

Somalia 2022 Post *Deyr* Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

Somalia IPC TWG/IPC Core Team Members: FGS Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster and Nutrition Cluster

A Briefing for All Stakeholders

28 February 2023, Mogadishu

FSNAU funding for the 2022 Post *Deyr* seasonal assessments and subsequent IPC analyses was provided by:

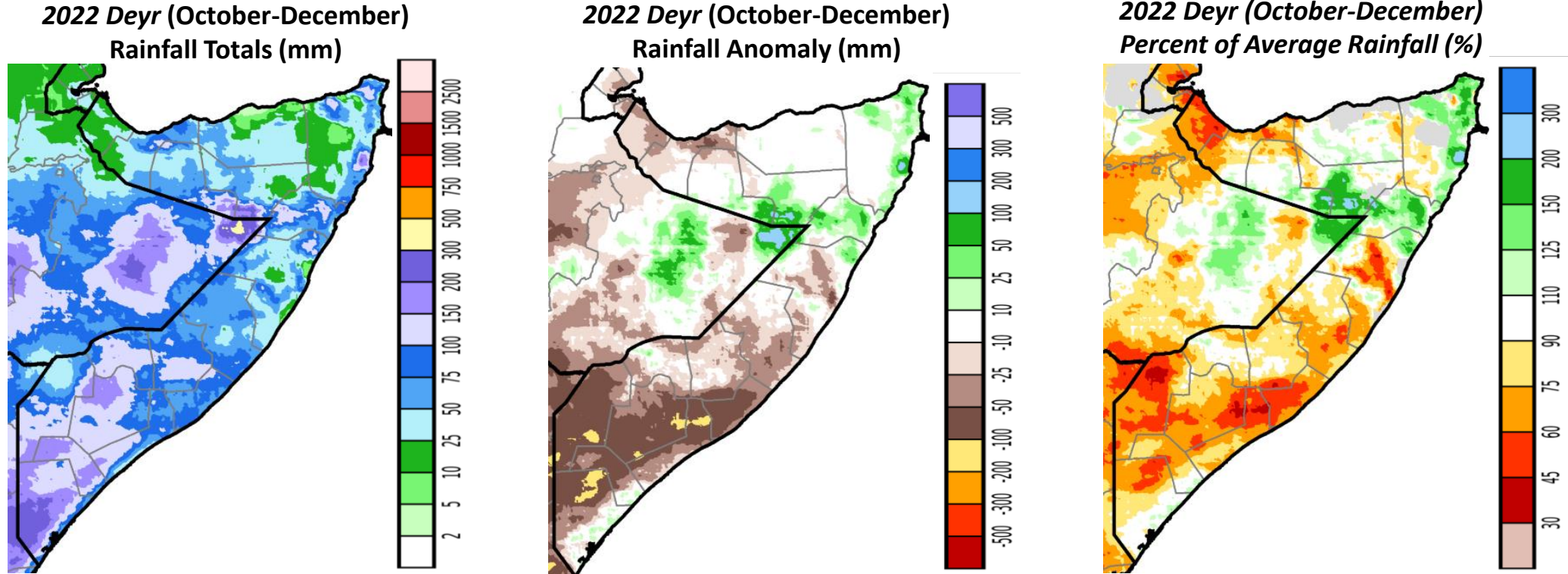


2022 Post-Deyr Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

Planning, assessment, analysis and vetting of the results were conducted in collaboration with government institutions, local and international NGOs, technical partners, UN agencies and IASC Clusters.

- Presentation of survey protocols to AIMWG – Oct 2022
- Follow up integrated assessments in areas facing Risk of Famine and areas where Famine was projected – Oct 2022
- Post Deyr seasonal food security and nutrition assessments – Nov/Dec 2022
- IPC acute food insecurity, IPC acute malnutrition and Famine Risk Analyses – Jan/Feb 2023
- Briefing for Famine Review Committee (FRC) – 10 Feb
- Briefing for FGS institutions – 19 Feb
- Briefing for UN HOHA institutions – 19 Feb
- Briefing for FSM institutions/stakeholders – 23 Feb
- Briefing for Humanitarian Country Team – 27 Feb
- Briefing for All Stakeholders – 28 Feb
- 2022 Post Deyr Assessments: A total of **73** technical staff drawn from Government (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Humanitarian Affairs/Disaster Management, Planning/Statistics) and Local Universities:
 - FGS – 24
 - Puntland – 13
 - Galmudug – 7
 - Hirshabelle – 5
 - Southwest - 5
 - Jubaland – 8
 - Somaliland – 7
 - Local Universities – 4
 - **Total - 73**
- 2022 Post Deyr IPC analyses workshop: a total of **221** participants drawn from:
 - Government (FGS, FMS and Somaliland) – 46
 - Local Universities (UOH, PSU) – 3
 - UN (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM) – 69
 - Local and International NGOs – 78
 - Food Security and Nutrition Clusters – 8
 - Other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH, IPC GSU) – 17
 - Resource Partners/Donors (ECHO) – 1
 - **Total - 221**

2022 *Deyr* Season Rainfall Performance

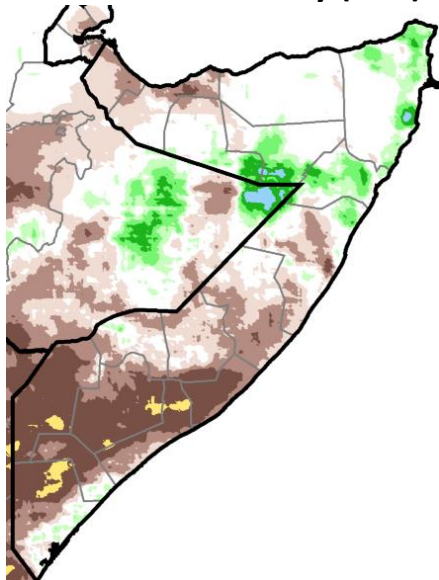


- The October-December *Deyr* 2022 rainfall was mainly below average across Somalia in terms of intensity and spatial/temporal distribution. In parts of northern Somalia, where rainfall amounts were average to above average, distribution over time and space was below average.
- According to the remote-sensing imagery, most southern areas received 50-100 millimeters less than usual rainfall, while many other parts in the central and northern regions received 25-50 less than the average (Map 1 & 2).
- The October-December *Deyr* 2022 rainfall marks a historical fifth consecutive below-average or poor season although overall performance was better than previously anticipated in many areas

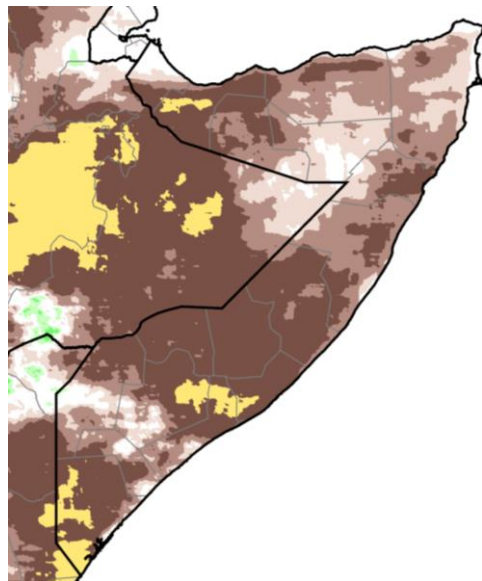
Recent Trends in Seasonal Rainfall Performance



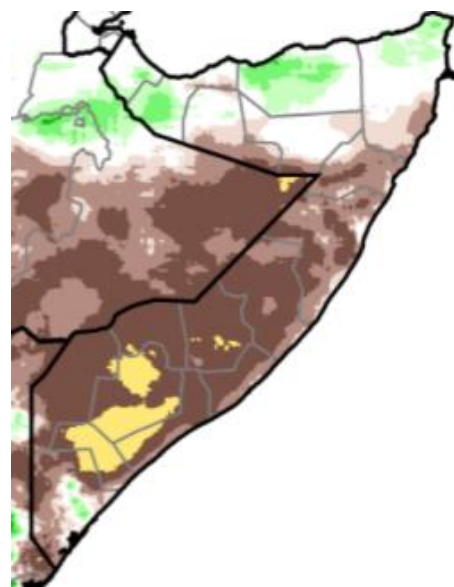
**2022 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**



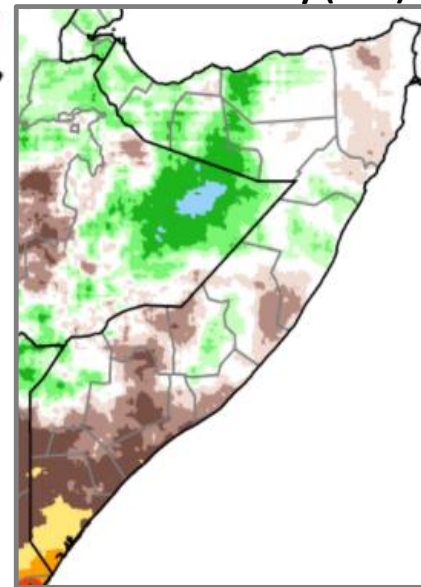
**2022 Gu (Apr-Jun)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**



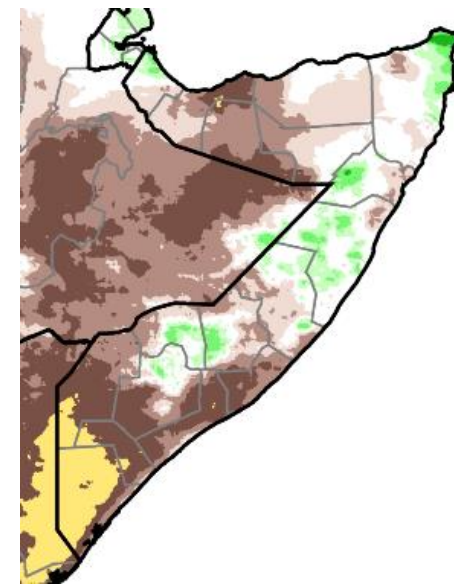
**2021 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**



**2021 Gu (Apr-Jun)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**



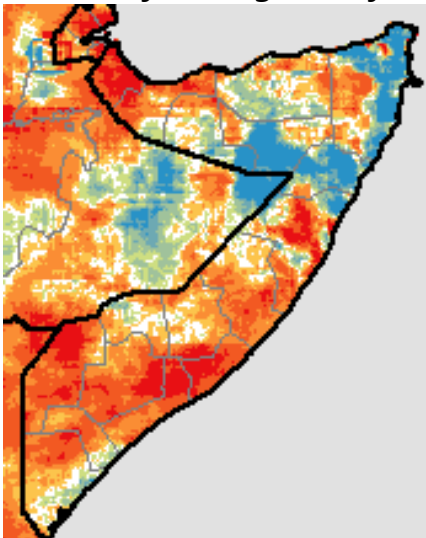
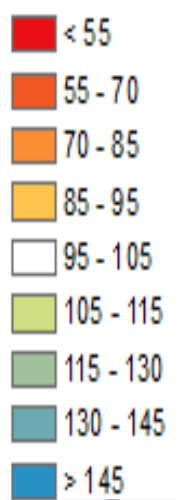
**2020 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**



2022 Deyr (Octo-Dec)

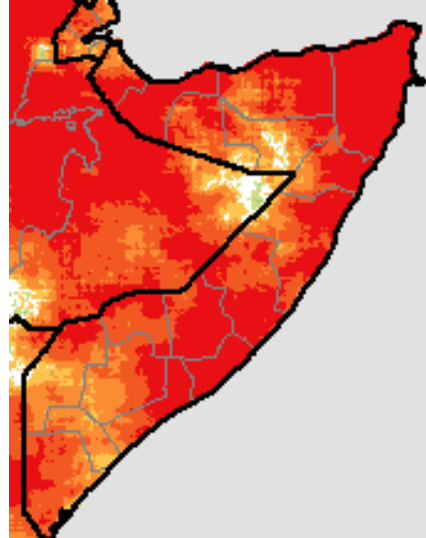
% of normal

Percent of Average Rainfall



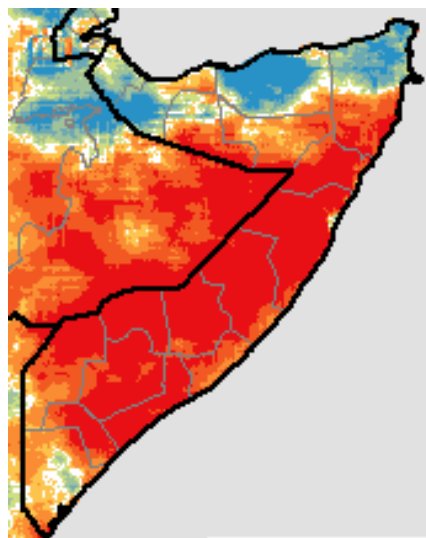
2022 Gu (Apr-Jun)

