

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 Region: Hawd, Sool plateau and Nugaal valley pastoral Livelihood				
Time Period of Analysis: July '08- December '08				
Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period	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)
<p><i>Crude mortality rate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- 2/10,000/day, >2 reference rate, stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List direct and indirect 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>None indicated in the NW</p>	<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/ 	<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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC
<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Malnutrition 10- 14.9%(W/h< 22_scores), > usual, increasing 	<p>Pastoral :</p> <p>Hawd Pastoral LHZ:</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Hawd Pastoral LHZ: MUAC<12.5cm (7.06%) <11cm (0.3) in assessed 12 sites N=1148</p> <p>HIS trends show stable levels of acute malnourished children</p> <p>Nugaal Valley Pastoral:</p> <p>Overall Statement: Serious levels with the likelihood of Upper Nugaal to deteriorating due to below normal rains, out-migration of animals and subsequently, no or limited milk availability.</p> <p>MUAC <12.5cm (9.47%) <11cm (1.02%) N = 982 (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '08; R=2)</p> <p>HIS trends are high and increasing in Upper Nugaal</p>	<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/ 	<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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC

<p><i>Disease</i></p> <p>No disease epidemic reported.</p>	<p>Sool Plateau Pastoral: Overall Statement: Alert levels GAM= (9.9%) SAM= (0.5%) CMR= 0.64% UMR= 1.64%</p> <p>MUAC <12.5cm (3.9%) Adult MUAC = 18.7% (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Dec. '08; R=2)</p> <p>HIS trends low and stable.</p>			
<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p> <p>Severe entitlement gap;unable to meet 2100kcal/ppp/day.</p>	<p>Overall Statement: Disease outbreak (diarrhoea and measles) has been reported in Togdheer, Sool plateau, Awdal and Gebi Valley.</p> <p>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. (Source: Somalia Health Cluster Bulletin, No.16, 2008)</p> <p>Poor sanitation and limited access to safe water and health services remain the primary causal factors of high morbidity rates.</p>			
	<p>FOOD ACCESS:</p> <p>Overall statement: During <i>Deyr</i> '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.</p> <p>Food sources:</p> <p>Own production: (Pastoralist) Overall statement: With <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 milk production for all species in all different LZs of Hawd, Sool and Nugal has<u>has</u></p>			

been significantly below normal due to low to ~~none~~ calving rates.

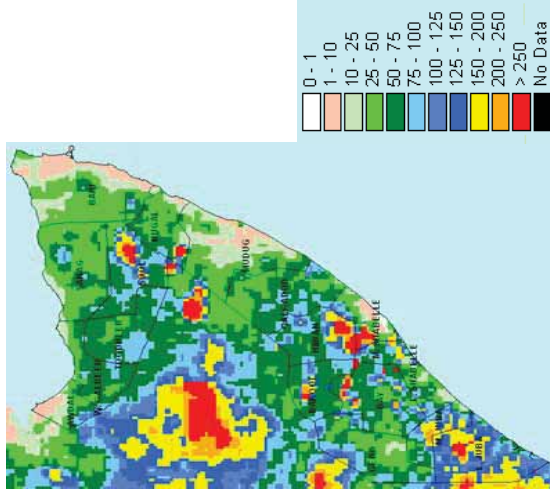
- Camel milk availability is below average in all livelihood zones due to consistently low to zero calving rates during since *Deyr* '07/08 season.
- Camel calving rates in all zones is low to none, while sheep/goat kidding rates are medium. Camel conception rates are medium to high, and sheep/goat are 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 (11,200S0Sh) when compared to Dec. '07 (6000Sh./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 (12,400Sh/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 Sosh/kg) compared to Dec. '07(22,000Sosh/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 benefited 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 (469,750SoSh), 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 to 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.

(Source: FSAU market update, Dec. '08).

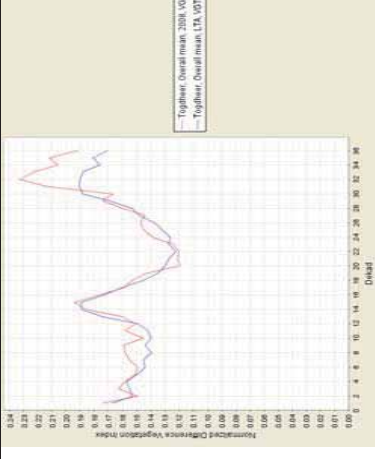
Purchasing Power:

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%.

