

Climate

Markets

Nutrition

Agriculture

Livestock

Civil  
Insecurity

Emerging  
Regional  
Issues

The FSAU led Post Deyr '06/'07 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment commenced on December 11 and 12, with regional partner planning meetings in Wajid (Bakool), Kismayo (Juba), Merca (Shabelle), Belet Weyne (Hiran), Garowe (Nugal), and Hargeisa (W. Galbeed). Fieldwork and analysis will continue over the next four weeks and the major findings will be released the end of January 2007. A situational flood impact assessment will be carried out in all riverine areas as part of the Post Deyr assessment, instead of a crop survey assessment, as most crops were destroyed by floods. A full off season riverine crop production assessment will be conducted in February/March 2007.

## KEY

## FINDINGS

**CLIMATE:** The Horn of Africa region is currently experiencing a Moderate El-Nino, which has led to torrential rains in many areas, including Somalia. During the month of October and November *Deyr* 2006 rains intensified in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia leading to large scale flooding in the three countries. In many parts of Somalia, *Deyr* rains were more than 200 percent above normal, while in the Juba Valley - one of the regions most affected by the recent drought, rains were more than 300 percent of normal. *Deyr* rains in most of the central and northern regions were also above normal. According to ICPAC's seasonal forecast, the prevailing above normal rains are expected to continue into early next year (*page 2*).

**FLOODS:** Somalia is faced with yet another humanitarian crisis, as devastating floods, the worst in recent history, hit communities along the Shabelle and Juba rivers in November. Although it is difficult to confirm, the best estimate is that roughly 450,000 people were displaced by floods in November in Gedo, Hiran, Juba and Shabelle valleys. The Shabelle river in Belet Weyne, hit a 50-year flood return period in early November, which submerged the river gauging site, the main bridge and inundated almost the entire town of Belet Weyne and villages further downstream. Likewise, river levels at Luuq in Gedo reached a 20 year flood return period, which lead to turbulent flows that resulted in river breakages and serious flooding downstream.

These floods have submerged farming villages, towns, and thousands of hectares of farmland along the Juba and Shabelle river valleys, as well as displaced communities, damaged houses, destroyed infrastructure, canals, underground stores (*bakaar*) and other livelihood assets. Humanitarian response is ongoing and the UN issued a special Flood Response Plan appeal on December 6. Currently, the areas of most concern are Lower and Middle Juba, as floods have completely isolated much of the region and access is limited to boats and helicopters (*page 2 and 3*).

**CIVIL INSECURITY:** FSAU continues to emphasize that there will be a significant escalation in the **humanitarian crisis** in Southern Somalia, in terms of magnitude, severity and duration, if widespread conflict were to occur. The UN Security Council endorsement of Resolution 1725 (2006) on Wednesday 6 December, the ongoing mobilization of military resources, and the presence of foreign troops in Somalia amplifies the risk of widespread conflict. Tensions continue to increase between the SCIC and TFG and already fighting between the groups has been reported in parts of Bay and Central Regions in December (*page 4*).

**AGRICULTURE:** Floods and heavy rains have damaged standing crops, underground food stores and reduced market access in riverine and inland areas. Cereal prices increased significantly in the worst flood affected areas due to limited market supplies and access. Initial field reports indicate that in some areas, *Deyr* season crop losses are estimated to be 100%. FSAU and partners are conducting a situational flood impact assessment in all riverine areas to determine the extent of the flood damage. If there is no further flooding, off season *Deyr* planting could be significant and will commence from the end of December through late February. A seasonal overlap between the off season *Deyr* and the *Gu* '07 crop production is anticipated. FSAU will conduct an off season crop production survey in riverine areas in February/March 2007 (*page 4 and 5*).

