



Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods



Post Gu 2012

Presentation

August 21, 2012

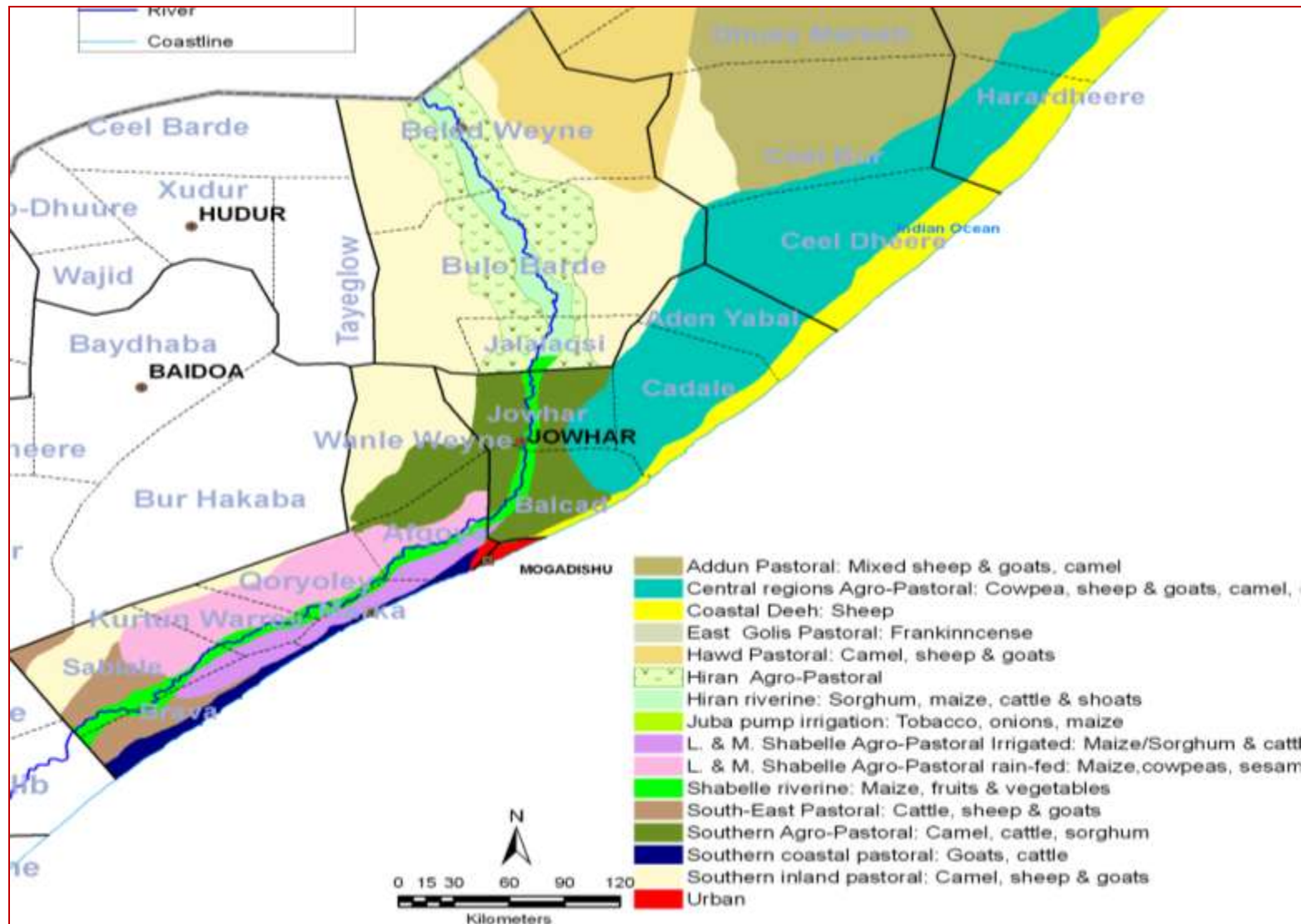


Integrated Nutrition Situation Analysis

**South East Regions:- Middle and Lower Shabelle,
Hiran and Banadir**

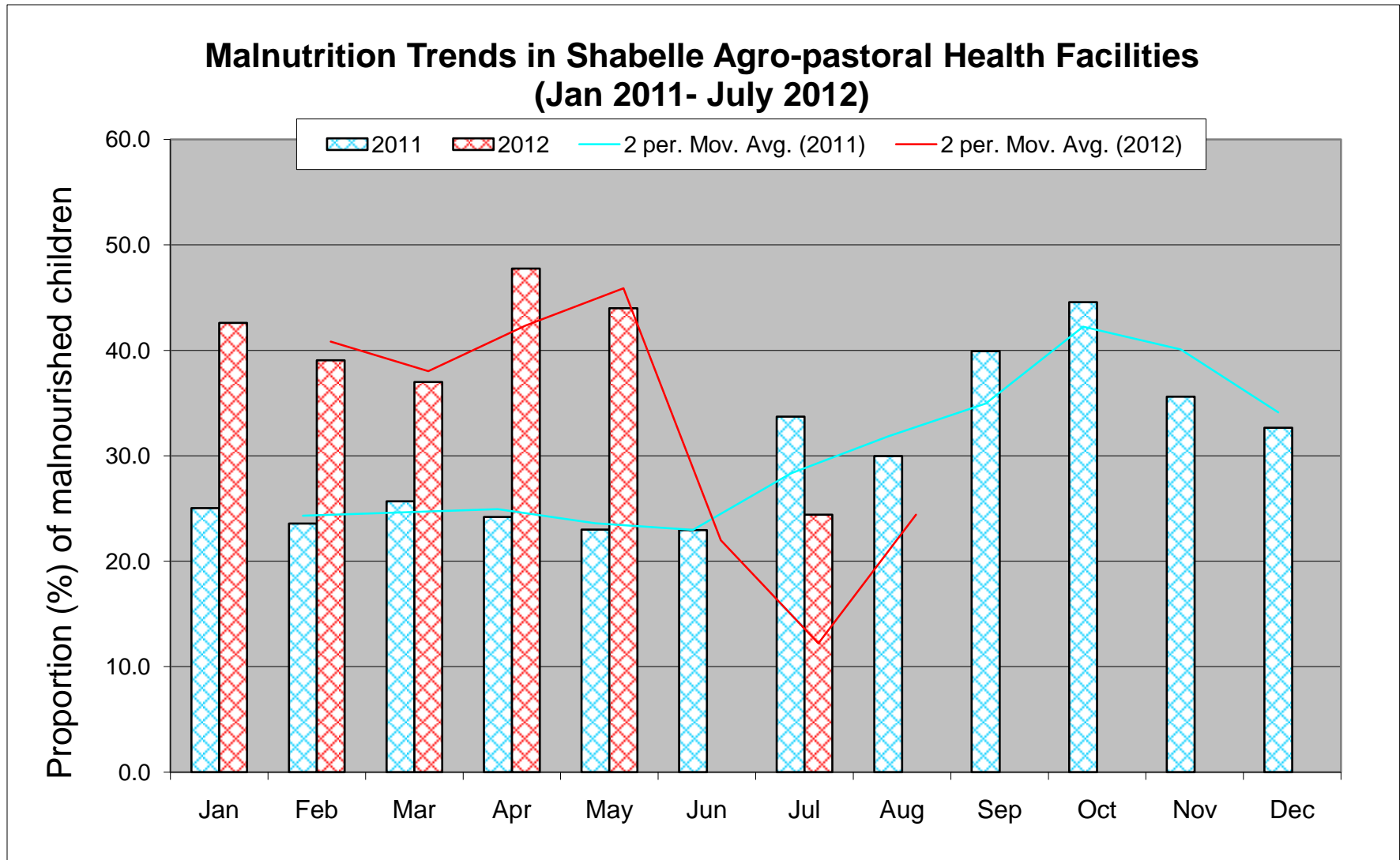


SE Regions Livelihood Zones



Outcome indicators	Middle Shabelle Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=590) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012 October 2011	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	35.3 (24.9-47.30)	>30% Unchanged Acute Malnutrition rates (Reported in this format due to data quality issues)	No survey due to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	17.1 (10.3- 27.1)		
○ <i>Mean Weight-for height WHZ score</i>	-1.38		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	1.3		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	31.3 (25.8-37.5)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)</i>	11.8 (8.2-16.5)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>20%) and increasing, trend	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend with high numbers in November 2011	High (>30%) and stable trend
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day</i>	2.28 (1.71-2.86)	>2.0	-
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	6.84 (4.91-8.76)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Likely Very Critical	Insufficient data to classify the nutrition situation phase
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Major outbreaks of measles and AWD in the area	Reported outbreaks of measles and AWD continue	Cholera outbreaks reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>			
Food Security Phase	Famine	Crisis	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Deteriorate	Potential to Improve	-

Outcome indicators	Lower Shabelle Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=799) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	40.6 (34.6-46.8)	No survey due to lack of access	No survey due to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	20.9 (16.2-26.5)		
○ <i>Mean Weight-for height WHZ score</i>	-1.53		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	4.0		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	37.8 (31.9-44.1)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)</i>	12.2 (7.7-18.9)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health facilities</i>	High (>30%) and increasing, trend	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend with high numbers in November 2011	High (>30%) and stable trend
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>		Declining trend of admissions reported	-
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day</i>	4.21 (2.89-5.53)	N/A	-
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	12.48 (9.14-15.81)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Major outbreaks of measles and AWD in the area	Outbreaks of measles and AWD continue	Cholera outbreaks reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>			
Food Security Phase	Famine	Stressed	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Deteriorate	Potential to improve	-