Percent of Average Rainfall



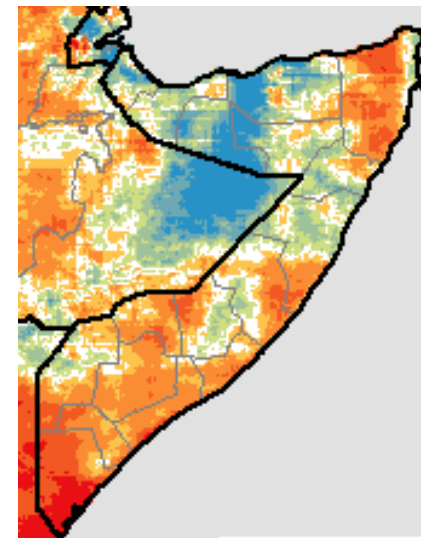
2021 Deyr (Oct-Dec)

Percent of Average Rainfall



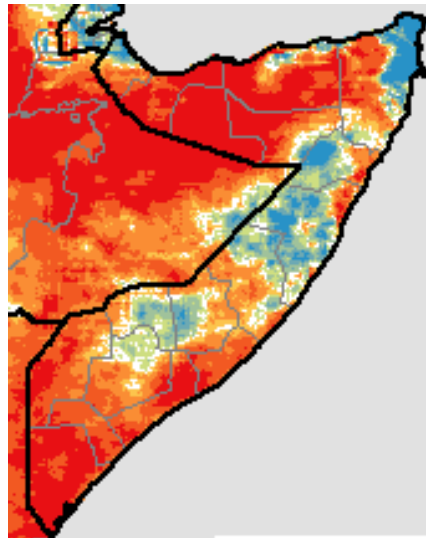
2021 Gu (Apr-Jun)

Percent of Average Rainfall



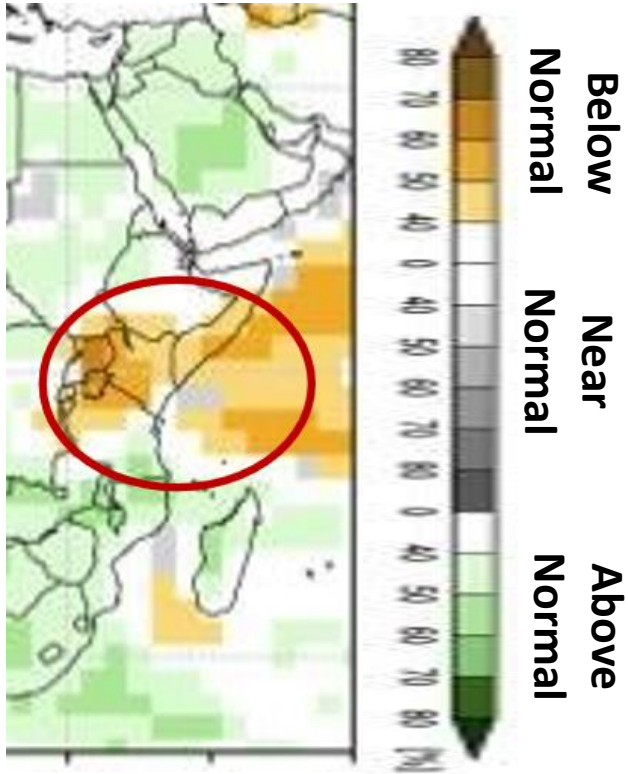
2020 Deyr (Oct-Dec)

Percent of Average Rainfall

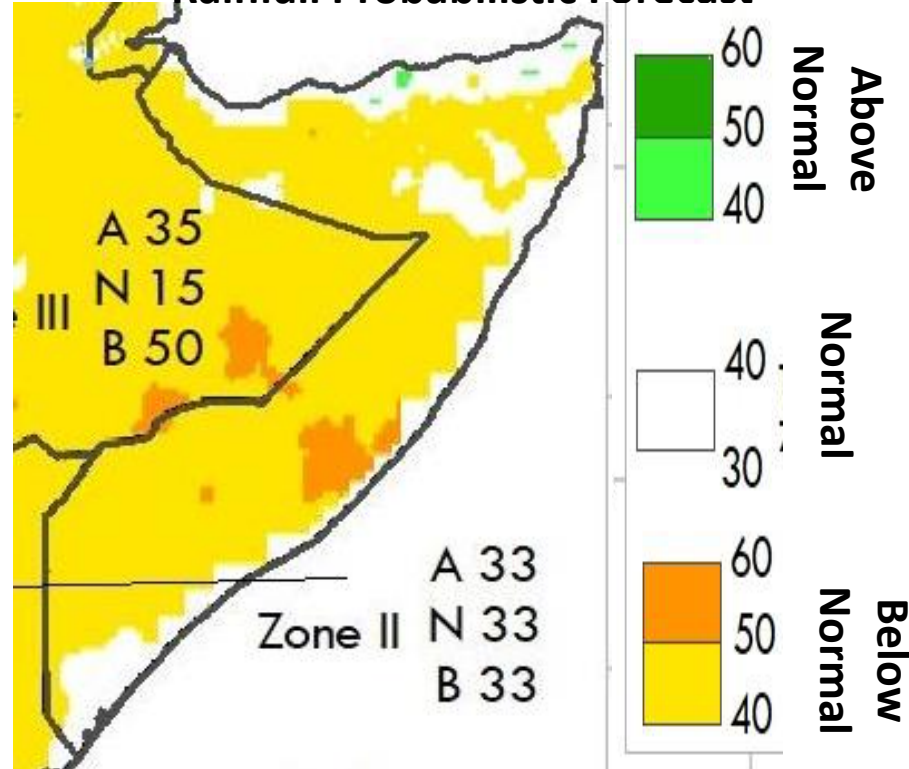


2023 *Gu* Season Rainfall and Temperature Forecasts

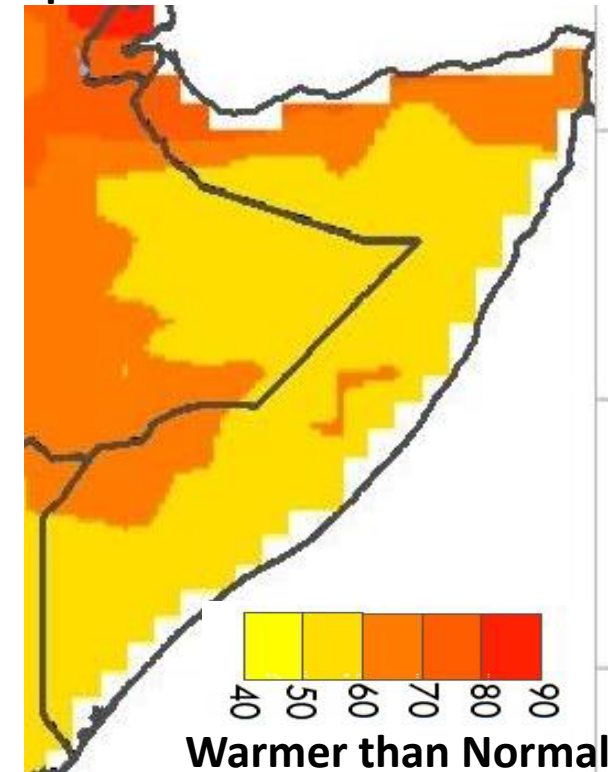
WMO 2023 *Gu* (Mar-May)
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast



ICPAC/GHACOF63 2023 *Gu* (Mar-May)
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast



ICPAC/GHACOF63 2023 *Gu* (Mar-May)
Temperature Probabilistic Forecast

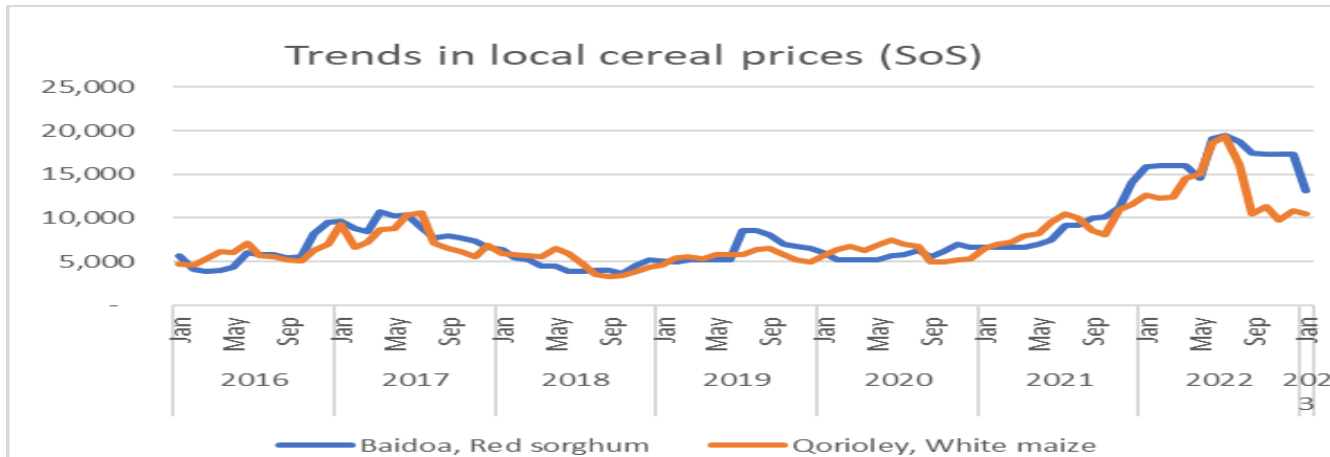


- A multi-partner Alert issued on 16 Feb 2023 indicates that there is a reasonable chance that the March–May 2023 rains will underperform which, should it occur, would be an unprecedented sixth poor season.
- The 63rd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 63) forecast for the March to May 2023 season points towards depressed (below average) rainfall, high temperatures and drier than normal conditions in parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Market Price Trends

July-December 2022 (Actual)

- Somali/Somaliland Shilling was stable over the past six months ending in Dec'22. There is increased dollarization in most Somali shilling-using areas as it continued to decline as a medium of exchange and was replaced by the use of US\$.
- Prices of imported food commodities decreased moderately due to sufficient supply from global markets but are generally above average in most markets, driven by high global food prices, high freight costs, and fuel prices.
- Cereal food prices (maize and sorghum) increased substantially in most markets in July-Dec and were significantly above a year ago and the five-year average due to low stocks from consecutive below-average productions in 2020 to 2022.
- Moderate increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was observed in market regions due to increasing food prices in the Minimum food basket.