**LIVESTOCK:** Above normal *Deyr* rains throughout most of the country continue to improve pasture, browse and water conditions, resulting in improved livestock body conditions, productivity and minimal migration. Torrential rains and floods in the inter-riverine areas, however, have prompted livestock movement deep into the hinterland. Livestock prices for all species improved significantly and are leading to improved terms of trade between livestock and cereals. In regions previously affected by drought in the south, pastoralists are not fully benefiting from improved terms of trade as livestock herd sizes are reduced and livestock are being retained for herd size recovery. Further more, livestock markets in Juba and Gedo are nonfunctioning due to access problems related to flooding and impassable roads. Livestock exports in the north continue to increase and are comparable to last year's export levels (*page 5*).

**MARKETS:** Despite the recent escalation in civil tension and positioning for war, both the Somali and Somaliland Shilling exchange rates against the US dollar remained stable over the last three months. Most import commodity prices remained stable, with the exception of imported commodity prices in Juba region, which increased by 5-30 percent as a direct result of access issues related to heavy rains and floods (*page 5*).

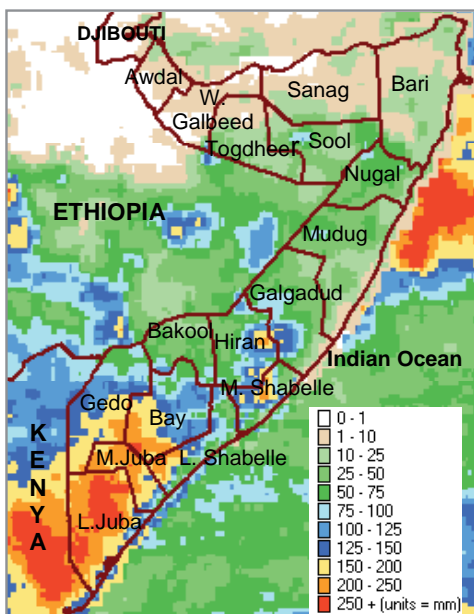
**NUTRITION:** The severe flooding is likely to have an impact on nutritional status of vulnerable groups, though, to date the immediate effects are not obvious given that nutrition is a late outcome indicator. Immediate impacts reported, however, include reduced access to health care, and increased exposure to water borne diseases. Efforts to monitor the impact on nutritional status are ongoing and will be included in the planned FSAU Post *Deyr* Assessment (*page 6*).

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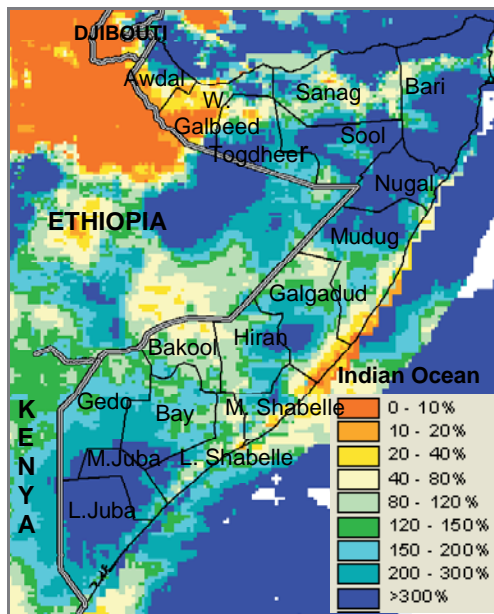
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## SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Map 1: Cumulative Rainfall: November '06



Map 2: Rainfall as % of Long Term Mean November '06



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Figure 1: Shebelle at Belet Weyne

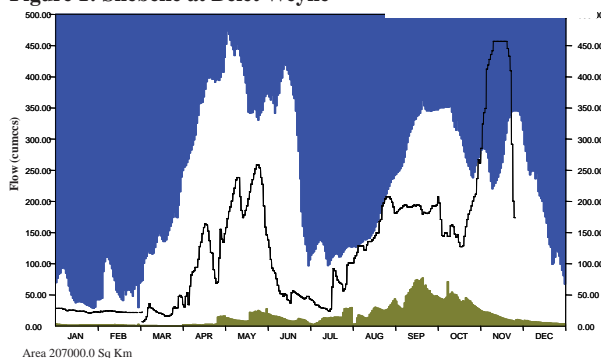
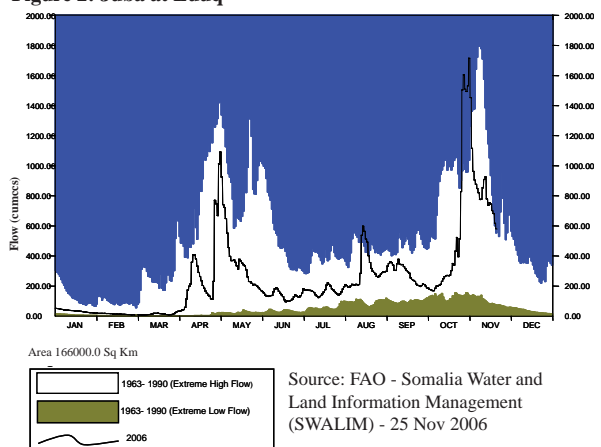


