

2017 Somalia Post *Deyr* Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Key Findings

29 January 2018, Mogadishu

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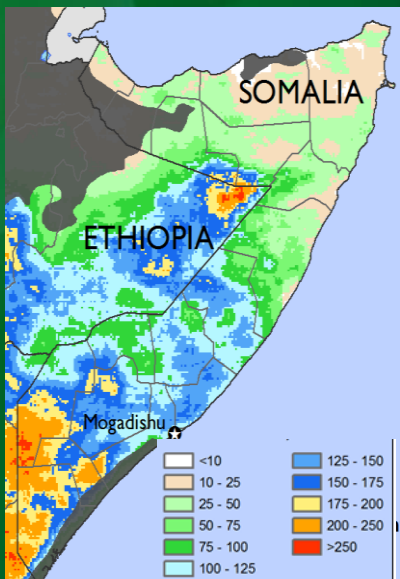


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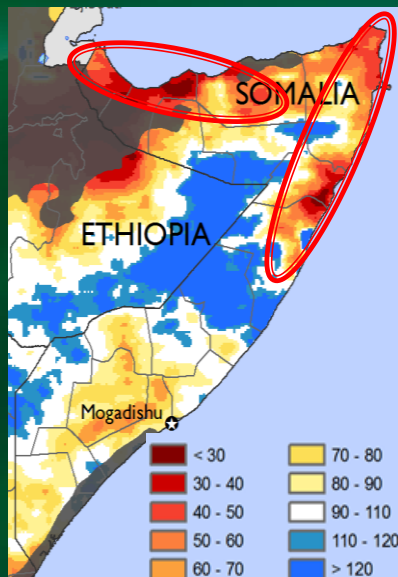
- Improved rainfall during 2017 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) season has eased drought conditions in many parts of Somalia. However, the *Deyr* rains were mostly below average to near average and the 2018 *Gu* rains are also forecast to be below average
- Large scale and sustained humanitarian interventions and seasonal improvement due to *Deyr* season rains have reduced the risk of Famine in Somalia through mid-2018 but needs for assistance remain high and critical
- An estimated 301 000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 48 000 who are severely malnourished
- Over 2.7 million people face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) between now and June 2018. Approximately 2.7 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 combined) through June 2018 to 5.4 million

2017 Deyr (Oct-Dec) Rainfall Performance

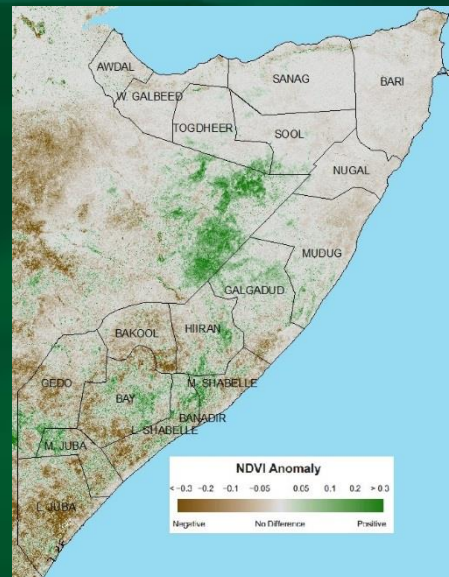
Oct-Dec 2017
Rainfall in MM/CHIRPS



Oct-Dec 2017 Rainfall
as % of Normal/CHIRPS

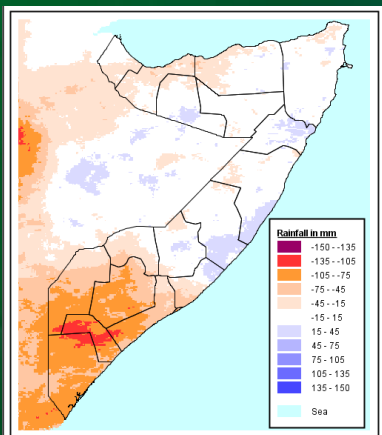


20-30 Dec 2017 Vegetation Cover
(NDVI) Deviation from Normal/EMODIS

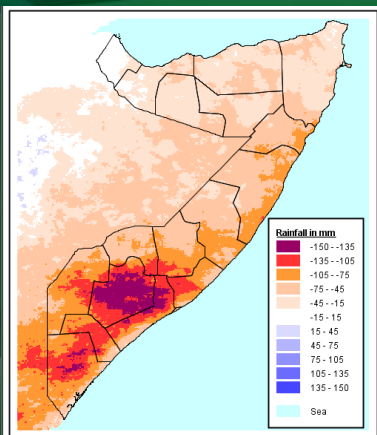


- 2017 *Deyr* rains started late and ended early and rainfall amounts were below average in parts of northwest and northeast
- However, rainfall amounts were near average to above average in most parts of Central and Southern Somalia

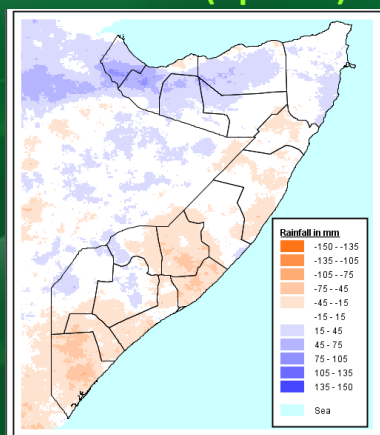
2016 Gu (Apr-Jun)



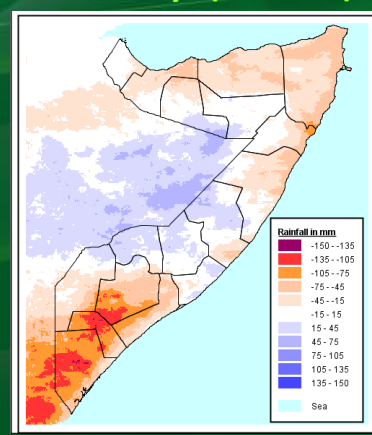
2016 Deyr (Oct-Dec)



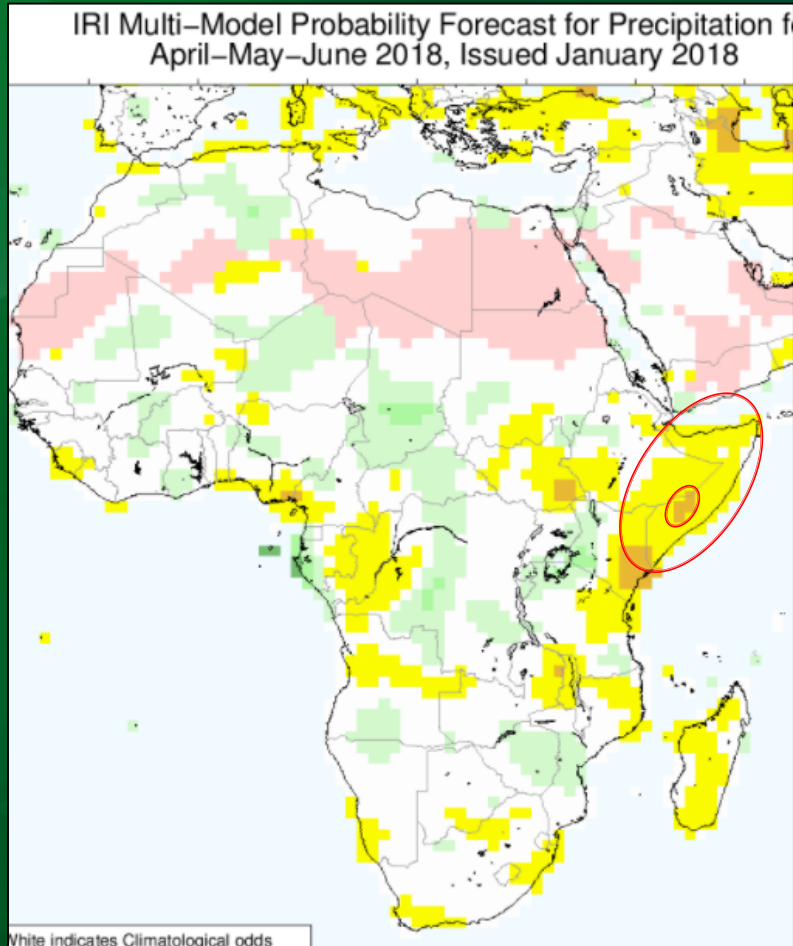
2017 Gu (Apr-Jun)



