## Appendix C  IPC Analysis Templates

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):</th>
<th>NW Region: Hawd, Sool plateau and Nugaal valley pastoral Livelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Period of Analysis: July ‘08- December ‘08</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)</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 (list hazard and process indicators)</th>
<th>Risk Level (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• List direct and indirect (e.g., process or proxy indicators) evidence of outcomes (note direct evidence in <strong>bold</strong>)</td>
<td>• List evidence in support of risk statement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Note source of evidence</td>
<td>• Source of Evidence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Note evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</td>
<td>• Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Identify indicative Phase for each piece of evidence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Note 'Not Applicable' or 'Not Available' if necessary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Crude mortality rate:

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

None indicated in the NW

### Acute malnutrition

- Acute Malnutrition: 10-14.9% (W/h < -2z_scores), >usual, increasing

#### Pastoral: Hawd Pastoral LHZ:

**Overall Statement:** Serious levels with the likelihood of deterioration in some regions, most notably in south of Lasanod. (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. ’08; R=2)

Hawd Pastoral LHZ: MUAC<12.5 cm (7.06%)<11 cm (0.3) in assessed 12 sites N=1148

HIS trends show stable levels of acute malnourished children

Nugal Valley Pastoral:

**Overall Statement:** Serious levels with the likelihood of Upper Nugal deteriorating due to below normal rains, out-migration of animals and subsequently, no or limited milk availability.

MUAC <12.5 cm (9.47%) <11 cm (1.02%) N = 982 (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. ’08; R=2)

HIS trends are high and increasing in Upper Nugal

#### Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase:

- Generally Food Secure 1A
- Generally Food Secure 1B
- Generally Food Insecure
- Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
- Humanitarian Emergency
- Famine/HC

#### Risk Level

- No Early Warning
- Watch
- Moderate Risk
  - AFLC
- High Risk
  - HE
  - Famine/HC

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No Early Warning Watch

Moderate Risk

AFLC

High Risk

HE

Famine/HC
**Sool Plateau Pastoral:**

**Overall Statement:** Alert levels
- GAM = 9.9%
- SAM = 0.5%
- CMR = 0.64%
- UMR = 1.64%
- MUAC <12.5cm (3.9%)
- Adult MUAC = 18.7%

(Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. ’08; R=2)

HIS trends low and stable.

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**Disease**

No disease epidemic reported.

**Overall Statement:** Disease outbreak (diarrhoea and measles) has been reported in Togdheer, Sool plateau, Awdal and Gebi Valley.

**Morbidity Trends:** Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. Reported diarrhoea and measles outbreak <5yrs remains high. Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) was reported in Erigavo (Sanaag) and Hawd of Togdheer, South of Lasanod. A measles outbreak was also reported in Sanaag, Togdheer, Galbeed and Awdal.


Poor sanitation and limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of high morbidity rates.

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**Food Access/Availability**

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

**Overall Statement:** During Deyr ’08/09, milk production is poor amongst pastoral populations in the Hawd, Sool and Nugal of the NW, which has resulted in the increased purchase of food items.

**Food sources:**

**Own production:** (Pastoralist)

**Overall statement:** With Deyr ’08/09 milk production for all species in all different LZs of Hawd, Sool and Nugal has...
Camel milk availability is below average in all livelihood zones due to consistently low to zero calving rates during since Deyr ‘07/08 season.

- Camel calving rates in all zones is low to none, while sheep/goat kidding rates are medium. Camel conception rates are medium to high, and sheep/goat are medium.

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

**Imported Food Purchase:**

**Overall statement:** Populations in the NW are mostly dependent upon the purchase of imported food commodities. Due to successive seasons of low rainfall, which resulted in poor crop and livestock production, both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have become increasingly reliant upon food purchase. However, ongoing hyperinflation is making it exceedingly difficult for many to continue to purchase food items.

