



FSNAU/FAO Somalia

A Dashboard for Linking Early Warning to Early Action in Somalia

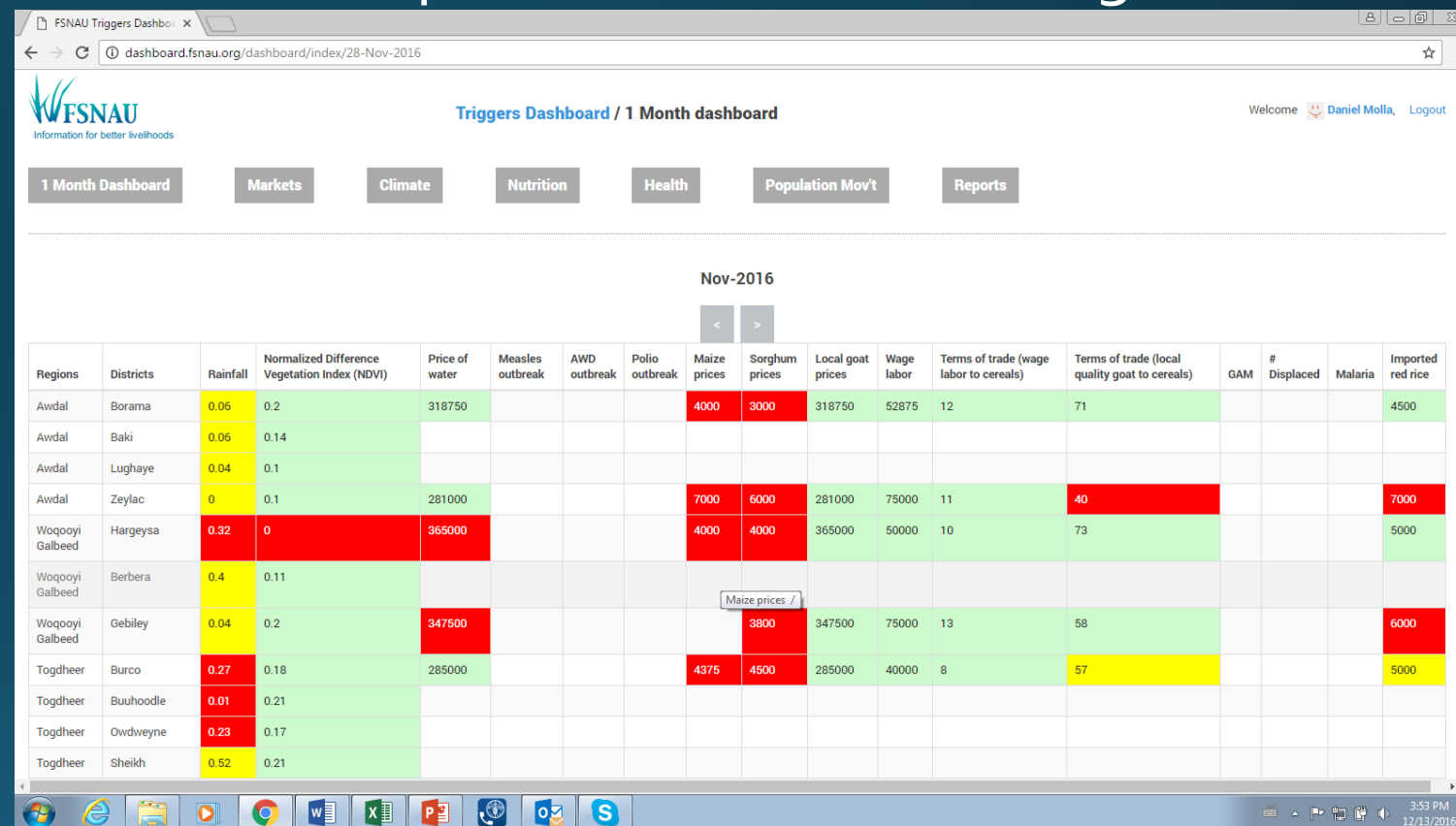
December 2016

A Dashboard for Linking Early Warning to Early Action in Somalia



- A multi-partner effort mandated by the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
- Objective: to facilitate decision making for early action based on the identification and monitoring of a consistent set of key early warning indicators
- Five sets of indicators:
 - Climate (rainfall, vegetation coverage/NDVI and river levels and price of water)
 - Market (cereal prices, livestock prices, Wage Labor and Terms of Trade)
 - Health (Measles, AWD, Polio and Malaria)
 - Nutrition (New admission to feeding/treatment centers/GAM)
 - Population displacement

