

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

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone): Urban, Northern SOSH Areas (Sool, Sanag, Toghdeer, Bari, Nugal)				
Reference Outcomes (As defined by IPC Reference Table)	Direct and Indirect Evidence For Phase in Given Time Period <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 No CMR rates are available for urban towns. 	Projected Phase for Time Period (Circle or Bold appropriate Phase)	Evidence of Risk for Worsening Phase or Magnitude (list hazard and process indicators) <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) 	Risk Level (Circle or Bold appropriate Risk Level and expected Severity, if warranted)
<i>Crude mortality rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Situation: Serious (Lasanod, Saarmanyo, Erigavo); Critical in Hudun, Dhahar and Garadag) Sool Sanag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUAC rates range from 5.5-16.4% in Huddun (n=104), Saarmanyo (n=110) and Erigavo (n=200). <i>Source: Rapid Muac assessment Dec '08. R=2</i> HIS data indicates Low and Stable trend (in Lasanod, Huddun, Saarmanyo, Dhahar) R=2; High and stable increasing trend in Erigavo and Garadag respectively Toghdeer, Bari, Nugal, North Mudug <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIS trend: High and stable in Burao, Bossasso, Low and stable in Rako, Garowe and Jariban SFP/TFP: High and increasing trend of admissions in Galcayo 	<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"> No Early Warning Watch Moderate Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC 	
<i>Disease</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased acute watery diarrhea (AWD) reported in Huddun, Sool Region, but contained (source: MOHL R=2). No other cases of disease were reported in the NE. Food Access: Because income opportunities were low, forcing much of the poor to continue to use financial coping mechanisms, food access for the northern SOSH areas improved only slightly, even with the significant drop in food prices in most areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food sources: Poor households normally spend approximately 60-70% of their total expenditure on food items. In Dec. '08, poor HHs spent an average of 76% of their total expenditure on food items, which is comparable to Mar. '07 (75%), but still indicative of stress. However, this is a significant decrease from Oct. '08, during which 89% of total expenditure was comprised of food items; this 			
<i>Food Access/Availability</i>				

