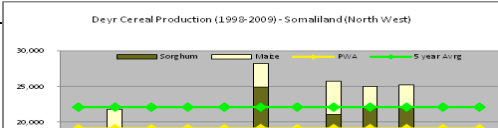


IPC Analysis Templates
Part 1: Analysis of Current or Imminent Phase and Early Warning

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Region: Awdal, W/galbeed and Togdheer, Agro-pastoral Livelihood				
Time Period of Analysis: January - June 2010				
Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period	Projected Phase for Time Period	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)
<p><i>Crude mortality rate:</i></p> <p>1- 2/10,000/day, >2 reference rate, stable U5MR>2/10,000/day</p>	<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 	<p>(Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)</p>	<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) 	<p>(Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)</p>
<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	<p>W. Galbeed and Awdal Agropastoral Small Sample Survey N= 198 GAM: 9.8% (Pr=0.90)- Alert SAM:<1%(Pr=0.90)- Acceptable MUAC: 3.5% (CI: 1.9-6.0) - Acceptable <i>(Source: Post Deyr Rapid Nutrition Assessment, Dec '09; R=1)</i> HIS nutrition trends: Data indicates low and stable number of acutely malnourished children, however MCH bordering Hawd indicate low and increasing number (Source: HIS data Jan-Dec R= 3). Morbidity: No disease outbreaks reported in the area, overall morbidity 29.8%, Immunization and VIT A Status: Vit 74.2 %, measles vaccination, 61% (Source: Nutrition Rapid Assessment Dec 09 R= 2)</p> <p>Togdheer Agropastoral : PPS Cluster Survey- Oct/Nov 2009 N= 716 GAM: 16.1% (CI: 13.1-19.1) - Critical SAM: 2.9% (CI: 1.5 – 4.4) – Alert CMR: 0.59 (0.36-3.08) – Alert U5MR: 1.13 (0.43-2.26) - Alert MUAC: 8.7 (CI: 5.7- 11.7) – Serious (Source: Post Deyr Rapid Assessment December R=2)</p>	<p>Generally Food Secure 1A</p> <p>Generally Food Secure 1B</p> <p>Borderline Food Insecure</p> <p>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</p> <p>Humanitarian Emergency</p> <p>Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</p>	<p>Watch – HE (Togdheer Agropastoral)</p> <p>Moderate Risk AFLC Hargeysa and Awdal Agropastoral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o HE o Famine/H C <p>High Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/H C 	<p>No Early Warning</p> <p>Watch – HE (Togdheer Agropastoral)</p> <p>Moderate Risk AFLC Hargeysa and Awdal Agropastoral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o HE o Famine/H C <p>High Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o AFLC o HE o Famine/H C

<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition 10-14.9%(W/h<-2z_scores), > usual, increasing 	<p>HIS nutrition trend: High and increasing numbers of acutely malnourished children (Source HIS data Jan – Dec 09 R=3)</p> <p>Morbidity: No disease outbreaks were reported. Overall morbidity: 36.8% Diarrhea-21.0% Immunization and VIT A Status: Vit A 66.4% , measles vaccination 68.0% (Source: Nutrition Survey Oct/Nov 09 R=1)</p>		
<p><i>Disease</i></p> <p>No disease epidemic reported.</p>	<p>Disease: No disease out- break was reported during this season</p>		
<p><i>Food Access/ Availability</i></p> <p>Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p>FOOD ACCESS:</p> <p>Overall Statement: Northwest Agropastoral has experienced four consecutive seasons of below normal rains that resulted in poor crop production, limited cereal stocks and low income from farm labour</p> <p>Food sources:</p> <p>Overall statement: The main sources of food are market purchase and limited own production</p> <p>Own production:</p> <p>Overall Statement: Crops failed in most parts of the livelihood due to moisture stress during the germination stage. Milk production is extremely below average due low to none kidding because of livestock abortion.</p> <p>Own cereal production: The crop harvest in Northwest Agropastoral is estimated at 10,765 MT, of which 98% is sorghum and 2 % is maize, which is the lowest production in a decade due to below normal rains of four consecutive seasons (58% of PWA and 49% of five-year average of 2004-2008). Of this total production, 85% is from Gabiley District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Awdal cereal production is 56% of last Deyr , 27% of PWA and 22% of 5year average In Togdheer cereal production is 23% of last Deyr, 32% of PWA and 21% of 5-year average In W/Galbeed cereal production is 64% of last Deyr, 64% of PWA and 56% of 5-year average <p>Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; R=1</p>		



*Food Access/
Availability*

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

Own milk production: Access to milk consumption in this livelihood is very poor due to low reproduction of livestock and poor pasture/browse condition. Another contributing factor is also livestock out-migration to parts of Golis and across border to Ethiopia. **Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; R=1.**

Market purchase: Staple Food (cereal):

Overall Statement: Most agropastoral households in Northwest are dependent on market food purchases with high cereal prices due to low supply and low cereal stocks available at household level.

