

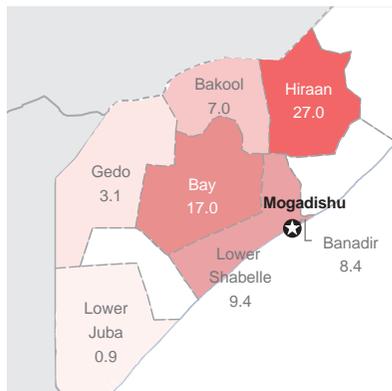
Somalia is at risk of sliding back into crisis because its fragile food security situation is likely to deteriorate in the coming months. This is due to a combination of delayed rains, rising food prices and continued conflict especially in agro-pastoral areas of southern and central Somalia. Conditions are worryingly similar to the pre-famine period of 2010. Despite the serious situation, funding for Somalia in 2014 is critically low.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

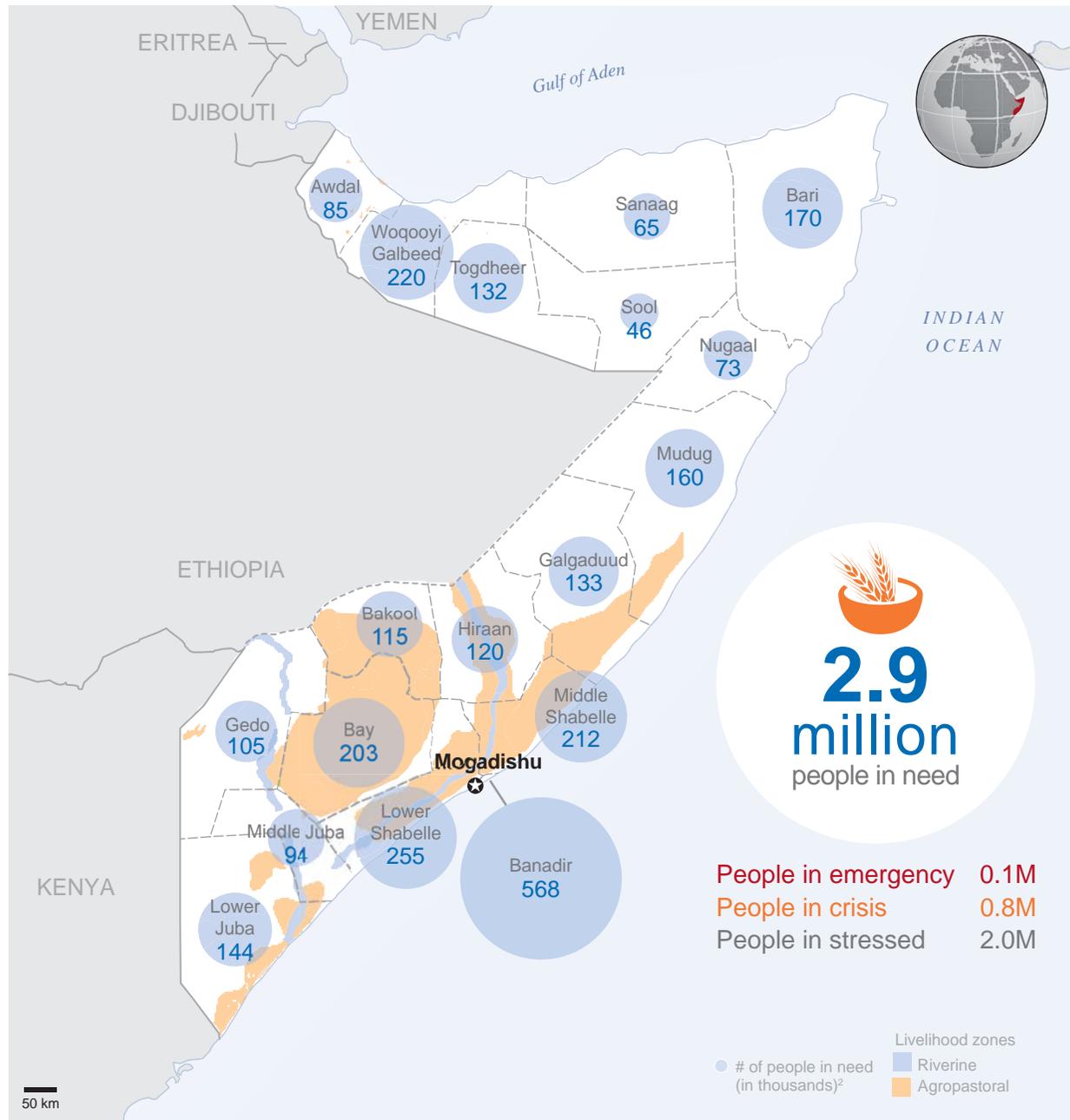
72,700 people are temporarily displaced¹
Includes 21,000 people unverified in Hiraaan

7 regions directly/indirectly affected by military offensive

The military offensive has led to population movements and slowed down planting in affected areas. It also resulted in increased food prices in towns affected by the Al Shabaab blockage of main supply routes.



of population movements by region (in thousands)



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

IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY

The food security and nutrition situation are likely to deteriorate if movement and trade restrictions persist and the current rains fail, according to Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), and Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM).

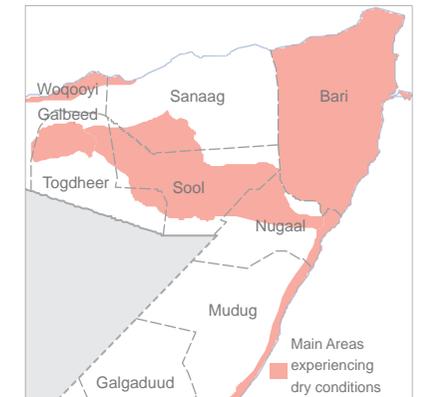
Seasonal calendar³



203,000 children are estimated to be acutely malnourished

25% of these children are severely malnourished

Improved rainfall will be critical in parts of the north where access to water for people and livestock is currently low.



FUNDING

Somalia CAP is only 17% funded and \$773 million is still needed by the end of the year.⁴

US\$773 million requirement

17% funded (\$160 million)