

# Presentation of the Results for IPC Northeast Post Gu Analysis

21 August 2023

NIP, Coastal Deeh, East Golis, Hawd, Adduun, Bossaso/Garowe  
Urban/IDPs – Northeast

## IPC Global Partners



## IPC Funding Partners





## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key State Level Assumptions Projection period

1. Average to above Deyr 2023 rainfall in most rural livelihoods-Flash floods & hypothermia
2. Below average Deyr 2023 rainfall in Coastal Deeh
3. Market Food Price Trends – decreasing due to increased global production
4. Livestock prices started to Decline August and continue till the onset of Deyr rains
5. Seasonally livestock prices increase during Oct – December
4. Sustained insecurity in localized areas of East Golis
5. Normal tapping of frankincense will continue in the projected period
6. Normal fishing season starts with good catches anticipated due to absence of fishing trawlers
7. Sustain low prices of marine products due to poor demands
8. Increased herd sizes with exception Coastal Deeh
9. Access to milk improved with exception of Coastal Deeh
10. Decrease of debt levels with exception of Coastal Deeh



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key State Level Assumptions Projection period

1. **Booming Business (Market and trade) as import and export volume increasing; other sectors such as transportation sector will benefit**
2. **Labour opportunities increased (Related Port and market activities)**
3. **Market Food Price Trends – decreasing due to increased Global food production projected**
4. **Cost of MEB – decreasing**
5. **Daily wage rates increased**
6. **ToT of daily wages and rice improved**
7. **For Garowe Urban and IDPS; deterioration of income opportunities is expected due to political dispute related with election processes**



# Trends in IPC AFI Phases

Name of Livelihood/ Population Group	2022 Post Gu		2022 Post Deyr		2023 Post Gu	
	Jul-Sep 2022	Oct-Dec 2022	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2023	Jul-Sep 2023	Oct-Dec 2023
NIP	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 4	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3
Coastal Deeh	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 4	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3
East Golis	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3
Hawd	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 4	IPC 2 with bag	IPC 2 with bag	IPC 2	IPC 2
Adduun	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 4	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3	IPC 3
Bossaso Urban	IPC 3	IPC 3	IPC 2	IPC 3	IPC 2	IPC 2
Bossaso IDPs	IPC 3	IPC 4	IPC 3	IPC 3	IPC 2 with bag	IPC 3
Garowe Urban	IPC 3	IPC 3	IPC 2	IPC 2	IPC 2	IPC 2
Garowe IDPs	IPC 4	IPC 4	IPC 3 with bag	IPC 3	IPC 3	IPC 3



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key Driving Factors Current

- Impacts of the drought:
  - Low **to none** kidding of goats - poor access to goat milk.
  - Limited saleable animals due to low livestock assets
  - Decreased herd size by 8.5% as past 6 months: Reported 28/31 heads; 50% as BL
- Debt levels Increased by 9.5% as Deyr 2022 –from \$765 to \$815
- HA is insignificant; (FSC: May-July 2023) Bandarbeyla 21%; **Iskushuban 27%**; Qardho 22%; Garowe 14%; **Eyl 26%**; Bossaso 12%;

#### Positive factors:

- Average Gu 2023 seasonal rainfall improved pasture & water availability
- Water price declined
- Daily wages has increased slightly when compared to past 6 months and last year
- Local goat price has increased by 5% and 36% as past 6 months and 5 years average.

### Key Driving Factors Projection 1

- Limited sellable animals due to low livestock assets.
- High debt levels - \$500
- Projected herd size: 33 heads of Sh/goat – 58% of baseline level
- MEB = 6,147,142 = 3 heads of local goat/month

#### Positive Factors:

- Most likely average Deyr 2023 rainfall forecast .
- Pasture and water conditions will likely improve to average
- Decrease of all imported cereals as well as sugar and oil is very likely
- Milk availability for both consumption and sales will improve due to medium goat kidding anticipated
- Livestock asset will slightly increase; from 28 to 33 heads of sh/goats.
- Small repayments of debts is very likely -

## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key Driving Factors Current

