

Somalia: Famine (as of 5 September 2011)

Over 4.0 million people are still affected by drought and famine in Somalia with a quarter of the nation's people displaced by the crisis.

Somalia's population - More than half are in crisis

750,000
famine-affected

3.3 million
need immediate life saving assistance

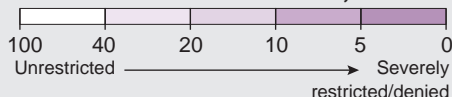
4.0 million
in crisis

7.5 million
total
Source: UNDP, 2005

Humanitarian Access

Food insecurity, malnutrition and massive displacement are exacerbated by insecurity which prevents many humanitarians from accessing the worst affected areas.

OCHA Access Coefficient, June 2011



New refugees from Somalia in 2011 by destination

The combination of hunger and insecurity has prompted more than 250,000 Somalis to seek assistance in other countries since the start of 2011.



Dollo Ado, Ethiopia

While arrivals have slowed in recent weeks, more than 79,000 new refugees registered at the Dollo Ado camps in 2011, increasing its total size by more than 400 per cent.

South Somalia

Seventy-five per cent of people in crisis are located in this area. These 3.0 million people live in areas where access is challenging due to insecurity.

Dadaab, Kenya

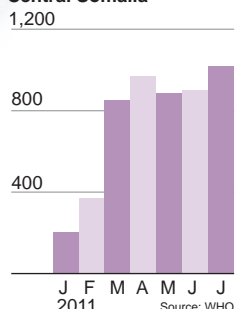
More than 146,000 (UNHCR, 25 August) new refugees arrived at Dadaab camps in 2011, with arrivals tapering off slightly in August.

Health

Cholera and measles are both on the rise. WHO reports an 660 per cent increase in measles cases over 2010.

Cases of cholera or Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) are reported to be on the rise in Mogadishu and Kismayo.

Suspected measles cases reported in South and Central Somalia



Access on the ground

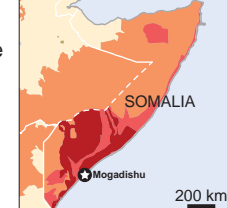
The World Food Programme reports partial access to the Central Region, while access in the South remains limited to Mogadishu and some border areas in Bakool, Gedo and Lower Juba. Through UNICEF and the Somali Red Crescent, all areas of Somalia are being reached with interventions for malnourished children.

Famine area

750,000 people are currently famine-affected. Food security is deteriorating and more regions of South Somalia are likely to face famine in the coming months.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

