

Four million people are in crisis nationwide. In addition, 30 per cent of Somalis have been displaced from their homes this year.

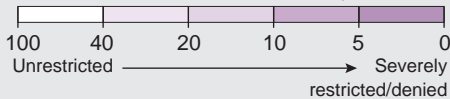
Somalia's population - More than half are in crisis



Humanitarian Access

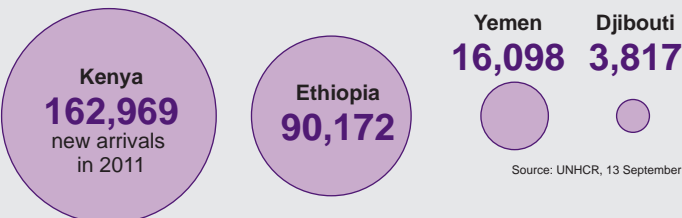
Food insecurity, malnutrition and massive displacement are exacerbated by insecurity which prevents many humanitarians from accessing the worst affected areas.

OCHA Access Coefficient, June 2011



New arrivals from Somalia in 2011 by destination

The combination of hunger and insecurity has prompted more than 273,000 Somalis to seek assistance in other countries since the start of 2011.



Dollo Ado, Ethiopia

More than 120,000 refugees are now at the Dollo Ado camps, increasing its total size by more than 400 per cent in 2011.

South Somalia

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

Dadaab, Kenya

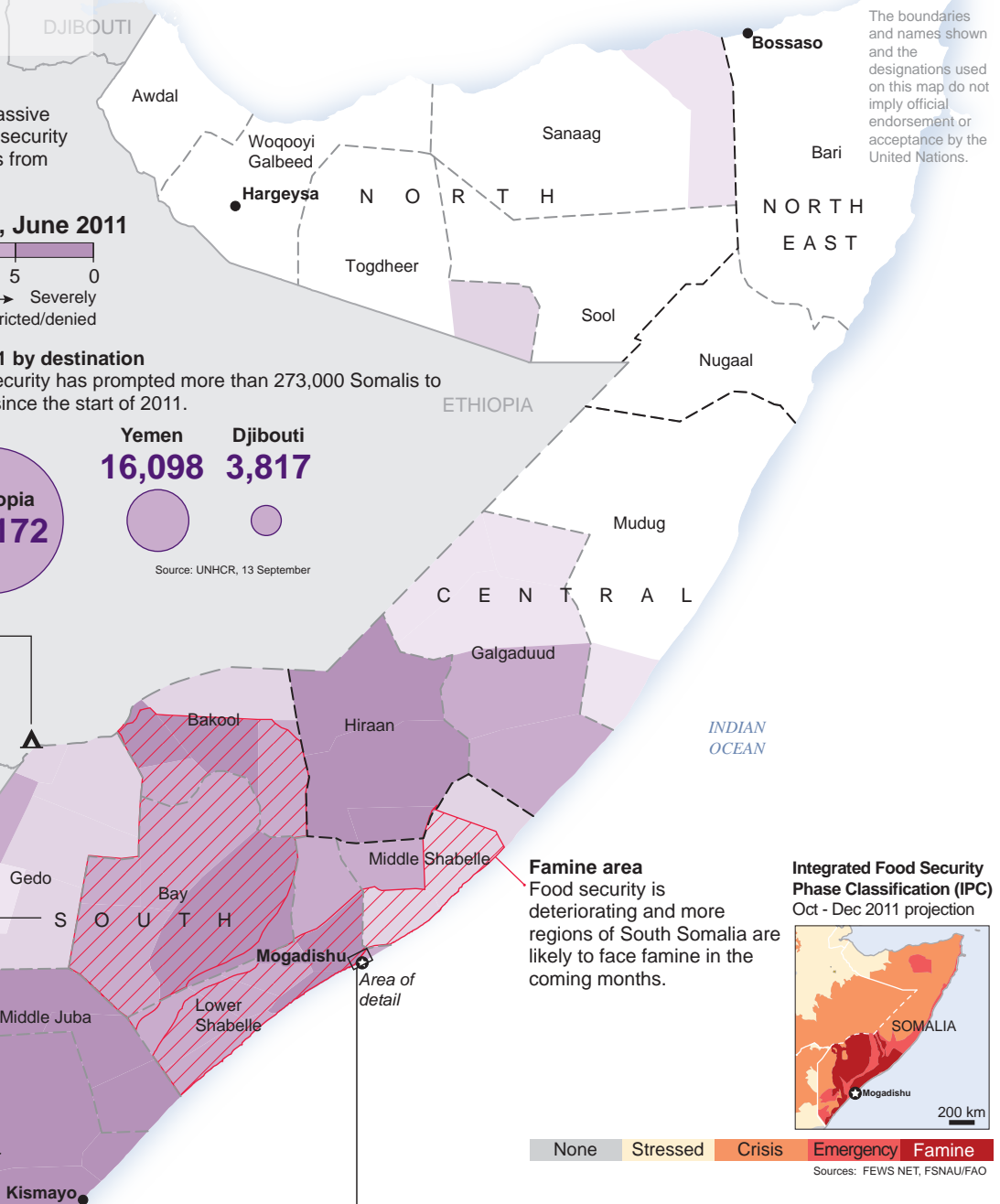
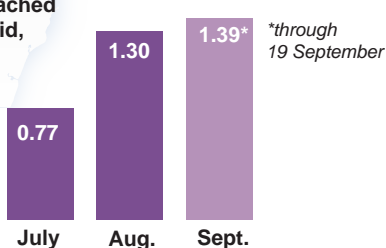
The world's largest refugee camps has topped 440,000 inhabitants, with some 1,200 Somalis entering Kenya daily in recent weeks.