Figure 2: Juba at Luuq



and Shabelle. These floods have submerged villages and towns and inundated thousands of hectares of farmland along the Juba and Shabelle river valleys in the south. Flooding has displaced communities, damaged houses, destroyed infrastructure, canals, standing crops, underground stores (*bakaar*) and other valuable livelihood assets.

Early unusual peak river flows equivalent to a 50 year return period were reached in Belet Weyne Town in early November (Figure 1), which led to the worst flood in recent history in Belet Weyne Town and downstream villages and the immediate displacement of more than 100,000 people in Hiran region (Table 1). Severe flooding also occurred in Middle Shabelle, which led to the inundation of villages, farmland, and the displacement of an estimated 160,000 people. River levels, however, are now reported to be decreasing, in Jowhar Town from 4.25m, to 4.20m, to 4.10m respectively for December 2, 3 and 5. Although flooding has occurred in Lower Shabelle, the floods and their immediate impact are less dramatic than upstream, with most flooding occurring

### CLIMATE & FLOODS

The performance of the *Deyr* '06 rains continues to be above normal in southern and central Somalia as the result of an ongoing moderate El Nino effect caused by above average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) throughout much of the equatorial Pacific. Torrential rains, which resulted in localized floods fell over most of the country during the month November.

In the south, satellite imagery shows (Map 1 and 2) and field reports confirm that rains in November were significantly above normal in the Juba Valley, parts of Gedo, Bay, Hiran and Shabelle Valleys. Comparison between actual and normal rainfall for this time of the year shows that rains thus far received in these areas are 200 and 300 percent of normal, with parts of Juba Valley receiving rains more than 300 percent of normal. Similarly most of the central and northern regions received good rains, with rains exceeding more than 200 percent of normal in parts of the regions of Bari, Nugal, Sool, Mudug, and the Hawd of Hargeisa. Exceptions are the Hawd of Hargeisa and parts of Awdal Region (Map 2), where rains were largely below normal in November. Good amounts of rain, however, were received in these areas in September and October, and the overall cumulative rainfall indicates above normal rainfall for the season.

Bordering countries of Kenya and Ethiopia, have also received similar heavy and above normal seasonal rains, as the moderate El Nino conditions persists throughout the tropical Pacific Ocean belt region. Heavy rains in the upper catchments of Juba and Shabelle rivers basins in the Ethiopian highlands during October and November had a devastating flood effect in the downstream Somalia river basins. During November, high river water flows in the Shabelle and Juba rivers resulted in severe flooding at different points along the riverine basin areas in Gedo, Juba, Hiran