	<p>increase was the result of severe inflation of cereal prices, which required hhs to spend significantly larger amounts of their income on basic food items. The percentage of total hh expenditure spent on staple food purchase decreased by 11% between Oct. and Dec '08. This is most likely attributed to two factors: the general decrease in sorghum/cereal prices and the distribution of food aid, particularly in the Sool and Sanag regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Income sources:</i> In the NE, total average income levels decreased by 4% from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, and are 1% less than in June '08; however they are 64% higher than in March '07. The increase in income levels since Mar. '07 is attributed to three factors: an increase in wage rates, an increase in self-employment activities and an increase in financial coping mechanisms, credit/loans in particular. Income from labour (father) increased only by 2% from Oct.'08-Dec. '08. However, this is mostly attributed to the rise in average wage rates, which increased from 62,000 SoSh in Oct. '08 to 88,000 SoSh in Dec. '08, not to an increase in labour availability, which actually decreased in many areas, as construction activities declined as a result of the recent insurgent attacks in Hargeisa and Bossaso. Labour wage rates have increased steadily since Mar. '07, as a result of the hyperinflation. From Mar. '07 to Dec. '08, average labour wage rates increased from 45,000 SoSh to 88,000 SoSh, an increase of 96%. When compared to June '08, income from the father's labour decreased by 14%, which is most likely due to seasonal differences in labour availability, with labour being highest in June due to the Gu harvest. From Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, there was a significant drop in the average income derived from self-employment for both the father and the mother: 26% and 14% decreases, respectively. For the mother, income derived from self-employment dropped by 28% from June to Dec. As income from mother's self-employment has decreased, income from father self-employment has increased. In addition, from June to Dec., income from child labour/employment was reported, in part reflecting seasonal peaks in labour opportunities but also increased stress caused by the hyperinflation. The region with the lowest labour/employment availability during Dec. '08 was Sool, specifically the rural towns of Sarmanyo and Hudun. Since June '08, labour availability has remained low in the regions of Sool and Sanag. ○ <i>Expenditures:</i> As mentioned above, expenditure on staple foods decreased from Oct. to Dec. '08, an indication of the reduction in cereal prices in Dec. However, the amount of money poor hhs have had to spend on basic food and 			
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	<p>non-food items has increased since Mar. '07, reaching its peak in June '08. Between Mar. '07 and Dec. '08, the amount of money poor households spent on food and non-food items increased by 73% and 68%, respectively.</p> <p>Expenditure on non-food items, however, increased by 13% between Oct. and Dec., reflecting increased ability on the part of the urban poor to divert more income towards non-food items. The percentage of total expenditure spent on non-food items is comparable to Mar. '07 (25% of total expenditure). Expenditure gaps were recorded in the main towns of Burao (-11%); Lasanod (-23%); and Erigavo (-8%) and in the rural towns of Hudun (-6%) and Rako (-23%). This is a deterioration for the towns of Burao, Lasanod, Hudun and Erigavo since Oct. '08; this is due to sustained hyperinflation in these areas as well as to low income levels. In June '08, the towns of Burao and Hudun showed no gap; while the towns of Lasanod, Erigavo, and Garowe showed much larger gaps, indicating an improvement in Dec. '08.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Purchasing power:</i> In the NE, the average CMB, or the CPI decreased from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, reflecting a drop in cereal prices, and the decrease in the inflation rate. The CPI decreased from 233%, its peak, to 211%, from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08. However, the CPI is still 111% higher for the NE than it was during the base period of Mar. '07 (100%), an indication of the sustained inflation. The exchange rate decreased from 34,200 SoSh/USD in Oct. '08 to 32,230 SoSh/USD in Dec. '08, a decrease of 6%. When compared to Mar. '07, however, this increase in value is minimal; in Mar. '07, the exchange rate was just 15,400 SoSh/USD. Purchasing power, as measured by the TOT, increased slightly from Oct. to Dec., from 3.18 kg to 3.20 kg (daily wage rate/kg of rice); however, this is a dramatic decrease from Mar. '07, when the TOT was 6.48 kg. The price of sorghum from Oct. to Dec. '08 decreased in some towns, and increased slightly in others. The average percentage change in sorghum prices from Oct. to Dec. '08 was -7%. The towns that experienced significant increases in sorghum prices were Dhogoshay in Togdheer (11%) and Saamanyo in Sool (14%). When compared to Mar. '07, the decreases in sorghum prices are fairly insignificant, as in Mar. '07 the average price of sorghum was just 7,125 SoSh/kg, 195% less than the Dec. '08 price. Prices of rice, petrol, vegetable oil and sugar all decreased from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, however are still high when compared to the base period. ○ <i>Social Access:</i> The total amount of income derived from financial coping mechanisms (Cash gifts, cash loans/credit and remittances) remained steady from Oct. to Dec. '08 at 		
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	<p>a little over 800,000 SoSh, the average level of remittances remained fairly constant from Mar. '07 to Oct. '08; however, from Oct. '08 to in Dec. '08, the average level of remittances decreased by 60%. To compensate for the reduction in remittances, hhs have had to buy more on credit; they've also had to rely more upon cash gifts from family and clan members. The average level of cash gifts increased slightly from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 by 11%. The average level of loans/credit increased by 31% from Oct to Dec. '08. The average number of HHs receiving remittances increased from 238 HHs (per town) in Oct. '08 (with the highest numbers in Lasanod and Erigavo) to 263 HHs in Dec. '08, again with the highest numbers in Lasanod and Erigavo. So although the average level of remittances decreased, the number of hhs employing the coping mechanism increased. In fact, that number has increased considerably since Mar. '07, when an average of only 24 hhs per town was receiving remittances. The average number of hhs receiving credit in Oct. '08 was 43 (per town); in Dec. '08, that number increased to 75 HHs, a 74% increase. During Mar. '07, only 29 hhs per town were reporting receiving credit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Production:</i> ○ <i>Supply lines:</i> ○ <i>Cereal balance sheets:</i> • Other direct or indirect measures: 		
<i>Dietary diversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sool Sanag: 20-60% of assessed households consumed a poorly diversified diet (source: oct'08 urban nutrition assessment) • Toghdeer, Bari, Nugal: 10-40% of assessed households consumed a poorly diversified diet 		
<i>Water access/availability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water remained average for most urban and rural towns. Average water prices remained fairly stable from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, increasing only slightly from 3,188 SoSh to 3,310 SoSh. Water quality is poor in some areas of Sool as is reflected by a reported AWD outbreak in Hudun in Dec. '08. 		
<i>Destitution/ Displacement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest concentrations of IDPs in the NW are found in Buraao, Bossasso and Garowe. • Continued influx of IDPs has increased competition for jobs between the Poor and IDPs. 		
<i>Civil Security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attacks in Hargeisa and Bossasso resulted in some divestment in those two towns as well as in some main towns in Sool and Sanag. The NE remained in UN Security Phase IV in Dec. '08. 		
<i>Coping</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sool Sanag: 90%-100% of assessed households (Oct'08) reportedly applied at least one distress coping strategy (<i>i.e. skipping entire days without eating, restricting consumption by adults in order for</i> 		

	<p><i>small children to eat, borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives</i> (source: oct'08 urban nutrition assessment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toghder, Bari, Nugal: 70-100% of assessed households applied at least 1 distress coping strategy (Oct'08 urban assessment) <p>Poor hhs employed the use of remittances, cash gifts and loans/credit in Dec. '08. They also received food aid in Lasanod, Erigavo, Garowe and several other smaller rural towns. The largest distribution of food aid occurred in Bossasso, where there is a large IDP population (157 Mt).</p>			
<i>Structural Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased threat of civil insecurity due to terrorist attacks or the continuing conflict between Somaliland and Puntland; drought; increased imported and local food and petrol prices; increased number of IDPs. 			
<i>Hazards</i>				
<i>Livelihood Assets</i> <i>(5 capitals)</i>				

Part 2: Analysis of Immediate Hazards, Effects on Livelihood Strategies, and Implications for Immediate Response

Area of Analysis (Region, District, or Livelihood Zone):								
ANALYSIS				ACTION				
Time Period of Analysis:	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 							

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		ACTION		
Current or Imminent Phase	Underlying Causes	Effect on Livelihood Assets	Projected Trend	Opportunities to support livelihoods and address underlying causes
(Circle or Bold Phase from Part 1)	(Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	(Summary Statements)	(Improving, No change, Worsening, Mixed Signals)	(Policy, Programmes and/or Advocacy)
<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 		Physical Capital: Social Capital: Financial Capital: Natural Capital: Human Capital: Local Political Capital:		

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.