<http://dashboard.fsnau.org/>



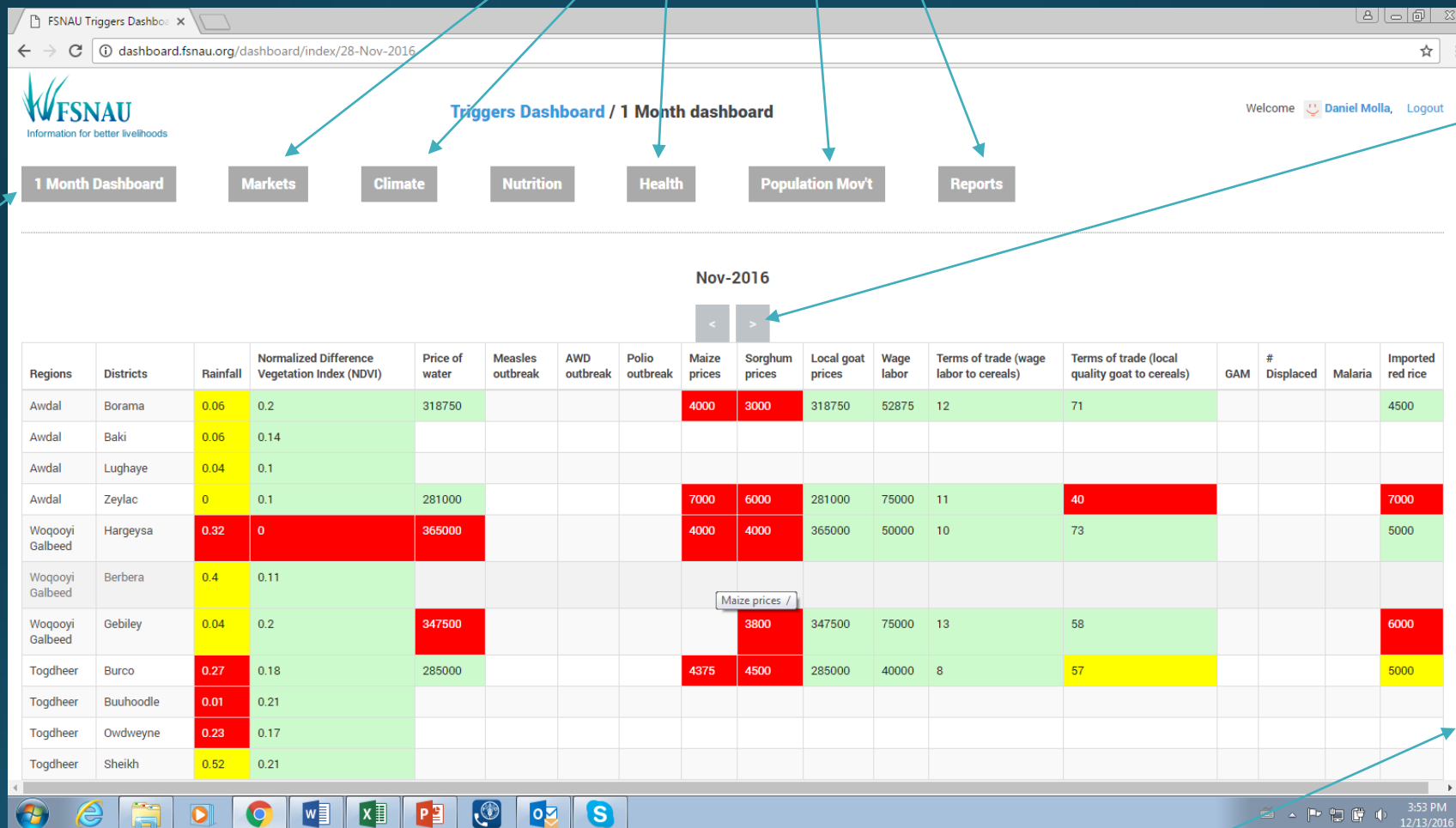
- Monitoring and reporting: Early Warning indicators will be monitored at district level on a monthly basis
- Color Codes: Green=Normal; Yellow=Alert; and Red=Alarm



The Five Sets of Indicators

- One-month/recent month dashboard

- The one-month dashboard displays color-coded values for all indicators and for all districts for one month/recent month