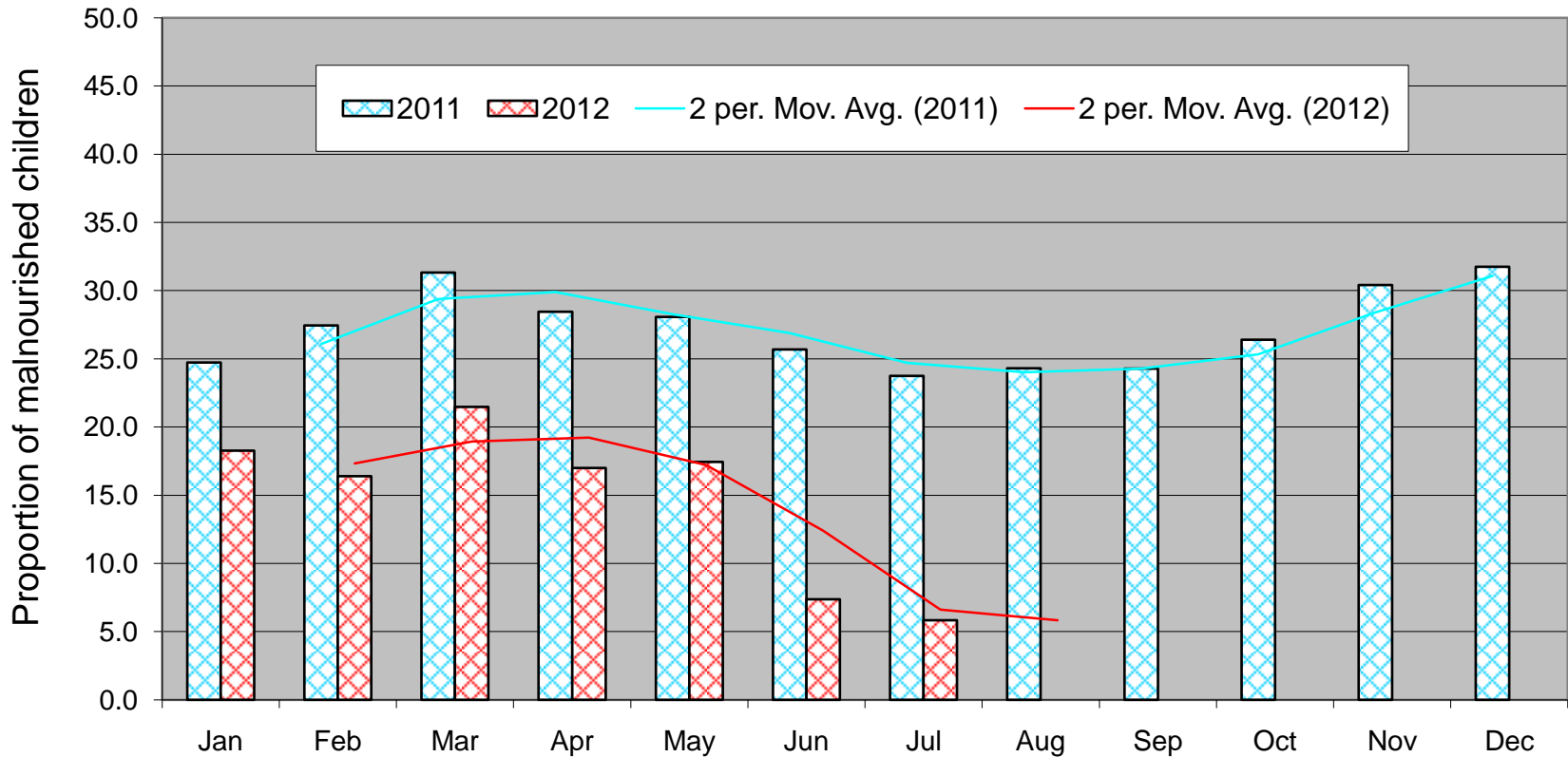


High (>30%) and stable trend

Outcome indicators	Middle Shabelle Riverine Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=746) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012 October 2011	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	19.6% (16.4-23.2)	~20% Unchanged Acute Malnutrition Rates (Reported in this format due to data quality issues)	No Survey to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	8.2(5.7-11.6)		
○ <i>Mean Weight-for height WHZ score</i>	-0.63		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	3.6		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	22.6 (17.1-29.2)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)</i>	8.4 (4.9-13.9)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>20%) and increasing, trend	High (>10%) and declining trend	High (<10%) and declining trend
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day</i>	1.71(1.1-3.2)	<2.0	N/A
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	5.19 (2.96-7.41)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Very Critical	Likely Very Critical	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i> ○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Major outbreaks of measles and AWD in the area	Reported outbreaks of measles and AWD continue	Cholera outbreaks reported
Food Security Phase	Emergency	Stressed	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Deteriorate	Potential to Improve	-

Outcome indicators	Lower Shabelle Riverine Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=804) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	28.7 (24.4-33.5)	No survey due to lack of access	No survey due to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	14.2 (11.6-17.3)		
○ <i>Mean weight-for-height</i>	-1.22		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	3.6		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	36.0 (30.3-42.1)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	14.4 (11.3-18.2)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>30%) and increasing, trend	High (>10%) and declining trend	High (>10%) and declining trend
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day</i>	5.93 (4.28-7.57)	N/A	N/A
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	18.64 (13.05-24.22)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i> ○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Major outbreaks of measles and AWD in the area	Outbreaks of measles and AWD continue	Cholera outbreaks reported
Food Security Phase	Famine	Stressed	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Deteriorate	Potential to Improve	-

Malnutrition Trends in Shabelle Riverine Health Facilities (2011-2012)



High (>10%) but decreasing trend

Middle Shabelle

Aggravating factors

- High morbidity – Cholera cases
- Very limited humanitarian interventions
- Coastal areas of Middle Shabelle have experienced poor rainfall, in comparison to the rest of the region, therefore lower harvests in this area are expected to affect the HH income/dietary diversity
- Lack of adequate immunization coverage and health facilities in the area

Mitigating factors

- Average crop production in Middle Shabelle region
- Milk availability is average across all livelihoods
- Good livestock prices, TOT and labor opportunities from agricultural activities are increasing HH income and DD

Lower Shabelle

Aggravating factors

- Cholera outbreaks in the region
- Reduced access to humanitarian interventions due to civil insecurity
- Lack of adequate health facilities and health programmes