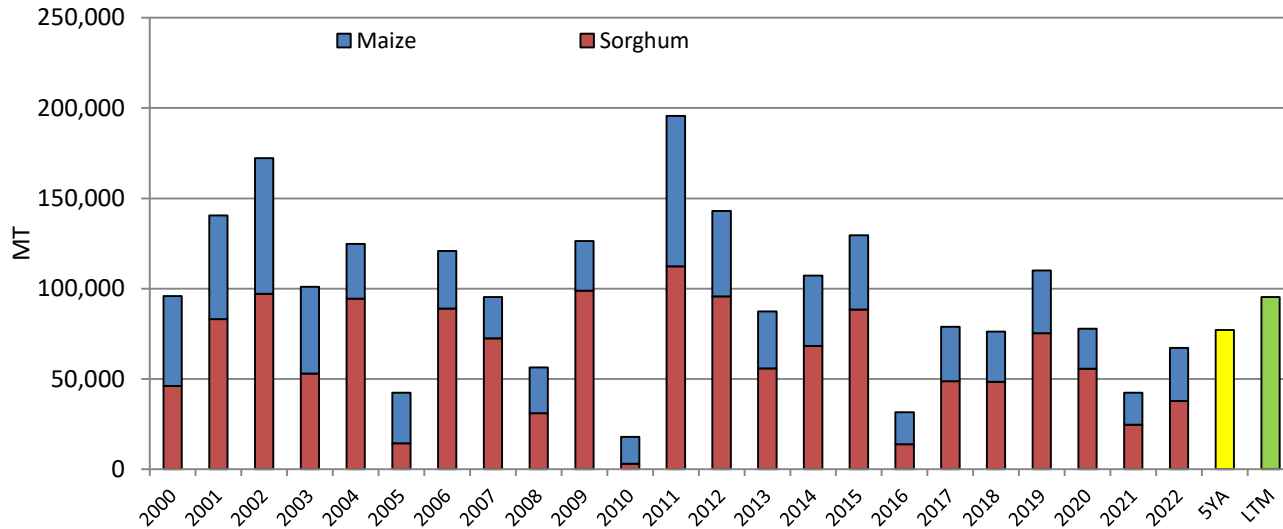
January-June 2023 Outlook

- The SOS/SLS exchange rate against USD is likely to be stable in most markets, stable with increased dollarization in most markets.
- Sorghum and maize prices are expected to decline moderately following below-average Deyr production. However, 5 seasons of below-average production and expected below-average 2023 Gu season rainfall will greatly tighten the domestic cereal supply, and prices are expected to remain above average.
- Cross-border imports from Ethiopia to central and northern Somalia is likely to be lower than typical due to below-average March-May Gu/Genna production in southern Ethiopia.
- Food import (rice, flour, and sugar) prices are expected to be high through most of 2023 from high international prices and high oil prices.
- Livestock prices will likely follow a seasonal trend but prices in different regions will be influenced by the low supply and increasing demand for Ramadan and Hajj seasons in April and July 2023.

Impact on Agriculture (Maize and Sorghum Production)

Southern Somalia

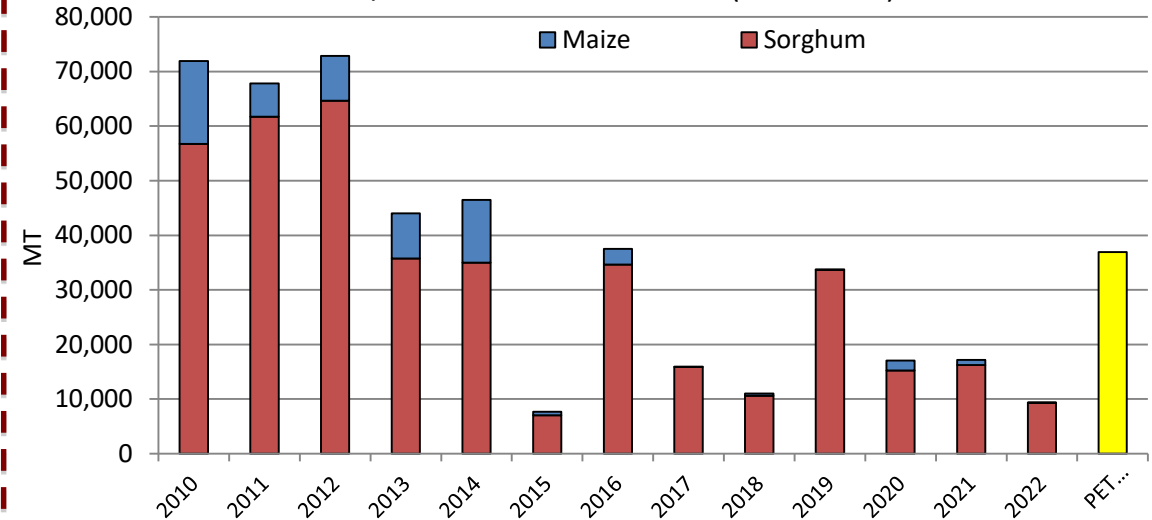
Deyr plus Off-Season Cereal Production (1995-2022)



- 2022 Deyr season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at **67 200 tons**, including **3 800 tons** of off-season harvest expected in late Feb/Mar 2023. The 2022 Deyr harvest in southern Somalia is **32 percent** lower than the long-term average for 1995-2021, representing the fifth consecutive season with a low cereal production.
- The lower production in 2022 Deyr mainly reflects the impact of poor rainfall and long dry spells coupled with low river levels to support irrigation in riverine areas, high cost of farm inputs and insecurity which hampered crop cultivation.

Northwest Regions

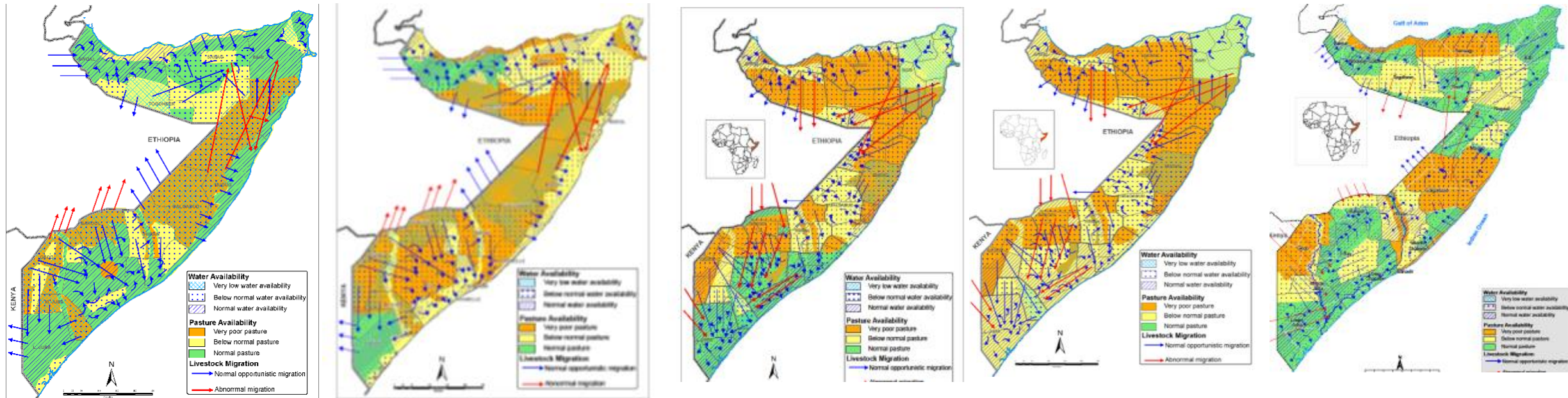
Gu/Karan Cereal Production (2010-2022)



- In northwest regions, the 2022 Gu/Karan cereal production estimated **9 400 tons**. This is **75 percent** lower than the average for 2010-2021, mainly due to poorly distributed rainfall, with prolonged dry spells, high input cost, and pest and bird infestations.
- In agropastoral livelihoods of Togdheer region, the 2022 Gu/Karan crop harvest has totally failed due to very poor rains and lack of flash floods from the Golis mountains (for irrigation)

Impact on pasture and water availability

2021 Deyr (Dec 2021) 2022 Jilaal (Jan-Mar 2022) 2022 Gu (Jul 2022) 2022 Haggaa (Aug-Oct 2022) 2022 Deyr (Dec 2022)



- Despite delayed start and poor performance, the Oct-Dec 2022 Deyr season rains moderately improved pasture/ browse and water availability in most parts of the country compared to the previous season.
- In northern regions, pasture/browse are below average to poor in parts of Guban, Hawd and Northern Inland Pastoral and parts of Addun.
- In Central regions, pasture and browse are very poor in most pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones of Galgaduud and southern Mudug
- In southern regions, most areas have average pasture and browse, except most of Gedo, and parts of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Bakool (Elbarde), and Bay (Burhakaba) regions where pasture and browse are below average to poor
- Observed improvements in range land conditions (pasture/browse and water availability) during the 2022 Deyr season are expected to be short-lived and faster depletion is anticipated during the drier and hotter than normal Jilaal (Jan– Mar 2023) season

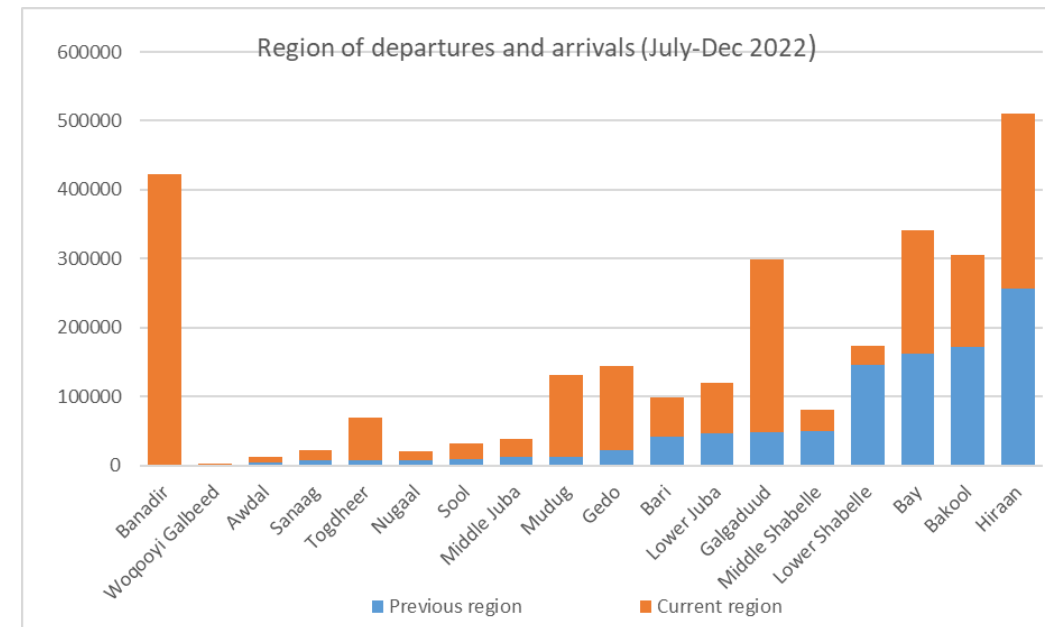
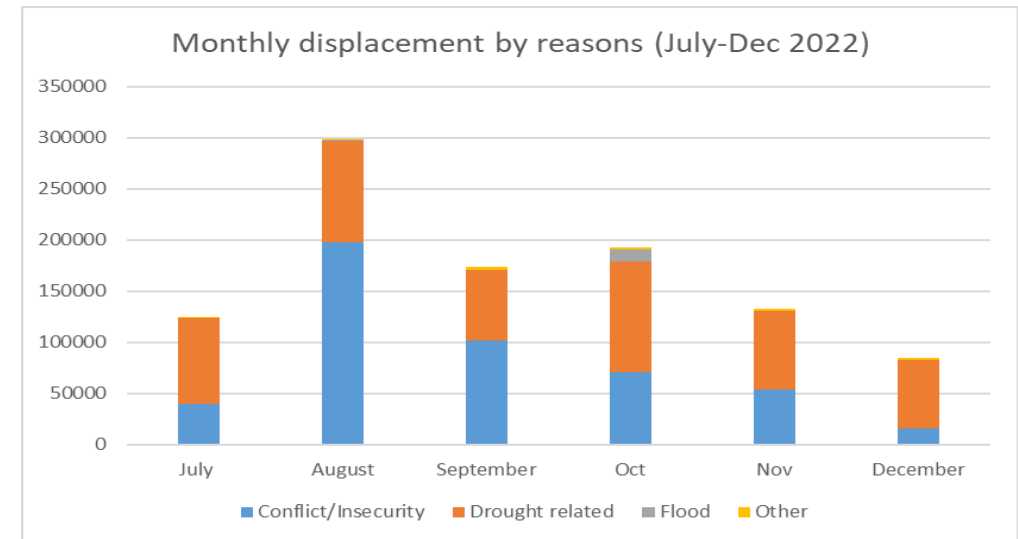
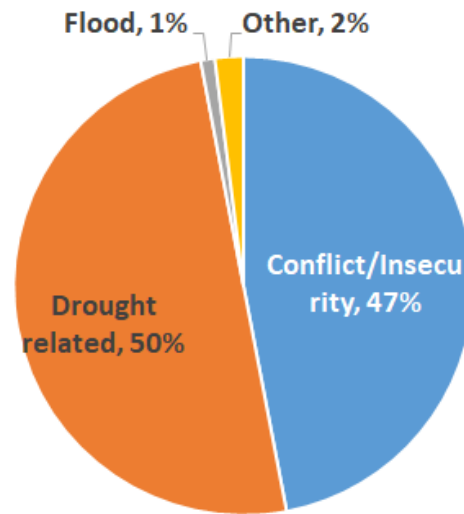
Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