- You can also scroll back and forth to view the dashboard for previous months

- You can scroll down to view the remainder of the districts

Indicators and Thresholds Currently Being Used

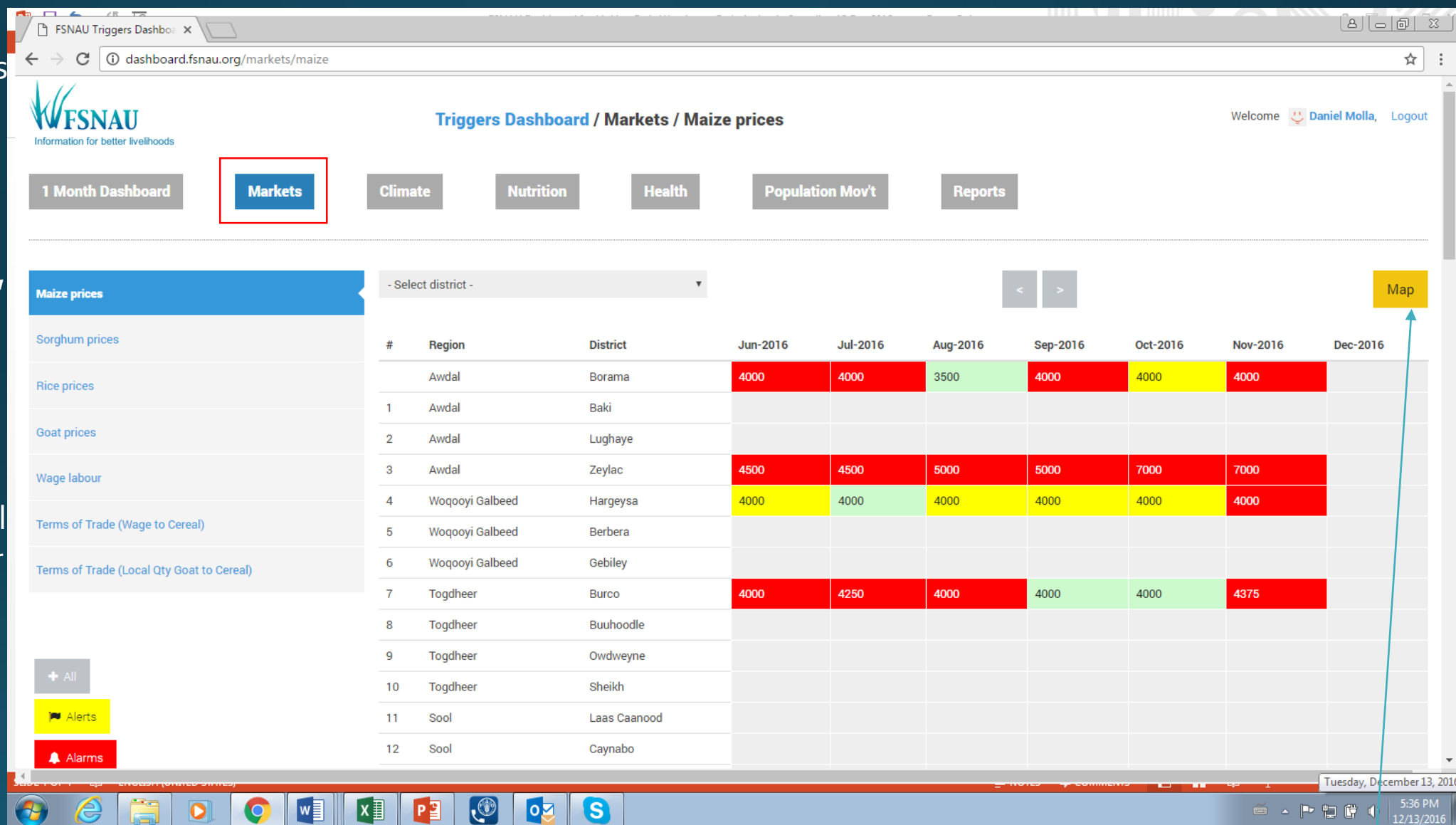


Key Indicator Group	Specific EW-EA Indicator	EW-EA Indicator Thresholds		Notes
		Alarm	Alert	
Climate	Rainfall	≥ 60% decrease from LTM	20% – 60% decrease from Long-Term Mean (LTM)	For LTMs (Long Term Mean) lower than 10mm alarms are set to Alert since 10mm rainfall per month is itself not significant
	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	Decrease > 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a “Large decrease”)	Decrease of 0.05 - 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a “Small decrease”)	
	Price of water	≥ 10% increase in price over 5-yr Average	5% - 10% increase in price over 5-year average	
	Floods / River levels	River level reading > bank full value	River level reading > high risk value	
Market	Imported red rice	≥ 10% increase in price over 5-yr Average	5% - 10% increase in price over 5-year average	
	Sorghum prices	≥ 10% increase in price over 5-yr Average	5% - 10% increase in price over 5-year average	
	Local goat prices	≥ 10% increase in price over 5-yr Average	5% - 10% increase in price over 5-year average	
	Wage labor	≥ 10% increase in price over 5-yr Average	5% - 10% increase in price over 5-year average	
	Terms of trade(Wage labor to Cereal)	decrease ≥ 3kg from 5-yr Average	1kg - 2kg decrease from 5-year average	
	Terms of trade(Local quality goat to Cereal)	decrease > 10kg 5-yr Average	decrease 6-10kg from 5-year average	
Nutrition	GAM	≥ 50% increase over 5-yr Average	25% - 50% increase over 5-year average	
Health	Measles	1 case	≥ 2 cases	
	AWD outbreak			Thresholds not yet established
	Polio	1 case		This indicator is inactive because Somalia has been declared Polio free by WHO (2015)
	Malaria			Thresholds not yet established
Population Movement	Number of people displaced			Thresholds not yet established



- The Market dashboard displays monthly color-coded prices of staple cereals (maize, sorghum and imported rice), monthly wage labor, monthly goat prices, monthly terms of trade (wage labor to cereals and local goat to cereals) for up to seven months at a time