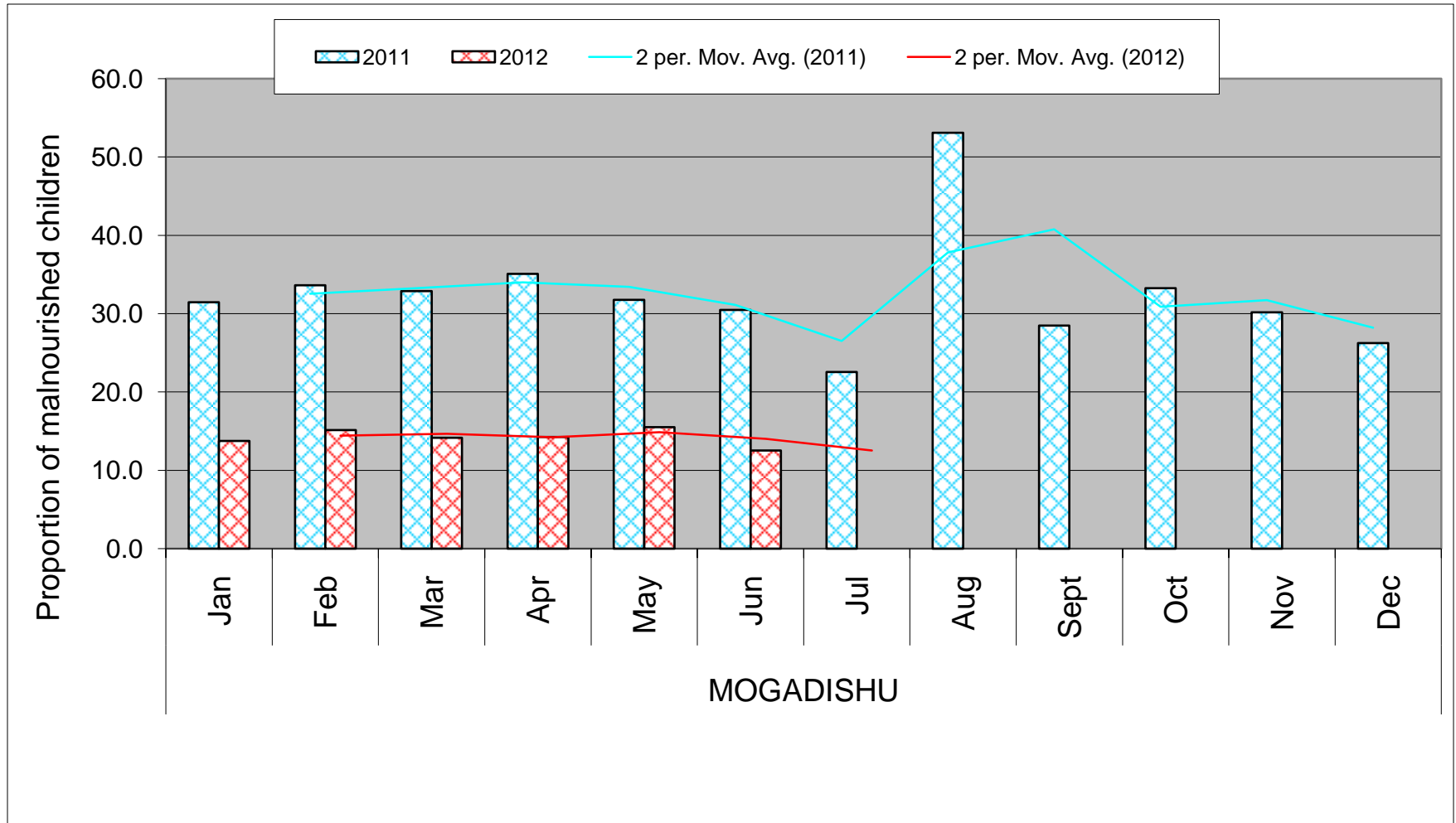
Mitigating factors

- Average crop production and carry over cereal stocks for the next 6 months
- Milk availability is average across all livelihoods in the region
- Good livestock prices, TOT and labor opportunities from agricultural activities are increasing HH income and DD

Outcome indicators	Mogadishu Town Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings				
	April 2011 (N=902)	October 2011 (N=645)	December 2011 (N= 630)	April 2012 (N=959)	July 2012 (N=676)
Child Nutrition status					
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	15.2 (10.9-20.7)	Unchanged 15-20%	21.1 (17.1-25.8)	10.3 (7.9-13.4)	10.8 (8.3-13.9)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	1.7 (0.9-3.1)	6.4 (4.5-9.0)	5.6 (3.5-8.6)	1.7(0.9-3.1)	1.5(0.7-3.0)
○ <i>Mean weight-for-height</i>	-0.77	-0.86	-1.01	-0.57	-0.44 ± 1.16
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.4
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	12.2 (8.3-16.1)	13.3 (10.7-16.5)	13.4 (10.7-16.7)	6.6 (5.1-8.6)	5.4 (3.8-7.6)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	2.3 (1.1-3.6)	2.3 (1.4-3.7)	3.5 (2.3-5.5)	1.2(0.7-2.3)	1.2(0.5-2.6)
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health facilities</i>	High (>15%) and stable	-	High (>20%) and fluctuating, peaks in August and slightly in October	Low (>10%) and decreasing trend	Low (>10%) and stable trend
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	High and increasing numbers	-	High number of admission in charge (in ACF managed centers in Hodan, and Forlanini	Reduced number of admissions to feeding programmes (ACF, CONCERN)	Reduced number of admissions to feeding programmes (ACF, CONCERN & OXFAM)
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</i>	1.8(1.38-2.37)	2.81 (1.97-3.64)	1.33 (0.88-2.02)	1.22 (0.56-2.00)	1.23 (0.81-1.85)
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</i>	2.2 (1.41-3.48)	7.49 (4.83-10.2)	4.12 (2.62-6.43)	1.06 (0.88-1.69)	1.54 (0.82-2.85)
Non Pregnant MUAC < 18.5	-	0	0	0	0
Pregnant and Lactating with MUAC <21	-	2.3 (0.6-4.7)	2.3 (0.4-4.1)	6.4(3.0-9.8)	1.4(0.0 -2.84)
Pregnant and Lactating with MUAC <23	-	6.7 (3.2-10.1)	12.5 (8.2-16.8)	17.3 (12.0-22.7)	7.5 (4.2-10.9)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Critical	Critical	Very Critical	Serious	Serious
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF					
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	No outbreaks	Measles and AWD	Measles and AWD	Morbidity-	Morbidity –
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>		Morbidity – 47.3 (41.0-53.5)	Morbidity – 49.2 (43.8-56.1)	25.2 (19.7-30.7)	29.1 (22.6-35.6)
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	-	Measles vac- 62.4 and Vit A -62.6	-	Measles Vac- 55.5 Vitamin A- 60.5	Measles Vac- 56.3 Vitamin A- 56.9
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	-	-	-	-	-
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Stable	Likely to improve due to humanitarian assistance	Likely to improve due to humanitarian assistance	Stable	Stable

