan. '09, and 5-year average and, respectively.

**Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, July '09. R=1.**

**Own livestock sales:** The livestock prices are in decreasing trend in most markets in northwest agro-pastoral in the last six months. Also, there are limited saleable animals at household level in the affected areas due to very poor body condition. Local goat prices in Burao, Hargeisa and Borama are 93%, 118% and 117% of July '08, respectively and are 113%, 170% and 109% of five year average, respectively.

**Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, July '09. R=1.**

**Labour opportunities and wage rates:** No access to labour opportunities in the affected areas due to low or none agricultural activities. Unskilled labour wage rate in Suqsade SLIM market is the lowest in the agro-pastoral livelihood in Togdheer region (25,000SoSh, equivalent 12,000SLSh), and 14% lower than July '08.

**Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment and SLIMS data, July '09; R=1.**

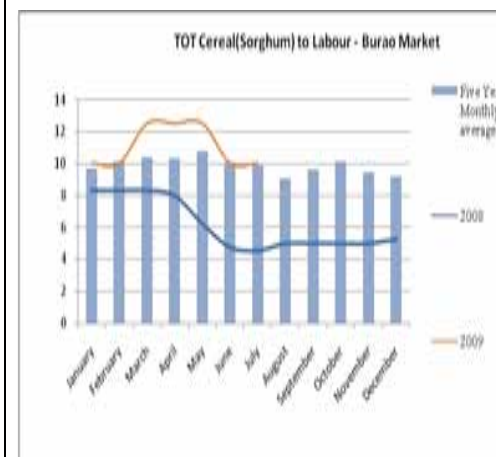
**Self-employment opportunities:**

**Overall Statement:** Due to poor rangeland and crop

Very Poor cattle Body Condition.  
Sogsogley, Borama, Awdal, July '09



Death of lactating sheep and goats. Ijara village, Gabiley, W. Galbeed, July 2009.



<p><i>Food Access/ Availability</i> Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p>conditions, charcoal production, collection of firewood and building material activities increased, which resulted in price decline due to oversupply in the market; charcoal price in Burao main market reduced by 8% within one month (from June '09), but still higher than long term trend. <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment/ DAMAS update R=1.</b></p> <p><b>Purchasing power</b> <u>Terms of trade (cereal/labour):</u> TOT cereal (sorghum) to labour shows increasing trend in July '09, compared to the same time last year '08, due to decreased cereal prices (5kg/daily labour wage to 10kg/daily labour wage in Burao market ). However, the TOT is the same as in Jan. '09 in the same market. In Hargeysa market, TOT is 100% higher than in July '08 and 56% lower than five year average. The terms of trade between local goat and sorghum in Hargeysa market have the same trend, but availability of saleable animals is limited. <b>Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, July '09. R=1.</b></p>			
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Dietary diversity and child feeding and care practices are sub-optimal. <b>Nutrition Assessment:</b> <b>Dietary diversity:</b> <u>Poor</u>, no milk available, low crop production. (Source: Post GU 09 Rapid Assessment R=3) <b>Child feeding practices:</b> Poor child feeding practices throughout agropastoral community</p>			
<p><i>Water access/ availability</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p><b>Overall statement:</b> Availability and access to water is poor to average in agropastoral settlements Water availability is poor to average (poor in Togdheer and south of Hargeysa and average in Gabiley and Awdal). Most water catchments in agropastoral areas are dry. In Togdheer agro-pastoral, normal water price in 10,000SoSh/barrel; however, the current price is 600% higher than the normal (70,000SoSh/barrel).Over the next six months, agropastorals will face severe water shortage with increased purchase from permanent boreholes, if the <i>Karan</i> and/or <i>Deyr</i> rains are to fail. <b>Source: FSNAU/partner Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July'09; R=1</b></p>			

<p><i>Water access/availability</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>				
<p><i>Destitution/Displacement</i> Concentrated increasing</p>	<p><b>Population Displacement</b> There is no population displacement in north west agro-pastoral livelihood Zone reported. <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment; R=1</b></p>			
<p><i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.</p>	<p>• <b>Civil Insecurity</b> Overall security situation of the region is calm/stable, but there is a high land dispute tension at border between Gabiley and Baki districts, which is under the control of local authority. Although elections will take place in September there is no expectation of negative impact on livelihood and food access <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment; R=1</b></p>			
<p><i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI &gt; than reference; increasing</p>	<p><b>Coping Strategies:</b> current coping strategies employed by the poor households include the following: • Increased charcoal production and collection of firewood/building materials • Labour migration to main towns • Seeking social support (in-kind of food or cash). <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment; R=1</b></p>			
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>• There is a functioning local administration in the region, which controls law and order</p>			
<p><i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<p><b>Hazards:</b> • Very low cereal stocks due to very poor cereal production. • High cereal prices • Acute water shortage in parts of the livelihood (Hargeysa district and Togdheer region) <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment. R=1</b></p>			
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p><b>Natural capital</b> • The overall <i>Gu</i> '09 rainfall performance of the region is far below average in terms of amounts, duration, frequency and distribution that resulted in poor crop establishment. Conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next 6 months if the Karan rains fail or become erratic  • Pasture and water conditions in the Northwest agro-pastoral areas are very poor. This poor conditions triggered migration of animals to Golis/Hawd and zone 5 of Ethiopia. <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; and climate update R=1</b></p>			

