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.

Typical Season:
- Rains in southern pastoral and belg-producing Ethiopia, Somalia, and pastoral areas of Kenya; secondary rains in south-eastern cropping areas of Kenya.

Drought 2010-2011:
- One of the driest Oct-Dec seasons ever. Second consecutive poor season in some pastoral and cropping areas. Very poor livestock production.
- 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.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) (Jun - Jul 2011):
- 1: None or Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe/Famine

Area with limited humanitarian access:
- Total refugee caseloads (as of 20 Jul) 120,000
- Estimated number of people in need of assistance 533,000

Major displacement:
- 228,014
- 456,000
- 3.7 million

Extended rains in areas of Somalia, Kenya, south-eastern Ethiopia, and southern Madagascar bring pasture regeneration, increase water availability, and support crop development.

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


Estimated number of people in need of assistance:
- XX

Total refugee caseloads (as of 20 Jul):
- XX

50% of new arrivals’ children are malnourished:
- 3.2 to 6-fold increase in mortality of children below 5 years compared to last year.

One quarter of Somalia’s 7.5 million people is displaced:
- 11.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Food security remains at emergency levels across parts of the Horn of Africa. The region is facing food shortages and increased displacement due to drought conditions. The situation is particularly severe in Somalia, where famine has been declared in two regions. Humanitarian organizations are working to address the needs of millions of people affected by the crisis.
High levels of acute malnutrition are widespread in northern and eastern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, central and southern Somalia, far exceeding internationally accepted GAM thresholds of 15%. GAM rates among Somali refugees arriving in Ethiopia have reached 47 percent, according to FAO’s Food Security and Nutrition Working Group.

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.

**Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (%)**

- **Somalia**: 55.0 Bay (Jul 2011)
- **Kenya**: 26.50 38.500
- **Ethiopia**: 45-47 New arrivals at Somali refugee camps in Dollo Ado (Jul 2011)

**Dramatic increases in food and fuel prices**

- **Somalia - Prices in Somali shilling**
  - Diesel in Mogadishu: 38,500
  - Red sorghum in Baidoa: 18,125
- **Ethiopia - Prices in Ethiopian birr**
  - Yellow maize in Jijiga: 700
- **Somalia - Prices in Somali shilling**
  - Red sorghum in Baidoa: 5,325

**Consolidated Appeal requirements in million US$**

- Somalia: 398
- Kenya: 605

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