Food delivery

The number of people reached with food aid nearly doubled from July to August and is on pace to do so again in September.

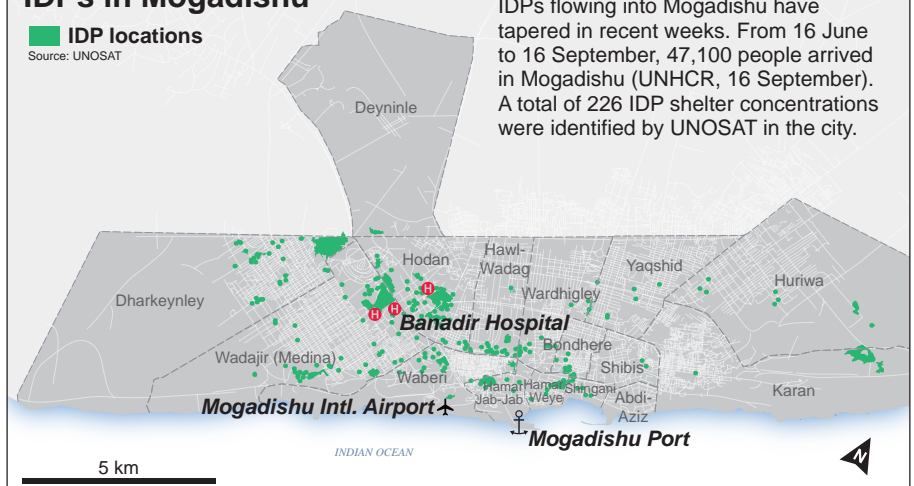
Somalis reached with food aid, in millions