In Burao market, rice prices increased by 87% in Dec. ‘08 (11,200 Sh/kg) when compared to Dec. ‘07 (6000 Sh/kg); they are also 133% higher than the five-year average (2003-2007); however, since July ‘08, the average price of rice decreased by 20%, allowing for some improvement in food access. Wheat flour prices increased by 46% in Dec. ‘08 (12,400 SoSh/kg) compared to Dec. ‘07 (8,500 SoSh/kg), but are 71% higher than the five-year average; however, they too have decreased since July ‘08 by 22%. Similarly, vegetable oil prices increased by 14% in Dec. ‘08 (25000 Sh/kg) compared to Dec. ‘07(22,000 Sh/kg), are 41% higher compared to the five-year average, but have decreased by 17% when compared to July ‘08.

In Lasanod, rice prices increased by 190% in Dec. ‘08(34,800 SoSh) compared to Dec. ‘07(12,000 SoSh/Kg), are 287% higher when compared to the five-year average, but have decreased by 32%. Wheat flour prices increased by 86% in Dec. ‘08(26,000 SoSh/kg) compared to Dec. ‘07(15,125 SoSh/kg), are 189% higher compared to the five-year average, but decreased by 49% compared to July ’08. Vegetable oil prices increased by 92% in Dec. ‘08(50,000 So.sh/kg) compared to Dec. ‘07(26,000 SoSh/kg), are 149% higher compared to the five-year average, but decreased by 42% since July ‘08.
**Income sources:**

**Overall statement:**

Income from livestock sales generally increased in *Deyr* ’08/09 due to increased demand during Hajj and increased livestock prices; however, poor households have not benefitted due to a lack of marketable animals. In addition, income from the milk sales is very low due to low to none calving and kidding rates.

- **Own production sales (livestock):** In Burao, export quality goat prices increased by 19% in Dec. ’08 (557,000 SoSh) compared to Dec. ’07 (469,750 SoSh), and are 24% higher than the five year average; prices are comparable to July ’08. The price of local quality goat decreased by 20% in Dec. ’08 (311,000 SoSh) compared to Dec. ’07 (392,500 SoSh); it is also 9% lower than the five-year average. When compared to July ’08, prices are 18% lower.

Own production sales (milk): Camel milk availability is below average in all livelihood zones due to None to low calving during this season.

- In Burao, the average milk price decreased by 16% in Dec. ’08 (9,200 Sosh/litre) compared to Dec. ’07 (11,000 SoSh) and is 2% lower compared to the five year-average, as well as 8% lower when compared July’08.

- In Lasanod, the average milk price increased by 125% in Dec. ’08 (33,333 SoSh/ltr) compared to Dec. ’07 (17,150 SoSh), and is 193% higher compared to the five-year average; it is also higher 20% compared to July’08.


**Purchasing Power:**

**Overall statement:** The terms of trade (TOT) have declined due to the high prices of both imported and local cereals.

In Burao market, the TOT between export quality goat and rice declined by 74% in Dec. ’08 (39kg) compared to Dec. ’07, and are just 60% of the five-year average; however, since July ’08, the TOT have increased by 132%.

In Lasanod, the TOT between goat local quality and rice declined by 76% in Dec. ’08 (36kg) compared to Dec. ’07 (38 Kg) and are 96% of five-year average; however, they have increased 139% since July’08.

(Source: FSAU market update, Dec. ‘08; R=1)
**Social Access:**

**Overall statement:** Generally, social access among pastoralists is relatively strong through restocking, food sharing and food gifts; however, livestock and livestock product gifts have diminished somewhat due to continued poor livestock production.

**Food Availability**
- Camel milk availability is below average due to low to none calving rates. The average milk yield is 1.5 litre/day, which is very low yield compared to the norm.
- Local cereal availability is below normal, due to low production during the last two consecutive rainy seasons (Gu ‘08 and Deyr ‘08/09). But imported food supplies are near normal, as a result of increased imported commodity supply.
- Food aid and additional cereal supply from Ethiopia was also noted in the main markets during the assessment period.

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

**Supply lines:** Food is supplied from the ports and from cross-border markets; supply is near normal due to increased imported commodities and food aid distribution.

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

**Dietary diversity**

**Overall Statement:** Dietary diversity has reduced for the poor due to the lack of milk availability, resulting from low to none camel calving rates, and the consumption of only cereals.