2017 Deyr (Oct-Dec)



- Improved rainfall during 2017 *Gu* and *Deyr* have eased drought conditions in many areas

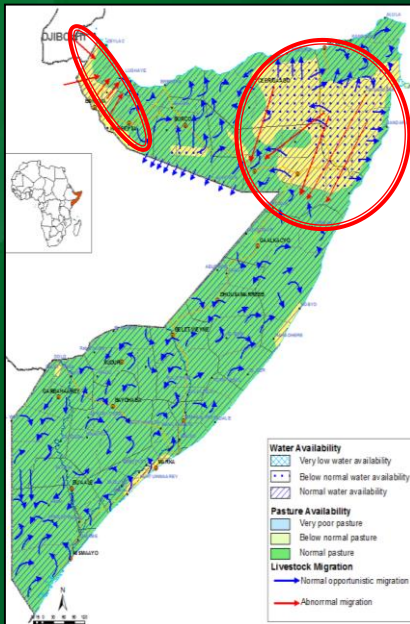


- IRI multi-model probability forecasts indicate a **40 percent** chance of below normal 2018 *Gu* (April-June) rains in most parts of Somalia
- In parts of Bay and Bakool, chance of below normal *Gu* rains in 2018 is **50 percent**
- As a result, pasture and water availability, crop cultivation, livestock reproduction, access to agricultural employment, water and food prices are expected to be adversely impacted

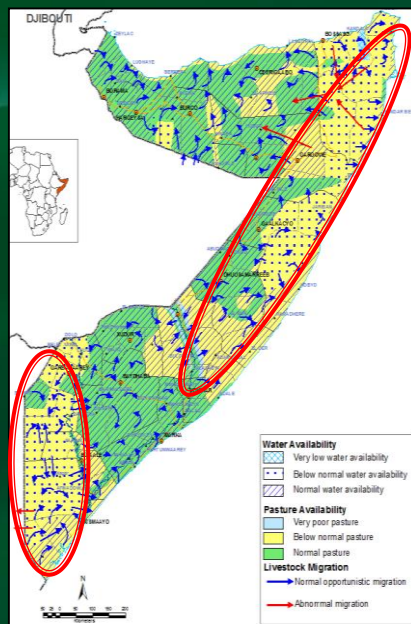
Probability (%) of Most Likely Category



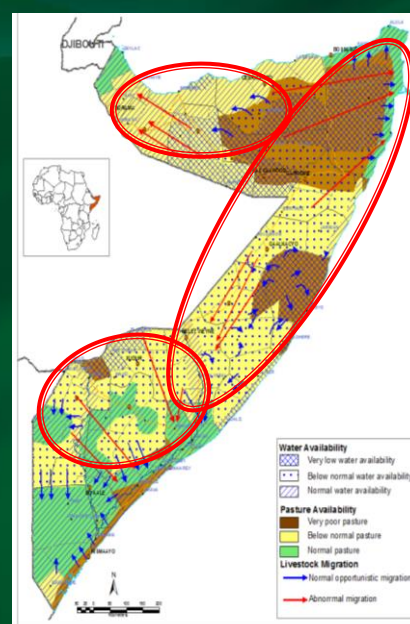
Deyr 2015/16



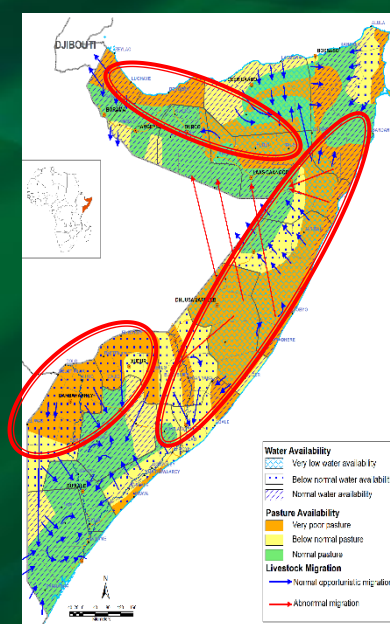
Gu 2016



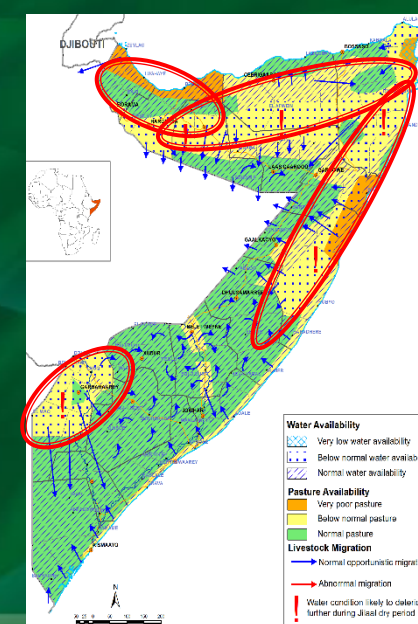
Deyr 2016/17



Gu 2017



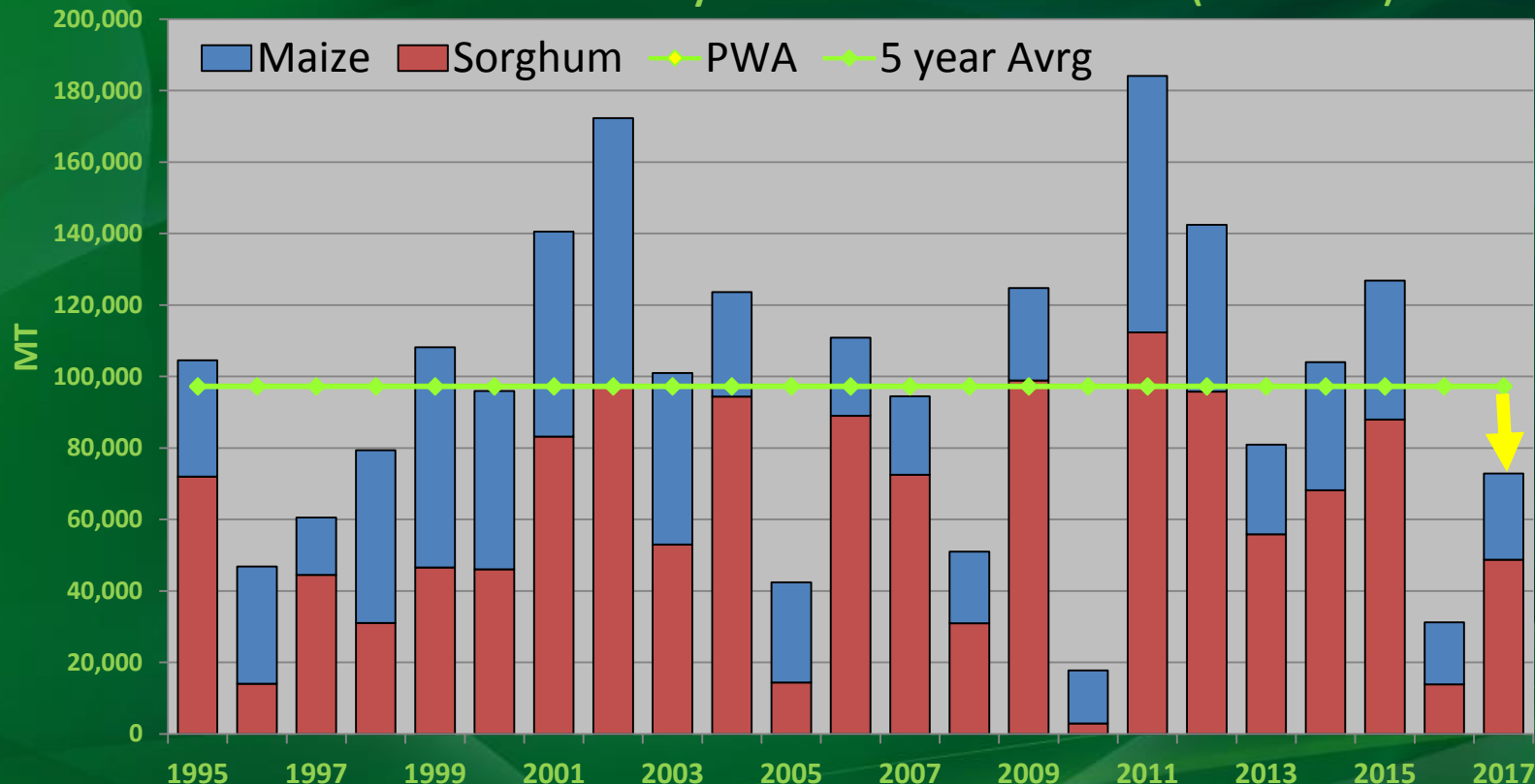
Deyr 2017/18



- The extent and severity of drought conditions has declined in most parts of the country
- However, poor pasture and water conditions still persist and are expected to deteriorate further during the dry *Jilal* (Jan-Mar) season in parts of northern Somalia and parts of Gedo region in the South