- Main data sources are FSNAU and FEWS NET

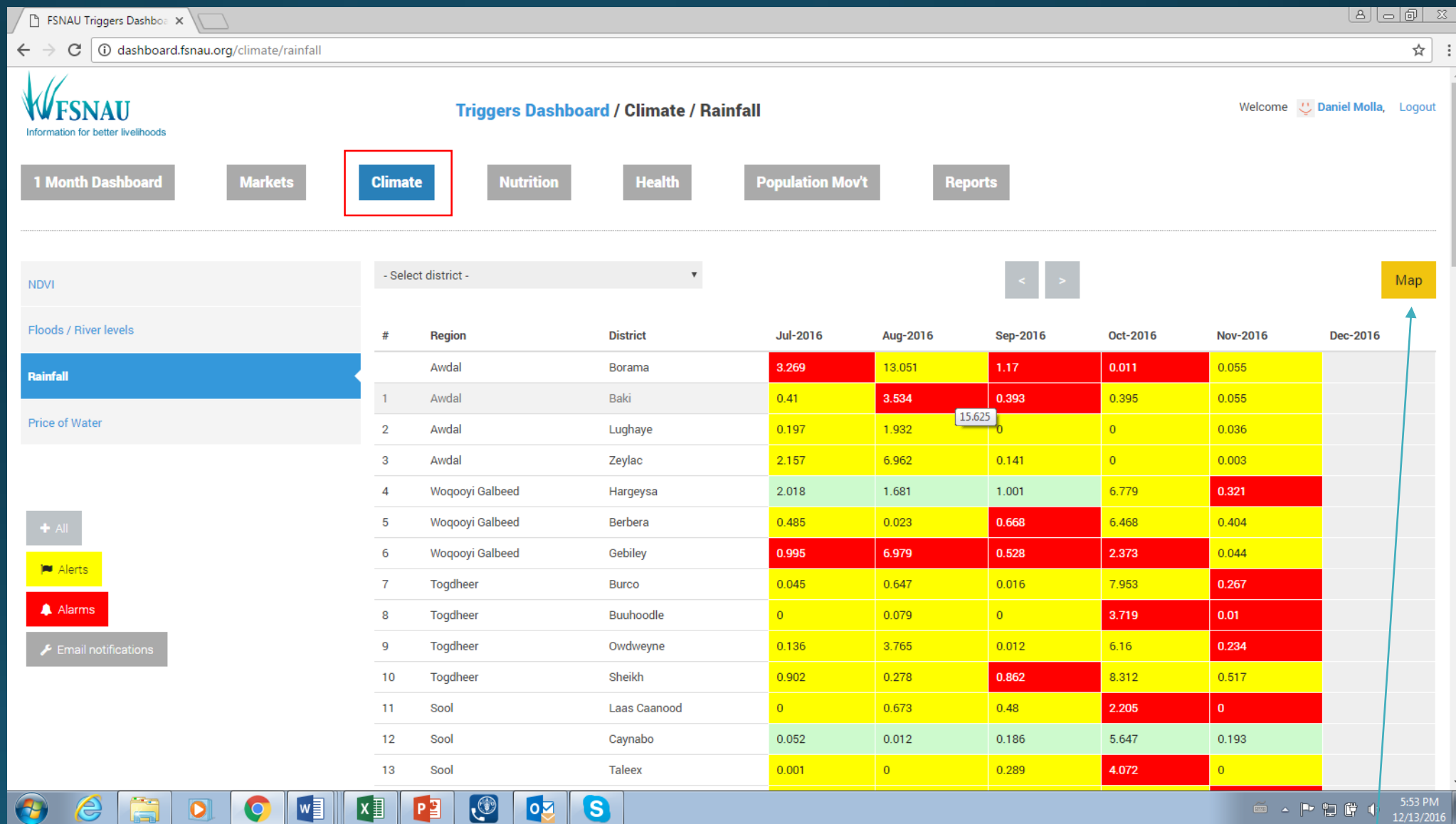


- A mapping feature displays color coded maps one month at a time; you can scroll back and forth



- The Climate dashboard displays monthly color-coded amounts of rainfall, vegetation cover/NDVI, river levels, and water prices for up to seven months at a time

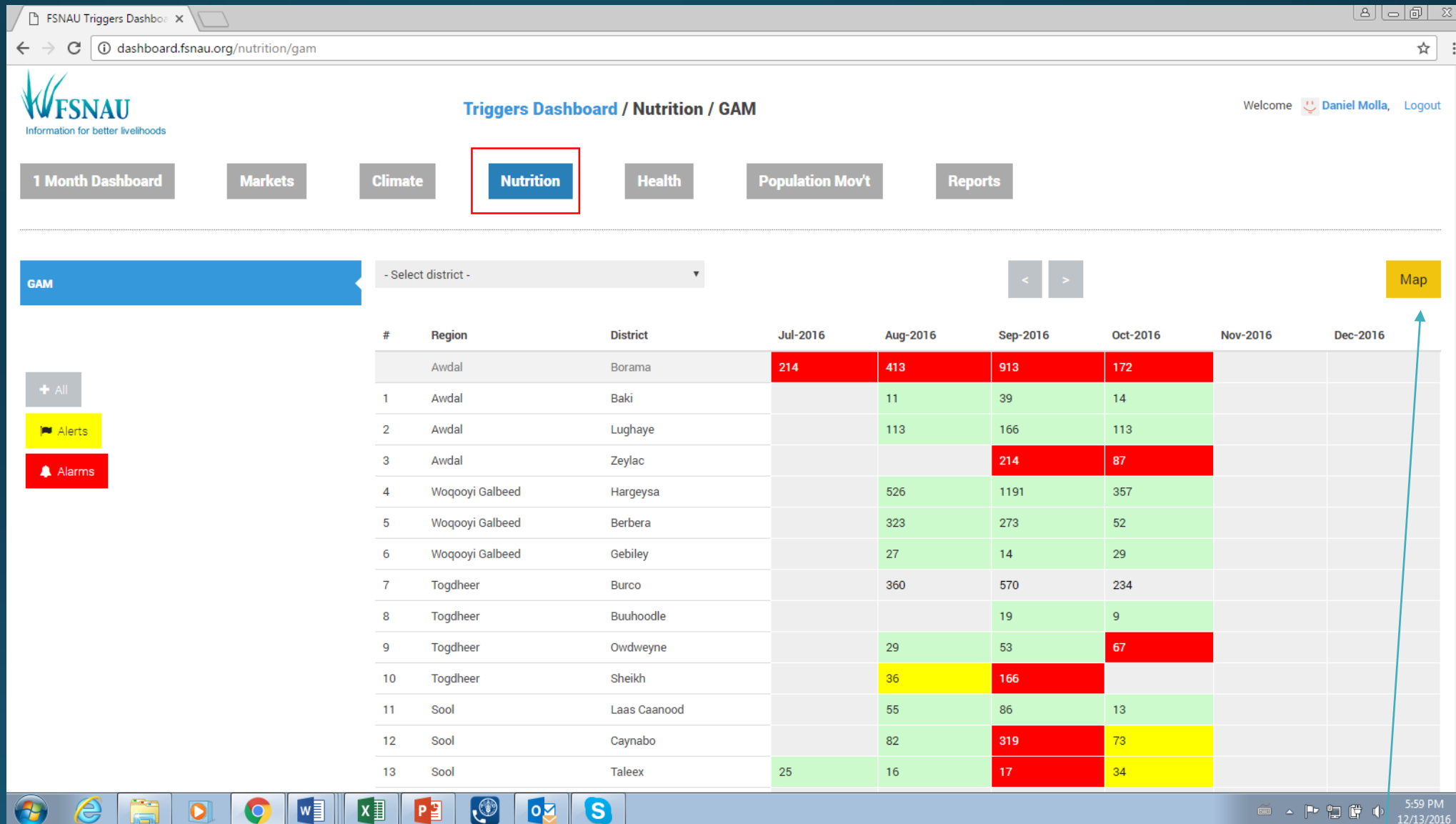
- Main data sources are FSNAU, SWALIM and FEWS NET