**Table 1: Shabelle and Juba Riverine Basin Population Displacement Estimates - Deyr seasonal rains 2006**

Riverine Basin	Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population <sup>1</sup>	FLOOD MODEL PROJECTED ESTIMATES <sup>2</sup>		POPULATION DISPLACEMENT	
			Based on 1975 Settlements (UNDP 2005 pop) <sup>3</sup>		Current best estimate as of: 08/12 3.00pm <sup>4</sup> (total #)	Best Planning Estimate: 10 yr Flood return model <sup>5</sup> (total #)
			5yr Flood Return Period	10yr Flood Return Period		
Shabelle Riverine		1,695,363	174,975	540,938	299,000	541,000
	Hiran	329,811	27,947	62,565	104,000	62,500
	Middle Shabelle	514,901	65,251	112,889	159,000	113,000
	Lower Shabelle	850,651	81,777	365,484	36,000 <sup>6</sup>	365,500
Juba Riverine		953,045	263,475	361,247	155,500	361,000
	Gedo	328,378	28,018	32,059	36,000	32,000
	Middle Juba	238,877	36,142	104,444	102,000	104,500
	Lower Juba	385,790	199,315	224,744	17,500 <sup>7</sup>	225,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,648,408</b>	<b>438,450</b>	<b>902,185</b>	<b>454,500</b>	<b>902,000</b>

Source: FSAU, SWALIM & FEWSNET

**Working assumptions:**

- Displaced population defined as direct displacement through flood inundation
- Displaced population calculated by multiplying the number of hh's by hh size of 6
- If a range is provided to quantify displacement the upper figure is used

**Footnotes:**

1. Population estimates by region/district, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP.
2. Flood inundation map overlaid with settlements to estimate population displaced
3. Estimated population based on proportion of 1975 settlements adjusted with UNDP 2005 population estimates
4. Table updated daily with cut-off point for new information 3.00p.m. Figures rounded to the nearest 500.
5. Figures rounded to the nearest 500. Where displaced figures of 08/12 exceed planning figures, use the larger figure
6. Comprehensive reports indicated minimum displacement in Lower Shabelle.
7. Some districts in these regions reported floods but no population displaced was given

in the districts of Afgoi, Kurtunwarey, and Sablale. Similarly, Juba river flows at Luuq Town reached an early peak at 20 year return period level in late October and early November (Figure 2). The downstream effects of these high river flows and levels has been devastating and dramatic for the riverine communities in Middle and Lower Juba, of which it is estimated that 100 percent of the riverine settlements are either inundated or completely cut-off by surrounding flood waters (Photo 1-3). In Jilib and several other points along the Juba river, flood waters are reported to have reached up to 10 km on both sides of the river and most areas along the river are currently only accessible by either boat or helicopter.

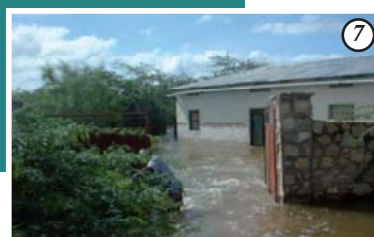
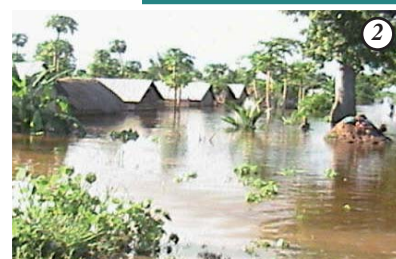
Heavy rains received within Somalia have further exacerbated the flooding in the riverine areas due to soil saturation and heavy rain water runoff, but also these rains have contributed to inundation and flooding in the hinterland in some areas, especially in low lying areas of Afmadow and border areas with Kenya. Although, unconfirmed, field reports indicate that up to 38,000 people have been displaced

water inundation in parts of Afmadow. Flooding in the hinterland area of Warlaweyn in Lower Shabelle is also reported following breaches near Mahaday canal, waters are reported to be following the same routes of water of 1981 and 1997/98 floods.

According to IGAD Climate Pre3dictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) seasonal forecast, the Moderate El Nino conditions together with the sea Surface Temperatures anomaly pattern of the are likely to lead to an extension of the *Deyr* rains into the usually dry month of January.



1, 2: Middle Juba – Jilib Town, November 2006  
 3: Middle Juba, November 2006  
 4,5: Gedo – Bardera, November 2006  
 6,7: Hiran - Belet Weyne, November 2006



## CIVIL INSECURITY

FSAU continues to highlight the risk of widespread conflict throughout the South and Central regions between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and Council of Somali Islamic Courts (CSIC) (known previously as the Union of Islamic Courts). The UN Security Council endorsement of Resolution 1725 (2006) on Wednesday 6 December amplifies this risk.