Source: WFP



IDPs in Mogadishu

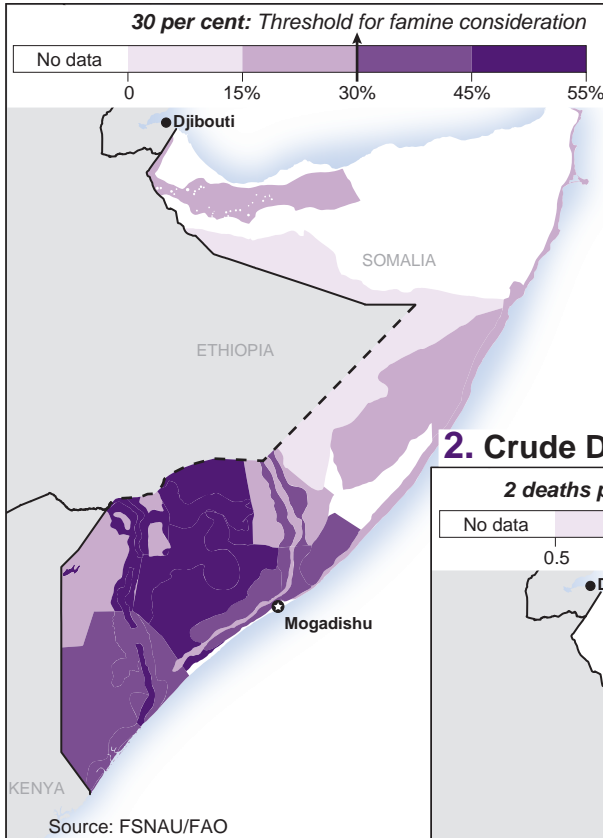
IDP locations
Source: UNOSAT



IDPs flowing into Mogadishu have tapered in recent weeks. From 16 June to 16 September, 47,100 people arrived in Mogadishu (UNHCR, 16 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, several more on 3 August and 5 September. 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.

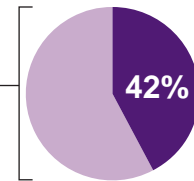
1. Global Acute Malnutrition exceeds 30 percent in a given area



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.

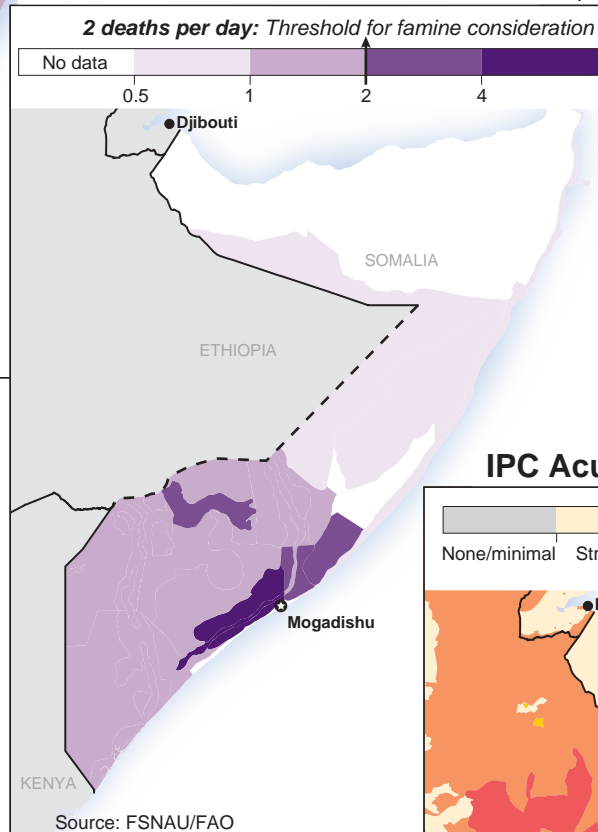
The number of malnourished children continues to rise
 Latest figures show a 15 per cent increase in the number of malnourished children across Somalia from 390,000 to 450,000.

450,000 malnourished children in Somalia



190,000, or a third of all Somali children, have **severe acute malnutrition**.
 Source: FSNAU/FAO

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

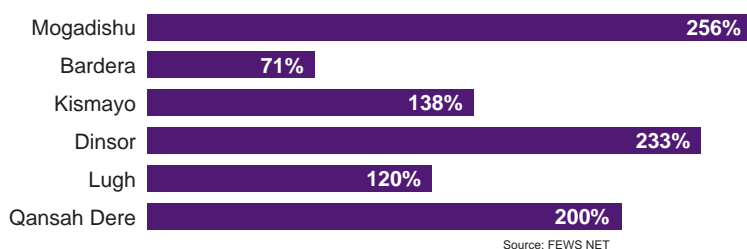


Crude Death Rate refers to the number of people out of every 10,000 that die each day in a given area over a specified period. When this figure surpasses two, the indicator contributes to a famine declaration. Rates are currently above four in some parts of Somalia.

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



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

