

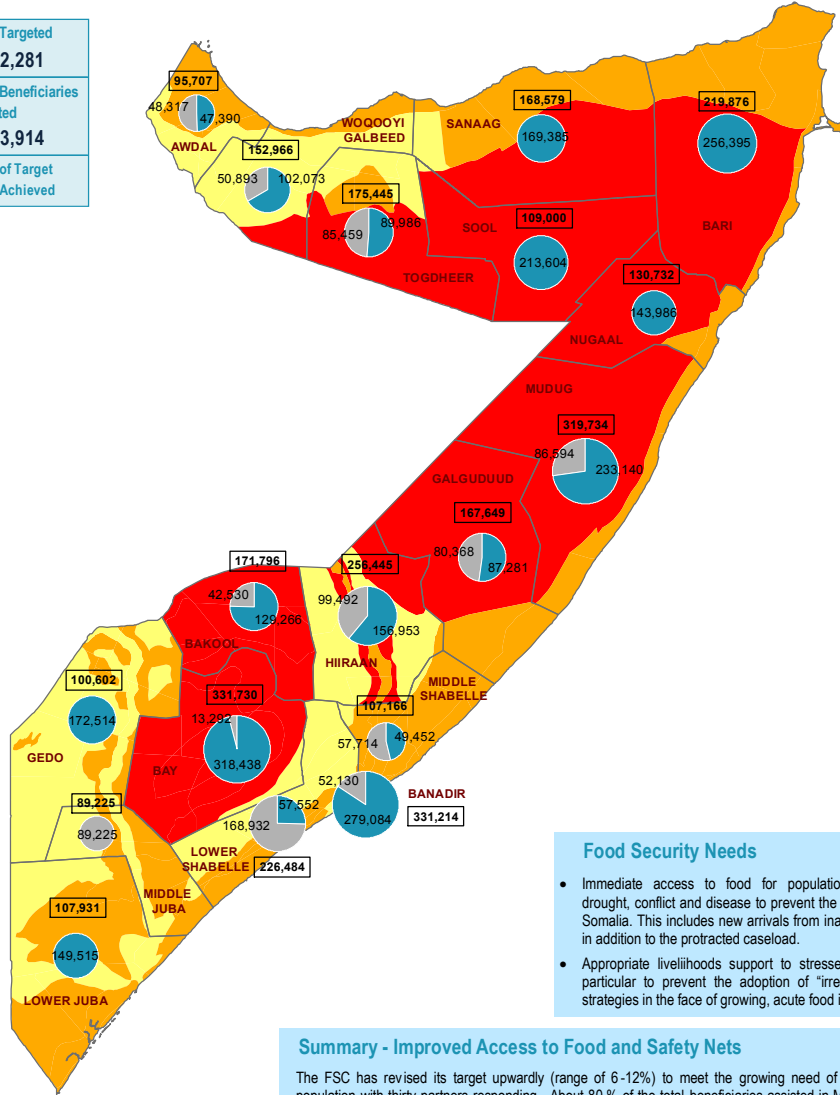


Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets

Total Targeted
3,262,281

Total Beneficiaries Assisted
2,683,914

82% of Target Achieved



Food Security Needs

- Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict and disease to prevent the risk of famine in Somalia. This includes new arrivals from inaccessible areas, in addition to the protracted caseload.
- Appropriate livelihoods support to stressed population in particular to prevent the adoption of "irreversible" coping strategies in the face of growing, acute food insecurity.

