



Food insecurity remains at emergency levels across parts of the Horn of Africa, famine has been declared in two regions of Southern Somalia. Humanitarian organizations are struggling to cope with the influx of Somali refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya. Malnutrition and mortality rates are alarmingly high in many parts of the region.

11.5 million

people in need of humanitarian assistance^d

Typical Season^b

Rains in pastoral areas of **Somalia, Kenya, southern Ethiopia** and cropping areas of **south-eastern Kenya** bring pasture regeneration, increase water availability, and support crop development.

Typical lean season in pastoral areas. Main harvest in **south-eastern Kenya**. Minor harvest in **Somalia**.

Main rains in southern pastoral and belg-producing **Ethiopia, Somalia**, and pastoral areas of **Kenya**; secondary rains in south-eastern cropping areas of **Kenya**.

Main harvest in **Somalia** (mid-Jun to mid-Aug). Minor harvests in **south-eastern Kenya**.

Sep **2010**



Dec



Jan **2011**



Mar



Apr



May



Jun



Jul



Aug



Drought 2010-2011^b

One of the driest Oct-Dec seasons ever. Second consecutive poor season in some pastoral and cropping areas. Very poor livestock production.

Livestock body conditions worsen. Crops fail in all marginal cropping areas of the eastern Horn. Lean season shortages exacerbated.

Late start of rains and erratic distribution over season. Rainfall less than **30%** of the 1995-2010 average in some areas. Excess livestock mortality of **15-30%** reported in pastoral areas, with mortality levels as high as **40-60%** in localized areas, especially for cattle and sheep.

Harvests expected to be delayed and below normal. Crop failure in marginal cropping areas likely. Staple cereal prices approach/exceed record levels.

% below normal precipitation^c (Jun 2010 - May 2011)



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) (Jun - Jul 2011)^b

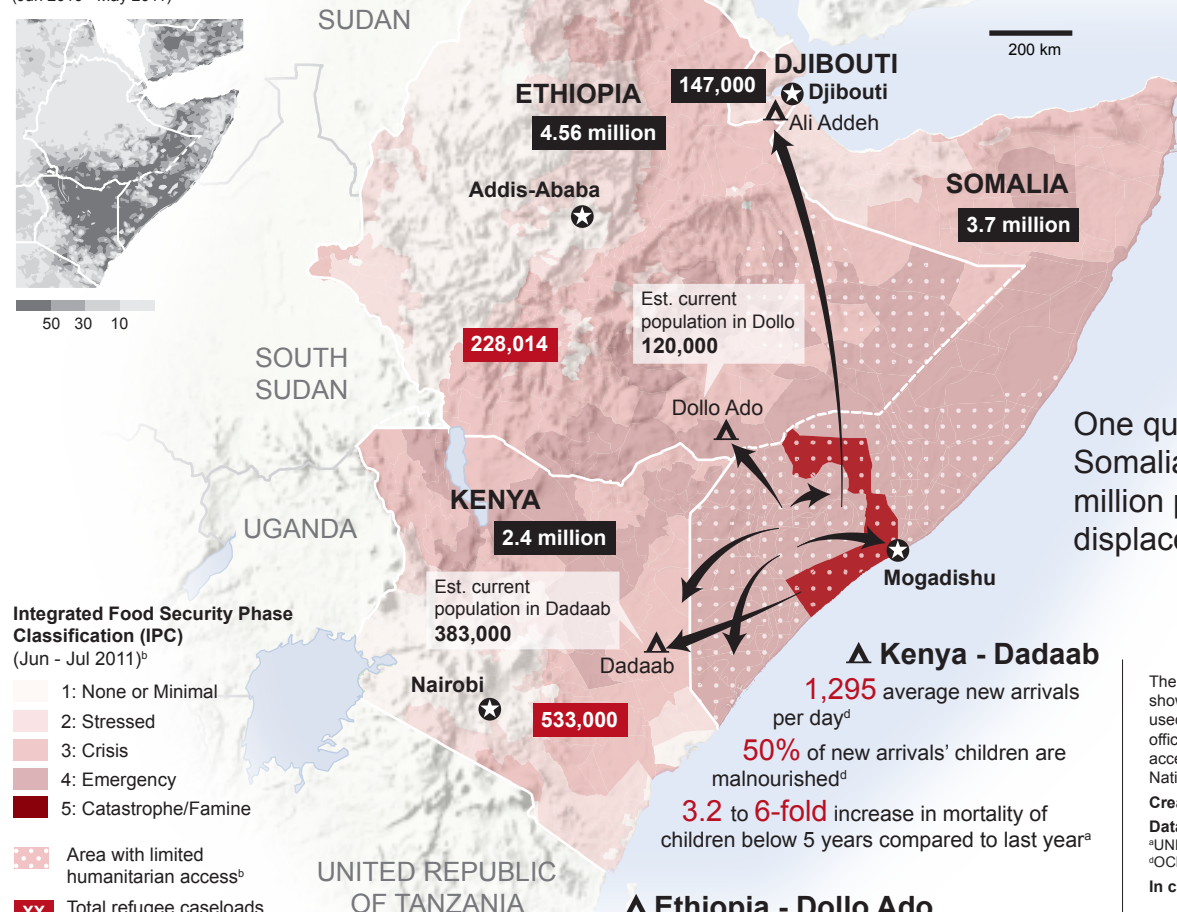
- 1: None or Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe/Famine

