



Food insecurity remains at emergency levels across parts of the Horn of Africa, with Southern Somalia the most affected. 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.

10.7 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 belt-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**



Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan **2011**

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Short dry season

Drought 2010-2011^b

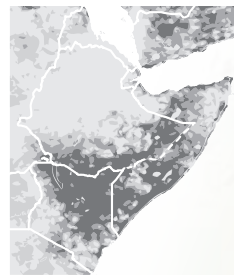
One of the driest Oct-Dec seasons ever. Second consecutive poor season in some pastoral and cropping areas. Very poor livestock production.

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)



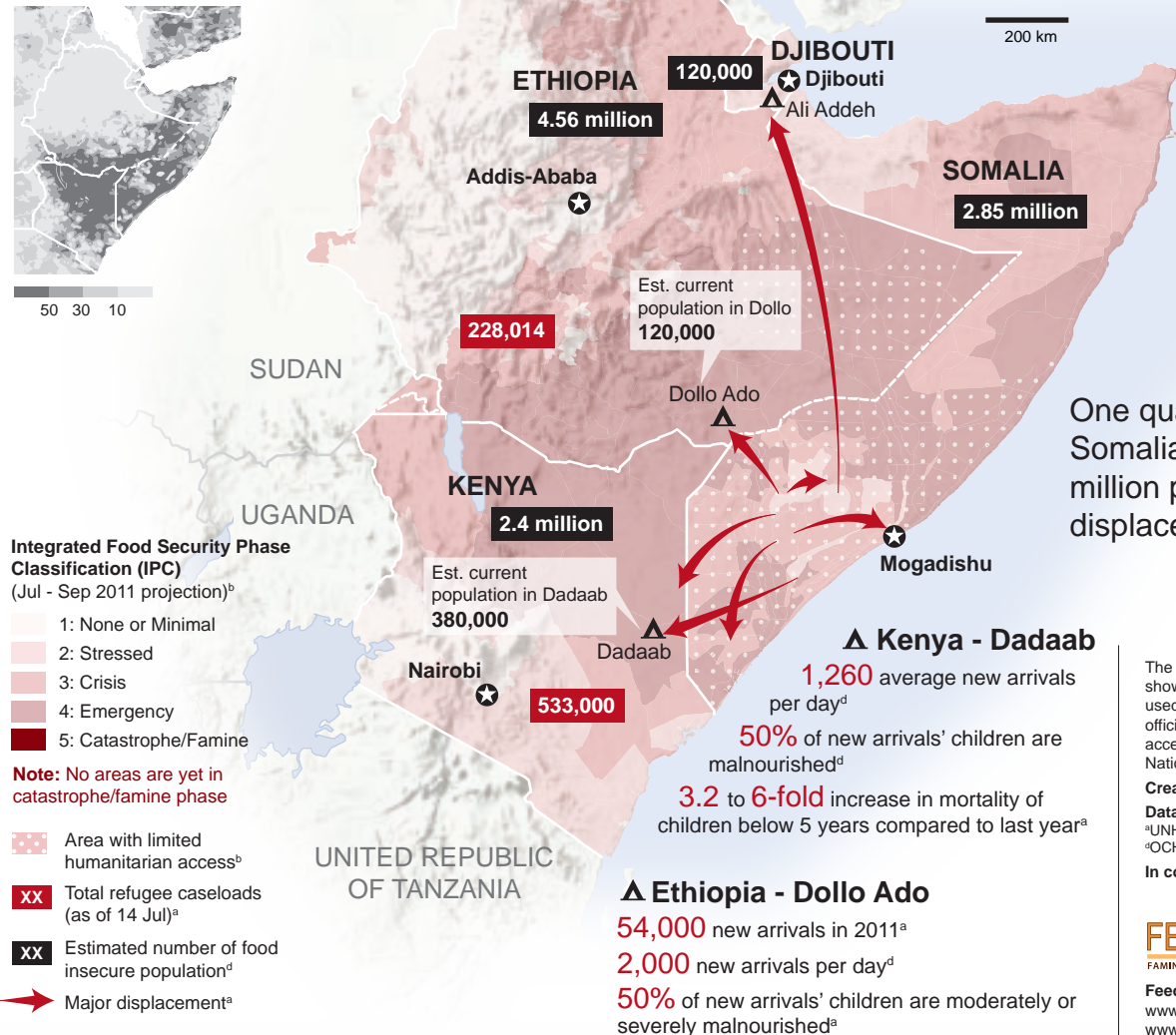
50 30 10

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

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

Note: No areas are yet in catastrophe/famine phase

- Area with limited humanitarian access^b
- Total refugee caseloads (as of 14 Jul)^a
- Estimated number of food insecure population^d
- Major displacement^a