- Increased availability of pasture and water have improved livestock body conditions in most livelihoods
- Milk availability is also expected to improve in most areas through mid 2018 as livestock that conceived during the previous season start giving birth
- However, herd size remains below baseline in most northern and central livelihoods due to drought related losses sustained in early to mid 2017
- In northern pastoral livelihoods that currently have poor pasture and water, further deterioration is expected in livestock body conditions, production and reproduction until the start of the *Gu* rains in April

Trends in Deyr Season Cereal Production (1995-2017)



- The 2017 *Gu/Karan* harvest in northwest is better than previously reported and is estimated at **15 950 MT**, which is **68 percent** lower than the average for 2010-16

- In southern Somalia the 2017 *Deyr* season cereal production is estimated at **78 100 MT**, including **5 200 MT** off-season harvest expected in February/March.
- This level of production is **21-22 percent** lower than the long-term average (1995-2016) and the five year average (2012-16).

- Livestock prices have declined seasonally following the end of the high demand associated with Hajj (September) festivities
- Somali Shilling/Somaliland Shilling depreciated significantly in the north due to increased supply of newly printed local currency notes and low export revenue due to reduced livestock exports
- Prices of maize and sorghum have been declining in many areas but remain above the average for the past five years
- Prices of imported commodities were generally stable but increased modestly in north and central regions due to local currency depreciation
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined or remained stable in recent months except in northern regions where it has increased due to inflationary pressures

- Due to below-average 2017 *Deyr* production, domestic supply of cereals is expected to be below average but better than it has been in 2017
- Maize and sorghum prices are expected to decline through March and start rising in April, consistent with seasonal trends, but prices will likely remain above average
- Commercial food imports are expected to increase and prices are expected to remain generally stable, except in northern regions where prices are expected to increase due to the continued impact of local currency depreciation
- Livestock prices will seasonally increase starting in April as demand increase due to the Ramadan fasting period

Recent Trends in Acute Malnutrition in Somalia

Deyr 2016/17
(Jan 2017)



Deyr 2016/17
(Feb-Apr 2017)



Gu 2017
(Jul 2017)

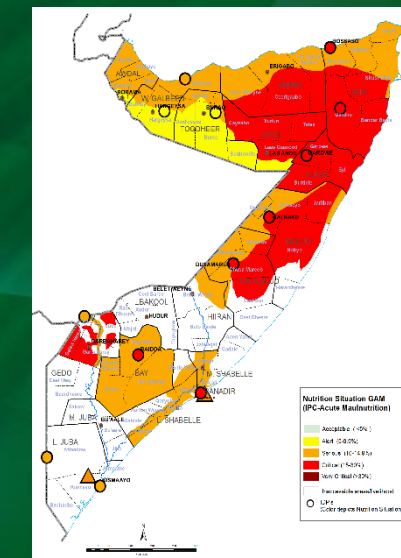
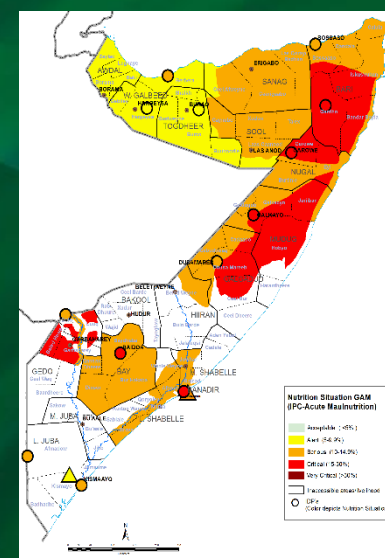
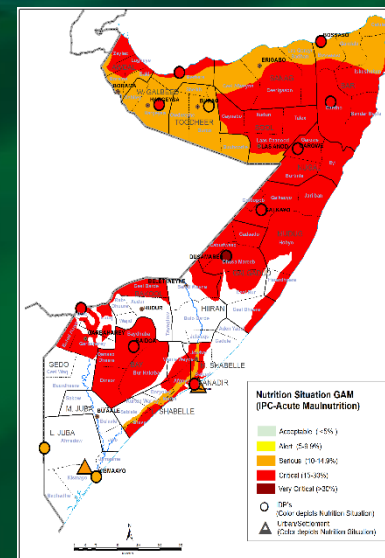
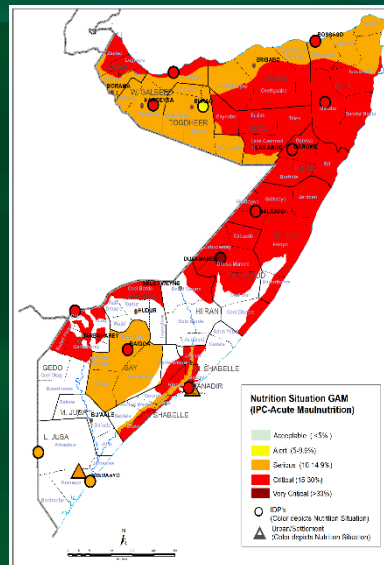
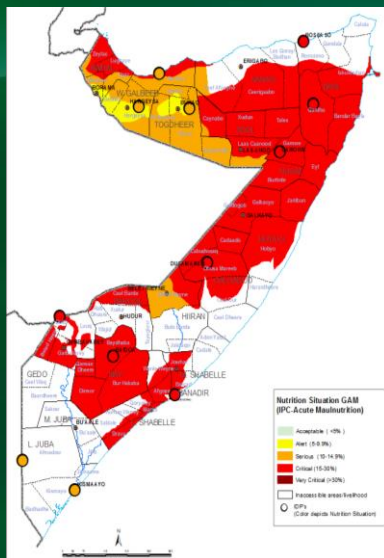
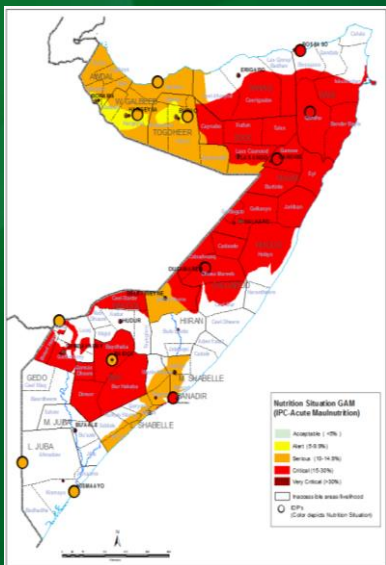


Gu 2017
(Aug-Oct 2017)

Deyr 2017/18
(Jan 2018)



Deyr 2017/18
(Feb-Apr 2018)



- The nutrition situation has improved in most livelihoods since the previous season due to a combination of sustained humanitarian assistance and improved food security, including reduced outbreak of diseases
- At national level, median prevalence of acute malnutrition has improved from Critical (17.4% GAM) in *Gu* 2017 to Serious (13.8% GAM) in *Deyr* 2017