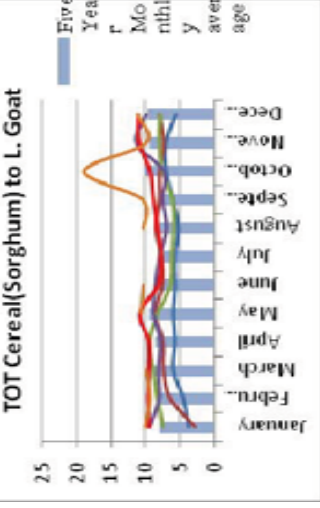
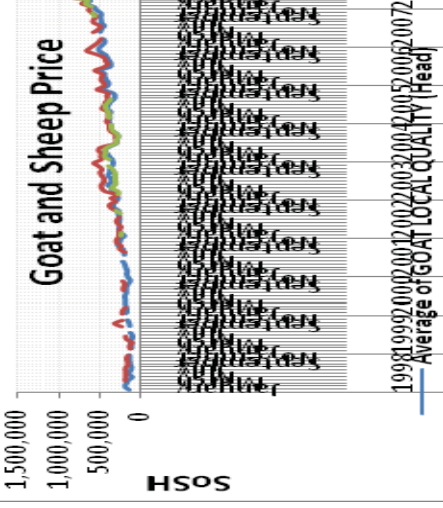
In Lasanod, the TOT between goat local quality and rice declined by 76% in Dec. '08(36kg) compared to Dec. '07(38 Kg) and are 96% of five-year average; however, they have increased 139% since July'08.

(Source: FSAU market update, Dec. '08; R=1)



Camel good body condition Hawd Togdher



<p><i>Dietary diversity</i> Chronic dietary diversity deficit.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Food Availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>Gu</i> '08 and <i>Deyr</i> '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. <p>(Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p>	 
<p><i>Water access/availability.</i> Adequate but of poor quality</p>	<p>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 <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These rain deficit areas are expected to face acute water shortages during the <i>Jilaal</i> season, which is likely to increase water costs and subsequently, debt levels. (Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p>	
<p><i>Destitution/ Displacement</i> Concentrated</p>	<p>Overall statement: Political tension in the contested areas (Somaliland and Puntland disputed areas) has lessened somewhat. Most of the IDPs from</p>	

<p>increasing</p>	<p>Lasanod have returned back home. (Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p>	
<p><i>Civil Security</i> Limited/Widespread Conflict, low intensity conflict, increasing.</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 people killed and another 28 injured. • Divestment from urban areas by the Diaspora • Reduced availability of employment opportunities • Limited development and aid programs <p>(Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R= 1)</p>	
<p><i>Coping</i> Crises strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing</p>	<p>Coping Strategies Overall statement: Although social support networks are strong amongst pastoralists, continued poor livestock production and ongoing hyperinflation has weakened networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all livelihood zones, poor households are receiving distress social support in terms of loans (<i>amaath</i>) and food (<i>kaalmo</i>) and cash (<i>shaxaad</i>) gifts. • (Source: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R=1) 	
<p><i>Structural Issues</i></p>	<p>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 <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 assessment; R=1)</p>	
<p><i>Hazards</i> Recurrent with high livelihood vulnerability</p>	<p>Overall statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	
<p><i>Livelihood Assets</i> (5 capitals) Accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Natural capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of normal rains of <i>Deyr</i> '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. <p>(Sources: FSAU and partners <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Assessment, climate</p>	

update, June '08; R =1)

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

ANALYSIS							ACTION	
Area of Analysis (Region, districts, and livelihood): NW: Hawd, Nugaal valley and Sool platea pastoral Livelihood							Time Period of Analysis: July '08 – December '08	
Current or Imminent Phase	Immediate Hazards	Direct Food Security Problem	Effect on Livelihood Strategies	Population Affected	Projected Trend	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response	
(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	(Driving Forces)	(Access, Availability, and/or Utilization)	(Summary Statement)	(Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)		(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"> - Declining trend in livestock holdings as of July '08 - High prices of imported and local cereals. -Below average milk production -High devaluation of Somali Shilling in Sool and Sanaag regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water shortage in western Sool plateau, Upper Nugal and parts of Hawd LZs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>(Characteristics, percent, and total estimate)</p>	<p>(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Increased cumulative debt is expected due to low repayment rate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gu</i> '09 Rainfall performance, • Market prices • TOT • Pasture and water conditions • Exchange rate • Security situation • Healthcare services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 platea with pack camels • Immediate rehabilitation of main boreholes of Qabri-Huluul, Dararweyne, Ceel-Bulxin-Galool, Baraagaha-Qol. • Vaccinations and treatment AWD and Measles • Improve sanitation and hygiene behavior • 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):		Time Period of Analysis:		
ANALYSIS		Projected Trend	ACTION	
<p>Current or Imminent Phase (Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)</p> <p>(Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Underlying Causes (Summary Statements)</p>	<p>(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)</p>	<p>Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes (Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)</p>	
<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>Physical Capital: Poor road infrastructure is limiting market access. Boreholes, wells and <i>berkads</i>, which have limited water storage capacity, are diminishing water availability and access.</p> <p>Social Capital: Strong traditional social support such as gifts and loans is ongoing in most areas.</p> <p>● 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.</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Improving</p>	<p>Effective rehabilitation of roads and water catchments (<i>berkads</i>)</p> <p>Establish income generating activities through employment programs.</p> <p>Implement food for work and cash for work programs to offset debt and to improve environmental conservation.</p>	
Natural Capital:		Mixed	Carry out effective range management plans to	

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