The implications of widespread conflict for the humanitarian situation would be significant, severe and long lasting, as it would further compound the already ongoing **Humanitarian Emergency** and **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** which is affecting more than 1.1 million people in the south and the Humanitarian Flood Emergency which has already displaced an estimated 450,000 people in the river basins of the Shabelle and Juba Rivers. The mobilization of military resources and the presence of foreign troops in Somalia continue to increase tensions between the CSIC and TFG and already fighting between the groups has been reported in parts of Bay and Central Regions. Although the majority of population displacement in the month of November was due to flooding (see Table 1), displacement due to insecurity did occur, following clashes in Mudug (Bandiradley) and Bay regions (Dinsor and Buurhakaba).

There is concern that the restriction of fuel from CSIC controlled Mogadishu to areas under the control of the TFG is having an impact upon fuel prices within areas in the south (and therefore transportation). The price of one litre of diesel in Xudur has jumped from SoSh 13,000 in October to SoSh 17,250 in November, although it is difficult to attribute this solely to the 'blockade' (see Market Section). An increase in fuel prices will have a direct impact upon local transportation costs and therefore the price of imported food commodities and, potentially, vehicle rental rates for humanitarian organizations in these areas.

## AGRICULTURE

In the south, the impact of the above normal *Deyr* rains and floods on riverine and agro-pastoral areas is mixed. Damage to standing crops, spoiled underground food stores and reduced market access in riverine and inland areas has immediate and longer term implications for food and livelihood security. Field reports indicate that in some areas *Deyr* season crop losses are estimated to be 100%. In Lower and Middle Juba preliminary total losses for the current *Deyr* season are estimated at 9,000 hectares of maize, 14,200 hectares of sesame, and 4,100 hectares of cowpea. In the riverine areas of Gedo 100% of the early planted maize and 50% of early planted sorghum is reported to be lost due to excessive rains and/or flooding. Elders in the area also report that 80-90% of banana and papaya plantations were also destroyed.

In Hiran an estimated 8,000 hectares of cropland has been flooded, 75% of this riverine pump and wadi irrigated crops, and 25% off-season crops in Jalalaqi district. The losses in Hiran include 300-500 hectares of high value vegetable crops. Prospects for gravity irrigated maize production in the Shabelle Valley are poor. In the high potential agro-pastoral areas of Bay region (Qansadheere and Baidoa districts) early germinated sorghum is reported to be destroyed. In some rainfed areas, however, crop prospects are good, for example, in Afgoi district and the cowpea belt in Galgaduud.

If there is no further flooding, off-season *Deyr* recession planting will take place from the end of December through to late February and even into March in some areas (including Middle and Lower Shabelle). Potentially, given the extent of inundated flood areas, the recession off season crop production could be significant. Increased total seasonal production costs and limited seed availability at affordable prices, however, may be limiting factors. The emphasis in some riverine areas will be on shorter maturing cereal and cash crops, such as maize with a growth cycle of 90-120 days and sesame with a growth cycle of 60-70 days. A seasonal overlap between the *Deyr* '06/'07 off-season and the *Gu* '07 crop production is anticipated. Furthermore, the risk of flooding and therefore damage to *Deyr* off season crops during the *Gu* '07 season (April to June) cannot be discounted, as many break points remain open due to flood damage. Repair of river and irrigation infrastructure in many areas will be a priority to minimise this risk of flooding before the *Gu* season.

Although, cereal prices in the last two months have remained fairly stable in many of the main markets in the south, including Xudur (Bakool), Bardera (Gedo), Afgoye and Qoryoley (Lower Shabelle) and Dobley (Middle Juba) (see FSAU Market Update, December '06), they have increased significantly since October in the markets located in the worst flood affected areas where there are problems of access and limited supply. For example, cereal prices between October and November increased 17% in Belet Weyne (Hiran), 20% in Jowhar (Middle Shabelle), and 54% Afmandow (Lower Juba) (Figure 3). Terms of trade (TOT) or purchasing power between cereals and daily wage labour have declined following the normal season pattern, however, this reduction has been extremely pronounced in some areas due to the rising cereal prices and diminished labour opportunities as