- A mapping feature displays color coded maps one month at a time; you can scroll back and forth



- The Nutrition dashboard displays monthly color-coded number of children (new admissions) that have been admitted to treatment and feeding centers for up to seven months at a time
- Main data source is the Nutrition Cluster and its partners

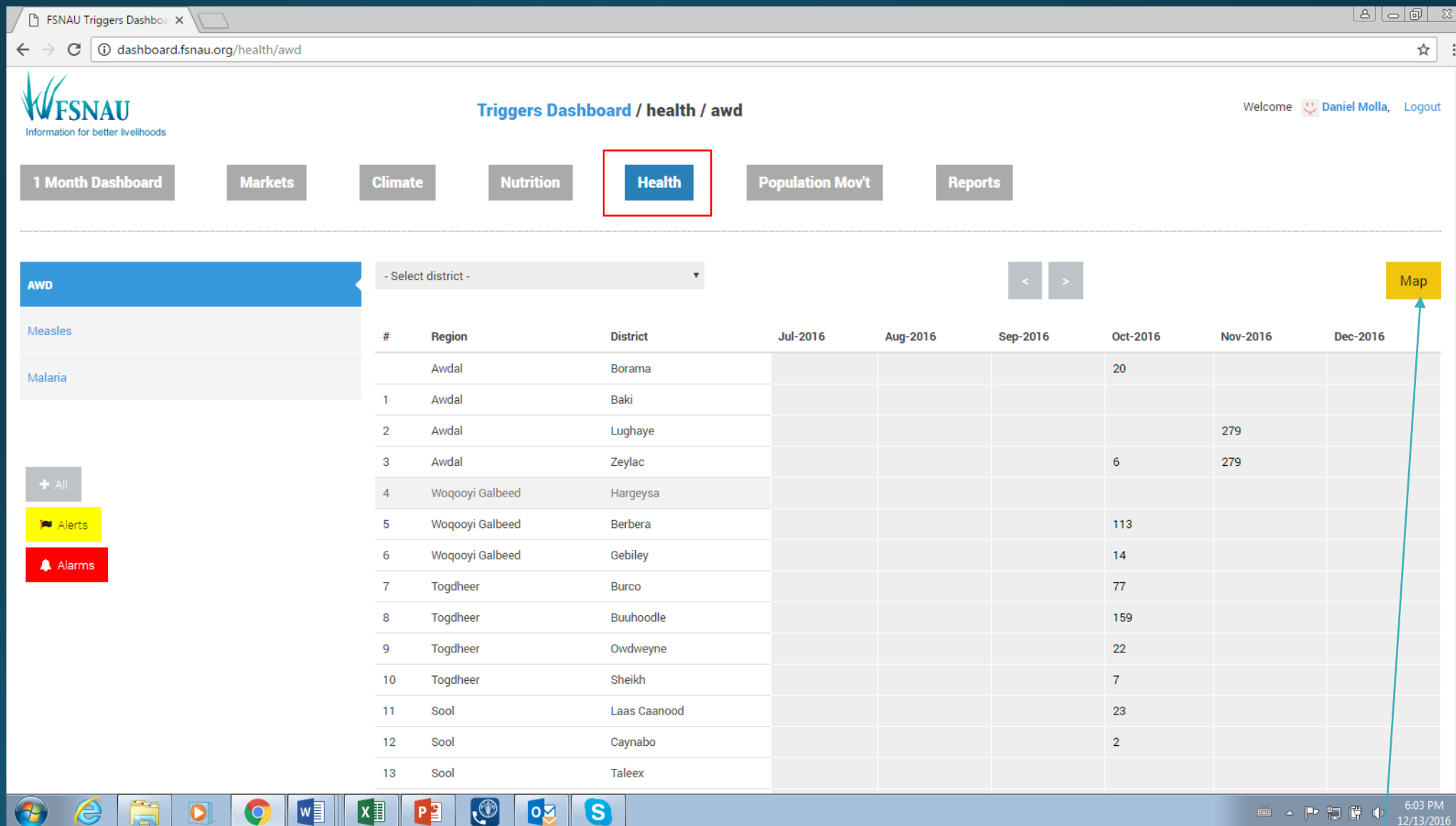


- A mapping feature displays color coded maps one month at a time; you can scroll back and forth