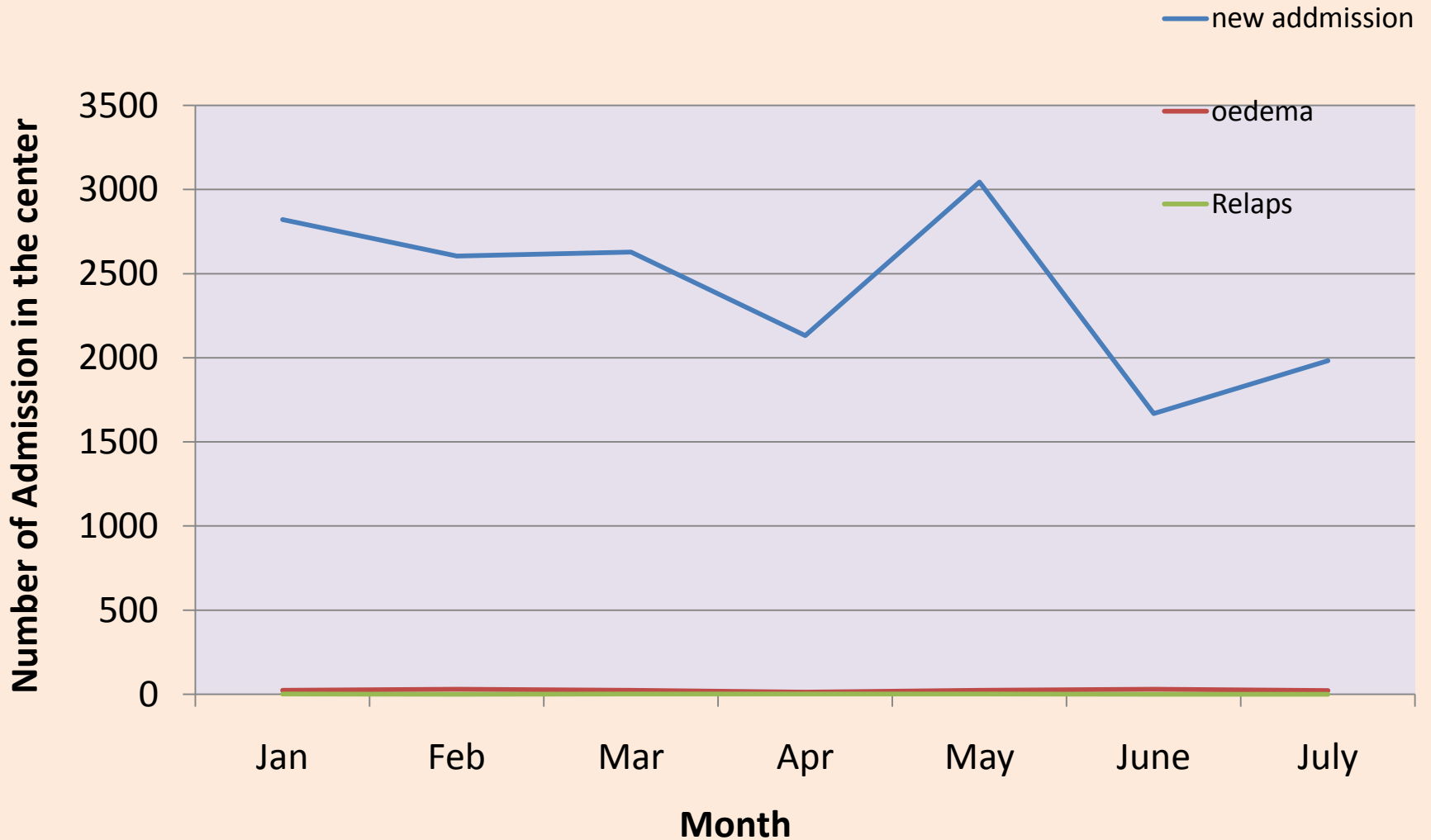
Outcome indicators	Mogadishu IDP Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings					
	July 2011 (N=870)	August 2011 (N=544)	October 2011 (N=870)	December 2011 (N=808)	April 2012 (N= 929)	July 2012 (N=675)
Child Nutrition status						
o <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	39.4 (32.4-46.9)	45.6 (40.5-50.8)	~30.0%	20.5 (16.6-25.2)	16.1 (13.3-19.5)	9.6(7.1-13.0)
o <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	15.3 (11.6-19.8)	23.0 (19.2-27.2)	~10%	5.6 (3.8-8.1)	3.7 (2.3-5.7)	1.8(1.0-3.2)
o <i>Mean weight-for-height</i>	-1.61	-1.90	-1.33	-1.04	-0.86	-0.57 ±1.08
o <i>Oedema</i>	1.0	0.4	0	0	0	0.1
o <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm/ oedema)</i>	25.4 (21.5-29.7)	36.8 (32.4-41.4)	19.4 (16.3-22.8)	14.6 (12.0-17.1)	10.6 (7.9-14.0)	8.4 (6.5-10.9)
o <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	7.5 (5.6-9.8)	12.1 (9.3-15.6)	3.9 (2.6-5.7)	3.9 (2.7-5.6)	1.9(1.0-3.4)	2.6 (1.5-4.5)
o <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health facilities</i>	-	High (30%) and increasing trend	-	High (>20%) and fluctuating, peaks in Aug and Oct	Low (>10%) and decreasing trend	Low (>10%) and stable trend
o <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	-	High and increasing admission trend	-	High and increasing number of admission	Reduced number of admissions	Reduced number of admissions
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day</i>	4.29 (3.22-14.09)	5.68 (4.48-6.88)	1.78 (1.19-2.36)	2.06 (1.60-2.66)	1.42 (1.05-19.2)	1.41 (0.99-2.02)
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	14.09 (10.6-17.5)	15.43 (11.4-19.5)	5.0 (3.0-7.0)	5.46 (3.95-7.51)	2.80 (1.87-4.17)	2.81 (1.82-4.33)
Non Pregnant MUAC < 18.5	-	0.0	1.4 (0.0-3.2)	0.5 (0.0-1.6)	0.6 (0.0-1.9)	0
Pregnant and Lactating MUAC <21	-	5.3 (1.3-9.2)	5.0 (2.5-7.9)	5.1 (2.8-7.5)	3.9 (1.8-6.0)	5.2 (2.8-7.7)
Pregnant and Lactating MUAC <23	-	12.2 (6.7-17.7)	13.5 (8.9-18.1)	38.2 (26.9- 49.4)	14.1 (9.4-18.7)	19.1 (12.5-25.7)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Very Critical	Critical	Serious
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF						
o <i>Disease Outbreaks: Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	-	Measles and AWD Morbidity - 61.0 (55.8-66.1)	Measles and AWD Morbidity - 50.9 (45.4-56.4)	Measles and AWD continue Morbidity - 45.7 (40.1-51.2)	Morbidity – 26.3 (18.2-34.5)	Morbidity 45.9 (38.2-53.5)
o <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	-	Measles 28.0 and Vit A 26.2	Measles 60.1 and Vit A 59.9	-	Measles Vac- 61.3 Vitamin A – 59.9	Measles Vac- 67.2 Vitamin A- 67.9
o <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	-	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	-	Famine	Famine	Emergency	Emergency	
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Uncertain	Uncertain	Likely to improve with HA	Likely to improve with HA	Stable- With HA	Stable- With HA

Malnutrition Trends Mogadishu Health Facilities



Low (>10%) and stable trend

ACF Feeding data Jan – July 2012



Aggravating factors

- High morbidity still persists
- Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
- Limited access to sanitation facilities and safe water especially among the urban poor and IDPS