Figure 3: Selected Markets : Average Monthly Cereal Price (US\$)

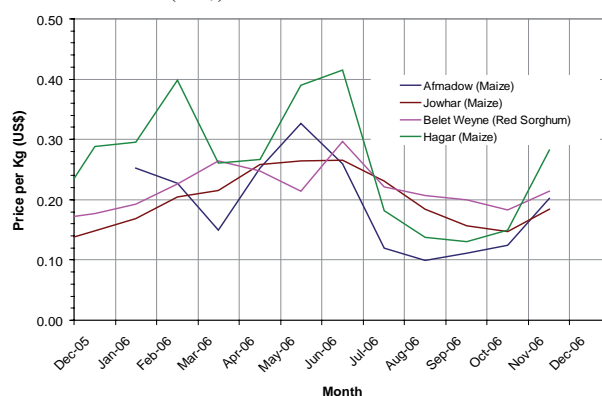
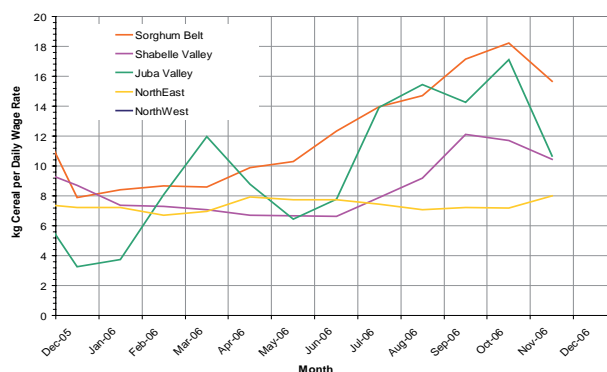


Figure 4: Regional Average Monthly Terms of Trade : Cereal to Labour



a result of widespread flooding (Figure 4). In areas where cereal supply (and non-staple foodstuffs) to the markets is restricted due to poor or no road access, the price of cereals has increased leading to reductions in term of trade. For example, in Afmadow terms of trade for poor wealth groups (kg of maize per labour daily wage) have decreased dramatically compared to the previous month, i.e. 5.64 kg in November compared to 17.50kg in October, a reduction of more than 60%. Generally, in the Juba Valley terms of trade has reduced from 17.11 kg in October to 10.67 kg in November, though this is still better than that of November 2005 (7.5 kg) and November 2004 (9.7 kg). In the Shabelle Valley, terms of trade has also fallen although the reduction is much less pronounced, from 11.7 kg to 10.5kg, over the same period.

The decline in agricultural labour opportunities (such as weeding) due to flooding has reduced the availability of income options for poor households, thus putting a further strain on their purchasing power. However, as floods recede and recession crop planting begins, labour opportunities will increase. At this stage of the flooding cycle it is not possible for FSAU to conduct the *Deyr* seasonal crop survey assessment in riverine areas of the Juba and Shabelle rivers as planned. Instead, FSAU will conduct a flood impact assessment in December to confirm initial reports of damage to crop production, cereal stocks, and agricultural assets and infrastructure. FSAU will conduct an off-season crop survey assessment to estimate off-season crop production sometime in February or March 2007.

Between November 21 and December 5, FSAU and partners in the northwest conducted the *Gu/Karan* 2006 post harvest crop assessment. A total of 46 sites in Gebiley, Borama, Baki, Hargeisa, Sheikh, Odweyne, and Burco districts were covered in the crop assessment. Partners included the Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Development Organisation (ADO), and FEWS NET. Preliminary results indicate that sorghum production is estimated at 22,000 MT and maize production is 3,000 MT, for a total cereal production of 25,000 MT. Total combined cereal production is well above normal, nearly 150% of the post war average, though slightly below the bumper crop harvest of the last *Gu/Karan* 2005 (25,715 MT). Gebiley in particular was well above the post war average, contributing almost three-quarters of the total production. Heavy rains received in the first few days of December are believed to have led to some post harvest crop damage, however, losses are expected to be minimal.