Population Groups	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	Per 10 000 per Day		Morbidity (%)
			CDR	U5DR	
NORTH WEST					
Guban Pastoral	6.6	0.5	0.99	0.44	19.4
West Golis	6.3	0.6	0.98	0.92	19.7
NW Agropastoral	8.8	1.7	0.69	0.44	20.5
Hargeisa IDPs	8.6	1.7	0.62	0.60	27.6
Berbera IDPs	10.9	2.3	0.79	0.40	31.1
Burao IDPs	8.5	1.7	0.94	0.00	6.8
Northern Inland Pastoral of Northwest	14.1	3.1	0.47	1.33	22.6
Hawd Pastoral of Northwest	6.8	1.4	0.62	0.63	13.8
East Golis	10.3	1.3	0.20	0.00	25.8
NORTH EAST AND CENTRAL					
Bosasso IDPs	14.7	2.3	0.06	0.11	20.0
Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast	15.6	1.5	0.11	0.00	41.2
Hawd Pastoral of Northeast	14.5	2.8	0.51	0.45	62.0
Qardho IDPs	21.9	2.7	0.34	1.06	43.7
Coastal Deeh	13.8	1.6	0.13	0.15	40.6
Garowe IDPs	17.6	2.9	0.27	0.29	18.8
Galkacyo IDPs	21.8	4.8	0.21	0.40	48.9
Dhusamareb IDPs	14.8	3.6	0.73	1.04	45.0
Addun Pastoral	17.9	2.3	0.65	0.87	40.0
SOUTH					
Shabelle Riverine	13.2	2.9	0.58	0.57	40.5
Shabelle Agropast	13.8	3.3	0.40	0.61	32.1
Mogadishu urban	11.2	1.3	0.26	0.25	37.0
Mogadishu IDPs	16.1	4.1	0.79	1.77	44.1
Bay Agropastoral	11.1	1.5	0.60	0.60	16.1
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	15.1	3.5	0.58	1.01	11.1
Dolow IDPs	13.9	2.0	0.30	0.86	10.2
North Gedo pastoral	15.7	1.8	0.27	0.63	16.5
North Gedo Riverine	14.5	1.1	0.29	0.69	21.0
Dobley IDPs	13.3	1.8	0.41	0.83	29.6
Kismayu Urban	8.8	1.2	0.36	0.62	12.4
Kismayu IDPs	13.5	3.6	0.32	0.72	13.6

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is Critical ($\geq 15\%$) in **only 8 out of 30** population groups surveyed in November-December 2017 compared to **20 out of 31** population groups surveyed in June-July 2017
- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is Critical ($\geq 4-5.6$) only among IDPs in Mogadishu and Galkacyo
- During *Deyr* 2017, Crude Death Rates (CDR) were below 1 per 10 000 per day in **all 30 surveys** compared to **5 out of 31** during *Gu* 2017
- Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) rates were also below 2 per 10 000 per day in **all 30 surveys** compared to **5 out of 31** during *Gu* 2017

2017/18 Deyr Season

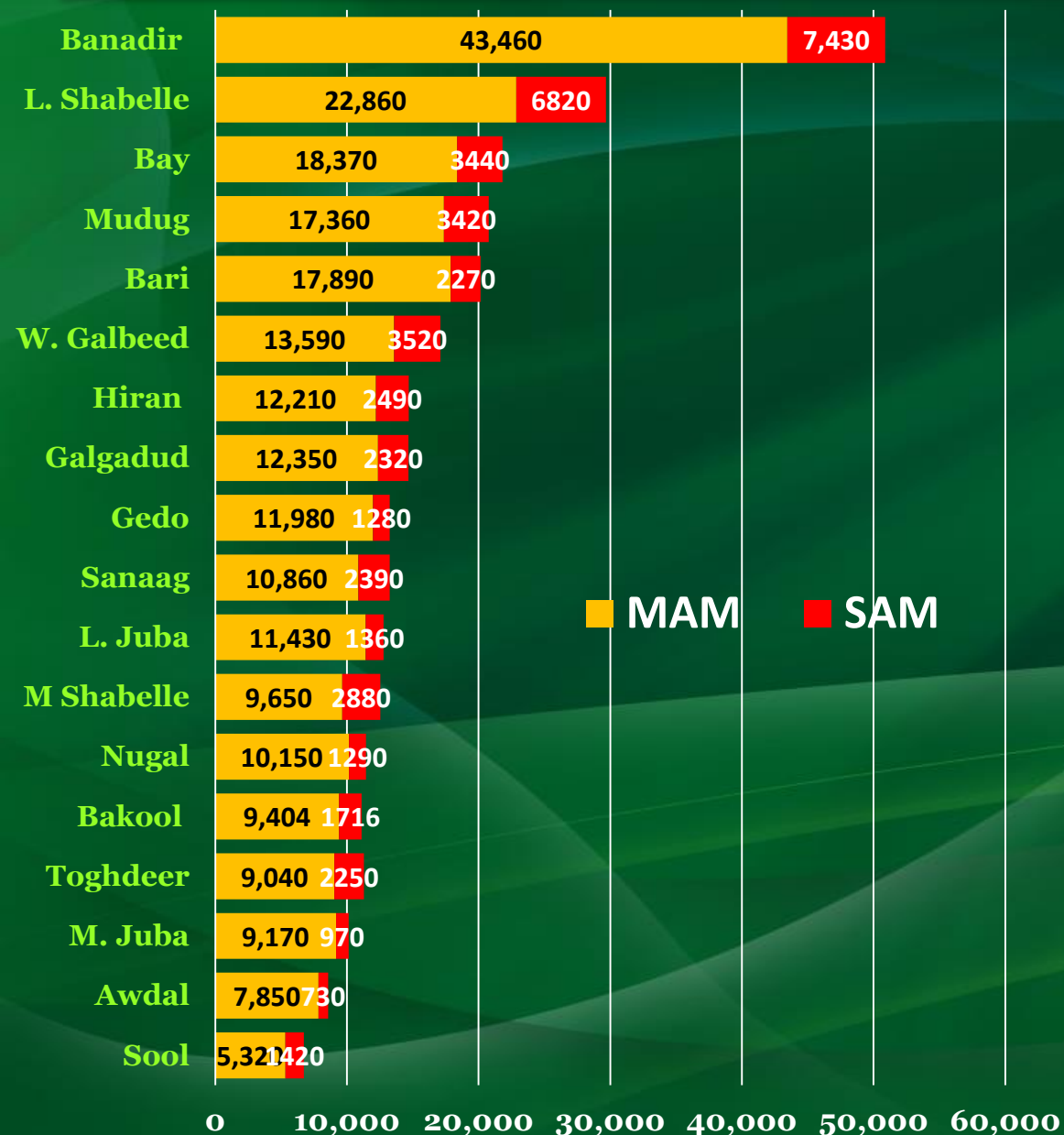
Risk Factors Related to Acute Malnutrition

Population Group Assessed	Global Acute Malnutrition -GAM Prevalence (%)	Severe Acute Malnutrition -SAM Prevalence (%)							Summary of Factors	
			Childhood Illness (Morbidity) ≥ 20% of children 6-59 months	Measles vaccination <50% of children 6-59 months	VIT A Supplement ation < 50% children 6-59 months	Poor/ Borderline food consumption in ≥ 20% of HHs	≥ 15% of HHs experienced Moderate to Severe Hunger	≥ 20 of HHs using Medium to High Coping Strategies	Morbidity, vaccination and Vitamin A supplementa tion are important	Food Security related factors are important
Guban Pastoral	6.6	0.5	19.4	33.3	30	53	24	53	Yes	Yes
West Golis	6.3	0.6	19.7	48.4	46.4	46	24	58		Yes
NW Agropastoral	8.8	1.7	20.5	29.1	34.2	44	23	39	Yes	Yes
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.6	1.7	27.6	31.6	36.4	55	13	50	Yes	
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	10.9	2.3	31.1	60.6	50.2	42	9	48	Yes	
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	8.5	1.7	6.8	92.6	87.8	23	28	37		Yes
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	14.1	3.1	22.6	67.1	62	20	56	47	Yes	Yes
Hawd Pastoral NW	6.8	1.4	13.8	55.8	64.3	47	35	57	Yes	Yes
East Golis	10.3	1.3	25.8	53.4	63.4	52	31	42	Yes	Yes
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	14.7	2.3	20.0	57	76.3	16	18	34	Yes	
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	15.6	1.5	41.2	54.7	55	12	2	35	Yes	
Hawd Pastoral NE	14.5	2.8	62.0	44.1	50.8	17	25	47	Yes	
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	21.9	2.7	43.7	20.2	21.4	9	3	13	Yes	
Coastal Deeh NE	13.8	1.6	40.6	60.4	57.5	24	27	41	Yes	Yes
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	17.6	2.9	18.8	64.1	64.5	12	8	25	Yes	
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	21.8	4.8	48.9	86.4	83.4	39	35	82	Yes	Yes
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	14.8	3.6	45.0	63.8	63.6	35	47	29	Yes	Yes
Addun Pastoral	17.9	2.3	40.0	70.7	72.4	35	16	39	Yes	
Shabelle Riverine	13.2	2.9	40.5	42.3	40.2	2	27	36	Yes	
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.8	3.3	32.1	18.1	16.6	1	19	31	Yes	
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	11.2	1.3	37.0	59.7	52.5	0	2	9	Yes	
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.1	4.1	44.1	47.9	45.8	17	41	52	Yes	
Bay Agropastoral	11.1	1.5	16.1	9.5	6.2	71	9	36	Yes	
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	15.1	3.5	11.1	23.7	23.7	93	32	48	Yes	Yes
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	13.9	2.0	10.2	34.1	15.6	30	17	52	Yes	Yes
North Gedo pastoral	15.7	1.8	16.5	34.8	13.3	16	17	48	Yes	
North Gedo Riverine	14.5	1.1	21.0	52.1	43.8	10	29	37	Yes	
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	13.3	1.8	29.6	47.4	59.7	21	17	24	Yes	Yes
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	8.8	1.2	12.4	77.3	77.3	0	19	34		Yes
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	13.5	3.6	13.6	54.6	45.8	3	67	64	Yes	Yes