Mitigating factors

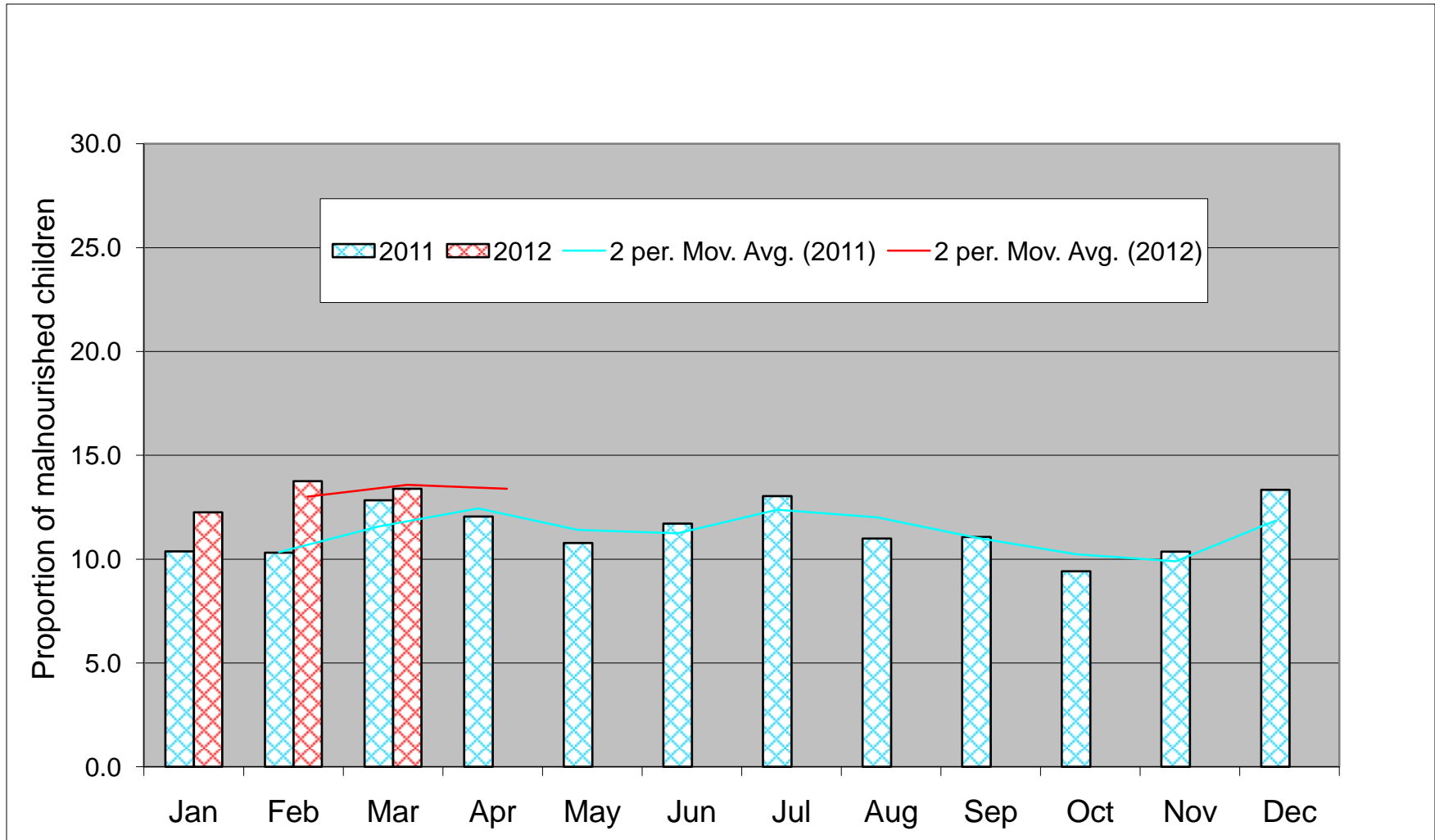
- Humanitarian programmes in Banadir region
- Control/ reduction of disease outbreaks
- Improved food security indicators in the town

Outcome indicators	Beletweyne District , Summary of Findings
	Gu 2012 July 2012 (N=628)
Child Nutrition status	
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	16.6 (11.7-22.9)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	3.3(1.7-6.3)
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-0.86 ±1.14
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	20.1 (12.4-30.9)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	6.4 (3.4-11.5)
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends from Health Facilities</i>	High (>20%) and Increasing trend
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	0.8 (0.53-1.22)
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	2.32 (1.30-4.11)
○ Non Pregnant women with MUAC < 18.5	0.63 (0.0-2.2)
○ Pregnant and Lactating women with MUAC <21	5.1(1.6-8.5)
○ Pregnant and Lactating women with MUAC <23	22.7 (15.4-29.9)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Critical
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF	
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Cholera cases reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	Morbidity - 63.8 (55.2-72.5)
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	Measles - 12.7 Vitamin A- 20.4
Public Health Indicators; Gender	
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	Stressed – Hiran Riverine Lhz
	Crisis Hiran Agro-pastoral Lhz
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Unstable

Outcome indicators	Mataban District Summary of Findings
	Gu 2012 July 2012 (N=480)
Child Nutrition status	
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	16.7 (13.2-20.8)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	4.2 (2.3-7.3)
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0.4 (2 cases)
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-0.91± 1.12
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	19.3 (14.7-24.9)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	2.6 (1.6-4.2)
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	Not available due to closed health facilities
Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	0.99 (0.70-1.41)
Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)	4.50 (3.02-6.64)
○ Non Pregnant women with MUAC < 18.5	0.7 (0.0-2.4)
○ Pregnant and Lactating women with MUAC <21	16.5 (8.5-24.5)
○ Pregnant and Lactating women with MUAC <23	37.8 (28.7-46.9)
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Critical
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF	
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Cholera cases reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>	28.2 (20.5-35.9)
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	Measles Vac- 11.0 Vitamin A - 5.9
Public Health Indicators; Gender	
○ <i>Relation between GAM & child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant
Food Security Phase	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Unstable

Outcome indicators	Hiran Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=535) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status		No survey due to lack of access	No survey due to lack of access
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	43.2 (37.7-48.9)		
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	16.3 (13.4 (19.6)		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0.2		
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-1.66		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	24.2 (19.9-29.1)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	5.8 (3.7-9.1)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>10%) & increasing trend (July -Dece'11)	High (>20%) and increasing trend, with a decrease in the month of Oct 2011	High (10-15%) & stable trend (Jan- Mar 2012)
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	High and increasing admission trend	-	N/A
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</i>	1.5(0.9-2.1)	-	-
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day</i>	4.24(2.83-5.65)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Extreme	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Outbreaks of measles and AWD	Outbreaks of measles	Cholera cases reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>			
Food Security Phase	Emergency	Emergency	Crisis
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Improve	Potential to Improve	Unstable