- The Health dashboard displays monthly color-coded number of reported cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), measles, and malaria

- Main data source is the Health Cluster/WHO and its partners

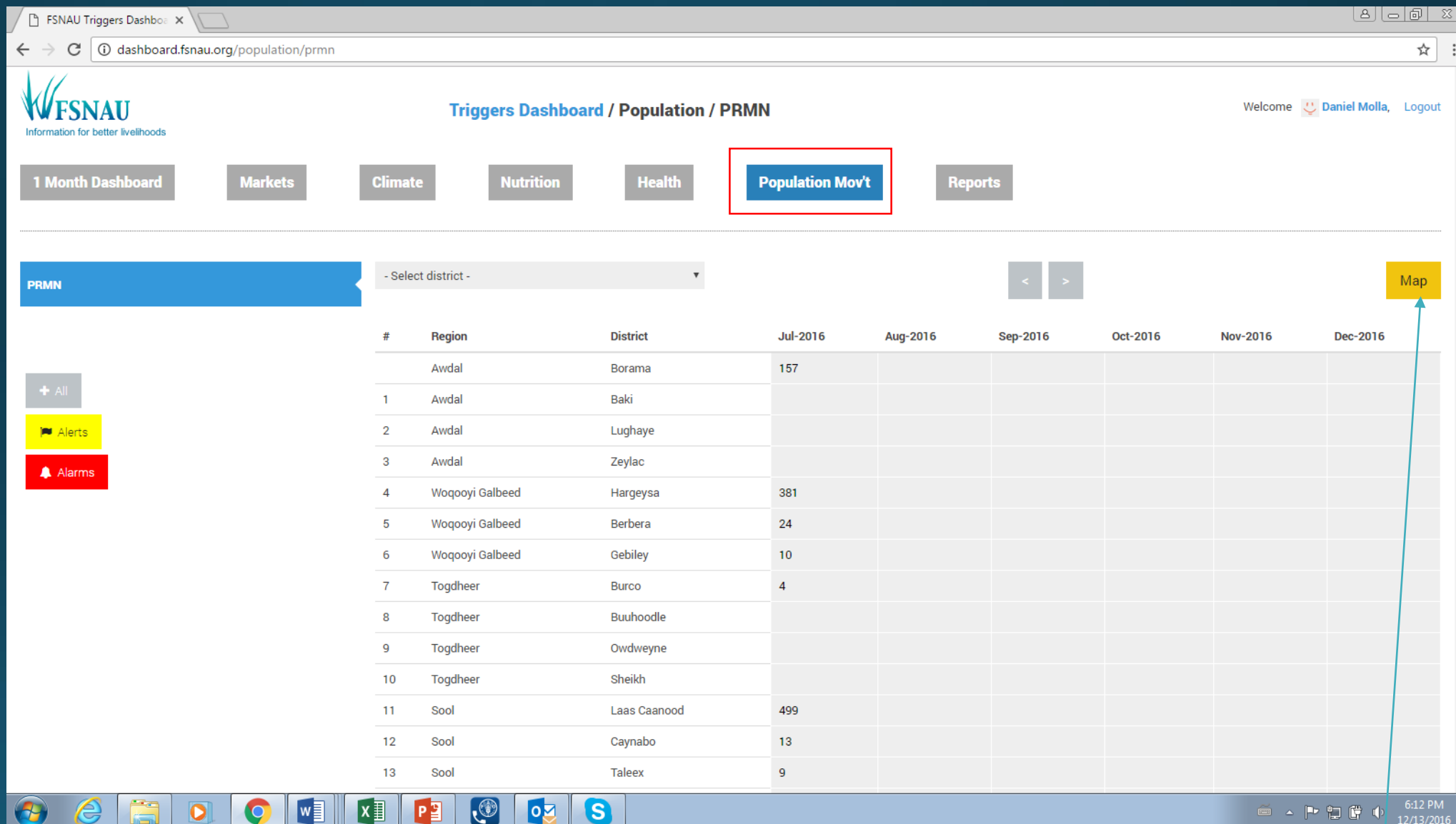


- A mapping feature displays color coded maps one month at a time; you can scroll back and forth



- The Population Movement dashboard displays monthly number of displaced people for up to seven months at a time

- Main data source is UNHCR



- A mapping feature displays color coded maps one month at a time; you can scroll back and forth