Note: Highlighted cells are those that exceed thresholds stated in the headings of each column

- Nutrition outcomes are associated with disease, health and food security related risk factors
- Disease and health related risk factors are widespread across the country
- Food insecurity is also important risk factor for acute malnutrition in many parts of Somalia

Estimated Number of Acutely Malnourished Children by Region (Based on Prevalence), *Deyr* 2017



- An estimated **301 000** children under the age of five were acutely malnourished (prevalence)
- This includes **253 000** moderately malnourished (MAM) and **48 000** severely malnourished (SAM) children
- There is a significant decrease in the number of acutely malnourished children (GAM) compared to results for *Gu* 2017 and *Deyr* 2016/17 results (by **22%** and **17%**, respectively)
- There is also a significant decrease in the number of severely malnourished children (SAM) compared to *Gu* 2017 and *Deyr* 2016/17 assessments (**45%** and **33%**, respectively)
- *Note: For operational, response planning and programming purposes, the acute prevalence estimates shown on the chart need to be translated into estimated acute malnutrition burden which depends on calculating a number of elements but primarily the prevalence, the incidence correction factor and the population figure*

Key Messages on Nutrition

- An estimated **301 000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including **48 000** are severely malnourished
- Population groups with Critical prevalances of acute malnutrition ($GAM \geq 15\%$) or MUAC $< 125\text{mm}$ in 10.7 percent or more of children are considered “hotspots” in need of urgent nutrition and health support interventions
- Based on the results of the 2017 Deyr season assessment, the following population groups are priority “hotspots”:
 - Rural: Guban Pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral of northwest and northeast, Hawd Pastoral of northwest and northeast, Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing of northeast, Shabelle Agropastoral, Bakool Pastoral, North Gedo Pastoral and North Gedo Riverine;
 - IDP: Hargeysa, Berbera, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.
- Integrated support interventions should be sustained to prevent further deterioration in the nutrition situation

Indicators Related to Acute Food Insecurity

Population Group	Food Consumption Score (FCS)			Household Hunger Score (HHS)					Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)		Livelihood	Nutrition	Morbidity	Mortality	
	Acceptable (FCS ≥ 42)	Borderline (FCS 28-42)	Poor (FCS < 28)	None (0)	Stressed (1)	Crisis (2-3)	Emergency (4-5)	Catastrophe (6)	Stressed (5-20)	Crisis-emergency (>20)	Change	(GAM, %)	(%)	CDR	U5DR
Guban Pastoral	47%	16%	38%	49%	27%	22%	3%	0%	25%	28%	20%	6.6	19.4	0.99	0.44
NorthWest Agropastoral	56%	21%	23%	66%	12%	18%	5%	0%	39%	0%	56%	8.8	20.5	0.69	0.44
West Golis Pastoral	54%	19%	27%	45%	31%	24%	0%	0%	56%	2%	65%	6.3	19.7	0.99	0.94
East Golis Pastoral	48%	18%	34%	55%	13%	20%	10%	1%	29%	13%	23%	10.3	25.8	0.20	0.00
Northwest Hawd Pastoral	54%	8%	38%	44%	21%	32%	2%	0%	53%	5%	35%	6.8	13.8	0.62	0.63
Northeast Hawd Pastoral	83%	14%	3%	46%	29%	25%	0%	0%	46%	1%	24%	14.5	62.0	0.51	0.45
Northern Inland Pastoral of NW	80%	4%	17%	22%	22%	42%	14%	1%	25%	22%	38%	14.1	22.6	0.47	1.33
Northern Inland Pastoral of NE	88%	11%	1%	93%	6%	2%	0%	0%	35%	0%	21%	15.6	41.2	0.11	0.00
Coastal Deeh Pastoral	76%	22%	1%	63%	10%	27%	0%	0%	41%	0%	30%	13.8	40.6	0.13	0.15
Addun Pastoral	65%	31%	4%	58%	26%	16%	0%	0%	39%	0%	39%	17.9	40.0	0.65	0.87
Shabelle Agropastoral	99%	1%	0%	65%	16%	19%	0%	0%	25%	6%	35%	13.8	32.1	0.40	0.61
Shabelle Riverine	99%	2%	0%	59%	14%	26%	0%	0%	31%	5%	36%	13.2	40.5	0.58	0.57
Bay Agropastoral	29%	56%	14%	66%	25%	9%	0%	0%	33%	3%	39%	11.1	16.1	0.60	0.60
Gedo Pastoral	84%	13%	3%	48%	35%	17%	0%	0%	45%	3%	98%	15.7	16.5	0.27	0.63
Gedo Riverine	90%	6%	4%	28%	44%	29%	0%	0%	36%	2%	22%	14.5	21.0	0.29	0.69
Hargeisa IDPs	45%	27%	28%	66%	21%	10%	1%	1%	50%	0%	85%	8.6	27.6	0.62	0.6
Berbera IDPs	58%	12%	30%	66%	25%	9%	0%	0%	48%	0%	18%*	10.9	31.1	0.79	0.4
Burco IDPs	77%	5%	18%*	46%	26%	26%	1%	1%	37%	0%	28%	8.5	6.8	0.94	0.0
Bossaso IDPs	84%	14%	2%	78%	4%	5%	3%	10%	31%	3%	27%	14.7	20.0	0.06	0.11
Qardho IDPs	91%	9%	0%	78%	19%	3%	0%	0%	12%	1%	94%	21.9	43.7	0.34	1.06
Garowe IDPs	88%	10%	2%	76%	16%	8%	0%	0%	25%	0%	91%	17.6	17.6	0.27	0.29
Galkayo IDPs	61%	38%	1%	15%	51%	34%	1%	0%	82%	0%	61%	21.8	48.9	0.21	0.4
Dhusamareb IDPs	65%	20%	15%	35%	19%	45%	2%	0%	29%	0%	21%	14.8	45.0	0.73	1.04
Mogadishu IDPs	84%	13%	4%	42%	17%	34%	7%	0%	37%	15%	19%*	16.1	44.1	0.79	1.77
Mogadishu Urban	99%	0%	0%	93%	5%	2%	0%	0%	6%	3%	88%	11.2	37.0	0.26	0.25
Baidoa IDPs	7%	36%	57%	26%	42%	31%	1%	0%	44%	4%	25%	15.1	11.1	0.58	1.01
Dollow IDPs	70%	16%	14%	38%	46%	15%	2%	0%	29%	23%	97%	13.9	10.2	0.30	0.86
Dhobley	79%	12%	9%	74%	9%	14%	3%	0%	24%	0%	40%	13.3	29.6	0.41	0.83
Kismayo IDPs	97%	3%	0%	21%	12%	49%	17%	1%	62%	2%	20%	13.5	13.6	0.32	0.72
Kismayo Urban	100%	0%	0%	59%	22%	14%	0%	4%	30%	4%	38%	8.8	12.4	0.36	0.62

- Food security and nutrition outcome indicators are key parameters used in acute food security phase classification (IPC)
- Food security and nutrition outcome indicators from the 2017 Deyr season assessment reflect the overall improvement in the food security situation in Somalia

Current: Jan 2018 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1 339	910	545	2 794
Crisis (IPC 3)	304	892	270	1 466
Emergency (IPC 4)	4	132	44	180
Total in need (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	1 647	1 934	859	4 440
Total in Crisis & Emergency	308	1 024	314	1 646
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	19%	62%	19%	100%