- In Borama white sorghum price is 105% of Dec '08, 126% of July '09 and 228% of December five-year average (2003-2007).
- In Hargeysa market, white sorghum price is 57% of Dec'08, 90% of July '09 and 182% of five-year average
- In Burao market white sorghum price is 84% of Dec '08,100% of July '09 and 158% of five-year average

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

Market Purchases (Non-Staple Food)

Overall Statement: Availability of imported food commodities is normal with stable prices due to increased supply. However, prices are still higher than five year average.

Sugar prices: In Hargeisa, Borama and Burao markets respective sugar prices are 128%, 151% and 111% of Dec '08, 133%,123%.111% of July'09 and 161%, 163% and 123% of five-year average

Vegetable oil prices in Hargeisa, Borama and Burao markets are 114%, 104% and 80% of Dec '08, 132%, 125,100% of July '09 and 158%,169% and 113% of five-year average respectively

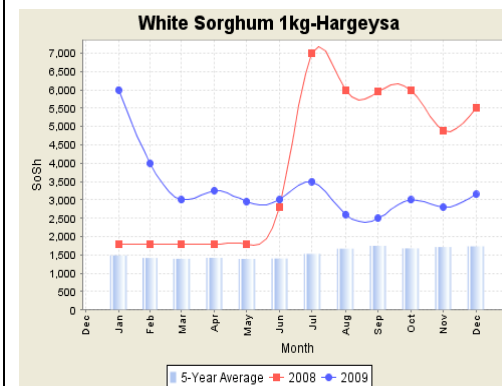
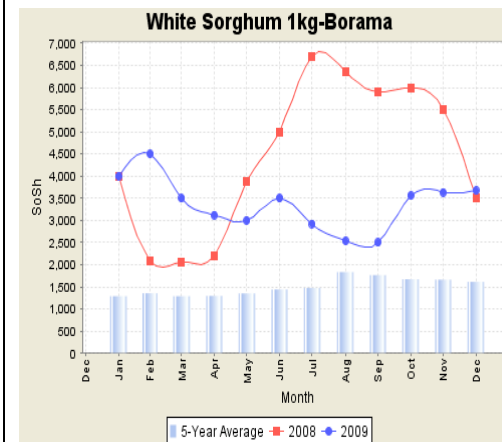
Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, Dec'09; R=1

Other Food Sources

Overall Statement: Access to social support, including gifts, is limited. Social support in-kind gift (*zakat*) from middle and better-off is low due to four consecutive seasons of poor crop production. There has been food relief distribution in November and is expected to continue till January 2010. **FSNAU/partners Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment, December '09; R=1.**

Income sources

Overall Statement: Income from crop sales is limited due to crop production failure in the last few seasons, which also led to degraded job opportunities with low labour wages. Income from milk sales is also limited due to low production.



*Food Access/
Availability*

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

Cereal crop sales: Crop sales in agropastoral livelihood are low due to several seasons of below average production (62% of *Gu* '08, 59% of PWA and 49% of five-year average).

Cash crop sales: In most agro-pastoral areas production of cash crops like watermelon, tomatoes and cowpea is limited due to moisture stress. In Togdheer region, grass fodder production is very crucial for livestock consumption and household income. However, the fodder production, and income from fodder sales, is very low due to poor seasonal rainfall performance. **Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment; December '09; R=1.**

Own livestock production sales (milk): Cattle production in the region remains below average due to low calving/kidding. Therefore, income from milk sales is very low due to low supply. In Hargeisa and Borama markets, respective cattle milk prices are 80% and 100% of Dec '08 and 93%, and 174% of five year average. Camel milk prices in Burao market is 151% of Dec '08, 117% of July '09 and 149% of five-year average **Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, Dec. '09; R=1.**