Oct - Dec 2011 projection

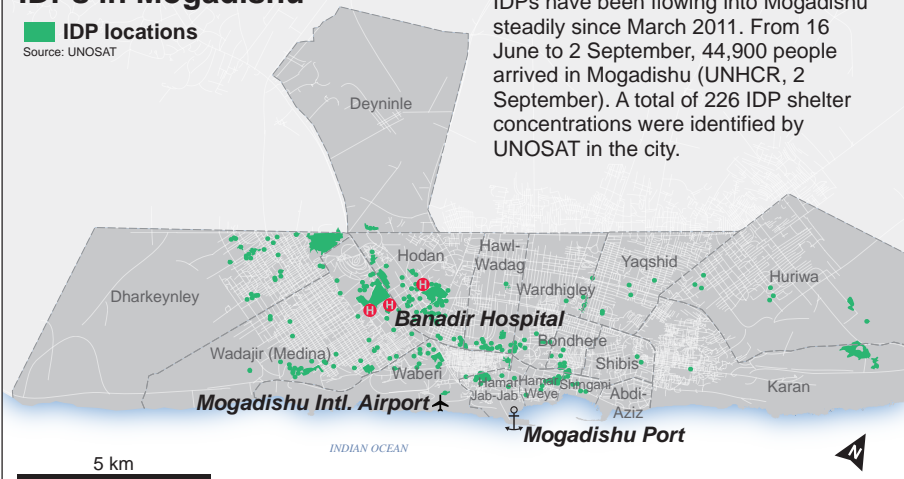


None Stressed Crisis Emergency Famine

Sources: FEWS NET, FSNAU/FAO

IDPs in Mogadishu

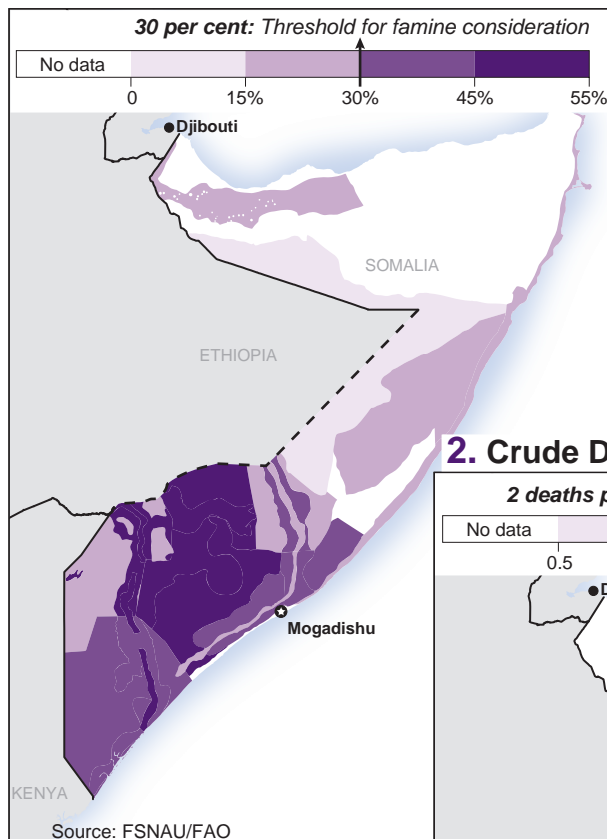
IDP locations
Source: UNOSAT



IDPs have been flowing into Mogadishu steadily since March 2011. From 16 June to 2 September, 44,900 people arrived in Mogadishu (UNHCR, 2 September). A total of 226 IDP shelter concentrations were identified by UNOSAT in the city.

The Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU/FAO) declared famine in two areas of South Somalia on 20 July and several more on 3 August. FSNAU and FEWS NET use a definition of famine based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The IPC requires three specific conditions to be present for a famine declaration including global acute malnutrition rates exceeding 30 percent, crude death rates exceeding two deaths per 10,000 people per day and at least 20 per cent of households facing extreme food shortage.

1. Global Acute Malnutrition exceeds 30 percent in a given area

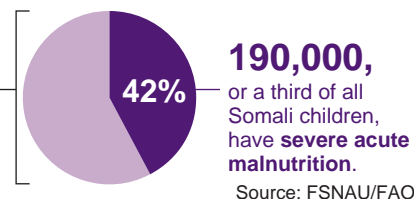


Height and body weight ratios are measured for children between 6 months and 5 years old to determine the prevalence of malnutrition. Rates above 15 per cent are ordinarily considered an emergency but rates above 30 per cent contribute to the case for famine in a given area. In southern Somalia, malnutrition rates are as high as 58 per cent in some locations.

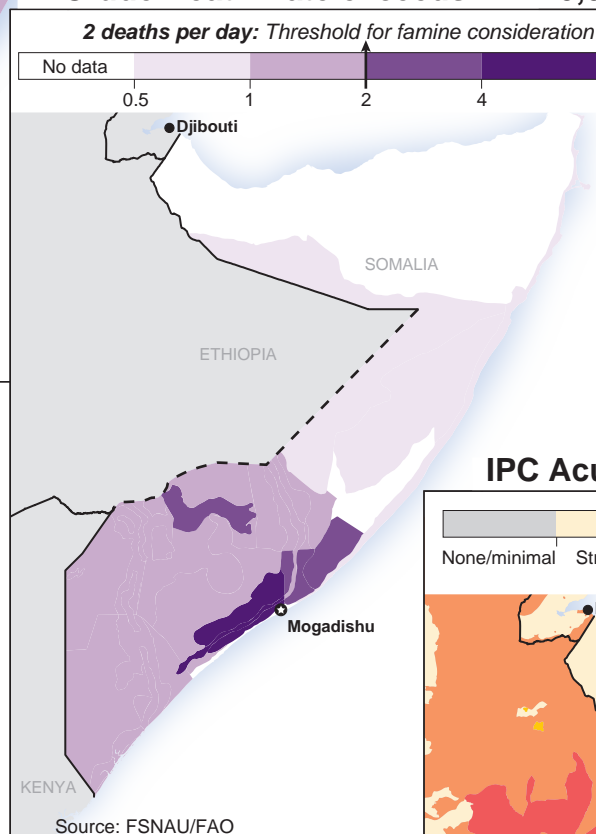
The number of malnourished children continues to rise

Latest figures show a 15 per cent increase in the number of malnourished children across Somalia from 390,000 to 450,000.

450,000
malnourished children in Somalia



2. Crude Death Rate exceeds 2 in 10,000 each day in a given area

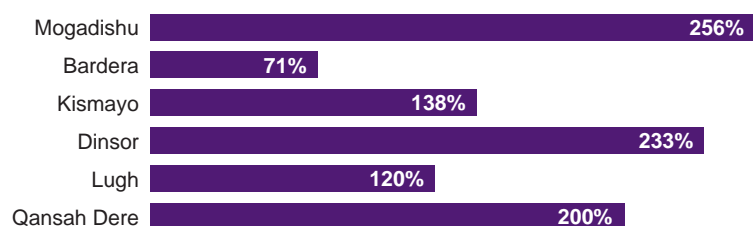


Crude Death Rate refers to the number of people out of every 10,000 that die each day in a given area over a specified period. When this figure surpasses two, the indicator contributes to a famine declaration. Rates are currently as high as 15 in some parts of Somalia.

3. Food access below 2,100 calories per day

Food prices are examined to determine locations where food access is below 2,100 calories per day for at least 20 percent of the population.

Percentage increase in grain prices from July 2010 to July 2011 selected southern Somali cities



Source: FEWS NET

1 + 2 + 3 = Famine

After these factors are taken into account, the Food Security Phase of a given area is determined. Currently, several areas of Southern Somalia are considered to be in famine conditions.

IPC Acute Food Security Phase