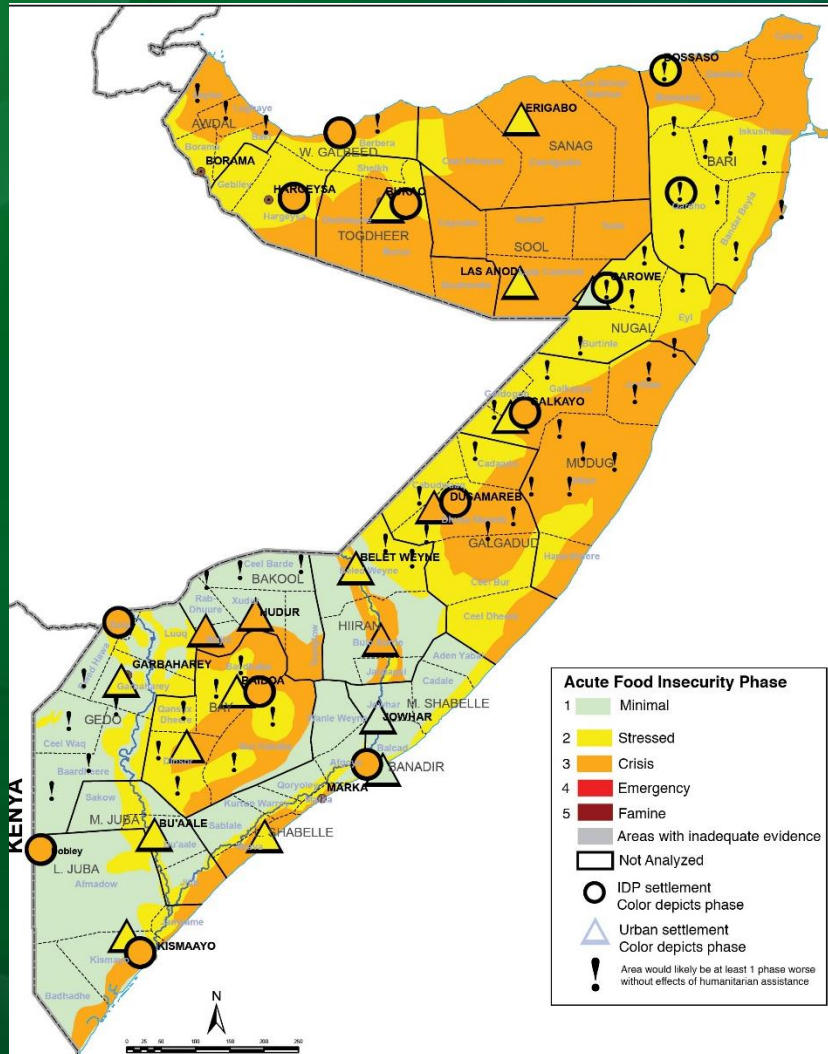
Projection: Feb-Jun 2018 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1 159	1 063	489	2 711
Crisis (IPC 3)	586	1 210	436	2 232
Emergency (IPC 4)	4	425	67	496
Total in need (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	1 749	2 698	992	5 439
Total in Crisis & Emergency	590	1 635	503	2 728
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	22%	60%	18%	100%

- Currently (Jan 2018), there are more than **4.4 million** people in need across Somalia
- This includes, over **1.6 million** in Crisis & Emergency
- Over **5.4 million** people will be in need across Somalia from Feb to Jun 2018
- This includes, over **2.7 million** facing Crisis & Emergency
- These figure reflect expected deterioration in the food security situation between now and mid-2018

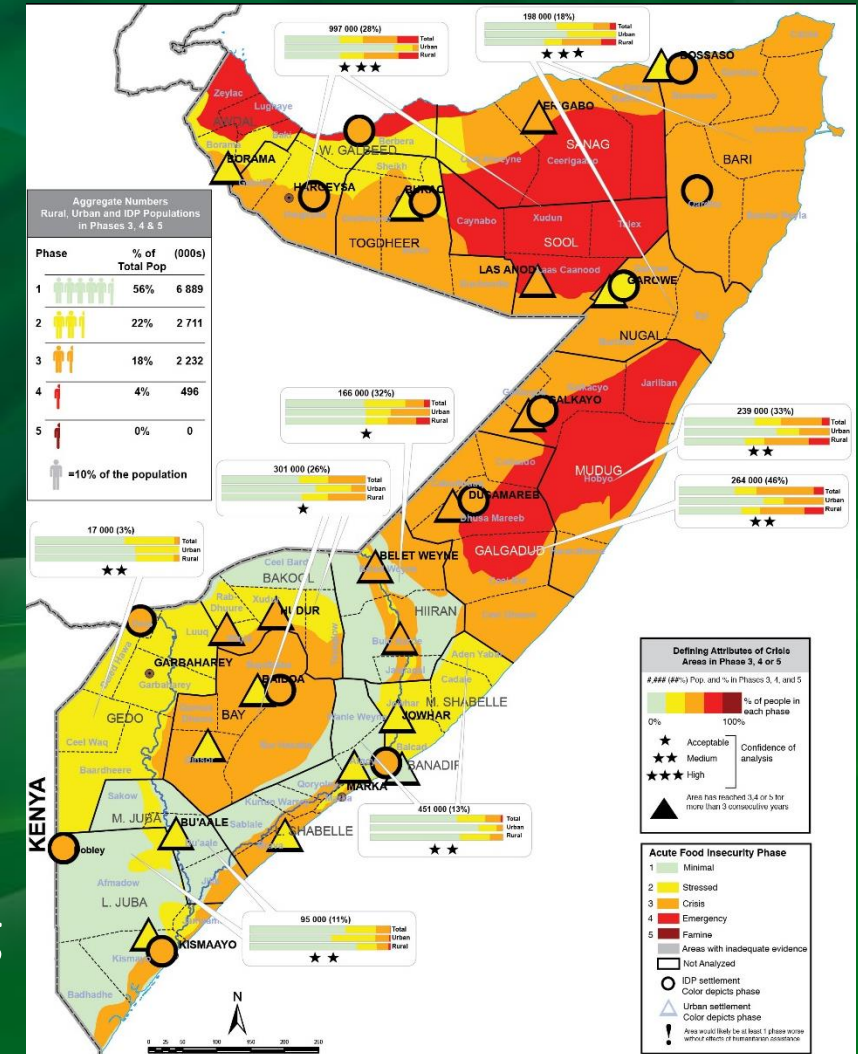
Current and Projected Acute Food Insecurity in Somalia (January-June 2018)

Current Food Security Outcomes (January 2018)



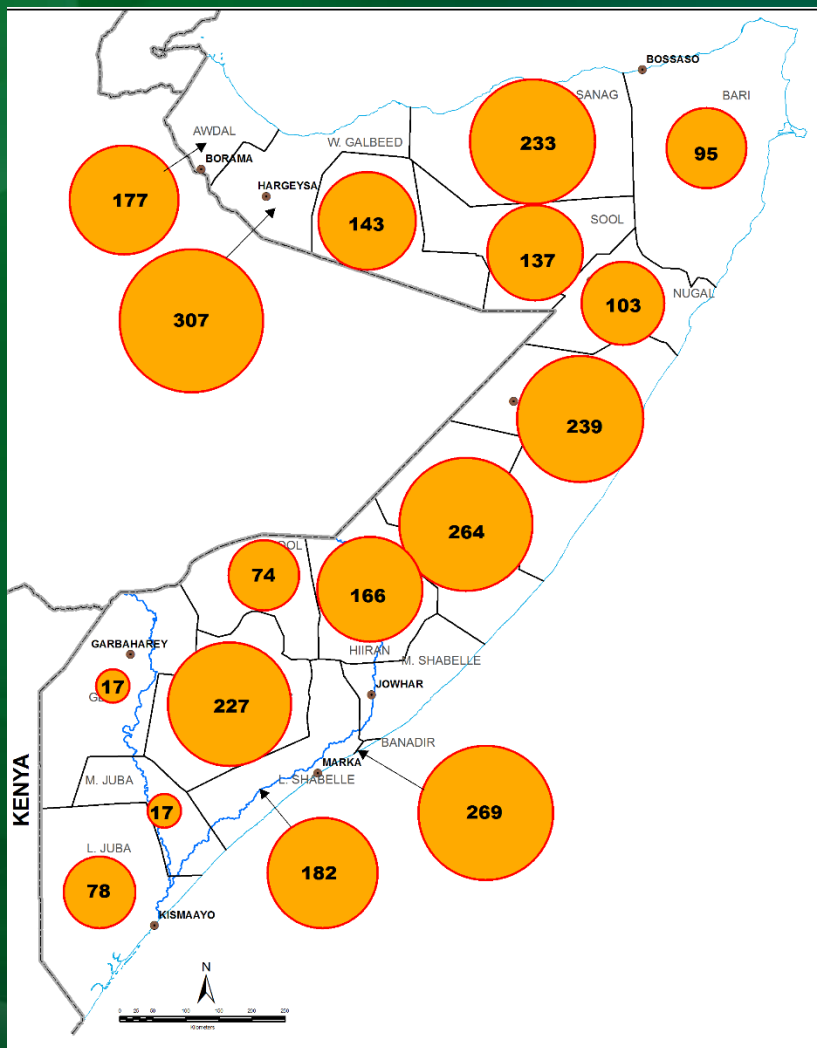
- Food assistance had a significant impact on current food security outcomes in many areas
- Food security outcome projections for February-June 2018 do not consider the potential impact of food assistance that may be provided during this period