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

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**Water access/availability.**

**Overall statement:** Overall water availability and access is average; however, water availability is poor in western Sool plateau, upper Nugal valley, southeast Hawd of Lasanod and eastern Hawd of Hargeisa due to below normal rainfall.

These rain deficit areas are expected to face acute water shortages during the *Jilaal* season, which is likely to increase water costs and subsequently, debt levels.

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

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**Destitution/ Displacement.**

**Overall statement:** Political tension in the contested areas (Somaliland and Puntland disputed areas) has lessened somewhat. Most of the IDPs from...
increasing

Lasanod have returned back home.

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

### Civil Insecurity

**Overall statement:** The security situation in the northwest zone has deteriorated from Phase III to Phase IV after the simultaneous terrorist attacks in Hargeisa and Bossaso on the 29th Oct. ‘08.

- 24 people killed and another 28 injured.
- Divestment from urban areas by the Diaspora
- Reduced availability of employment opportunities
- Limited development and aid programs

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

### Coping Strategies

**Overall statement:** Although social support networks are strong amongst pastoralists, continued poor livestock production and ongoing hyperinflation has weakened networks.

- In all livelihood zones, poor households are receiving distress social support in terms of loans (*amaah*) and food (*kaalmo*) and cash (*shaxaad*) gifts.

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

### Structural Issues

**Overall statement:** Local authorities as well as a centralized government exist in the northwest regions. Local institutions coordinate programs and activities and exercise policies and regulations.

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

### Hazards

**Overall statement:**

- Both local cereals and imported food commodities prices are at all time highs, negatively affecting purchasing power of the poor hhs.

(Source: FSAU Market update, Dec. ‘08; R=1)

### Natural capital

- As a result of normal rains of *Deyr* 08/09 pasture and browse conditions improved in Hawd, eastern Sool plateau, central Nugal valley.
- Water availability is generally average to good in most parts of Hawd, Sool and Nugal LZs, except in northern Sanag, parts of Togdheer and northern Awdal, which received below normal rainfall.

(Sources: FSAU and partners *Deyr* 08/09 Assessment, climate
Physical capital
- Some of the main boreholes that typically serve large populations are not functioning; these include Qabri-Huluul, Dararweine and El-Buh, all of which need rehabilitation in order to support pastoral communities during Jilaal.
- In Hawd, upper Nugal and Sool plateau, most berkads are not functioning due to lack of maintenance and repair.
(Source: FSAU and partners Deyr ‘08/09 assessment; R=1)

Social Capital
- Poor households continue to receive social support in the form of food and cash gifts, cash loans and some remittances.
(Source: FSAU and partners Deyr ‘08/09 assessment; R=1)

Human Capital
- 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.
- Outbreaks of AWD have been reported in Hawd of Togdheer, Nugal (Hudun) and western Sool plateau of Sanag, reportedly resulting in the death of 20 people thus far. AWD disease is related to consumption of contaminated water. Measles have been reported throughout all pastoral livelihoods. (Source: FSAU Post Assessment, Deyr ‘08/09; MoHL, UNICEF, WHO; R=1)
- Poor sanitation, limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of disease outbreaks.
(Source: FSAU and partners Deyr ‘08/09 assessment; R=1)

Financial Capital
- There is a slight decrease of 6% in average cumulative debt due to slow repayment of previous outstanding loans (average debt: USD 307).
- Livestock herd sizes are expected to increase due to high conception rates of camel and medium conception rates of sheep/goat. When compared to
the baseline, current herd sizes are as follows:
Hawd: camel: 130%  sheep/goat: 80%
Sool Plateau: camel: 6%  sheep/goat: 95%
Nugal valley: camel: 147%  sheep/goat: 120%

(Source: FSAU and partners Deyr ‘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: Hawd, Nugaal valley and Sool plateau pastoral Livelihood**