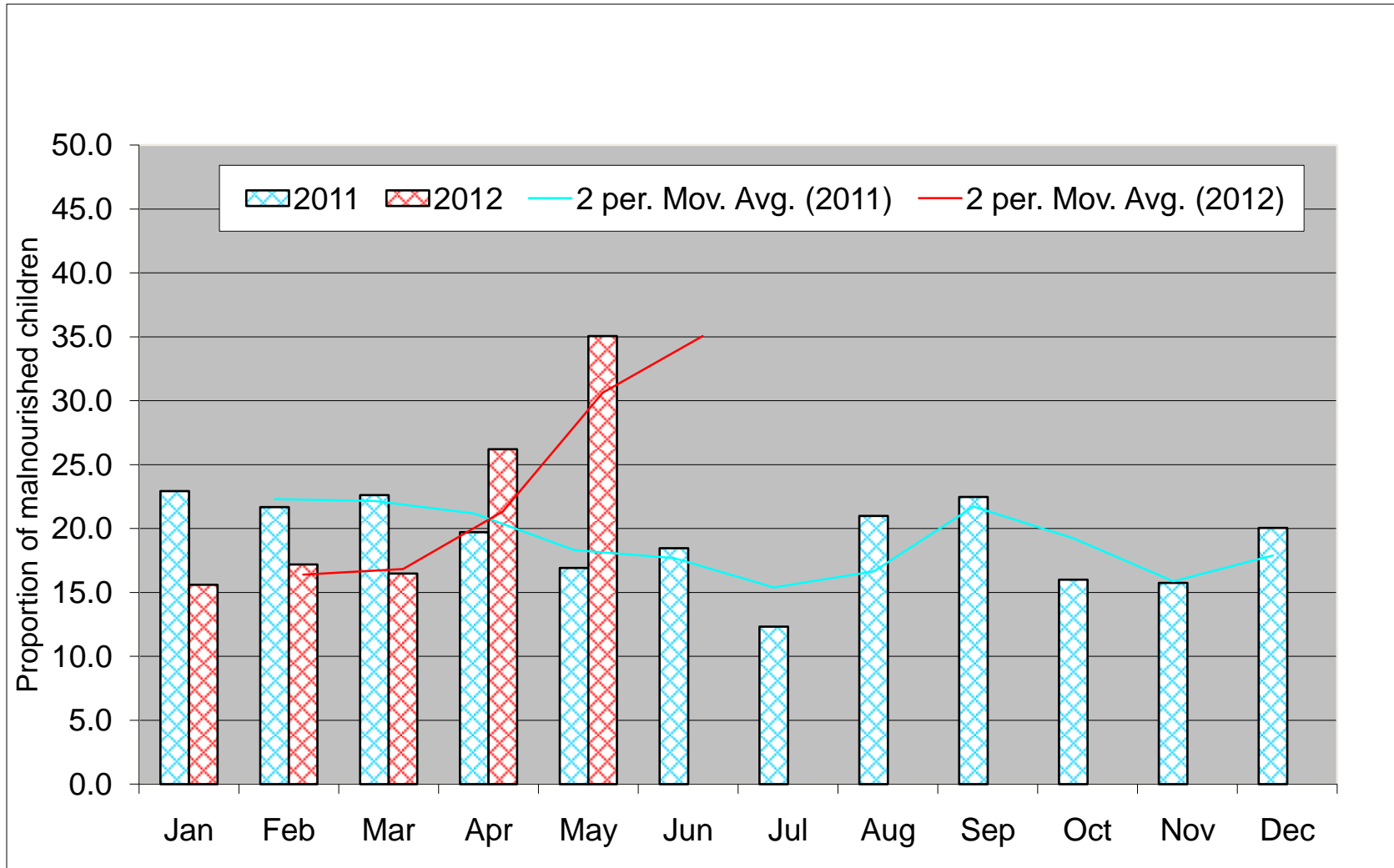
Nutrition Trends Hiran Agro-pastoral Health Facilities



**High (>10%) and stable trend
(No data available from April 2012)**

Outcome indicators	Hiran Riverine Livelihood Zone, Summary of Findings		
	Gu 2011 (N=570) July 2011	Deyr 2011/2012	Gu 2012
Child Nutrition status			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)</i>	20.7 (18.4-23.2)	No survey due to lack of access	No survey due to lack of access
○ <i>SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)</i>	9.1 (7.2-11.5)		
○ <i>Oedema</i>	0.2		
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-1.06		
○ <i>MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	21.0 (18.5-23.8)		
○ <i>Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)</i>	5.5 (4.2-7.2)		
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>10%) but increasing trends in the last 2 months June and July	High (>15%) and a stable trend	High (>15%) and increasing trend
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	Increasing number of admissions	N/A	N/A
<i>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</i>	1.37(1.04-1.71)	-	
<i>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</i>	4.13(2.95-5.31)		
OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION	Very Critical	Likely Very Critical	Insufficient data to estimate the nutrition situation
Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF			
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Outbreaks of measles and AWD	Outbreaks of measles	Cholera cases reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>			
Food Security Phase	Emergency	Stressed	Stressed
Overall Risk to Deterioration	Potential to Deteriorate	Potential to Improve	Unstable

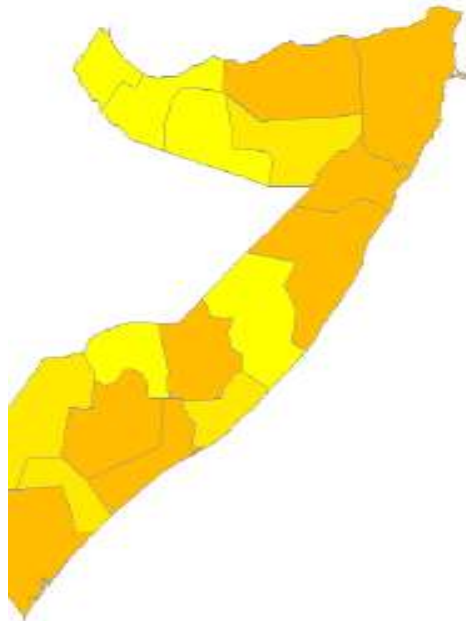
Malnutrition Trends Hiran Riverine Health Facilities