Projected Food Security Outcomes (February-June 2018)



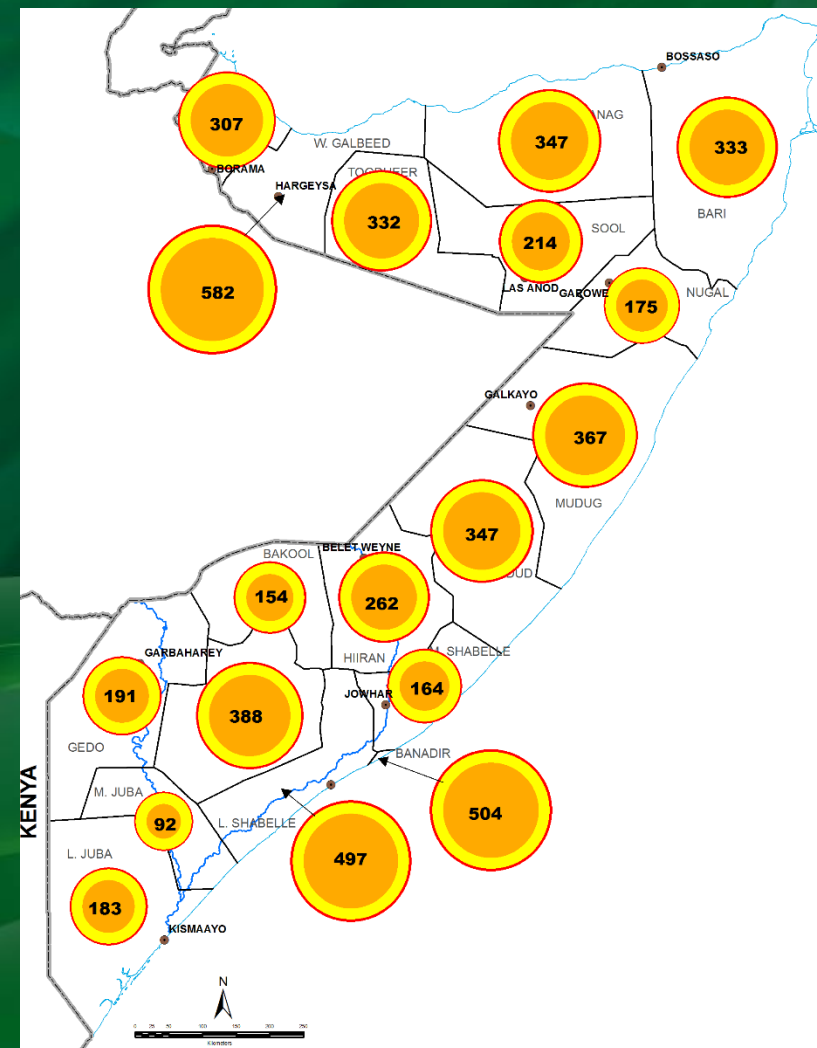
Acute Food Insecurity by Region (February-June 2018)

of People in Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 & 4)
by Region (Total=2.7 million)

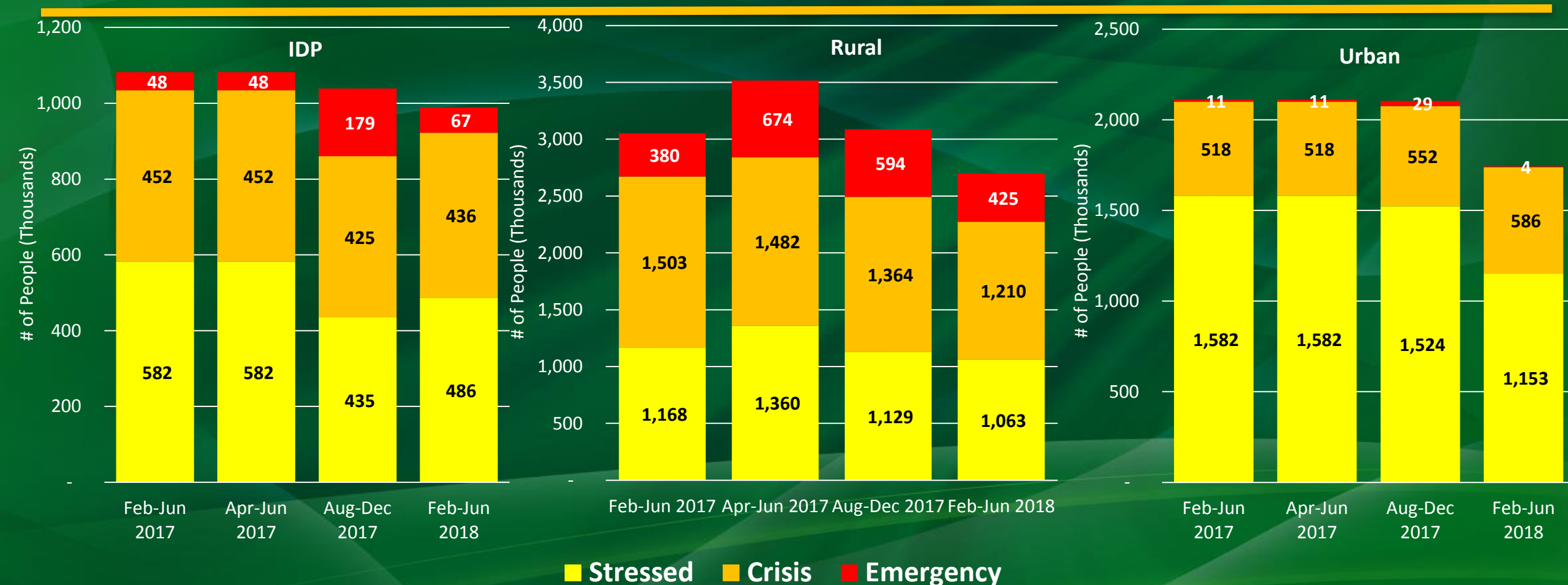


- Acute food insecurity is present in all regions of Somalia
- The magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity varies across regions

of People in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency (IPC 2, 3 & 4) by Region (Total=5.4 million)

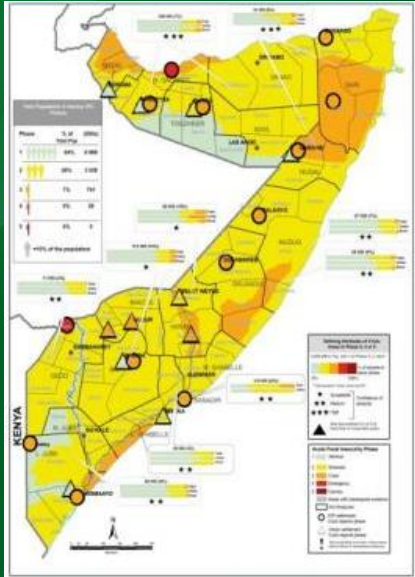


Recent Trends in the Number of Acutely Food Insecure People in Somalia

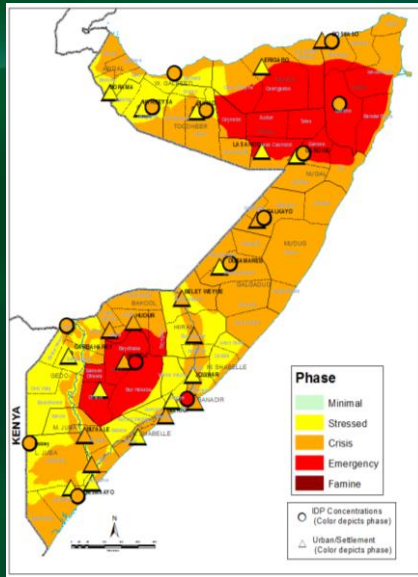


- The magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity is expected to decline among IDPs, rural and urban populations between February to June 2018 compared to the projections for August to December 2017