**Time Period of Analysis: July ’08 – December ’08**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current or Imminent Phase</th>
<th>Immediate Hazards</th>
<th>Direct Food Security Problem</th>
<th>Effect on Livelihood Strategies</th>
<th>Population Affected</th>
<th>Projected Trend</th>
<th>Risk Factors to Monitor</th>
<th>Opportunities for Response</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></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Generally Food Secure 1A</td>
<td>- Declining trend in livestock holdings as of July ’08</td>
<td>- High prices of imported and local cereals.</td>
<td>- Below average milk production</td>
<td>- High devaluation of Somali Shilling in Sool and Sanaag regions</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Generally Food Secure 1B</td>
<td>- Water shortage in western Sool plateau, Upper Nugal and parts of Hawd LZs.</td>
<td>- The main source of food in pastoral LZs is market purchase due to ongoing hyperinflation and poor livestock production, which has resulted in low milk production, poor households have had to sell more livestock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✔ Generally Food Insecure</td>
<td>- Declining trend in livestock holdings as of July ’08</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</td>
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<td>□ Humanitarian Emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe</td>
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</table>

**ANALYSIS**

- Decrease of income from livestock sales for poor households; however for middle and better-off, income has increased due to increased demand from the Gulf and increases in livestock prices.
- Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.

**ACTION**

- *Gu ‘09 Rainfall performance*
- *Market prices*
- *TOT*
- *Pasture and water conditions*
- *Exchange rate*
- *Security situation*
- *Healthcare services*

- Food/cash for work to offset the debts
- To improve environmental conservation through awareness raising, encourage environmental policies enforcement,
- To create income generation for unemployed youth thus minimize charcoal burning.
- Assist households in Sanaag-Sool plateaux with pack camels
- Immediate rehabilitation of main boreholes of Qabri-Huluul, Dararweyne, Ceel-Buhul, Xin-Galool, Baraagaha-Qol.
- Vaccinations and treatment AWD and Measles
- Improve sanitation and hygiene behaviour
- Nutrition education
- Improve number of health centres and referral centres for malnourished children 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 (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)</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>ACTION Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Secure 1A</td>
<td>• Charcoal production continues due to high demand in urban centres as the sole source of energy available. Limited basic social services. • Limited implementation of environmental policies.</td>
<td>Physical Capital: Poor road infrastructure is limiting market access. Boreholes, wells and berkads, which have limited water storage capacity, are diminishing water availability and access.</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Effective rehabilitation of roads and water catchments (berkads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Secure 1B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Capital: Strong traditional social support such as gifts and loans is ongoing in most areas.</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Establish income generating activities through employment programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally Food Insecure</td>
<td></td>
<td>Financial Capital: Livestock herd sizes have declined since June ’08; however, apart from Sool plateau, herd sizes are well above baseline levels. Income from livestock sales increased for households with marketable animals and cumulative debt decreased only slightly due to low repayment over the last six months.</td>
<td>Improving</td>
<td>Implement food for work and cash for work programs to offset debt and to improve environmental conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Capital:</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Carry out effective range management plans to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe</td>
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(Charcoal production continues due to high demand in urban centres as the sole source of energy available. Limited basic social services.)

Limited implementation of environmental policies.

Physical Capital:

- Poor road infrastructure is limiting market access.
- Boreholes, wells and berkads, which have limited water storage capacity, are diminishing water availability and access.

Social Capital:

- Strong traditional social support such as gifts and loans is ongoing in most areas.

Financial Capital:

- Livestock herd sizes have declined since June ’08; however, apart from Sool plateau, herd sizes are well above baseline levels.
- Income from livestock sales increased for households with marketable animals.
- Cumulative debt decreased only slightly due to low repayment over the last six months.

Natural Capital:

- Mixed

Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture condition is average to good in most parts of the northwest, with the except of upper Nugal, and west of Sool plateau, southeast Hawd of Lasanod and Hargeisa</th>
<th>reduce excessive grazing and enable regeneration of pasture biodiversity. Promote livestock vet services and rehabilitation of main water sources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital: Limited school and health infrastructure; outbreak of AWD and measles.</td>
<td>Worsening Support in proper delivery of health services in terms of vaccination and treatment of diseases and proper water and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Political Capital: Although currently calm, security deteriorated recently from Phase III to Phase IV due to terrorist attacks in October.</td>
<td>Improving Support in strengthening and capacity building for institutions engaged in security.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.