Region	Livestock Type	Conception (2022 Deyr)	Births (2022 Deyr)	Milk Production (2022 Deyr)	Expected Births (Jan- Jun 2023)	Trend in Herd Size (by Jun 2023)
North	Camel	Low	Low	Poor for most livelihoods; very poor in Guban P and Togdheer AP	Low	Decreasing trend; mostly below baseline/at baseline
	Cattle	Low to Medium	None to Low		Low	
	Sheep/ goat	Medium to Low	Low to none		Medium to Low	Decreasing trend; below baseline
Central	Camel	Low to none	None- Low	Poor	Low	Decreasing trend; well below baseline
	Sheep/ goat	Low	Low	Low		
South	Camel	Low to Medium	Low to none	Near average to average	Low to None	Decreasing trend; mostly below baseline
	Cattle	Low to Medium	Low to none	Mostly poor	Low to none	Decreasing trend; mostly near baseline
	Sheep/ goat	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Decreasing trend; mostly below baseline

- Despite recent improvement in range land condition, conception and births (kidding/lambing/calving) among livestock and milk availability remain low; livestock herd sizes among poor pastoralists are also mostly below baseline levels

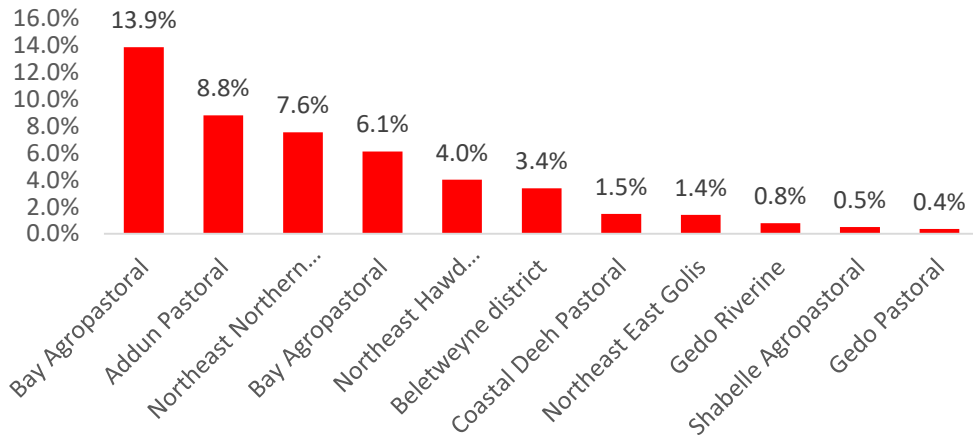
Population Movement/Displacement and Insecurity: Jul-Dec 2022

- Overall, nearly **1,007,297** persons were displaced between July-Dec 2022, mainly due to drought related (50%) and insecurity/Conflict (47%).
- Most of the Insecurity induced displacements occurred between August and November when government allied forces started a military offensive against insurgents in Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud.
- Drought triggered displacement equally occurred between August and November due to the poor performance of Gu 2022 rains and the effect of Haggaa season (July-Oct)
- Most of the population displacements occurred in Hiran, Bakool, Bay, and L/shabelle regions.
- Insecurity/conflict and drought related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran, Galgaduud)
- Conflict/Insecurity and drought related displacements are expected to continue through mid 2023, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Somalia, mainly in the South/central.
- The recent and ongoing conflict in Lasaanod has displaced tens of thousands in and around Lasannod, exacerbating food insecurity in the district**

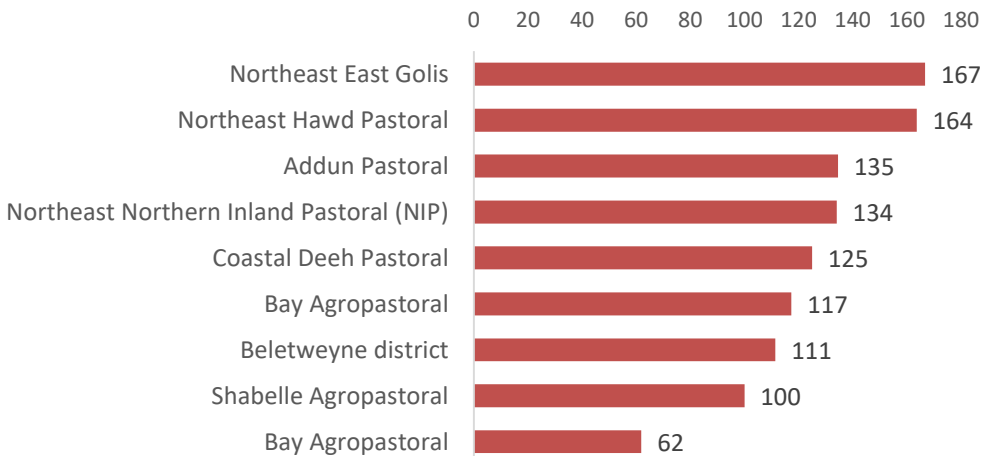


Remittance Receipts by Households (Aug-Sep/Sep-Nov 2022)