## LIVESTOCK

The above normal *Deyr* rain throughout most of the country continues to improve the availability of and access to the pastoral rangeland resources. Water, pasture, and browse conditions are above normal in most regions and is leading to improved livestock body conditions and minimal livestock migration within regions. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly for November shows that vegetation conditions in all the regions and the neighboring border areas in Kenya and Ethiopia are extremely good and above normal (see FSAU Climate Update December '06). As a result, no cross border pastoral movement is reported.

Torrential rains and floods in the inter-riverine areas, however, prompted unusual pastoral migration deep into the hinterland. All livestock species have moved away from the flooded areas into the hinterland and are not expected to move back soon. Given the severity of the floods, the interaction between herders and farmers in terms of trade and exchange (cereals, fodder, milk, ghee etc) will remain minimal over the coming months. This will likely affect availability and access of livestock products in the main towns and villages around riverine areas.

Due to improved water, pasture and browse conditions, livestock productivity and values for all livestock species have showed significant improvement in all the key pastoral areas of the country, including the drought affected regions in the south and central. In flooded areas, due to low demand and inaccessible markets, such as parts of Juba, the supply of livestock to the markets is low to nonexistent, which is contributing further to livestock price increases. Between September and November local quality cattle prices increased by 95% in Juba region, 25% in the Sorghum Belt, 14% in Shabelle Valley, and 60% in the northwest (Figure 5). Similarly, local quality goat prices have also increased in the same time period, by 32% in Juba, 15% in the Sorghum Belt, 12% in Shabelle, 30% in Central, 31% in the northeast, and 16% in the northwest (see FSAU Market Update, December 2006).

Increased livestock prices will benefit pastoralists through improved terms of trade (Figure 6), however, in the worst drought affected regions of Juba and Gedo most pastoralists will not benefit from high livestock prices as livestock herds are significantly diminished and they are retaining livestock to rebuild herd size, as well as livestock markets are inaccessible and trade options limited. Cattle milk production is also limited due low herd size and limited calving, although some cattle calving is anticipated in January '07. In the northern regions milk availability, both for camel and goats/sheep, is increased due to increased calving and kidding rates. Pastoralists are also benefiting from the high export demand period related to the Hajj.

Figure 5: Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Cattle (US\$)

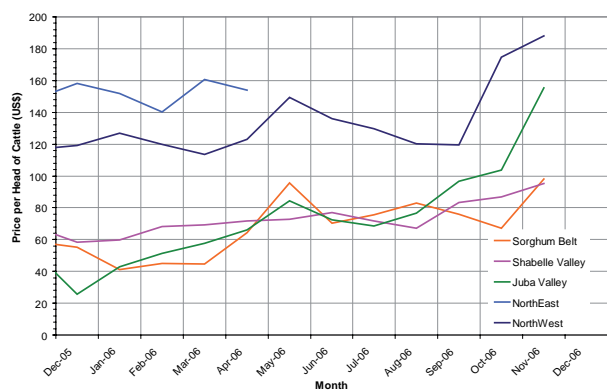
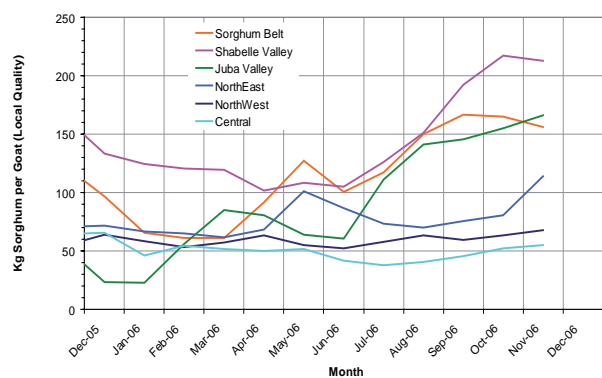