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

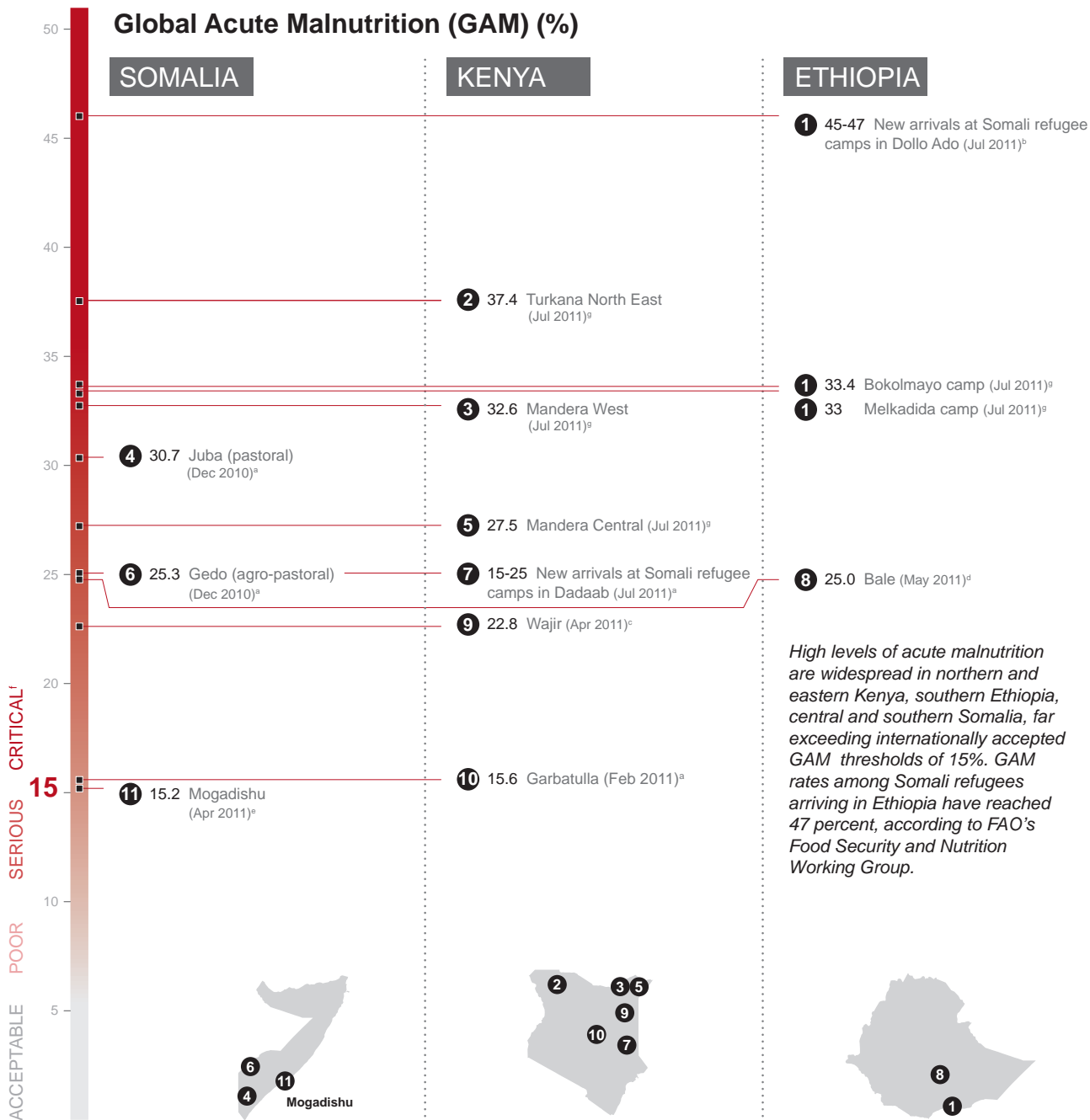
Kenya - Dadaab
1,260 average new arrivals per day^d
50% of new arrivals' children are malnourished^d
3.2 to 6-fold increase in mortality of children below 5 years compared to last year^a

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^a

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

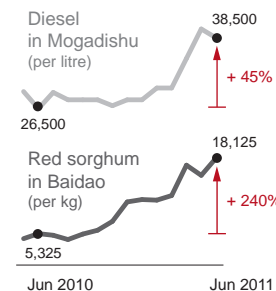
Creation date: 14 Jul 2011
Data sources: UNCS, GAUL, UNHCR, FEWS NET, NOAA, OCHA

In collaboration with:
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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK
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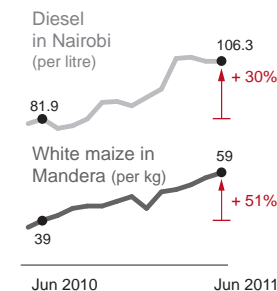


Dramatic increases in food and fuel prices

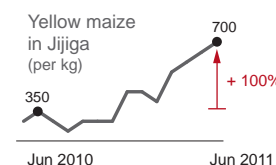
Somalia - Prices in Somali shilling



Kenya - Prices in Kenyan shilling

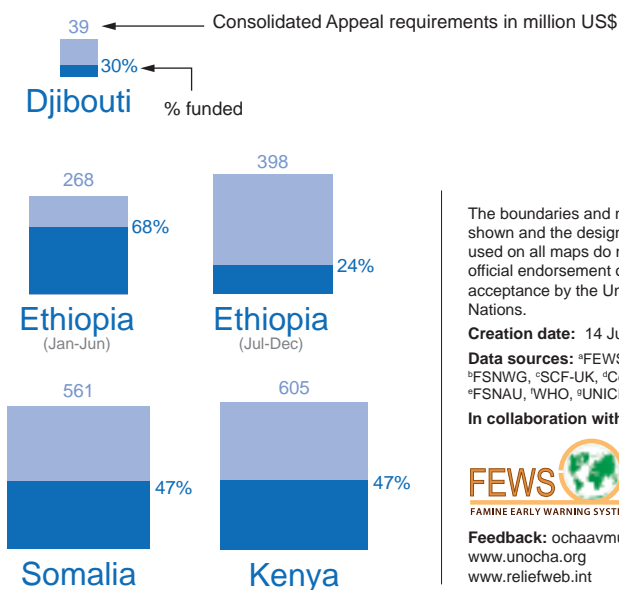


Ethiopia - Prices in Ethiopian birr



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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Creation date: 14 Jul 2011
Data sources: ^aFEWS NET, ^bFSNVG, ^cSCF-UK, ^dConcern, ^eFSNAU, ^fWHO, ^gUNICEF

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