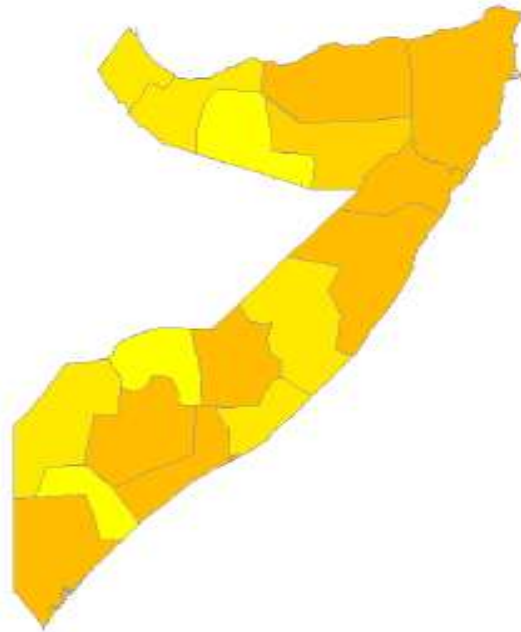
High (>15%) and increasing trend

Map Indicating Cholera Cases Source WHO

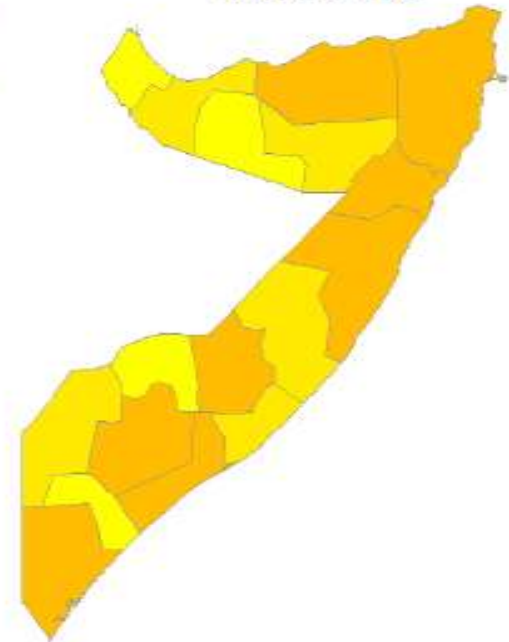
April 2012



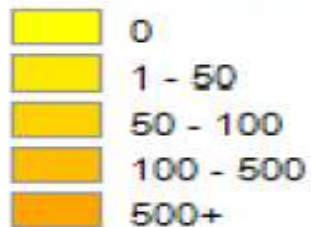
May 2012



June 2012



Number of cholera cases



Hiran region

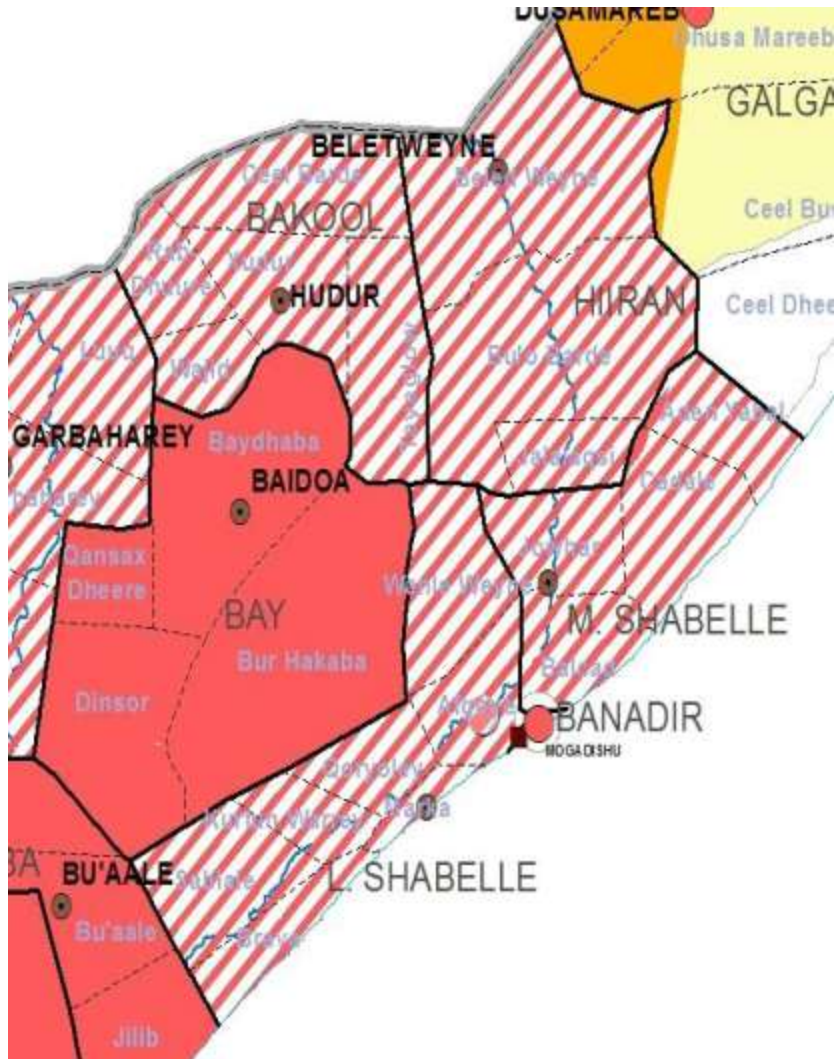
Aggravating factors

- High morbidity observed in all areas surveyed
- Reduced access to humanitarian interventions due to civil insecurity
- Inappropriate child feeding and care practices persist in all regions
- Poor access to health and sanitation facilities and safe water
- Poor crop production will affect the Hiran riverine and agro-pastoral population due to poor rainfall (and low river levels), this may affect DD and HH income

Mitigating factors

- Limited Humanitarian programmes in Hiran region
- Milk availability is average across all livelihoods
- Good livestock prices, TOT increasing HH income and DD

Somalia Estimated Nutrition Situation January 2012



Somalia Estimated Nutrition Situation August 2012