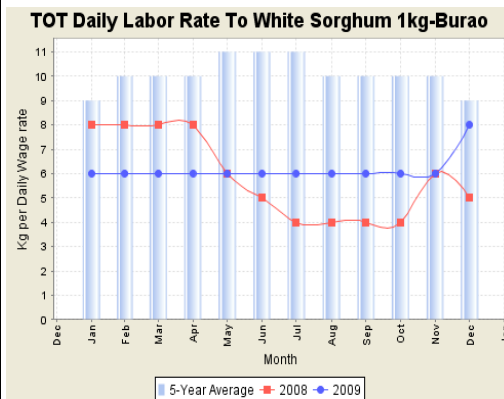
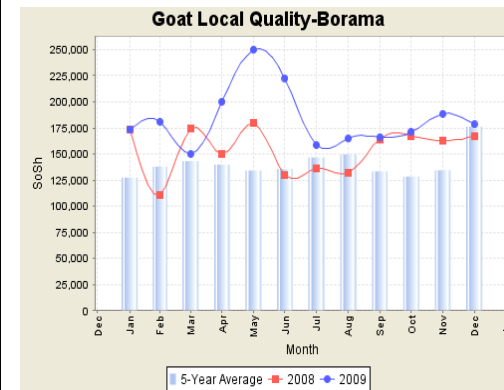
Own livestock sales: Livestock prices have increased in most markets of Northwest Agropastoral in the last three months. Also, there is limited number of saleable animals at household level due to high off-take as a result of high livestock death during last *Hagaa* season. In Burao, Hargeisa and Borama, respective local goat prices are 100%, 137% and 107% of Dec '08, 109%, 108%, 112% of July '09 and 105%, 179% and 101% of five year average. **Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, December '09. R=1.**

Labour opportunities and wage rates: Access to labour in most areas of Northwest Agropastoral is limited due to low to none agricultural activities. **Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, December '09; R=1.**

Self-employment opportunities:

Overall Statement: Due to low crop and livestock productions household increasingly rely on charcoal production and collections of firewood and building material. As a result of oversupply in the markets, prices of firewood, charcoal and building material declined. Charcoal price in Burao main market is 122 of five-year average. **Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment/ DAMAS update R=1.**

Purchasing power



<p><i>Food Access/ Availability</i></p> <p>Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p><u>Terms of trade (cereal/labour)</u>: Terms of trade between cereal to labour has improved due to decreased cereal prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Burao market TOT cereal (sorghum) to labour 228% of Dec'08 and 130% of five-year average. In Hargeysa market, TOT cereal to labour is 189% of Dec'08 and 70% of five-year average. <p>Source: FSNAU DAMAS Update, December '09; R=1.</p> <p>FOOD AVAILABILITY <u>Cereal Market Availability</u>: In most parts of Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone availability of local cereals is limited, however cereal availability in the markets (sorghum and maize) is average due cereal trade flow from southern Somalia and Ethiopia, which stabilized cereal prices in most main markets. Source: FSNAU/partners Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; R=1</p>		
<p><i>Dietary diversity</i></p> <p>Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p><u>W. Galbeed and Awdal Agropastoral</u> Overall Statement: DD is fair, with adequate consumption of milk and cereals among the households in the LHZ. Child feeding and care practices however still remain sub-optimal</p> <p><u>Togdheer Agropastoral</u> The main source of food is through purchase 97.66%, while the proportion of households consuming milk and cereals is 66.25% and 92.1% respectively. The total no. of HHs consuming <4 food groups a day- 14.7% (Seriuos), while the proportion of children 6-24 months breastfeeding is 46.4%, with the proportion of children with appropriate child feeding practices is – 27.9%</p>		
<p><i>Water access/availability</i></p> <p>Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p>Water Access/Availability: Overall statement: Availability and access to water is poor to average in agropastoral settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability is poor to average (poor in Togdheer and south of Hargeysa and average in Gabiley and Awdal) In agropastoral areas of Togdheer and Hargeisa normal water prices are 10,000 SoSh/barrel; however, the current price is 100% higher than the normal (20,000SoSh/barrel). Over the next six months, agro-pastorals in Togdheer will face severe water shortage with increased purchase from permanent borehole. <p>Source: FSNAU/partner Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment, July '09; R=1</p>		
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i></p>	<p>Population Displacement No population displacement in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood Zone is reported. Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment;</p>		

increasing	R=1		
<i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Insecurity <p>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.</p> <p>Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment; R=1</p>		
<i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing	<p>Coping Strategies: Current coping strategies of the poor households in Togdheer region include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased charcoal production and collection of firewood/building materials Labour migration to main towns Seeking social support (in kind of food or cash) <p>Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment; R=1</p>		
<i>Structural Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a functioning local administration in the region which controls law and order and implements policies and programs 		
<i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability	<p>Hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low cereal stocks due to very poor cereal production. Acute water shortage in parts of the livelihood (Hargeysa district and Togdheer region) <p>Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment. R=1</p>		
<i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access	<p>Natural capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall Karan and Deyr '09 rainfall performance of the region is far below average in terms of amount, duration, frequency and distribution that resulted in poor crop harvest Pasture and water conditions in the Northwest Agropastoral areas are very poor. <p>Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; and Climate Update; R=1</p> <p>Physical capital</p> <p>Roads are mainly earthen and of poor condition which makes mobility difficult during the rainy seasons, also hindering commodity flows. Most water catchments (<i>Berkads</i> and <i>Ballies</i>) are in poor condition due to a lack of repair and high cost of rehabilitation. Source: FSNAU Post Deyr '09/10 Assessment Dec '09; R=1.</p> <p>Social Capital</p> <p>Poor HHs rely on social support due to very poor crop harvest and livestock production. Poor and parts of middle households employ distress coping mechanisms, such as loans and cash gifts. Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; R=1</p> <p>Human Capital</p>		