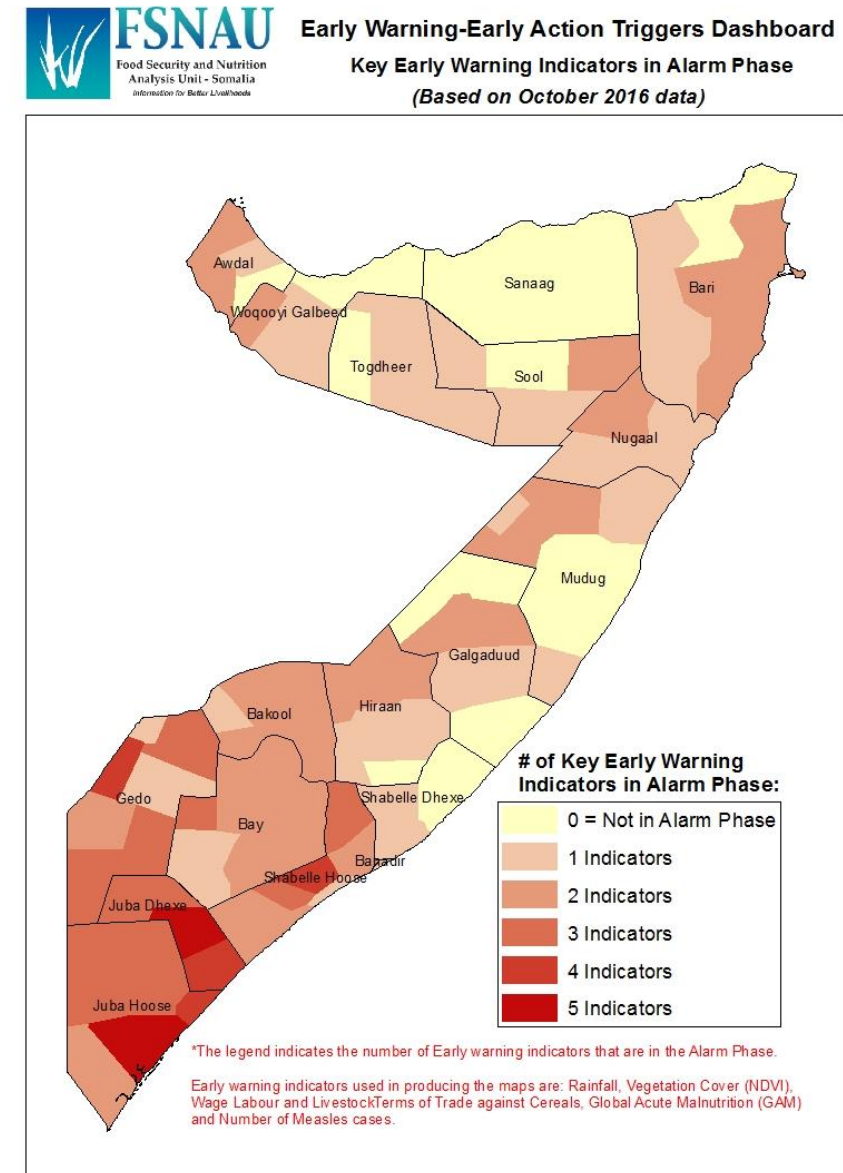
EW-EA One-Month Dashboard Example October 2016 (partial view)



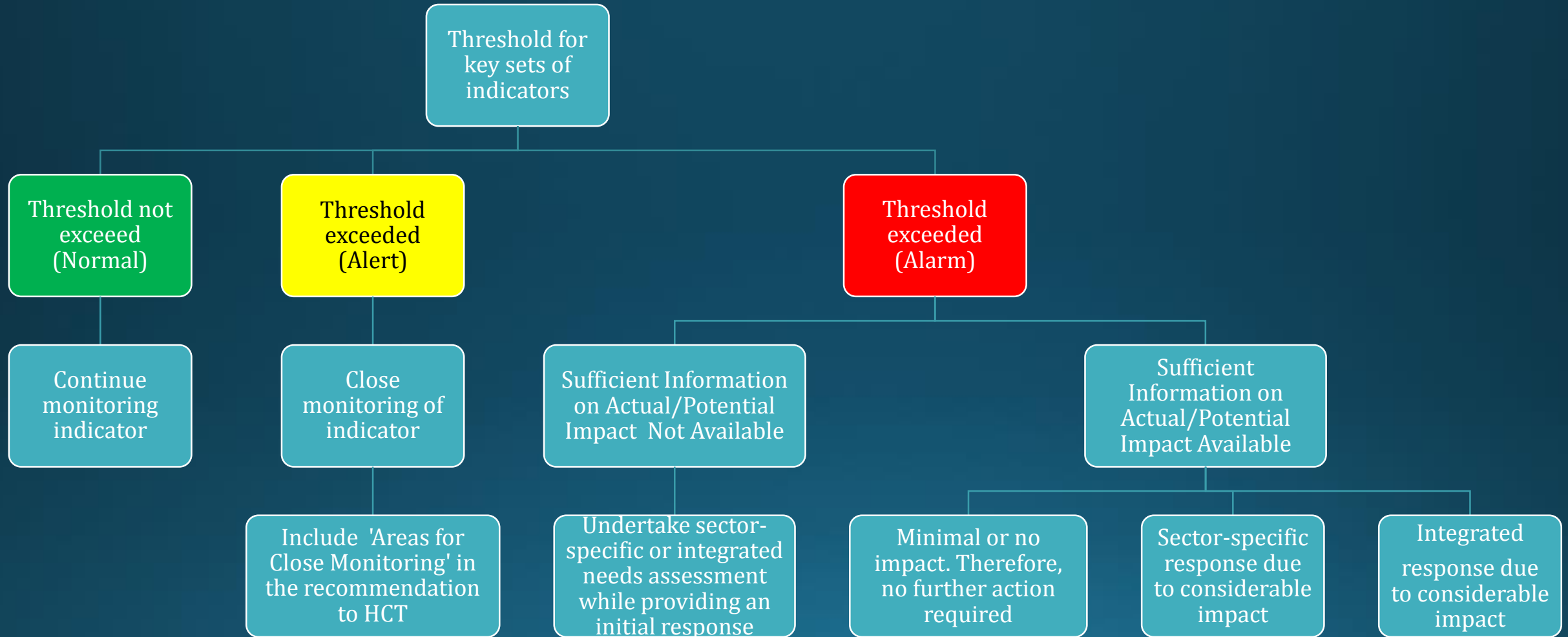
Regions	Districts	Rainfall	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	Price of water	Measles outbreak	AWD outbreak	Maize prices	Sorghum prices	Imported Red Rice	Local goat prices	Wage labor	Terms of trade (wage labor to cereals)	Terms of trade (local quality goat to cereals)	GAM
Awdal	Borama		0.22	268750		20	4000	3500	4500		54000	12	60	
Awdal	Baki	0.39	0.14											14
Awdal	Lughaye	0	0.1											113
Awdal	Zeylac	0	0.1	281000		6	7000	6000	7000	281000	75000	11	40	87
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	6.78					4000	4000	5000		50000	10	67	357
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	6.47	0.11			113								52
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley		0.21			14				322500	75000	14		29
Togdheer	Burco	7.95	0.17	255000		77	4000	4500	5000	255000	40000	8	51	234
Togdheer	Buuhoodle		0.18			159								9
Togdheer	Owdweyne	6.16	0.16		1	22								67
Togdheer	Sheikh	8.31	0.18			7								
Sool	Laas Caanood	2.21	0.14	1250000		23			15000	1250000	150000	10	83	13
Sool	Caynabo	5.65	0.14			2								73
Sool	Taleex	4.07	0.13		1									34
Sool	Xudun	3.4	0.12		1	4								18
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	2.13	0.13	870000					16000	870000	132000	8	54	121
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	5.79	0.13											11
Sanaag	Laasqoray	1.17	0.14											
Bari	Bossaso	0.37	0.14	1460000				22000	14600		120000	8	100	57
Bari	Bandarbeyla	2.79	0.13	1100000	6				18000	1100000	125000	7	61	
Bari	Caluula	1.47	0.16	1290000					20000		200000	10	65	
Bari	Iskushuban	0.06	0.13	1100000					18000	1100000	125000	7	61	
Bari	Qandala	0.4	0.16											
Bari	Qardho	0.91	0.13			8								108



