

**Total Targeted**  
**3,624,416**

**Total Beneficiaries Assisted**  
**2,511,852**

**69% of Target Achieved**

**Needs**

- Support is needed by the drought affected population to protect their livelihoods and to enable local production. Emergency measures are required to keep livestock alive and productive in order to ensure a sustainable source of food.

**Gaps**

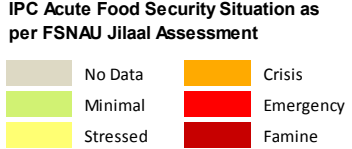
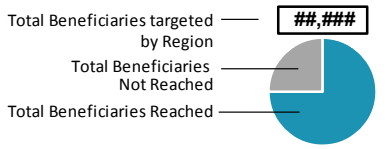
- There has been insufficient agricultural support to the population in the western part of Somaliland in response to the damaging effects of prolonged drought. This has limited the households' capacity to increase agricultural production during Gu-season.
- Limited humanitarian access has had a negative impact on the level of response in some of the affected areas, particularly in Middle Juba, Lower Shebelle, Bakool (Tieglo) and Bay (Qasax Dheer, Buur Hakaba). This has caused a growing displacement of the affected population to Baidoa and Mogadishu to seek life-saving assistance.

**Summary**

Approximately 865,733 beneficiaries have received either livestock asset protection or seasonal input support in May. FAO assisted 98% of this total under this response objective. 80,540 beneficiaries (9%) were assisted in seasonal input mainly in the form of vouchers to procure seeds.

More than 14.4 million heads of livestock have been treated against common diseases since March, benefiting about 2, 159, 839 million people (360, 000 households) across all regions of Somalia (with the exception of Middle Juba).

FAO and partners provided seeds (cereal, cowpea and vegetable) to approximately 50,000 rural farming and agro pastoral households in Awdal, Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Lower and Middle Shebelle to plant during the ongoing Gu season. Of these families around 71% also received unconditional cash (cash plus) to support their field activities in addressing immediate food and household needs



Note: for some Regions, figures for the beneficiaries reached are higher than the FSC Targets - these are instances when reporting partners have exceeded the respective targets.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.