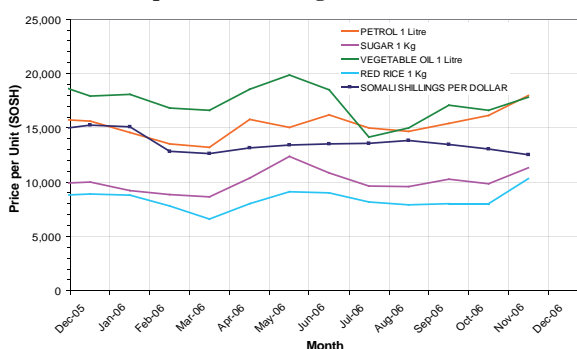
Figure 6: Regional Average Monthly Terms of Trade : Cereal to Goat



## MARKETS

Despite the recent escalation in tensions and positioning for war, both the Somali and Somaliland Shilling exchange rates against the US dollar have remained stable and fairly constant over the last three months throughout the country. Import commodity prices have also remained fairly stable in most regions, with the exception of imported commodity prices in Juba region and petrol prices in general. In Juba region, all imported commodity prices increased between October and November as a direct result of the inaccessibility of the region following heavy rains and flooding which cut off most overland access routes (Figure 7). On average in Juba region, red rice prices increased by 29%, sugar by 15% and vegetable oil by 7% from October to November.

**Figure 7: Juba Valley: Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate**



Petrol prices decreased by 11% in the northeast, 9% in the northwest, 6% in central, and 8% in Shabelle between October and November. Despite this decline in prices, however, petrol prices are still more than double their levels in 2004. Petrol prices increase by roughly 10% in two regions, in Juba region as a result of access problems related to flooding and heavy rains, and in the Sorghum Belt, following the blockade of petrol to TFG areas by the CSIC.

## NUTRITION

The recent severe flooding experienced in parts of South and Central Somalia is likely to have an impact on nutritional status of vulnerable groups. To date the immediate effects are not obvious given that nutrition is a late outcome indicator, but the impact of reduced access to food and health care, as well as the increased exposure to water borne diseases is likely to manifest itself through increased malnutrition in the near future. Efforts to monitor the impact on nutrition are ongoing and will be included in the planned Post *Deyr* Assessment. In addition, agencies (UN and NGOs) and other actors are responding to reduce the risks by ensuring access to clean water, health services and increasing coverage of feeding centres. Despite these efforts, however, there are still areas where access to basic services, as well as the delivery of humanitarian aid is being hampered due to poor roads and ongoing threat of conflict.

Findings from the Hawd of Hargeisa nutrition assessment conducted in November indicate typical rates of malnutrition at 8.1% (6.5-10.1 CI) GAM and 1.9% SAM (1.2-34.1 CI). This signifies an alert situation according to WHO standards. Mortality rates reported are 0.33 for crude and 0.75 for under 5 years, both are within acceptable levels. However, morbidity levels remain of concern with approximately 30% of the children assessed having reported an illness in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. Illness also was associated with malnutrition, with sick children 1.5 times more likely to be malnourished than those who did not report an illness.



Displaced women and children due to floods, Middle Juba, November '06

Vaccination coverage for Polio was high at 97% due to the recent campaign. More disappointing results are the coverage from measles and Vitamin A, at around 35% for both. Detailed reports of each assessment will be released at a later date. Two additional assessments were conducted in November in Nugal Valley and Goldogob. Preliminary findings from both indicate stable nutritional situations with Nugal Valley results at 8.9% (CI 7.2-11) GAM and 1.4% (0.8-2.5) SAM and Goldogob results at 11.1% (8.6-13.6) GAM and 1.1% (0.4-1.8) SAM. See FSAU Nutrition Update November and December 2006.

The analysis of existing nutrition assessment data sets continues to highlight poor infant and young child feeding practices as a contributing factor to malnutrition. This is apparent through early introduction of complementary foods, infrequent feeds, as well as water immediately after birth. More analysis into the obstacles to mothers applying the recommended child feeding practices is needed.

### Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

- FSAU Nutrition Update, November, 2006
- FSAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, December 2006
- FSAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, December 2006
- FSAU Technical Series 2006 Post Gu Analysis, September 2006

**NOTE:** The above publications and releases are available on the FSAU website: [www.fsasomali.org](http://www.fsasomali.org)

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