- Impacts of the drought:
  - Gu 2023 rainfall failed entire the zone
  - Low to none kidding of goats - poor access to goat milk
  - Limited saleable animals due to low holdings
  - Decreased herd size by 15% as Dec 2022 (from 20 to 17 heads) for Sh/goats- below Baseline-53%
- Increased debt level by 5% (from \$937 to \$982) as Deyr 2022 season.
- Lobster price has decreased by 5% as Deyr 2022; from \$7/kg to \$6.65/kg and far below as BL due to lack of demand
- Price of preferred fish & other fishes stabilized as last season and remain lower; (\$1 for one kg and \$0.5/kg);

#### Positive factors:

- Improved access to better fishing grounds due to absence of fishing trawlers in most assessed localities
- Increased catches of fish, lobsters and octopuses
- Daily wages has increased slightly when compared to past 6 months and last year

### Key Driving Factors Projection 1

#### Negative Factors:

- Most likely below average Deyr 2023 rainfall forecast
- Deterioration of water and pasture/browse as well as livestock condition expected
- Limited sellable animals due to low livestock assets
- Livestock asset will almost sustain Projected herd size: 17-18 heads of Sh/goat; 56% of baseline
- Low fish and lobster prices compared BL prices
- MEB = 6,147,142 = 4 heads of local goat/month
- High debt levels
- Repayment of debt Oct-Dec: is unlike due to low livestock holdings and **low** of marine products' demand

#### Positive Factors:

- Decrease of Imported food prices likely due to the increase of global production/export
- Own production food from fish likely sustain
- Absence of fishing trawlers in the better fishing grounds

## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key Driving Factors Current

- **Impacts of the drought:**
  - Poor frankincense (Maydi) production due to impacts of Gu 2022 rain failure and delayed Deyr 2022 rainfall.
  - Low **to none** kidding of goats - poor access to goat milk
  - Limited Saleable animals due to low livestock asset
  - Decreased herd size by 7%; from 29 to 27 heads of Sh/goats as Deyr 2022 and 67.5% as BL level
- Incense price sustained lower comparative to **reference year**:  
Maydi:\$18 and Beeyo: \$8
- Sustained debt levels as Deyr 2022 – from \$924 to \$937.
- Coping with Intensification of Charcoal production
- HA – insignificant (22%; April-June 2023 HH Survey) ; FSC: May-July 2023 HFA is insignificant in Caluula 13%, Qandala 18% and Bossaso 12%;

#### Positive factors:

- Average Gu rainfall with exception of localities facing Arabian sea and Indian ocean; improved pasture and water availability

### Key Driving Factors Projection 1

#### Negative Factors:

- Availability of sellable animal is limited due small assets  
- 30 heads of sh/goats - 75% of baseline
- Sustain of civil insecurity in mountainous areas in Qandala and Bossaso; limiting access to gum fields
- MEB =6,147,142 – 4 heads of local goat/month
- Debt level is very likely to increase as no repayments expected due to impacts of failed incense production (Next Maydi harvest is Gu 2024) and low livestock assets

#### Positive Factors:

- Most likely average Deyr 2023 rainfall received .
- Improved water and pasture/browse are expected.
- Livestock holdings will increase slightly; medium kidding /lambing anticipated in Hagaa and Deyr 2023
- Projected herd size: 30 heads of Sh/goat;
- Imported food prices is likely to decline due to improved





## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

Key Driving Factors Current	Key Driving Factors Projection 1
<p><b>Positive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Average to near Average Gu’23 rainfall, improved pasture (PET-Yellow) &amp; water condition. Improved l/stock condition and production Declined water price to 13%</li> <li>▪ Medium kidding and lambing for sheep and goats and low camel calving due to low calving in Gu’22</li> <li>▪ Increased l/Stock price during the Hajj 18%p versus the 6MA but 16% lower to Gu’22</li> <li>▪ Declined staple food price (Rice) by 8% and 21% versus past 6MA and Jul’22 respectively and still 11% higher against the monthly 5YA</li> <li>▪ Terms of trade L Goat/Rice increased 87 kgs 11% and 19% higher than 6MA and Jul’22 but 8% lower than the 5YA. While ToT in village level trade with 61kgs.</li> <li>▪ Improved social traditional support system</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average to above average Deyr rains Oct-Dec 23</li> <li>• Pasture and water enhancement</li> <li>• Improved l/Stock condition, with Medium conception and kidding for sheep, goats and camel</li> <li>• Improved access of milk and sellable animals</li> <li>• Sustained or slight decrease of staple food price.</li> <li>• TOT is expected sustain or slightly improve due to good L/S price &amp; decline staple food price.</li> <li>• Further improved social support for restocking the poor Hhs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Negative factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Low camel calving. Leading to poor access to milk for own use and income purpose</li> <li>● Sustained camel herd size from Gu’22, 5 &gt;5 &amp; 45% lower than BL (9 heads),</li> <li>● Lower heard size for small ruminants (57 heads) and Camel (9 heads)</li> <li>● Limited social support of remittance and gifts</li> <li>● Limited labor opportunity</li> <li>● Insignificant HA</li> </ul>	<p><b>Negative factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low camel calving.</b></li> <li>• <b>Livestock loss due to floods and cold weather</b></li> <li>• <b>Flash floods and impact of cold weather</b></li> <li>• <b>Sustained or slight decrease staple food price</b></li> <li>• Insignificant HA</li> <li>•</li> </ul>



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

Key Driving Factors Current	Key Driving Factors Projection 1
<p><b><u>Positive factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium to low conception</li> <li>• Slight increase of Sh/goat herd size</li> <li>• Declined staple food price, One kg rice declined 10% &amp; 17% VS past 6MA Jul'22 but indicate 13% higher against past 5YA.</li> <li>• Increased ToT Rice/L. Goat increased to 72 kgs being 24% &amp; 7% up to 6MA &amp; Jul'22 &amp; about 6% lower compared to the past 5YA</li> <li>• Declined Hh debt level from \$862 in Deyr'22 to \$562</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Positive factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average to above average Deyr rains Oct-Dec 23.</li> <li>• Flash floods with cold weather that will damage properties and l/Stock death</li> <li>• Improved l/Stock condition, with Medium conception and kidding for sheep, goats and camel</li> <li>• Sustained or slight decrease of staple food price.</li> <li>• TOT is expected sustain or slightly reduce due to low L/S price &amp; increase staple food price</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Negative factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Below average Gu'23 seasonal rainfall performance</li> <li>• Poor pasture &amp; water availability. Water trucking in process</li> <li>• Out migration to Hawd and NIP in search better pasture</li> <li>• Declined L/S condition, PET (2-3) particularly Sh/Goats</li> <li>• Low to Medium conception for small ruminants and camel,</li> <li>• Herd size below Base line due to recurrent drought impact</li> <li>• Insignificant HA</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Negative factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low camel calving.</b></li> <li>• <b>Flash floods and impact of cold weather</b></li> <li>• <b>Sustained or slight increase staple food price cause of poor roads.</b></li> <li>• Insignificant HA</li> </ul>



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

Key Driving Factors Current	Key Driving Factors Projection 1
<p><b>Key Drivers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increased labor opportunities (Related Port and Market activities)</li> <li>2) Increased Daily wage rates</li> <li>3) Price of Rice declined by 5% as Jan 2023</li> <li>4) ToT of Daily wage and rice increased by 7% and 23% as Jan 2023 and July 2022</li> <li>5) Cost of Minimum Basket had decreased by 6% as Jan 2023</li> <li>6) Debt levels declined by 7%</li> <li>7) Food expenditure 66% of income</li> <li>8) Majority of poor HHs used stressed coping as reported in 80% of FGDs</li> <li>9) HA is insignificant – 12.8% HH survey</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Drivers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increased labor opportunities (Related Port and Market activities)</li> <li>2) Increased Daily wage rates</li> <li>3) Price of rice likely to decline further</li> <li>4) ToT of Daily wage and rice likely increased or sustain</li> <li>5) Cost of Minimum Basket decreased further</li> </ol>



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

### Key Driving Factors

#### Current

Key drivers:

- 1) Increased labor opportunities (Related Port and Market activities)
- 2) Increased Daily wage rates
- 3) Price of Rice declined by 5% as Jan 2023) ToT of Daily wage and rice increased by 7% and 23% as Jan 2023 and July 2022)
- 4) Cost of Minimum Basket had decreased by 6% and 13% as Jan 2023 and July 2023)
- 5) Debt levels declined by 5%
- 6) Food expenditure 72% of the total income
- 7) Majority of poor HHs used stressed coping as reported in 60% of FGDs
- 8) HA is significant –36% HH survey