In most Agro-pastoral villages formal schools as well as Koranic schools are in place, but there are limited health services available for this livelihood due to lack of trained staff and supply of medical equipment and drugs.

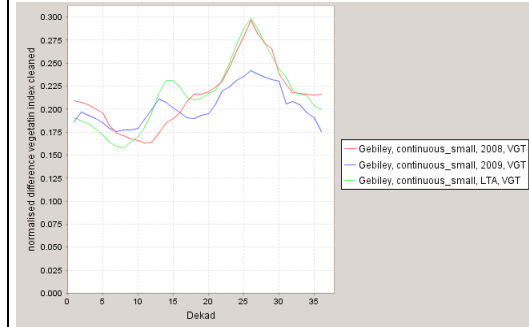
Source: FSNAU Post-Deyr '09/10 Assessment, Dec '09; R=1

In the rural areas, basic social services, including healthcare and education, are limited except in Awdal region. Some of these health facilities have limited and poorly trained staff and limited drug supply. Increased number of children with diarrhoea disease was reported in many areas in this livelihood, which contributed to increased malnutrition rates. SFP and OTP are available in the area. Limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of diarrhoea incidence. The proportion of households with access to safe water is 20%, while only 39.7% of the households have access to latrines. (Source: Nutrition Survey, Oct/Nov '09, R=1).

Financial Capital

Households in parts of Northwest Agropastoral livelihood that experienced four consecutive seasons of crop production failure (*Gu* '08, *Deyr* '08/09, *Gu* '09 and *Deyr* '09), will experience limited income opportunities (harvesting, threshing, etc.) due to cereal production failure, high indebtedness and reduced social support.

Source: FSNAU Post *Deyr* '09/10 Assessment; Dec'09; R=1



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: January – 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 ■ Generally Food Insecure ■ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ■ Humanitarian Emergency ■ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Seasonal Performance • Reduced harvest • Inflation • Nutritional status: critical in Togdheer region • High local cereal and imported food prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to own production(crop production is 58% PWA and 49% of five-year average) • Very poor livestock body condition and lactating sheep and cattle deaths • Limited access to milk consumption due to very low milk availability and supply • No cereal stocks for the poor • High local and imported food prices. • High inflation • Critical nutrition situation in Togdheer Agropastoral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very limited income from crop and livestock sales - Very limited income from milk sales - Distress coping strategies - Very limited crop gifts (<i>zakat</i>). 	<p>Agro-pastoralist Poor 100% HE</p> <p>Middle 25% AFLC</p>	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall performance of <i>Gu'2010</i> • Crop establishment in <i>Gu'10</i> condition and growth • Market prices • Livestock and conditions and movement • Terms of trade (TOT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food relief for those in emergency • Food For work and cash for work • Rehabilitation of water sources • Income generation activities, especially improving honey marketing and storage in surplus periods • Support in tillage provision of tractor hours for land preparation -

Part 3: Analysis of Underlying Structures, Effects on Livelihood Assets, 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: January – 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)
<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 of live trees.</p> <p>- Overstretched social support</p> <p>- Recurrent droughts</p>	<p>Physical Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road infrastructure networks Poor water catchments infrastructure Environmental degradation 	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects to rehabilitate roads and water catchments
		<p>Social Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declined social support due to successive poor crop production (limited crop zakat and gifts) 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish income generating activities
		<p>Financial Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income from crop sales Limited income from milk sales due to low kidding and calving of livestock. Limited income from livestock sales due to reduced herd size due high death during <i>Hagaa</i> season Limited access to farm labour opportunities Increased cumulative debts on food and water. 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of farm inputs (seeds, farm tools, tractor hours for land preparation) Restocking
		<p>Natural Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor pasture and browse conditions Limited access to water 	Worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of water catchments and shallow wells. Awareness raising on environmental protection and management
		<p>Human Capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to health services. Lack of safe water and poor sanitation are the major causes of health hazards. 	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of veterinary services Provision of health services (mobile clinics) Provision of education materials

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.