Summary - Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets

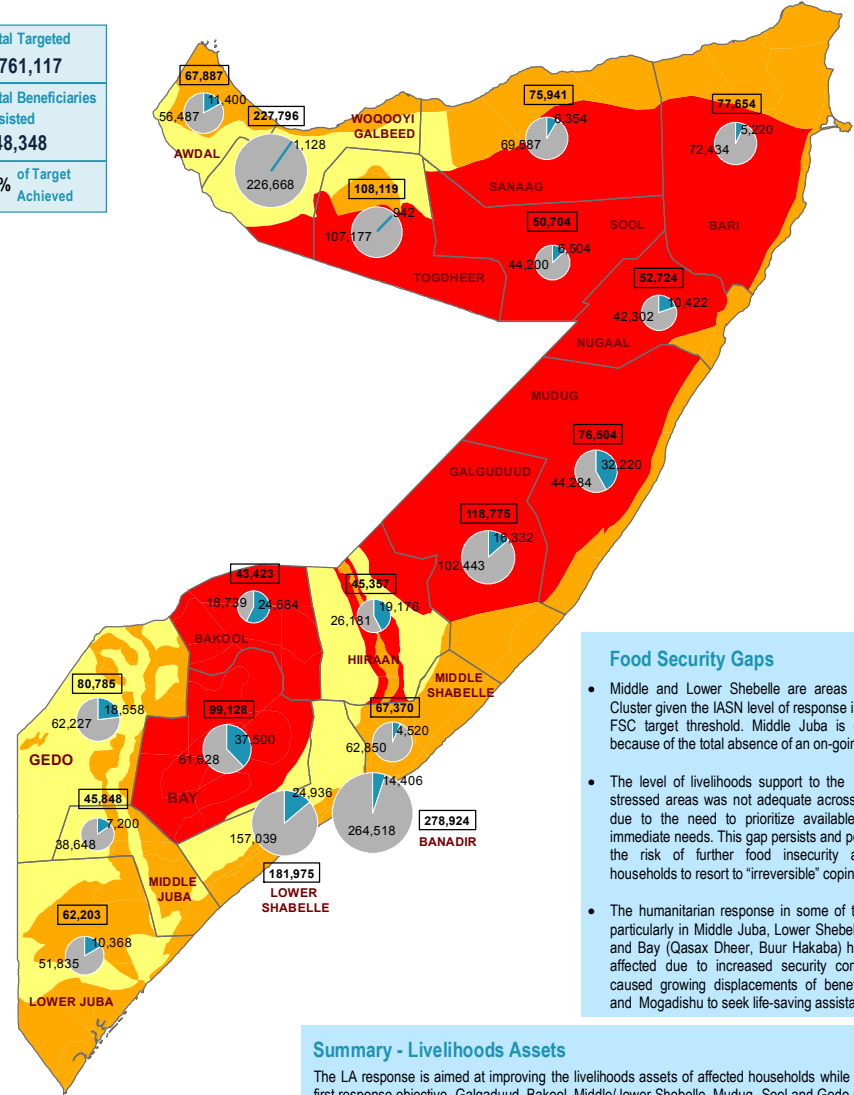
The FSC has revised its target upwardly (range of 6-12%) to meet the growing need of drought affected population with thirty partners responding. About 80% of the total beneficiaries assisted in May received their assistance in the form of cash/cheque/vouchers while the remaining 20% received food (in-kind). To contain the "elevated risk of famine" the number of beneficiaries reached has increased in Sool, Banadir, Nugal, Awdal, Gedo regions, and Banadir - particularly Mogadishu with its large number of food insecure and displaced population. WFP has reached about 61% (1.6million) of the total beneficiaries assisted, NRC (9%), SCI (7%) and 23% by other partners.

Livelihood Assets

Total Targeted
1,761,117

Total Beneficiaries Assisted
248,348

14% of Target Achieved

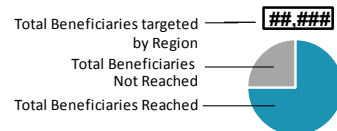


Food Security Gaps

- Middle and Lower Shebelle are areas of concern to the Cluster given the IASN level of response is below 50% of the FSC target threshold. Middle Juba is of critical concern because of the total absence of an on-going IASN response.
- The level of livelihoods support to the population in IPC stressed areas was not adequate across Somalia primarily due to the need to prioritize available funding to meet immediate needs. This gap persists and potentially increases the risk of further food insecurity and forces some households to resort to "irreversible" coping strategies.
- The humanitarian response in some of the affected areas, particularly in Middle Juba, Lower Shebelle, Bakool (Tieglo) and Bay (Qasax Dheer, Buur Hakaba) has been adversely affected due to increased security concerns. This has caused growing displacements of beneficiaries in Baidoa and Mogadishu to seek life-saving assistance.

Summary - Livelihoods Assets

The LA response is aimed at improving the livelihoods assets of affected households while contributing to the first response objective. Galgaduud, Bakool, Middle/ lower Shebelle, Mudug, Sool and Gedo regions have seen an increasing number of beneficiaries assisted. This is an indication of the partners' ability to adapt their response with appropriate modalities to target areas of acute food insecurity. FAO, WVI and WFP contributed to 59%, 14% and 13% respectively of the total beneficiaries assisted in May.



IPC Acute Food Security Situation as per FSNAU Jilaal Assessment

