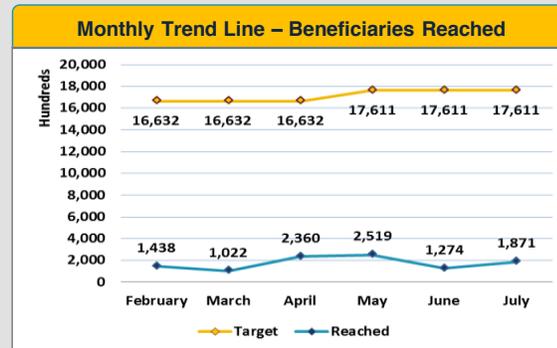
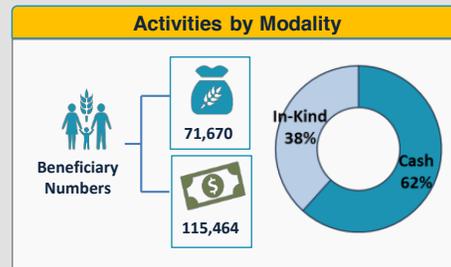
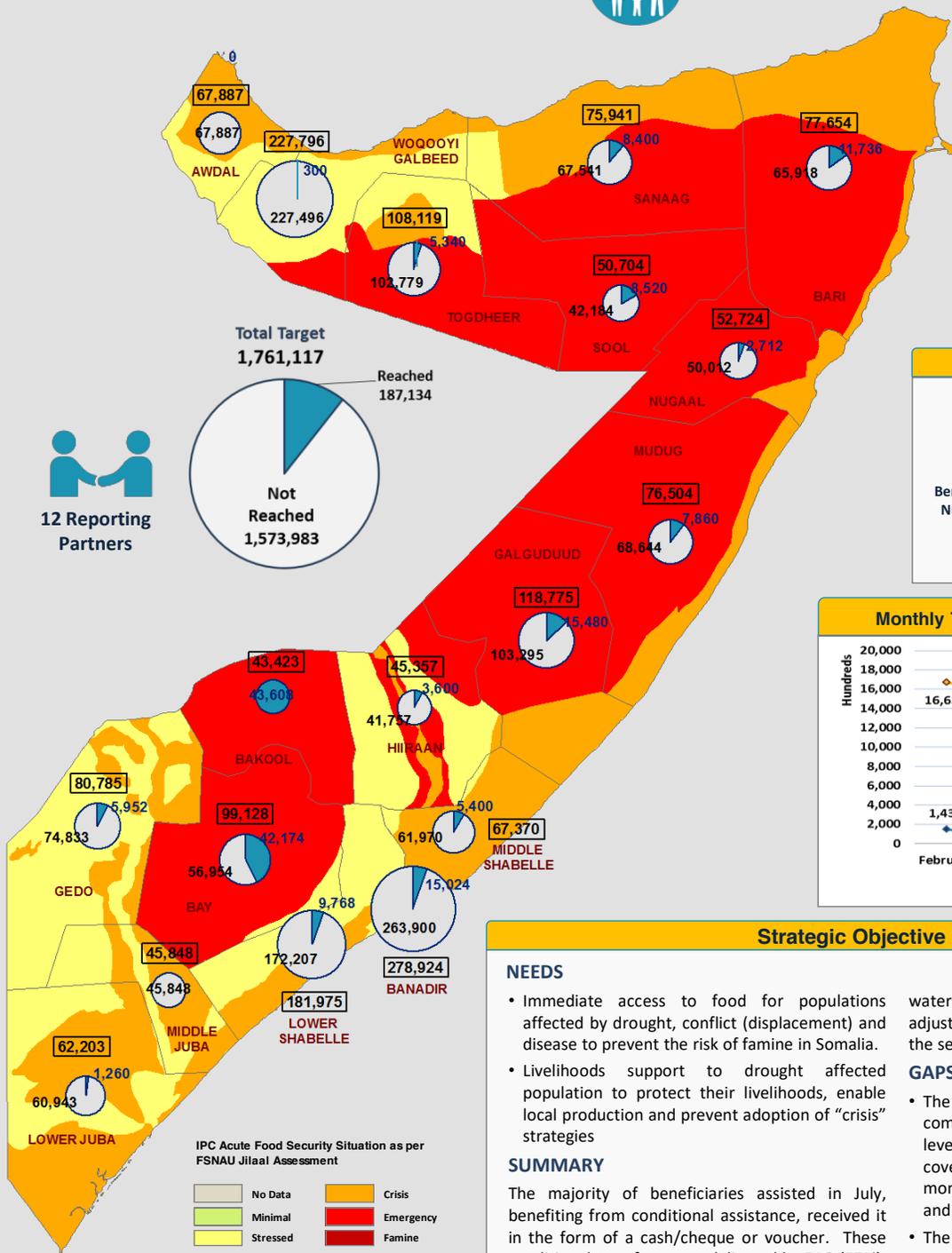




Reaching Beneficiaries

Progress against Targets



**Strategic Objective 2 Update**

**NEEDS**

- Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict (displacement) and disease to prevent the risk of famine in Somalia.
- Livelihoods support to drought affected population to protect their livelihoods, enable local production and prevent adoption of “crisis” strategies

**SUMMARY**

The majority of beneficiaries assisted in July, benefiting from conditional assistance, received it in the form of a cash/cheque or voucher. These conditional transfers were delivered by FAO (57%), WFP (17%) and CARE-Somalia (16%).

Livelihood assistance (conditional transfer) increased by around 50% in July when compared to June. The number of beneficiaries show modest growth in most regions, except where partners significantly increased IASN assistance. In general, livelihood assistance across all regions of Somalia – with the exception of Bakool – are 50% below the FSC target threshold.

While restoring immediate access to food, conditional transfers also enabled the restoration of household and community assets and capacities, particularly productive rural infrastructure needed to restore livelihoods (e.g.

water catchments, irrigation canals). Partners have adjusted cash transfer modalities depending on the severity of food insecurity and local context.

**GAPS**

- The assistance delivered in July (though comparable to June) falls short of meeting the level of acute need. Adequate response coverage is difficult to predict for the coming month, given the decline in resources mobilized and increase in acute need.
- The gap in both IASN and livelihood assistance coverage heightens the risk of further deterioration in household food security and forcing households to resort to “crisis” strategies such as selling of remaining livestock (productive females), family separation, collecting firewood from unsafe areas with risk of attack, and taking menial jobs that are “culturally” unacceptable
- Limited humanitarian access negatively impacted response in some of the affected areas, particularly in Middle Juba, Lower Shebelle, Bakool (Tieglo) and Bay (Qasax Dheer, Buur Hakaba). This has contributed to growing displacement in Baidoa and Mogadishu to seek life-saving assistance



Workers rehabilitating a canal as part of a WFP Food-For-Work project in Somalia's Gedo region