

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		Time Period of Analysis: Dec. '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 Level and expected Severity, if warranted)	
<p><i>Crude mortality rate</i></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 None indicated for urban towns in the NW. 	<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"> 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 HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC 	
<p><i>Acute malnutrition</i></p>	<p>Nutrition Situation: Serious in most urban centers apart from Berbera where it is Very Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIS data indicates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low and stable trend of acute malnutrition in Awdal, Wajale and Boodhley <p>High and increasing trend of acute malnutrition in Berbera and Adadley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reported outbreaks of disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Access: Overall, food access improved for the poor from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 due mostly to a significant decrease in cereal and other staple food prices between the two periods; however, when compared to Mar. '07, food access in Dec. '08 was still fairly diminished for the urban poor as cereal prices (rice, sorghum, maize, wheat flour) were on average 193% higher than they were in Mar. '07. <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, 74% of their total expenditure went towards food (staple and non-staple food). Due to hyperinflation, the amount of money hhs have had to spend on food has increased since Mar. '07, reaching its peak in Oct. '08, at 85% of total expenditure. The largest increase in expenditure on food items occurred from Mar. '08 to June '08, at 22% (from 50%-72%). A slight decline in food prices in Dec. '08, resulted in a decrease in total expenditure on food, from 85% to 74%. Food purchase patterns remained fairly typical for most poor HHs, except for those in Berbera. In Berbera, there was a general reduction in cereal purchase for poor HHs, partly attributed to the distribution of food aid there: the third largest distribution in the NW. 	<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"> 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 HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC
<p><i>Disease</i></p>	<p>Food Access: Overall, food access improved for the poor from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 due mostly to a significant decrease in cereal and other staple food prices between the two periods; however, when compared to Mar. '07, food access in Dec. '08 was still fairly diminished for the urban poor as cereal prices (rice, sorghum, maize, wheat flour) were on average 193% higher than they were in Mar. '07.</p> <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, 74% of their total expenditure went towards food (staple and non-staple food). Due to hyperinflation, the amount of money hhs have had to spend on food has increased since Mar. '07, reaching its peak in Oct. '08, at 85% of total expenditure. The largest increase in expenditure on food items occurred from Mar. '08 to June '08, at 22% (from 50%-72%). A slight decline in food prices in Dec. '08, resulted in a decrease in total expenditure on food, from 85% to 74%. Food purchase patterns remained fairly typical for most poor HHs, except for those in Berbera. In Berbera, there was a general reduction in cereal purchase for poor HHs, partly attributed to the distribution of food aid there: the third largest distribution in the NW. 	<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"> 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 HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC 	
<p><i>Food Access/Availability</i></p>	<p>Food Access: Overall, food access improved for the poor from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 due mostly to a significant decrease in cereal and other staple food prices between the two periods; however, when compared to Mar. '07, food access in Dec. '08 was still fairly diminished for the urban poor as cereal prices (rice, sorghum, maize, wheat flour) were on average 193% higher than they were in Mar. '07.</p> <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, 74% of their total expenditure went towards food (staple and non-staple food). Due to hyperinflation, the amount of money hhs have had to spend on food has increased since Mar. '07, reaching its peak in Oct. '08, at 85% of total expenditure. The largest increase in expenditure on food items occurred from Mar. '08 to June '08, at 22% (from 50%-72%). A slight decline in food prices in Dec. '08, resulted in a decrease in total expenditure on food, from 85% to 74%. Food purchase patterns remained fairly typical for most poor HHs, except for those in Berbera. In Berbera, there was a general reduction in cereal purchase for poor HHs, partly attributed to the distribution of food aid there: the third largest distribution in the NW. 	<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"> 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 HE Famine/HC High Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFLC HE Famine/HC 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Income sources:</i> In the NW, there was an average decrease in total hh income for the poor of 25% from Oct. to Dec. '08; however, when compared to Mar. '07, income levels in Dec. '08 were 50% higher, reflecting a greater need for income. The amount of income derived from labour by the father has steadily decreased since June '08, with a decrease of 35% from June '08 to Dec. '08, while the amount of income derived from mother's self-employment (petty trade) has steadily increased since June '08, with an increase of 342% since from June-Dec. '08. The most common type of labour remained casual labour (construction, portering), although formal employment (watchman, worker at company) was also reported. Daily labour wage rates themselves remained steady between Oct. and Dec. '08 at approximately 25,000 SoSh; however, when compared to June '08, wage rates have decreased by 14%, and when compared to Mar. '07, wage rates have decreased by 9%. Again, Berbera town was the exception; average wage rates there decreased from 30,000 to 15,000 (portering) from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08 and decreased by 25% from June to Dec. '08. ○ <i>Expenditures:</i> There was a slight decrease in staple food purchase (6 % of total expenditure) from Oct. '08 to Dec. '08, which was most likely due to the general drop in food prices during the month of Dec. There was an increase in non-food item purchase (13% of total expenditure), demonstrating an increased ability on the part of the poor to divert more income towards the purchase of non-food items. However, 13% is still very low in comparison to Mar. '07, when poor hhs spent just under 50% of their total expenditure on non-food items. There were no expenditure gaps recorded in Dec. '08 in the NW. ○ <i>Purchasing power:</i> The CPI decreased from 165% to 154% from Oct. 08 to Dec. '08, indicating a reduction in food prices; however, when compared to the base level period, Mar. '07(100%), prices of food and non-food items in Dec. '08 remained inflated by 54%. The exchange rate remained stable between Oct. and Dec. '08: 6,300SISI to 1 USD. This is comparable with the Mar. '07 rate; however, slightly lower in value when compared to Mar. '08, when the exchange rate was 5,630 SISI/USD. The TOT for NW increased from 4.03kg to 4.52 kg (daily wage rate/kg of cereal) between Oct. and Dec. '08, reflecting the decrease in cereal prices. However, when compared to the Mar. '07 TOT, which was 9.40kg, the Dec. TOT is significantly lower. Sorghum prices decreased at an average of 20% between Oct. and Dec. '08, with the exception of Berbera, where the price doubled. Although average sorghum prices declined slightly between Oct. and Dec. '08, they were still 	