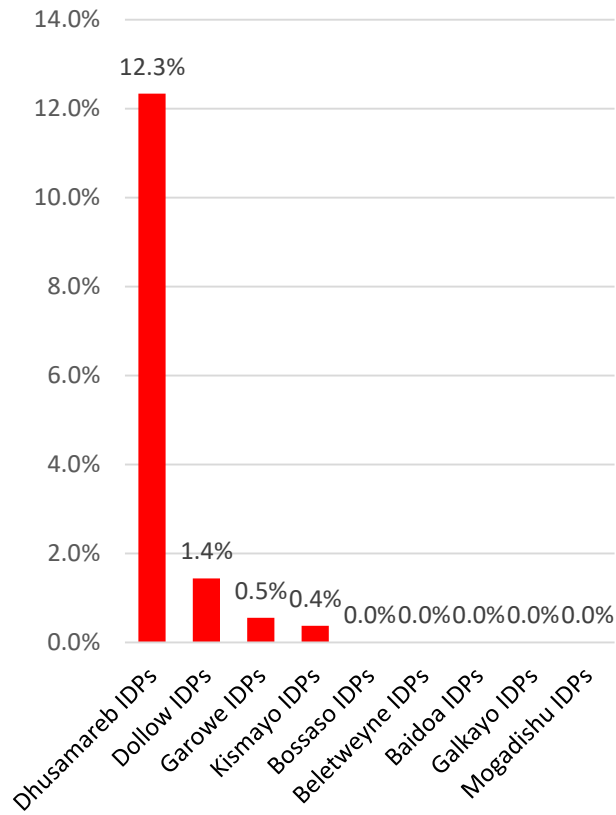
Received cash remittance



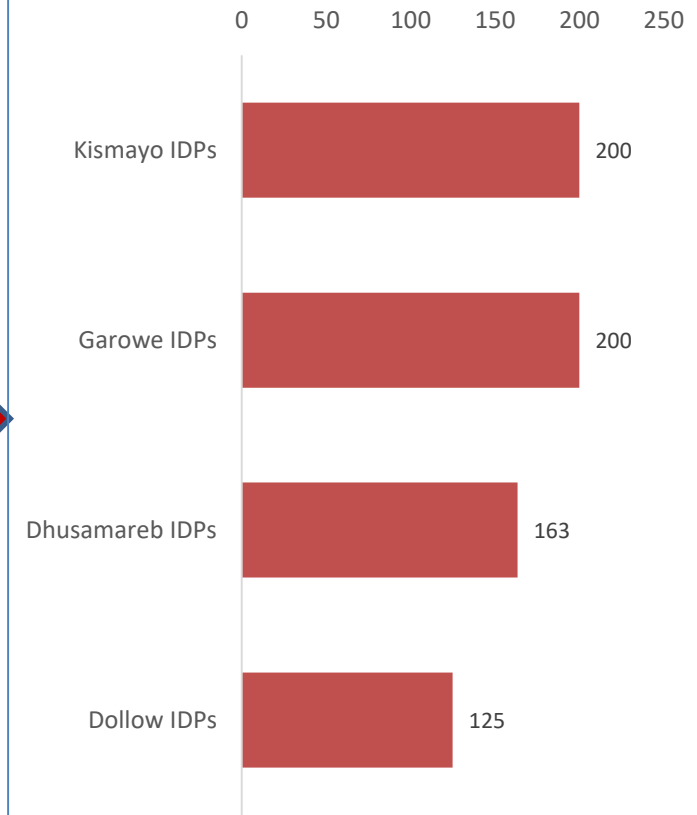
Average amount received in USD



Received cash remittance

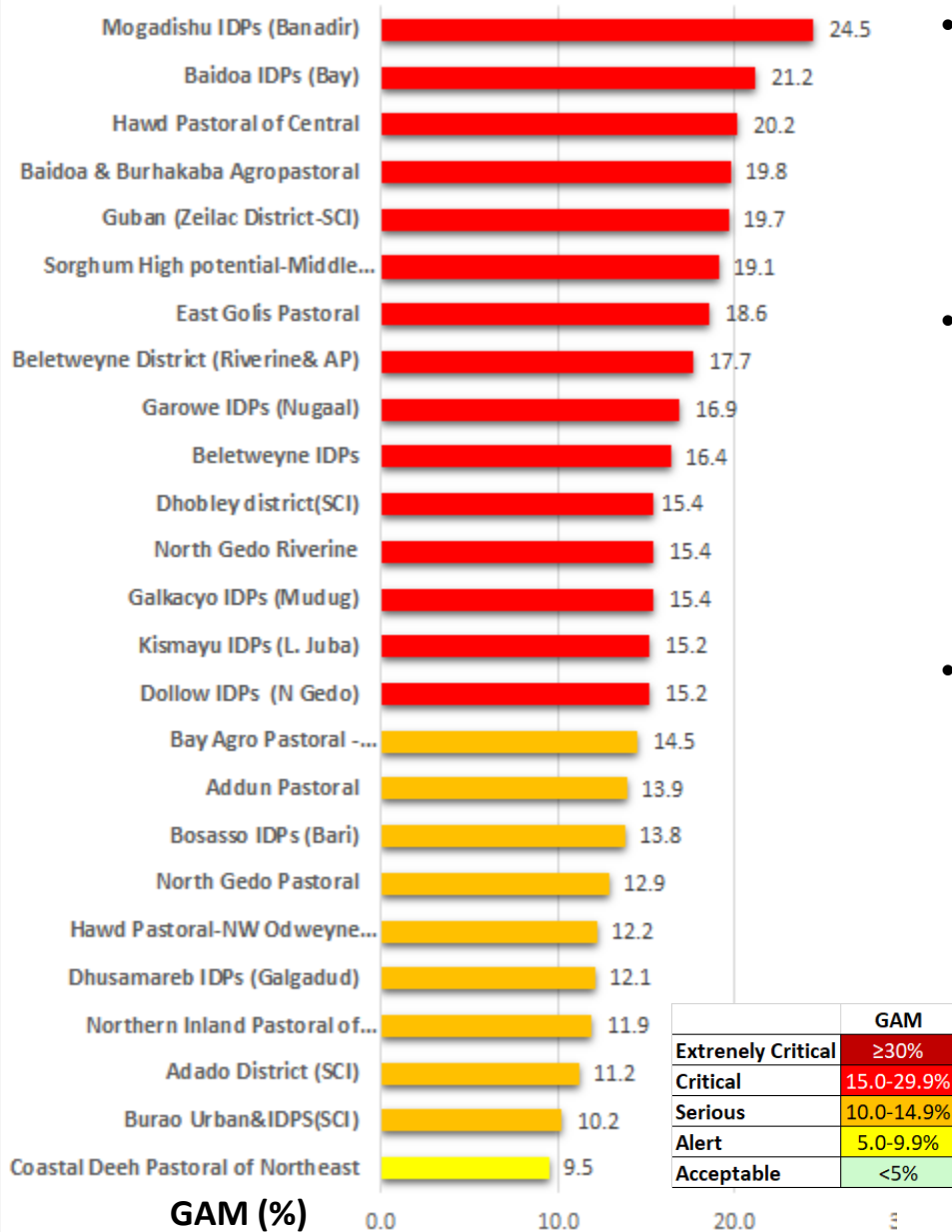


Average amount received

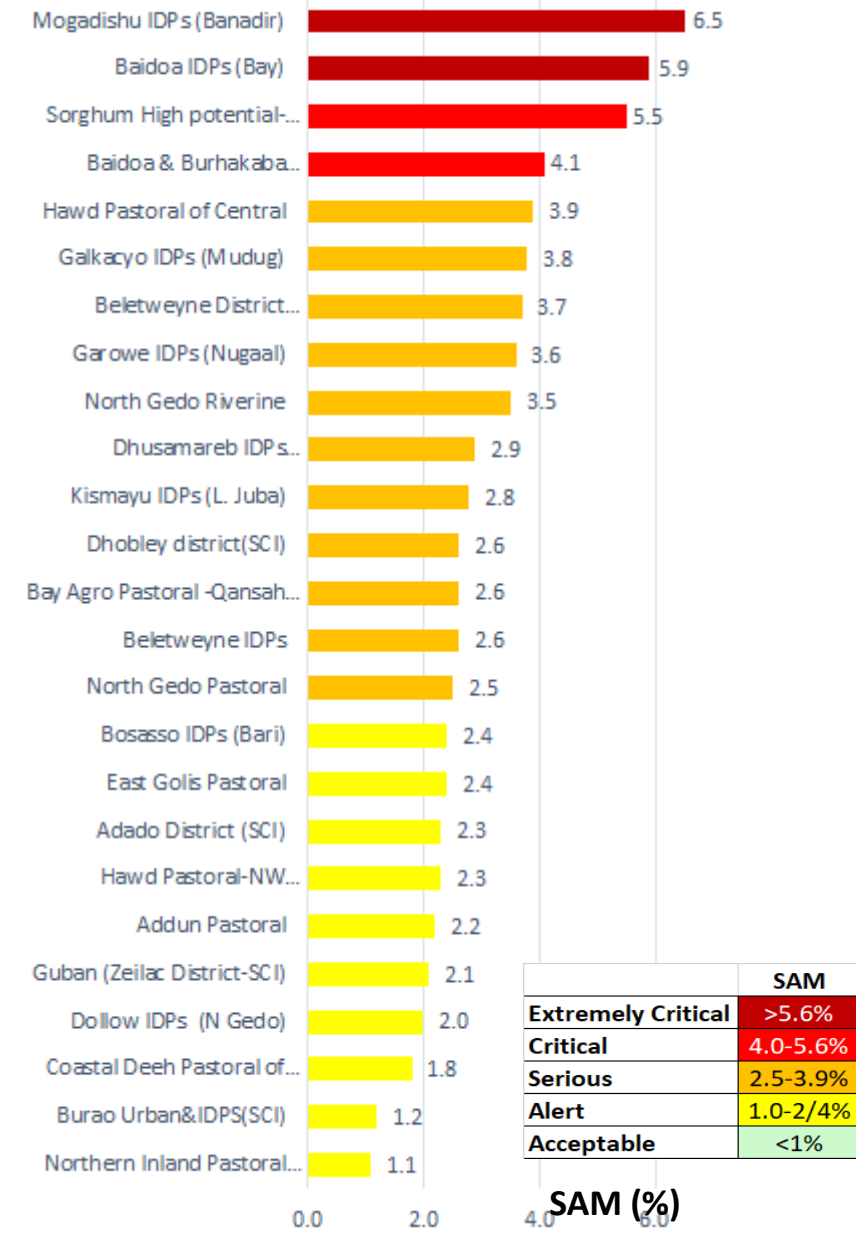


- Hardly more than 10% of HHs reported receiving remittance 3 months prior to survey in most of the surveyed areas
- At least 12% of HHs in Dhusamareb IDPs and Bay Agropastoral reported receiving remittance.
- Amount among recipient of remittance ranged from 62 to 200 USD

Nutrition Situation: GAM and SAM (Oct-Dec 2022)



- At the national level, the prevalence of acute malnutrition during 2022 Deyr shows some improvement compared to 2022 Gu
- Median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 15.4% in 2022 Deyr compared to 17.2% in 2022 Gu. However, 2022 Deyr GAM prevalence is worse than in 2021 Deyr (Serious, 14%).
- Compared to 2022 Gu, significant decline in GAM prevalence was noted among Baidoa IDPs (28.6 % to 21.2 %), Baidoa & Burhakaba AP (24.9 % to 19.8 %) and Galkacyo IDPs (20.6 % to 15.4 %). Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence has also decreased among Baidoa IDPs (10.2% to 5.9%) over the same period.

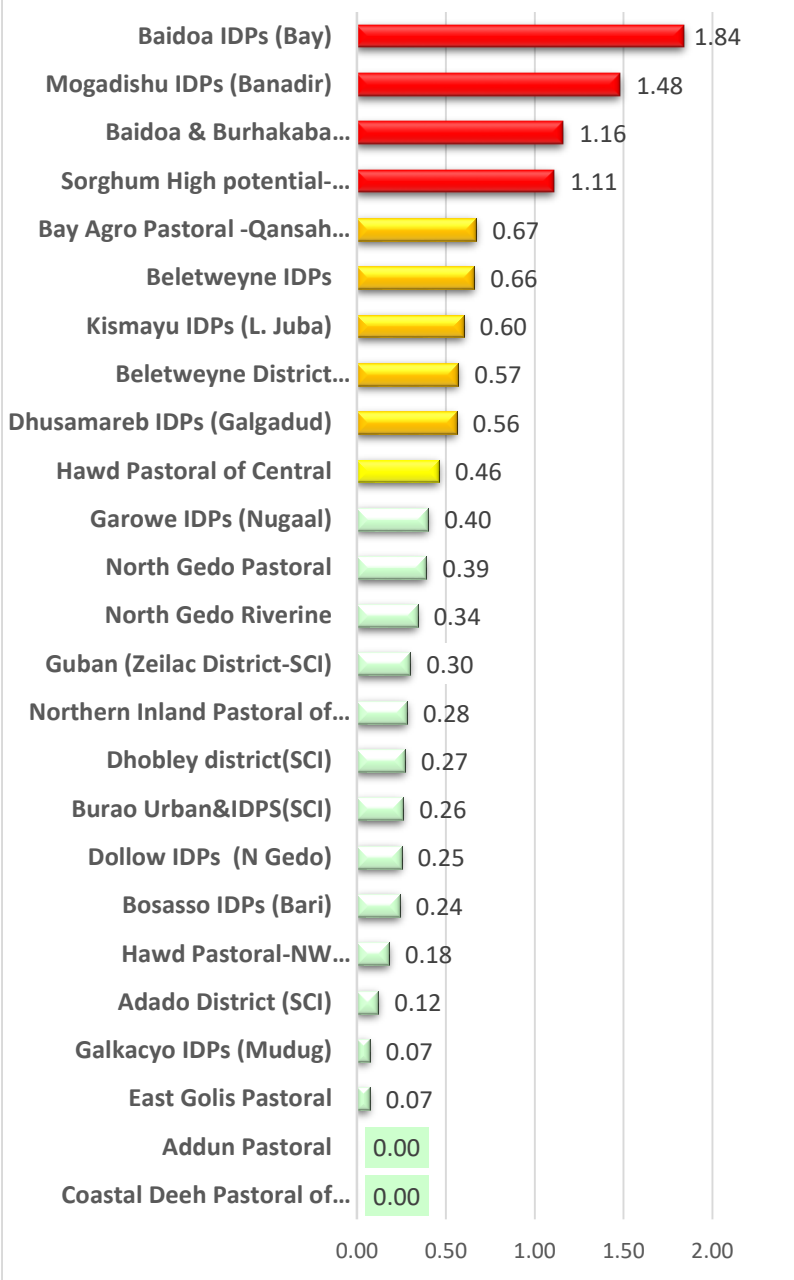


MUAC Assessments in Hard-to-Reach/Insecure Areas, Dec 2022

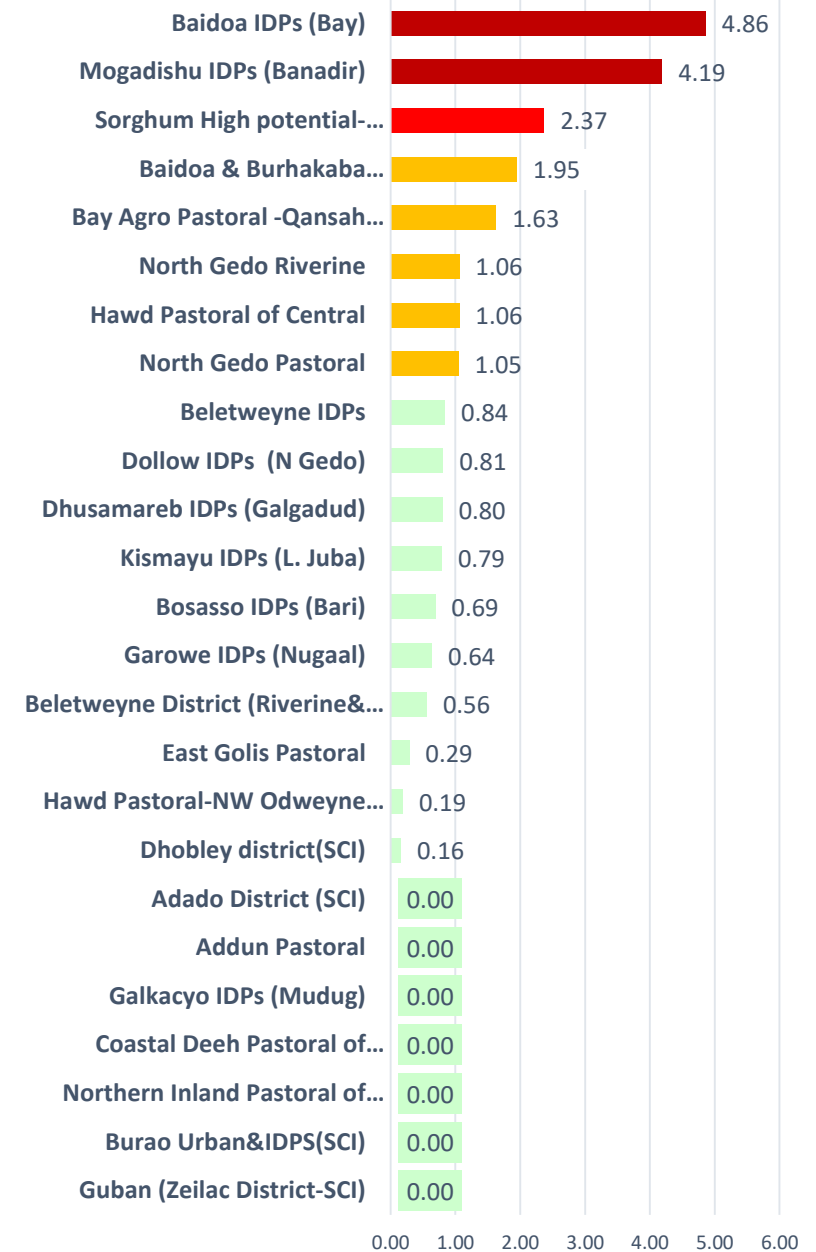
Population Group (Areas Where Assessment was Based on MUAC Only)	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Morbidity (%)
	Children Under-Five		
	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	MUAC < 11.5 CM (%)	Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)
Juba Cattle Pastoral	13.1	2.9	25.8
Juba Riverine	12.3	2.9	33.5
South Gedo Pastoral	9.0	0.6	15.4
South Gedo Agropastoral	15.8	2.3	21.8
South Gedo Riverine	8.5	0.8	18.3
Elberde Southern inland Pastoral	14.5	1.5	16.1

- In hard-to-reach/insecure areas, nutrition assessment for six population groups was conducted by FSNAU using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements
- Based on MUAC screening results, four were found to have Critical prevalence of acute malnutrition (Juba Cattle Pastoral, Juba Riverine, South Gedo Agropastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral of Elbarde district) while two of them recorded Serious prevalence (South Gedo Pastoral and South Gedo Riverine).
- Out of six surveyed areas, three recorded high morbidity prevalence of > 20% (Juba Cattle, Juba Riverine, and South Gedo Agropastoral).