<p><b><u>Physical capital</u></b>  Roads are mainly earthen and of poor condition which makes mobility difficult during the rainy seasons, hindering both community and commodity flows. Most water catchments (<i>Berkads</i> and <i>Ballies</i>) are in poor condition due to a lack of repair and the high cost of rehabilitation. <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment July '09; R=1.</b></p> <p><b><u>Social Capital</u></b>  Social support is limited due to very poor crop establishment and livestock production. Poor and part of middle households are receiving distress social support in the form of loans and gifts (mainly cash). <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1</b></p> <p><b><u>Human Capital</u></b>  In all the agro-pastoral villages students visit formal school as well as Quranic schools. However, there are no health services available for this livelihood due to a lack of trained staff and supply of medical equipment and drugs.  <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment, July '09; R=1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nutritional Assessment:</b> In the rural areas, basic social services, including healthcare and education, are limited. Existing health facilities have limited and poorly trained staff and limited drug supply.</li> <li>• Increased number of children with diarrhoea disease is were reported in many areas in this livelihood which is contributing the increase of malnutrition status (Source: FSAU Post Assessment, Gu 09, R=2)</li> <li>• Poor sanitation, limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of Diarrhoea incidence.  (Source: FSAU and partners <i>Gu /09</i> assessment; R=2)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Financial Capital</u></b>  The north west agro-pastoral livelihood, who experienced three consecutive seasons of crop production failure (<i>Gu '08, Deyr '08/09 and Gu '09</i>), will have limited financial resources due to cereal production failure and limited crop sales; reduced agricultural labour opportunities; limited livestock re-productivity and production; low livestock sales due to weak body condition; high local cereal and imported commodity prices. High debt levels among the agropastoral households and reduced social support means  <b>Source: FSNAU Post-Gu '09 Assessment; R=1</b></p>			
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## Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

**Area of Analysis** (Region: Togdheer (Odweyne, Burao and Sheikh), W. Galbeed (Hargeysa and Gabiley) and Awdal (Borama and Baki); Livelihood: Agro-pastoral. **Time Period of Analysis: July '09 – Dec. '09.**

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)
<p>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>-Nutritional Status: Critical for Togdheer.</p> <p>-Rainfall deficit.</p> <p>-- High local cereal and imported food prices.</p> <p>- None to low cereal stocks at household levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to own production(crop production is 36% PWA and 30% of 5years average)</li> <li>Very poor livestock body condition and lactating sheep and cattle deaths</li> <li>Limited access to milk consumption due to very low milk availability and supply</li> <li>High local and imported food prices.</li> <li>Cereal prices are higher than the five year average.</li> <li>High inflation</li> <li>TOT is significantly lower than five year average</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very limited income from crop and livestock sales</li> <li>- Very limited income from milk sales</li> <li>- No cereal stocks</li> <li>- Stress coping strategies</li> <li>- Very limited crop zaka and crop gifts (sadaqa).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Agro-pastoralist in HE:</b></p> <p><b>Togdheer</b>  <b>Poor 75% HE</b>  <b>Poor 25% AFLC</b>  <b>Middle 25% AFLC</b></p> <p><b>W. Galbeed</b>  <b>1. Hargeysa</b>  <b>Poor 100% AFLC</b>  <b>2. Gabbiley</b>  <b>Poor 50% AFLC</b></p> <p><b>Awdal</b>  <b>Poor 100% AFLC</b></p>	Worsening	<p>Performance of Karan/Deyr rains</p> <p>Crop condition and growth</p> <p>Market prices Livestock and conditions and movement</p> <p>Terms of trade (TOT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food relief for those in emergency</li> <li>Food For work</li> <li>Rehabilitation of water sources</li> <li>Income generation activities especially improving of honey and marketing and storage in surplus periods</li> <li>Introduce mobile veterinary animal husbandry services.</li> <li>Food for work or cash for rehabilitation of water catchments, bush clearing along the road sides, environmental protection</li> <li>Provision of tractor hours for land preparation</li> </ul>

## Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, and

## Opportunities in the Medium and Long Term

**Area of Analysis** (Region: Togdheer (Odweyne, Burao and Sheikh), W. Galbeed (Hargeysa and Gabiley) and Awdal (Borama and Baki);  
**Livelihood:** Agro-pastoral; **Time Period of Analysis:** July '09 – Dec. '09

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)
<p>■ Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>■ Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>■ Generally Food Insecure</p> <p>■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>■ Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>-Extensive and widespread charcoal burning, cutting all kinds of trees.</p> <p>-Recurrent droughts</p>	<p><b>Physical Capital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor road infrastructure networks</li> <li>- Poor water catchment</li> <li>- Environmental degradation</li> </ul>	No change	Assist and rehabilitate roads and water catchments
		<p><b>Social Capital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declined social support- due to successive poor crop production( limited crop zaka and gifts)</li> </ul>	Worsening	Establish income generating activities through employment generating program.
		<p>• <b>Financial Capital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lost income from crop sales</li> <li>✓ Limited income from milk sales due to limited milk production</li> <li>✓ Limited income from livestock sales due to low herd size and limited livestock saleable due to very poor body condition</li> <li>✓ Limited access to labour opportunities</li> </ul>	Worsening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of farm inputs (seeds, farm tools, tractor hours for land preparation)</li> <li>2. Restocking</li> </ol>
		<p><b>Natural Capital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Poor pasture and browse</li> <li>■ Low access to water</li> </ul>	Worsening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation of water catchments and shallow wells.</li> <li>2. Awareness raising on environmental protection and management</li> </ol>
		<p><b>Human Capital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Limited and /or access to health services.</li> <li>■ Lack of safe water and poor sanitation are the major causes of health hazards.</li> </ul>	No change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of veterinary services</li> <li>2. Provision of health services (mobile clinics)</li> <li>3. Provision of education materials</li> </ol>

### 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.