### Key Driving Factors

#### Projection 1

Key drivers:

1. Increased labor opportunities (Related Port and Market activities)
2. Increased Daily wage rates
3. Price of Rice likely to decline further
4. ToT of Daily wage and rice likely improve
5. Cost of Minimum Basket likely decrease



## Arguments to support overall phase classification and population estimations for each phase

Key Driving Factors Current	Key Driving Factors Projection 1
<p><b><u>Positives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average Gu’23 seasonal rainfall impact l/stock condition</li> <li>• Improved support from relatives in the pastoral areas.</li> <li>• Increased labor availability during the Hajj season.</li> <li>• Enhanced daily labor wage</li> <li>• Declined staple food price due to normal supply of food imports</li> <li>• Increased terms of trade Labor to rice</li> <li>• In sufficient HA</li> </ul>	<p>• <b><u>Positives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above average Deyr’23 seasonal rain, improved L/S condition</li> <li>• Increased support from relatives in the pastoral areas.</li> <li>• Reduced labor availability in Haggaa until Dec’23 season.</li> <li>• Enhanced daily labor wage</li> <li>• Declined staple food price due to normal supply of food imports</li> <li>• Increased terms of trade Labor to rice</li> <li>• HA</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Negatives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deteriorated civil insecurity and inter town conflict</li> <li>• On going high tension due to election and related legislation.</li> <li>• Hhs fleeing out to the nearby save settlements</li> <li>• Short time disruption of market and business</li> </ul>	<p>- <b><u>Negatives</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worsening civil insecurity and inter town conflict</li> <li>• On going high tension due to election and related legislation.</li> <li>• Hhs fleeing out to the nearby save settlements</li> <li>• short time disruption of market and business</li> </ul>



## **RISK FACTORS TO MONITOR**

- **Above average Deyr rainfall, which would increase the probability of natural hazards such as floods in some areas, can potentially affect livelihoods, cause displacement and asset loss. Situation monitoring is required to project and forecast the situation for early action.**
- **Food price monitoring should also continue in the main markets & rural slims of the zone and measures should be taken to expand food price monitoring as most of the rural, urban and IDP communities are relying on the purchase of food from local markets.**
- **Monitoring livestock health status and access to vet services in Coastal Deeh zones where Gu 2023 rains failed and poor Deyr 2023 rainfall projected**
- **Monitoring Haggaa impacts on livestock condition and resources especially areas missed Gu rainfall.**
- **Monitoring fish catches, lobster hunting (starts October)**
- **Livestock and human movement**
- **Monitor livestock recovery (Herd size) which expected to start in NIP and East Golis**
- **Ongoing tapping cycles of frankincense (started early Haggaa- *Maydi* and late Jiilaal- *Beeyo*)**

**RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION****For Rural:**

- **To address the acute food insecurity needs of the affected households, the following actions are required to save lives and livelihoods;**
- **Integrated and coordinated actions are required to contain high rates of asset depletion and food consumption gaps through food and livelihoods assistance for the populations classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3).**
- **The modality (cash or in-kind) of the humanitarian assistance should be considered based on proper market analysis as prices of food commodities are significantly remain high in concerned rural areas.**
- **Livelihood assets creation programmes should be considered where possible while providing cash or in-kind assistance to construct, protect and rehabilitate livelihoods infrastructure for Livestock, such as water reservoirs for better conservation and management.**
- **Food assistance should be prioritized in rural areas, especially for those relying on market purchase and having unsustainable sources of income.**
- **Introduce livelihood diversification programmes for the people facing Crisis and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity, especially women-headed households, pastoral destitute families and people with disabilities. Livestock support are potential activity to enhance the food security, nutrition and income of vulnerable communities**

**For Urban and IDPs:**

- **Considering the low resilience of people, high levels of vulnerability to shocks, close collaboration between development programmes and tackle the root cause of food insecurity and enhance population resilience and livelihood means.**
- **Continue Humanitarian assistance to the people under Phase 3 above**

Thank you