Area with limited humanitarian access^b

Total refugee caseloads (as of 20 Jul)^a

Estimated number of people in need of assistance

Major displacement^a



One quarter of Somalia's 7.5 million people is displaced^a

△ Kenya - Dadaab

1,295 average new arrivals per day^d
50% of new arrivals' children are malnourished^d
3.2 to 6-fold increase in mortality of children below 5 years compared to last year^d

△ Ethiopia - Dollo Ado

54,000 new arrivals in 2011^a
2,000 new arrivals per day^d
50% of new arrivals' children are moderately or severely malnourished^d

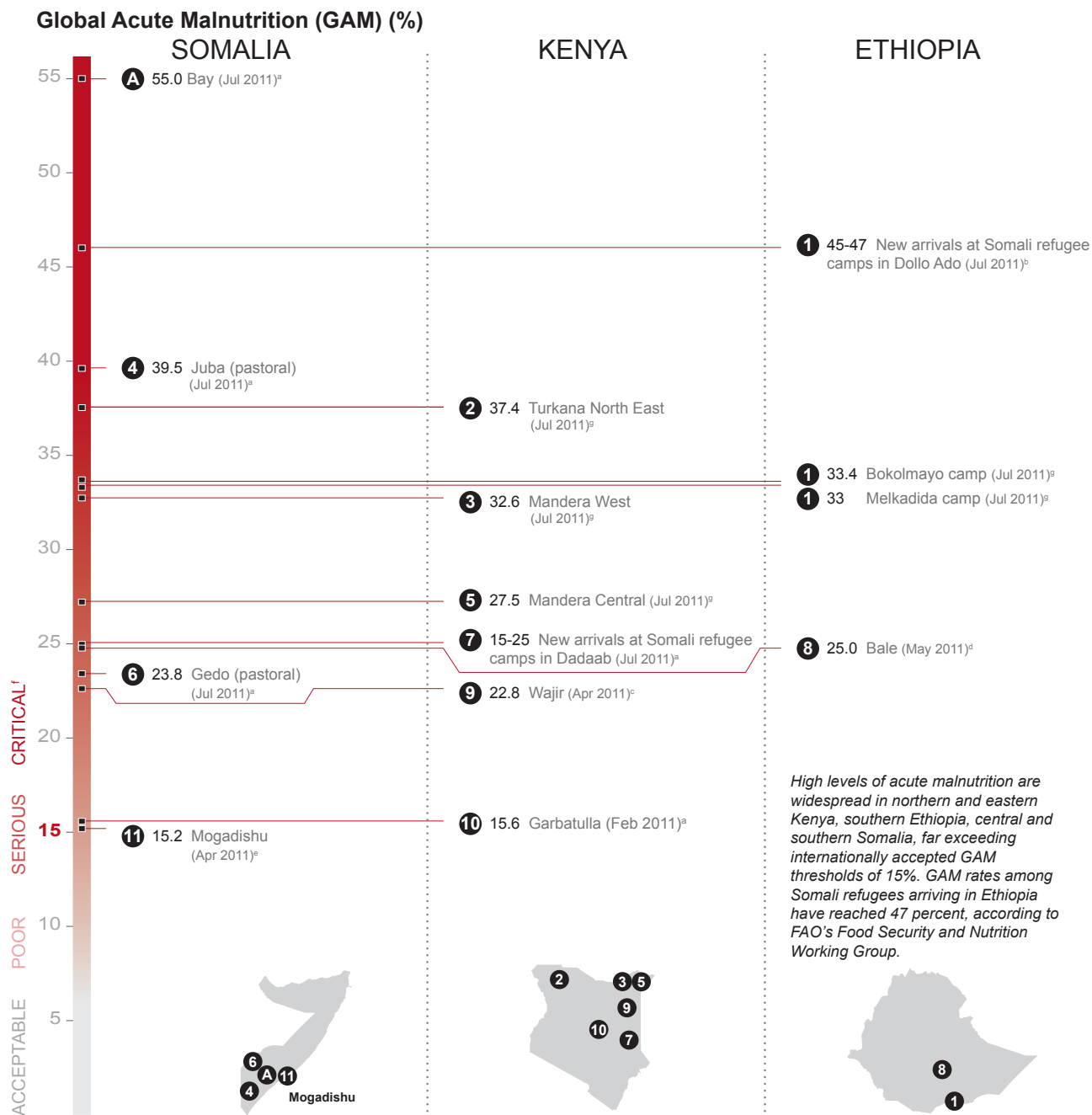
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Creation date: 20 Jul 2011
Data sources: UNCS, GAUL,
UNHCR, FEWS NET, NOAA,
OCHA