Mortality Among Children and Adults: Oct-Dec 2022

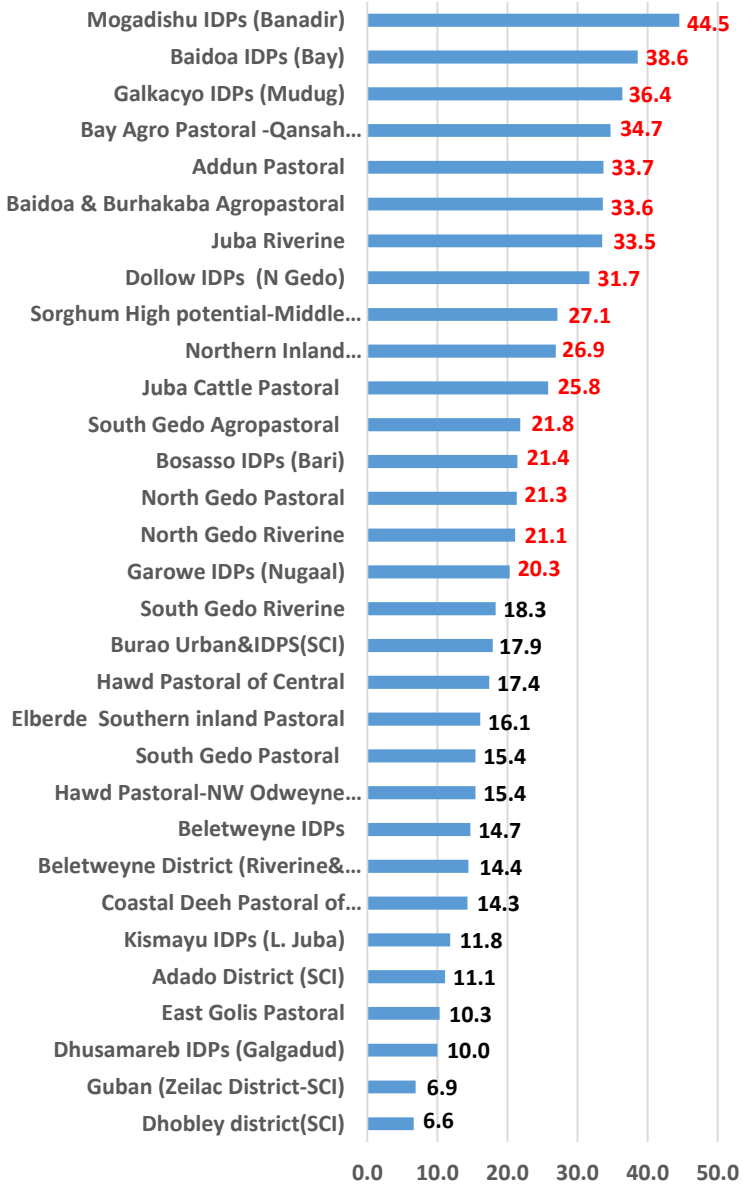


- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low in most of the assessed population groups. Exceptions were IDPs in Baidoa and Mogadishu which had Critical levels of CDR (CDR (1 to <2 /10 000/day) and Extreme Critical U5DR (>4/10 000/day) respectively.
- Sorghum High potential-Middle Shabelle recorded Critical levels of CDR (1 to <2 /10 000/day) and U5DR (2 to 3.9/10 000/day) respectively.
- Baidoa and Burhakaba Agro-pastoral also recorded critical levels of CDR and Serious levels of U5DR.
- The majority of the deaths among the Baidoa and Mogadishu IDPs were from new arrivals and the result of delayed referrals and access to lifesaving health and nutrition services is likely to have increased the number of deaths among children.

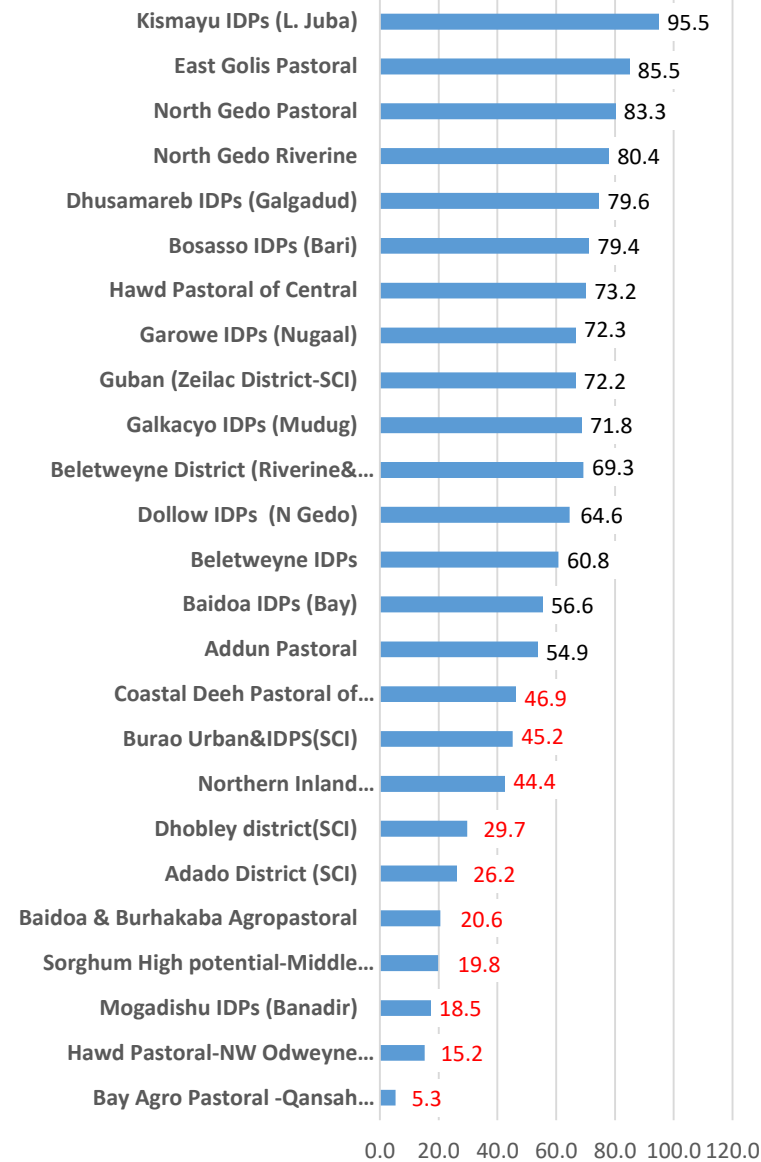


Morbidity, Vit A Supplementation and Measles Vaccination among Children

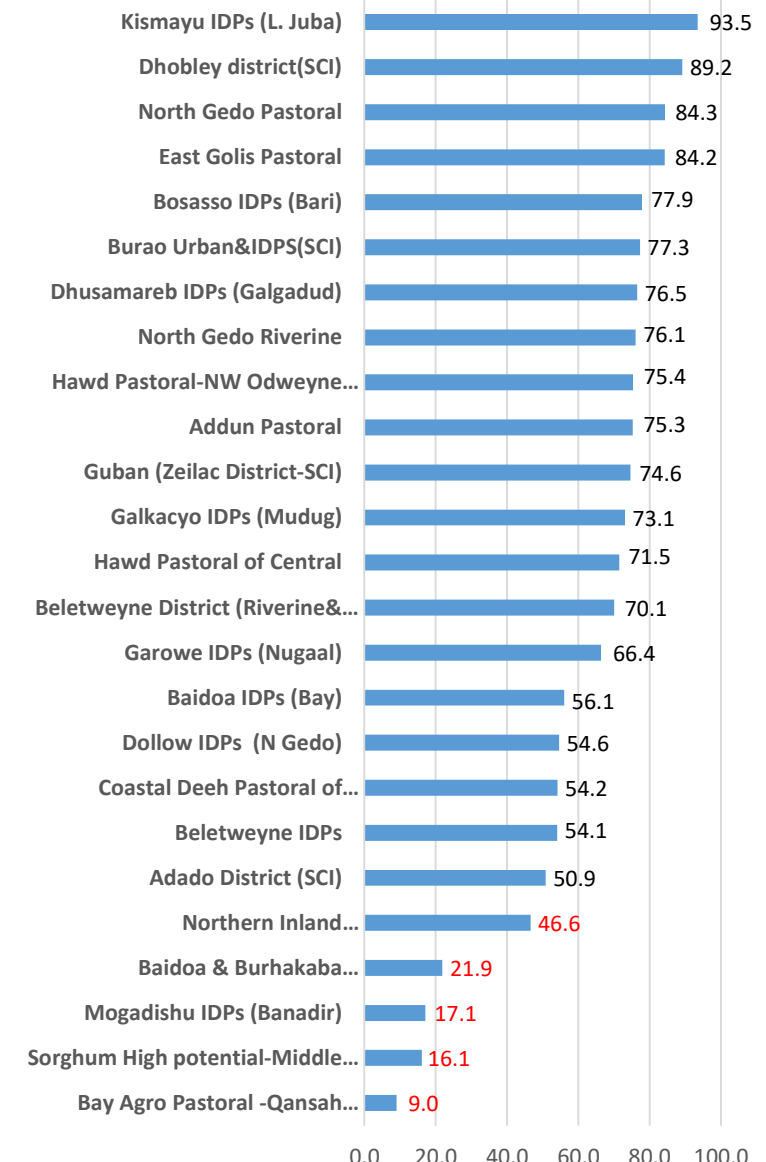
Morbidity (%)



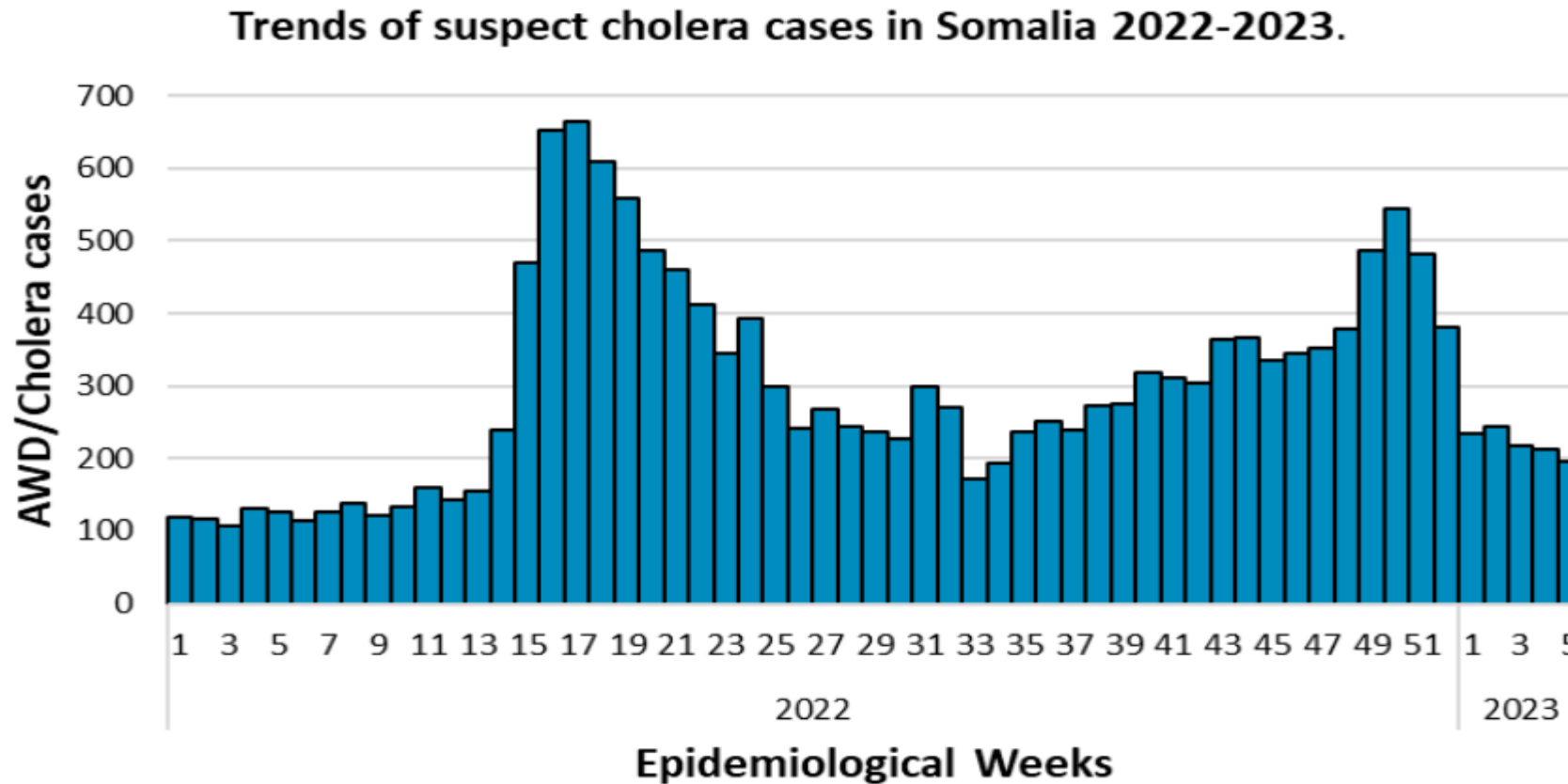
Vitamin A Supplementation (%)