	<p>214% higher than they were in Mar. '07. Prices of imported goods (rice, sugar, vegetable oil, petrol) either decreased or stabilized for most of the NW from Oct.-Dec; however, they are still higher than average prices in '07.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Social Access:</i> There were no cash gifts/remittances or cash loans reported during December; in Oct, remittances, cash gifts and cash loans comprised 20% of the poor's income. This is only a slight increase since Mar. '07, when financial coping mechanisms comprised approximately 14% of total hh income. The average number of poor HHs receiving remittances in Oct. '08 in the NW was 17 (per town), and although no remittances were reported through surveys, information in FSAU's SLIMS database indicates that in Dec. '08, an average of 25 poor hhs per rural town received remittances. This is an increase from Mar. '07, when it was reported that an average of 7 hhs per town were receiving remittances. The average number of poor HHs buying on credit in Oct. '08 was 18, and again, although no loans/credit was reported through the surveys, SLIMS reported that in Dec. '08, the number slightly increased to an average of 20 HHs per town that depended on credit. SLIMS data indicates that in Mar. '07, an average of 35 hhs per town depended on credit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Food Availability</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Production:</i> ○ <i>Supply lines:</i> ○ <i>Cereal balance sheets:</i> ● <i>Other direct or indirect measures:</i> 		
<i>Dietary diversity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awdal and Galbeed: All assessed households reportedly consumed a diverse diet from four or more food groups 		
<i>Water access/availability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to water was average for all urban towns; water prices remained stable and low in Dec. '08. In rural towns, water prices also remained low. 		
<i>Destitution/Displacement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the NW, the largest concentration of IDPs are found in Hargeisa because of labour availability, family connections, access to services and food aid, and increased levels of security. ● Continued influx of IDPs has increased competition for jobs between the Poor and IDPs. 		
<i>Civil Security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to the attacks in Hargeisa and Bossasso upon UN and gov't sites, the UN Security Phase in the NW, or Somaliland, was raised from Phase III to Phase IV. This has had an effect on business, as foreign investors (Diaspora) have divested somewhat. 		
<i>Coping</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awdal and Galbeed: Apart from Berbera (60%) and Hargeisa (90%), all assessed households (100%) applied at least one distress coping strategy (<i>i.e. going entire days without eating, restricting</i> 		

	<p><i>consumption by adults in order to feed small children, borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives (source: Oct. '08 urban nutrition assessment).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cash gifts, remittances or cash loans were reported for the NW; neither was there a shift in expenditure towards cheaper items. However, food aid continues to be distributed in towns with large IDP populations such as Berbera and Hargeisa. 			
Structural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased threat of civil insecurity; increased global food and petrol prices; increased number of IDPs from South and Central regions. 			
Livelihood Assets (5 capitals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

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 (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)
<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 	(Environmental Degradation, Social, Poor Governance, Marginalization, etc.)	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.