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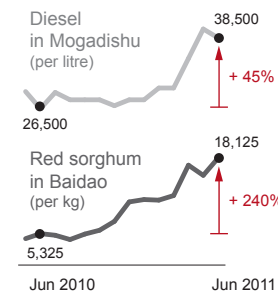
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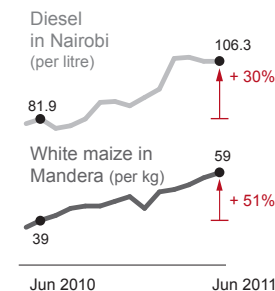


Dramatic increases in food and fuel prices

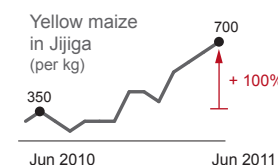
Somalia - Prices in Somali shilling



Kenya - Prices in Kenyan shilling

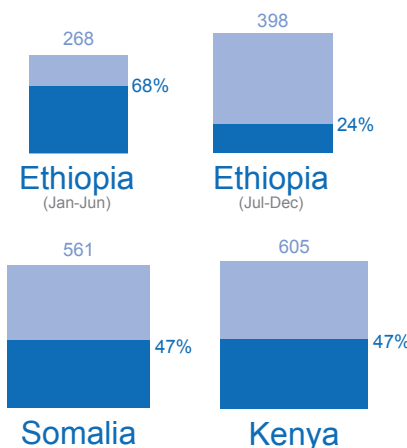
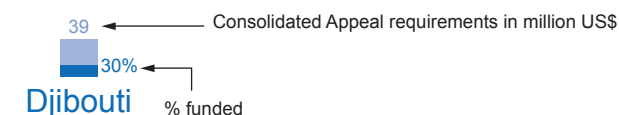


Ethiopia - Prices in Ethiopian birr



The impacts of the drought have been exacerbated by high food and fuel prices. Critical services such as transport, access to health facilities, food distribution and water trucking have been affected by the increase in fuel prices.

US\$835 million received, \$1 billion more required



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Data sources: ^aFEWS NET, ^bFSNWG, ^cSCF-UK, ^dConcern, ^eFSNAU, ^fWHO, ^gUNICEF

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