Measles Vaccination (%)



Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera Cases (Data Source: MOHHS)



- After sharp increases in the second and last quarters of 2022, Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD) cases have started to decline
- Recent/ongoing vaccination are likely to have mitigated the outbreak
- However, risk of AWD/cholera remains high in areas along the Kenyan border as well in urban/iDP settlements where hygiene and sanitation conditions are poor

Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

2022 Gu (Jul-Sep 2022)



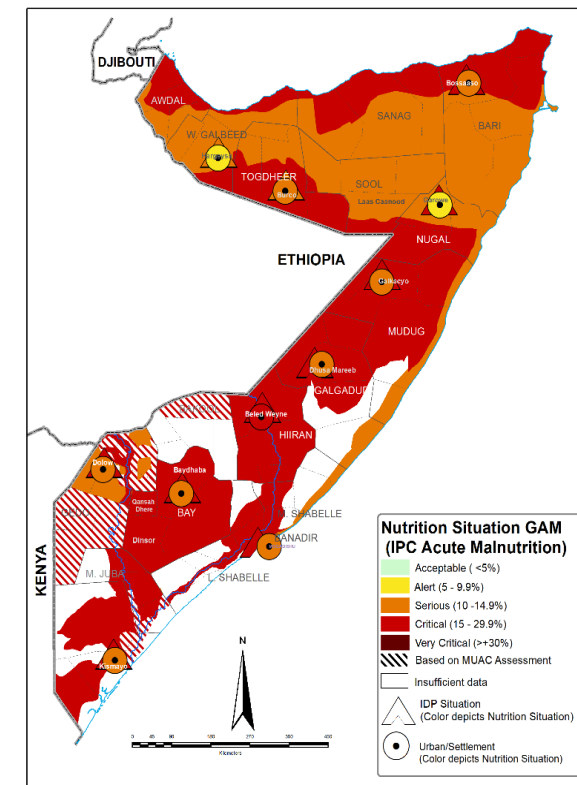
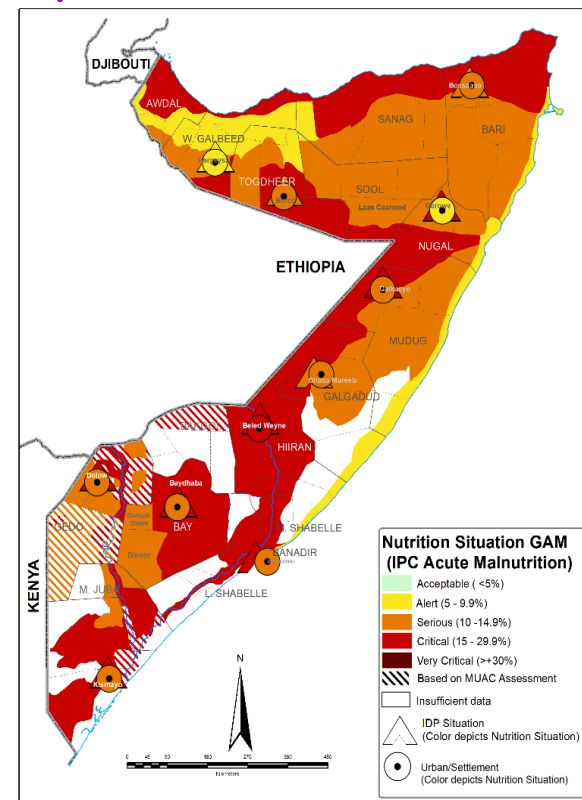
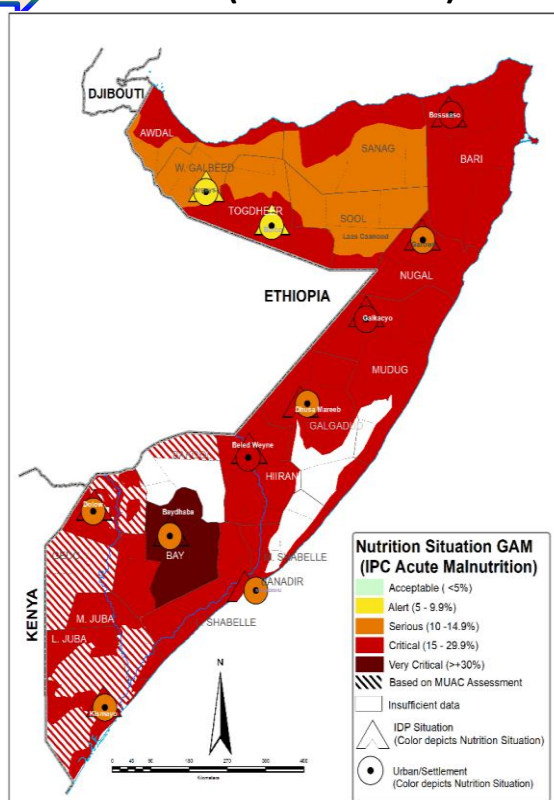
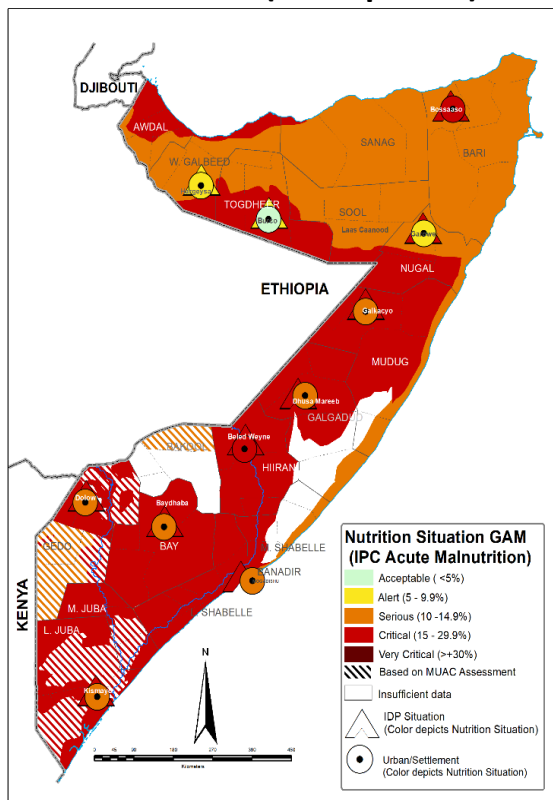
2022 Gu (Oct-Dec 2022)



2022 Deyr (Jan-Mar 2023)



2022 Deyr (Apr-Jun 2023)



Total Burden (Aug 2022–Jul 2023): nearly **1.8 million** acutely malnourished, including more than **0.5 million** who are likely to be severely malnourished

Total Burden (Jan-Dec 2023): nearly **1.8 million** acutely malnourished, including more than **478,000** who are likely to be severely malnourished

- Based on results of the 2022 Post Deyr assessment and updated total population figures (**16.9 million** in 2023), approximately **1.8 million** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition between January to December 2023, including nearly **478,000** likely to be severely malnourished. .

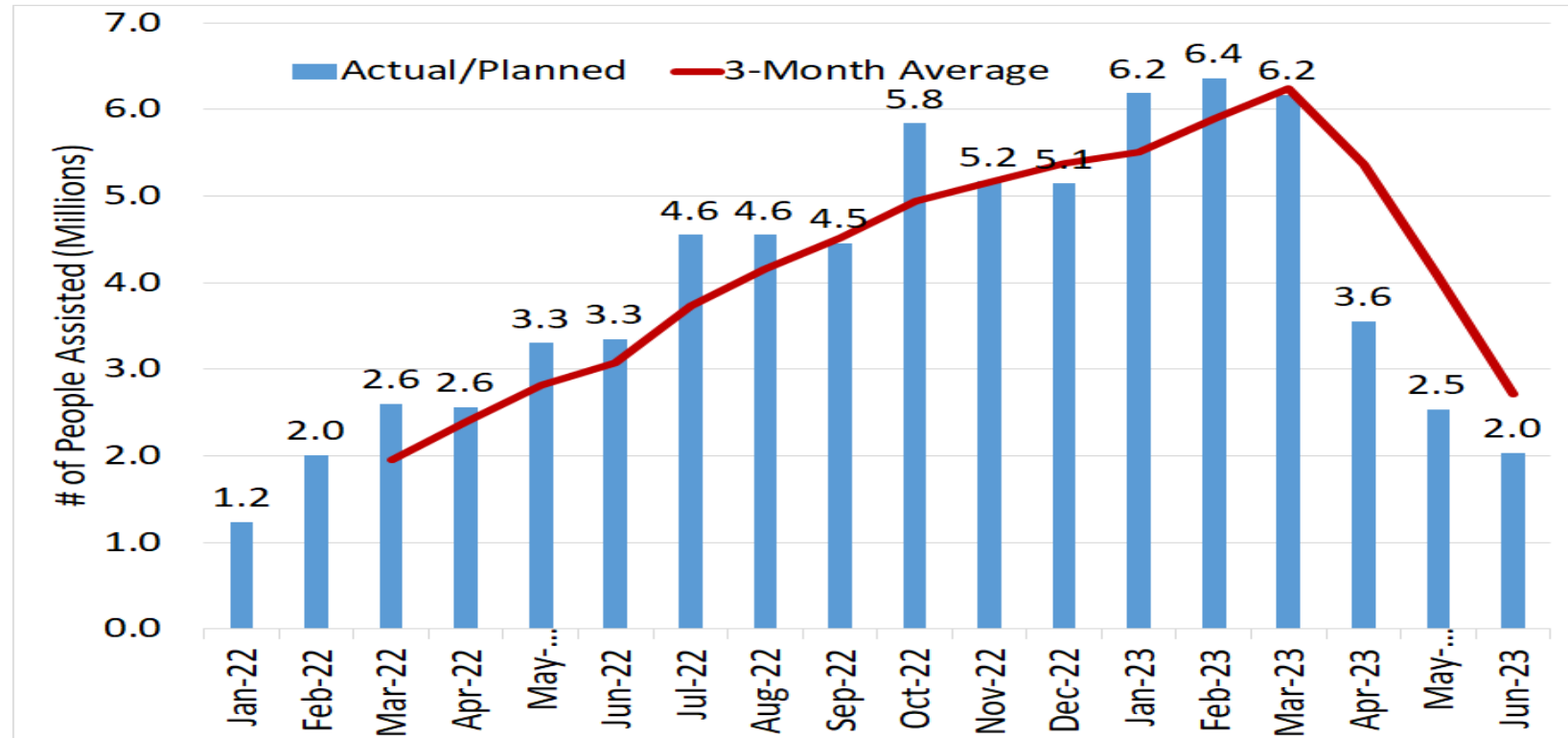
Humanitarian Assistance (Data Source: Nutrition/Health Clusters)

- The high levels of child and adult mortality reported in Bay and Banadir/Mogadishu regions in previous surveys were associated with AWD/cholera and measles. These are being addressed through the following interventions:
 - A nation-wide integrated campaign in November 2022 vaccinated 2.31 million children against measles, and administered Vitamin A and deworming tablets to about two million children
 - A house-to-house cholera vaccination campaign that started in late January 2023 aims to vaccinate approximately one million children aged one year and above including pregnant women in the 10 districts most effected by drought in Mogadishu/Banadir (Daynile, Dharkenley, Hamar Jajab, Hodan and Khahda), Bay (Baidoa), Lower Juba (Kismayo), Lower Shabelle (Afgoye and Marka) and Middle Shabelle (Jowhar)
- 335,125 Pregnant and lactating women admitted and treated in 2022
- 1,461,175 Mothers or caregivers of children less than 2 years reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages in 2022
- 376,074 Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) children and 6–23-month received blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) support in 2022
- 292,103 PLW children and 6–23-month received maternal and child health (MCHN) support in 2022
- 264,969 children 6-59 months received multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) support in 2022

Humanitarian Food/Cash Assistance (Data Source: FSC)

- Following a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation across Somalia since the beginning of 2022, food assistance delivery has been increasing and reached an average of 2 million people per month between January to March 2022 to 5.4 million people per month between October and December 2022 and has likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas.
- Based on current level of funding scaled up assistance (FSC) is expected to be sustained and reach an average of 6.2 million people per month between January and March 2023.
- However, humanitarian assistance delivery is expected to reduce significantly between April to June 2023 if current level of funding is not sustained.