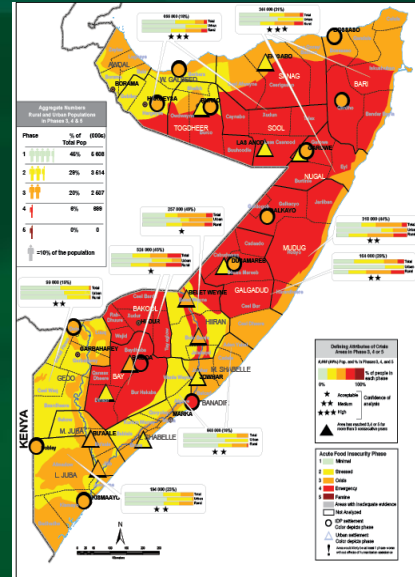
Gu 2016
(Aug-Dec 2016)



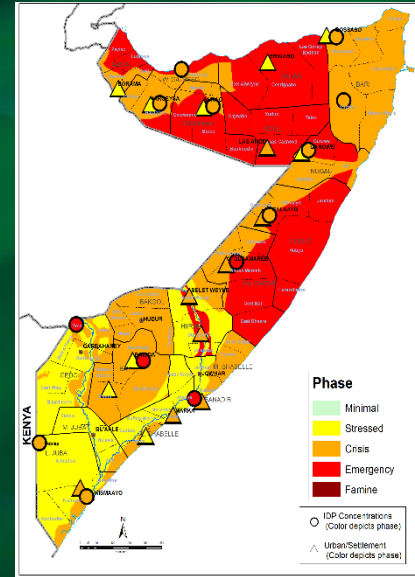
Deyr 2016
(Feb-Jun 2017)



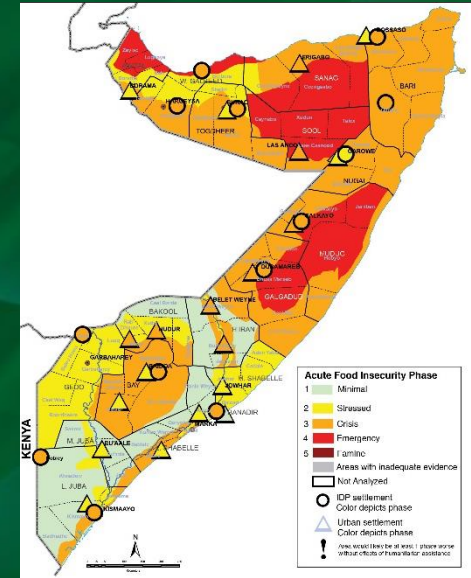
Jilaal 2017
(Apr-Jun 2017)



Gu 2017
(Aug-Dec 2017)

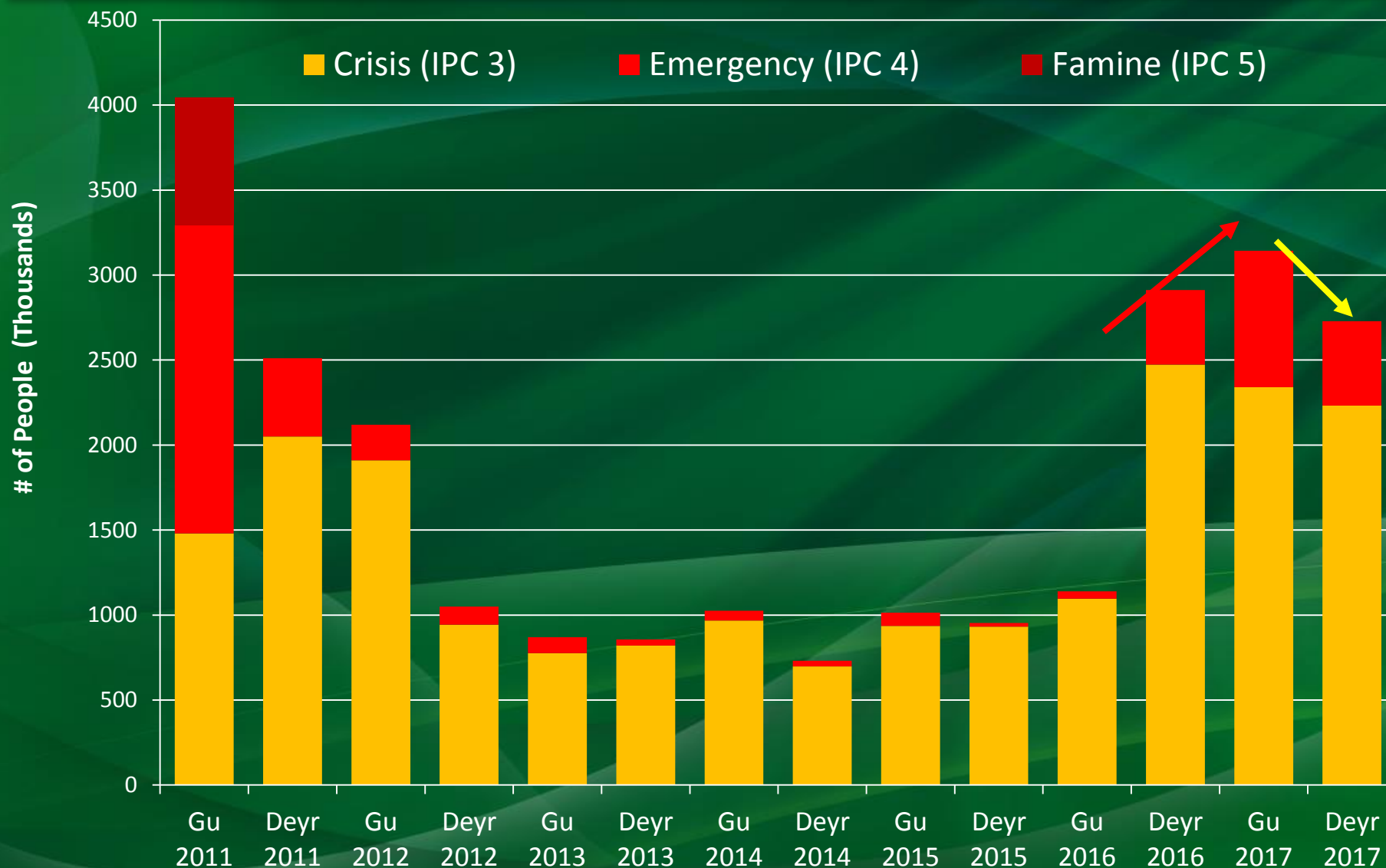


Deyr 2017
(Feb-Jun 2018)



- As drought conditions improve, there has been a relative improvement in food security conditions in many parts of Somalia since late 2017 and the risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) has consequently declined. Sustained large scale humanitarian assistance has also contributed to this.
- However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions will persist in several regions between now and June 2018.

Trends in the # of People in Crisis (IPC 3) or Higher in Somalia



- After a sharp increase since the beginning of 2017, the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or higher has started to decline
- However, 2.7 million people still face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

- Drought conditions have eased in most parts of Somalia
- However, the 2017 *Deyr* (October-December) rains were below average to near average in most parts of Somalia and the 2018 *Gu* (April-June) rains are forecast to be below average
- The overall nutrition situation in Somalia has shown some improvement but levels of acute malnutrition remain high
- An estimated **301 000** children under the age of five across the country are acutely malnourished, including **48 000** who are severely malnourished
- Large scale and sustained humanitarian response and seasonal improvements due to *Deyr* season rains have reduced the risk of Famine in Somalia through mid-2018 but needs for assistance remain high and critical

- Over **2.7 million** people across Somalia still face acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between now and June 2018
- This includes **2.2 million** in Crisis and **496 000** in Emergency. Both groups need urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood protection support
- Additionally, nearly **2.7 million** people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and are vulnerable to shocks and require livelihood protection support
- In total, **5.4 million** people (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 combined) across Somalia need food security and livelihood assistance through June 2018
- Humanitarian assistance must be sustained in order to prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia

Thank you

For additional information, please visit:

www.fsnau.org and www.fews.net/Somalia