- For each district on the map, the color/color code represents the number of key Early Warning indicators that were in Alarm phase in October 2016
- Only six out of potential 14 EW indicators were used for developing the map
- The six EW indicators were treated equally (not weighted)
- Most of these monthly EW indicators do not reflect cumulative effects/impacts
- Many of the districts do not have data on all of the indicators used to develop the map
- Alternative ways of synthesizing and mapping the summary indicators are currently being explored in order to address some of the limitations of the October 2016 map



Early Warning-Early Action Decision Tree



Accountability Framework: Roles and Responsibilities of Principal Actors



Tasks	Responsibility	Suggested Timeline
Development, management and continued refinement of EW-EA database and dashboard	FSNAU (for an initial period of 12 months); Towards the end of the initial period, HCT to make decision on long-term responsibility for continuing this task	Continuous
Monitoring of key selected sets of indicators on a regular basis	FSNAU, Food Security, Health and Nutrition Clusters, UNHCR and other partners	Regularly (at least on a monthly basis)
On a monthly basis, ensuring timely flow of data on key indicators to the central database	FSNAU, Food Security, Health and Nutrition Clusters, UNHCR and ICWG	Data for the previous month to be sent to FSNAU within the first 10 days of every month
Producing district level summary information from the EW-EA dashboard for review at the ICWG meeting	FSNAU	Middle of every month (based on data for previous month)
Convening Inter-Cluster Coordination Group meeting on a monthly basis to review to review the technical information	OCHA Inter-Cluster Coordinator	Regularly every month
Making recommendations to HCT on appropriate course of follow up action	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	Third week of every month (based on data and analysis for previous month)
Presentation of recommendations to HCT on appropriate course of follow up action (including gap analysis if timely available)	OCHA Inter-Cluster Coordinator (supported by FSNAU)	Fourth week of every month (based on data and analysis for previous month)
Final decision on recommendations from the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	Humanitarian Country Team	Fourth week of every month (based on data and analysis for previous month)
Follow up on implementation of HCT recommendations (including follow up on additional gap analysis if required)	Humanitarian Coordinator (at Heads of Agencies/Donor level) Inter-Cluster Coordinator/Head of OCHA (at Cluster/implementation level)	Regularly
Communication and advocacy using information from the EW-EA dashboard	HC, Cluster Coordinators, OCHA, Heads of Agencies, Donors, etc (as appropriate)	Regularly



- The EW-EA database and dashboard serves as a platform for accessing data on a broad range of key early warning indicators to facilitate monitoring, prioritization and consensus building and coherent decision making
- It is also a work in progress
- Somalia IASC Clusters and their partners can contribute to the improvement of the dashboard by:
 - Registering, exploring and using the dashboard (at <http://dashboard.fsnau.org/>)
 - Encouraging their colleagues and partners to register, explore and use the dashboard
 - Ensuring timely sharing of data on the key EW indicators with FSNAU
 - Providing feedback on the choice of indicators and thresholds
 - Contributing to regular discussion on the dashboard and its use, including development of key messages and summary statistics and maps