Food Assistance Coverage: Jul-Dec 2022 (Actual) and Jan-Jun 2023 (Planned)



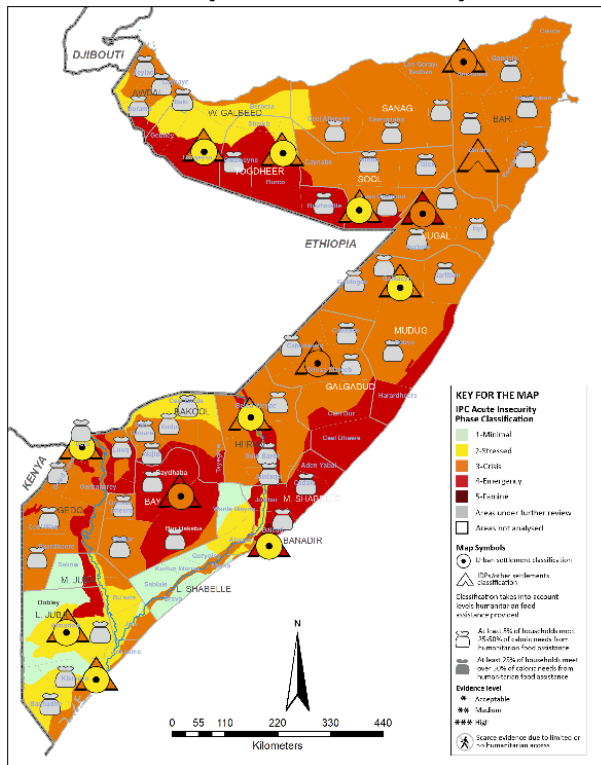
- Humanitarian assistance in other related sectors such as nutrition, WASH and health remain has also been scaled up in recent months.

Current and Projected Food Security Outcomes, Jan-Jun 2023

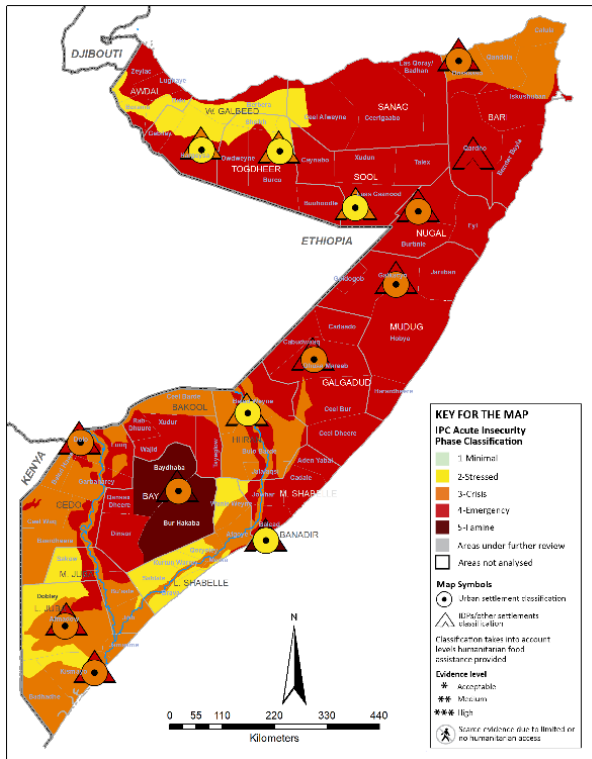
- Despite the ongoing delivery of humanitarian food assistance, levels of acute food insecurity across Somalia remain high, with approximately **5 million** people already experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between January and March 2023, , including **1.4 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **96 000** people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- Available funding can only sustain current level of humanitarian assistance through March 2023. Based on current level of funding, humanitarian assistance will reduce substantially (by 14-57% for FSC) between April and June 2023, due to funding constraints.
- Amid a scale-down in funded humanitarian assistance a likely below-average April to June 2023 Gu season rainfall, approximately **6.5 million** people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between April to June 2023, including nearly **1.9 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **223 000** people that will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- Most agropastoral and riverine livelihoods across Somalia are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between April and June 2023.
- Most pastoral livelihoods across northern and central Somalia are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and June 2023. In southern Somalia where average rainfall amounts and herd sizes among poor households are higher, most pastoral livelihoods are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IP Phase 1) over the same period.
- A significant proportion of IDPs are expected to face moderate to large food consumption gaps and are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through June 2023.
- Many urban areas are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, in Lasaanood district of Sool region, recently escalated conflict has claimed many lives, displaced tens of thousands of people, and disrupted livelihoods. As such, affected urban and displaced populations are projected to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes between April and June 2023.
- Furthermore, agropastoral populations in Burhakaba district and displaced people in Baidoa and Mogadishu, face Risk of Famine between April to June 2023 if the 2023 Gu season rains fail and humanitarian assistance does not reach those most in need.

Current and Projected Food Security Outcomes, Jan-Jun 2023

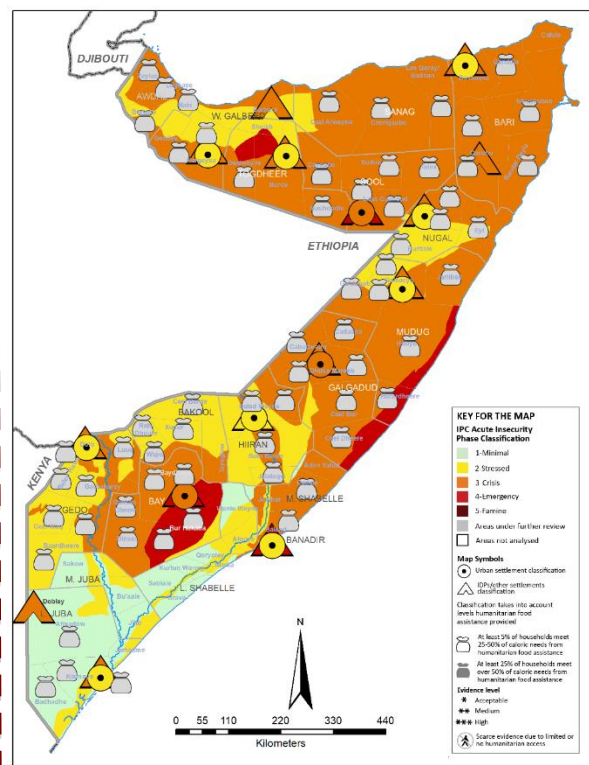
Nov 2022 Projection
(Jan-Mar 2023)



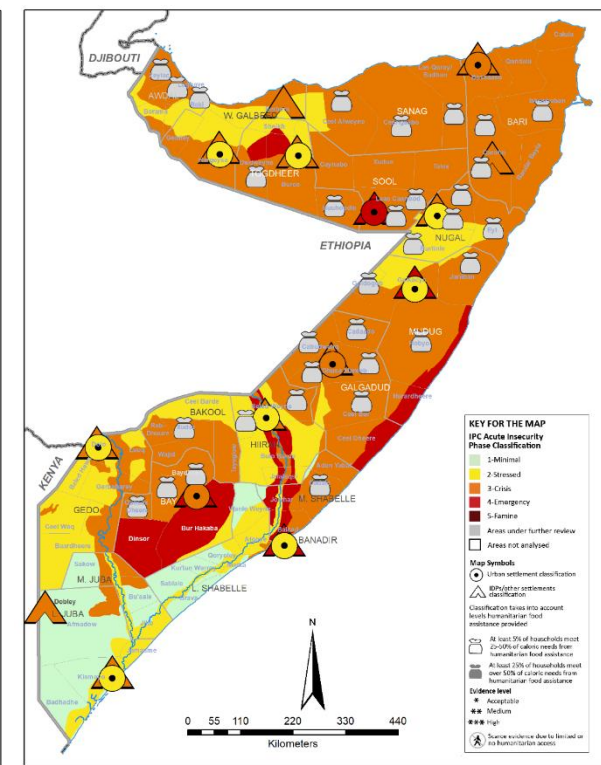
Nov 2022 Projection
(Apr-Jun 2023)



2022 Post Deyr (Jan-Mar 2023)



2022 Post Deyr (Apr-Jun 2023)



	Nov 2022 Projection		2022 Post Deyr IPC Analysis	
	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2023	Jan-Mar 2023	Apr-Jun 2023
IPC Phase 3 ('000s)	4,103	4,818	3,529	4,426
IPC Phase 4 ('000s)	1,937	2,732	1,360	1,860
IPC Phase 5 ('000s)	322	727	96	223
IPC 3, 4 & 5 ('000s)	6,362	8,278	4,985	6,508

Key Messages

- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain high in many areas across Somalia due to the impacts of consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, exacerbated by conflict/insecurity and disease outbreaks (primarily acute watery diarrhea/cholera and measles).
- Scaled up humanitarian assistance is currently preventing extreme food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas although coverage is relatively better for food security compared to other critical response interventions such as nutrition, health and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene). Sustained humanitarian assistance will continue to prevent extreme food security and nutrition outcomes through March 2023.
- Despite the ongoing delivery of humanitarian food assistance, levels of acute food insecurity across Somalia remain high, with approximately **5 million** people already experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between January and March 2023, including **1.4 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **96 000** people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- Available funding can only sustain current level of humanitarian assistance through March 2023 (6.2 million people per month for FSC). Based on current level of funding, humanitarian assistance will reduce substantially (by 14-57% for FSC) between April and June 2023, due to funding constraints.
- Amid a scale-down in funded humanitarian assistance a likely below-average April to June 2023 Gu season rainfall, approximately **6.5 million** people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between April to June 2023, including nearly **1.9 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **223 000** people that will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- Furthermore, agropastoral populations in Burhakaba district and displaced people in Baidoa and Mogadishu, face Risk of Famine between April to June 2023 if the 2023 Gu season rains fail and humanitarian assistance does not reach those most in need.

Key Messages

- In order to prevent extreme acute food insecurity and malnutrition outcomes and worsening humanitarian conditions in Somalia, urgent action is required to sustain a multi-faceted and scaled up humanitarian response that includes food security, nutrition, health, and WASH interventions.
- Priorities should include ensuring timely and adequate assistance to newly displaced populations and minority vulnerable groups. Improved humanitarian access and coverage in areas affected by insecurity and conflict is also essential to reach populations in greatest need.
- Continued and close and monitoring and assessment of the humanitarian situation is also critical to support timely and appropriate decision making.
- The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:
 - Conduct follow up integrated food security, nutrition and mortality assessments in all areas facing the Risk of Famine
 - Food prices, livestock prices, wage rates and terms of trade
 - Conduct Jilaal impact (rapid) food security assessment in rural livelihoods
 - 2023 Gu season rainfall impact on pasture and water availability, livestock body condition, births, deaths and milk availability
 - Population displacement
 - Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding centers
 - Acute malnutrition and mortality levels among children and adults (GAM, U5DR and CDR)
 - Coverage of and access to humanitarian food assistance, including food security, nutrition, WASH and health

Thank You

Additional information on the 2022 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at:

<https://fsnau.org/>

Somalia IPC TWG/IPC Core Team Members: FGS Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster and Nutrition Cluster



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Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

