



Over the past year, the eastern Horn of Africa has experienced two consecutive poor rainy seasons, resulting in one of the driest years since 1950/51 in many pastoral zones. The impacts of the drought have been exacerbated by high local cereal prices, excess livestock mortality, conflict and restricted humanitarian access in some areas.<sup>a</sup>

### Typical Season<sup>a</sup>

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



Short rainy season

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan 2011

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Long dry season

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Main rainy season

Aug

Sep

Short dry season

### Drought 2010-2011<sup>a</sup>

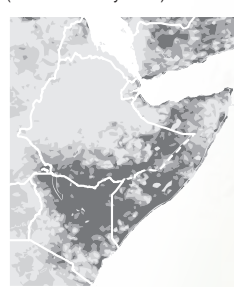
One of the driest Oct-Dec seasons ever. Second or third consecutive poor season in some pastoral and cropping areas. Very poor livestock production.

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.

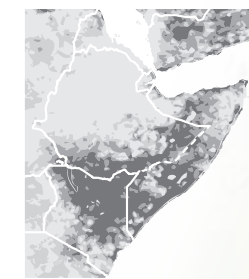
### % below normal precipitation<sup>b</sup> (Jun 2010 - May 2011)



50 30 10

### Dramatic increases in cereal prices

Grain Market <sup>b</sup>	Grain	% price change (May '10- May '11)
Baidoa, Somalia	Red Sorghum	+ 240%
Jiiga, Ethiopia	Yellow Maize	+ 117%
Mandera, Kenya	White Maize	+ 58%



50 30 10

SUDAN

DR CONGO

UGANDA

Kampala

RWANDA

Kigali

BURUNDI

Bujumbura

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

200 km

ERITREA

Asmara

ETHIOPIA

Addis-Ababa

KENYA

3.5 million

Nairobi

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti

120,000

SOMALIA

2.5 million

Mogadishu

10 million people in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>c</sup>

### Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (%)<sup>a</sup>

- 33.0 Somali refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Ethiopia (Jun 2011)<sup>a</sup>
- 30.7 Juba (pastoral), Somalia (Dec 2010)<sup>a</sup>
- 27.5 Mandera, Kenya (Apr 2011)<sup>a</sup>
- 25.3 Gedo (agro-pastoral), Somalia (Dec 2010)<sup>a</sup>
- 25.0 Bale, Ethiopia (May 2011)<sup>f</sup>
- 22.8 Wajir, Kenya (Apr 2011)<sup>a</sup>
- 15.6 Garbatulla, Kenya (Feb 2011)<sup>a</sup>
- 15.2 Mogadishu, Somalia (Apr 2011)<sup>a</sup>
- 10.5 Borena, Ethiopia (Mar 2011)



### Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

(Jul - Sep 2011 projection)<sup>a</sup>

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

Note: No areas are yet in catastrophe/famine phase

Country affected by drought without IPC data available<sup>c</sup>

Area with limited humanitarian access<sup>a</sup>

Estimated number of food insecure population as of Jun 2011<sup>c</sup>

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

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Data sources: UNCS, GAUL, FEWS NET, NOAA, OCHA, FSNWG, SCF-UK, Concern, FSNAU, WHO

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