



**Emergency**

**FEWS NET Alert Status**

**Highest Priority—Urgent Action Required**

**Chad:** Insecurity along the border with Sudan has disrupted food trade, causing market shortages. Humanitarian activities, including the supply of food aid to refugee camps, has also been affected.

**Djibouti:** The cumulative impact of successive poor seasons has resulted in extreme food insecurity and severely eroded pastoral livelihoods to the point where many households are on the verge of destitution.

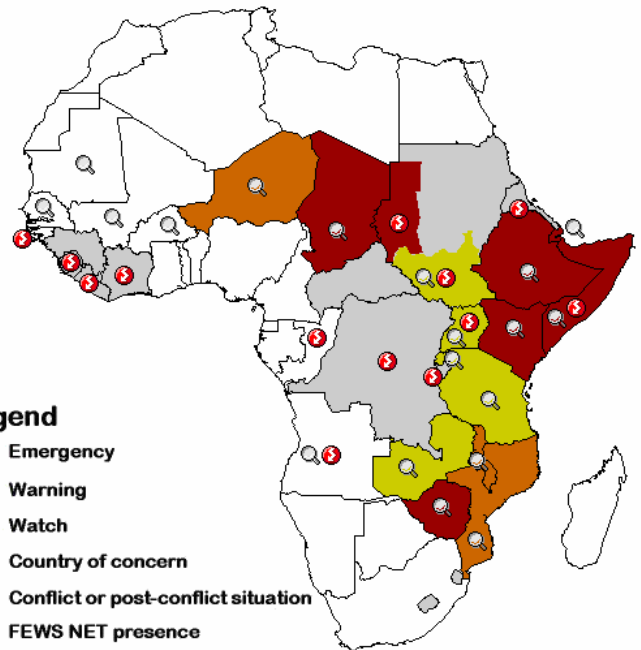
**Ethiopia:** The crisis in pastoral areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia has intensified. The population's food security and nutritional status are rapidly deteriorating, with pre-famine conditions evident throughout affected areas.

**Kenya:** Over 3 million people continue to face extreme food insecurity and will need emergency food aid through February 2007, but resources will fall short by March 2006.

**Somalia:** About 1.7 million Somalis face extreme food insecurity. Pre-famine conditions are evident in Gedo and Juba Valley, where, without urgent interventions, there is a risk of famine.

**Zimbabwe:** Despite good rains, poor access to inputs is likely to limit agricultural production this year. Macroeconomic conditions continue to worsen, further reducing food access, especially in urban areas.

**Food Security Alerts in Africa**



**Warning**

**Urgent Action Required**

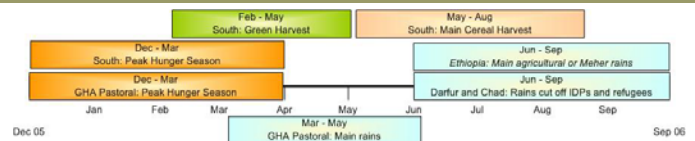
**Malawi:** As the hunger season draws to a close, government markets have run out of maize and most households must rely on local markets, where prices are in most cases twice as high. However, initial production prospects for the 2005/06 agricultural season are optimistic.

**Mozambique:** Household food security is improving with the increased availability of water and seasonal fruits and the distribution of food aid to drought affected households.

**Niger:** While food security conditions have temporarily improved following the harvest, a severe hunger season (April-September 2006) is expected for the most food insecure households.

**Sudan (southern):** Food insecurity among the poorest households in northern Bahr El Ghazal is expected to deteriorate as last year's crop and wild foods are exhausted.

**Significant Events Timeline**



**Food Aid Needs and Beneficiaries**

Country	Population at Risk	Food Aid Beneficiaries
Chad	226,000 (Darfur, CAR) 115,000 (host population)	203,500 (Darfur refugees)
Djibouti	230,000	90,500 (incl. 7,000 refugees)
Ethiopia	>10 million	11.8 million (PSNP + emergency)
Kenya	3.5 million	1.2 million
Malawi	4.9 million	4.2 million
Mozambique	801,000	718,000
Niger	TBD	TBD
Rwanda	1 million	TBD
Somalia	2.1 million	500,000
South Sudan	1.9 million	1.9 million
Tanzania	3.7 million	TBD
Uganda	2.1 million	2.1 million
Zambia	1.4 million	1.4 million
Zimbabwe	>3 million	>3 million

**Watch**

**Preparedness and Monitoring Required**

**Rwanda:** Food security has declined following a poor Season A harvest and an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in key livestock areas. Season B rains are also late.

**Tanzania:** Prolonged drought and a failed *vuli* season threaten food security in the country. A recent assessment indicates that 3.7 million people face acute food insecurity.

**Uganda:** Humanitarian access to IDPs in northern Uganda has expanded as the security situation has improved. Food needs are being met, but non-food shortages remain critical.

**Zambia:** Food security is expected to improve in March as a good green harvest becomes available, allowing relief interventions to be scaled down in most areas.

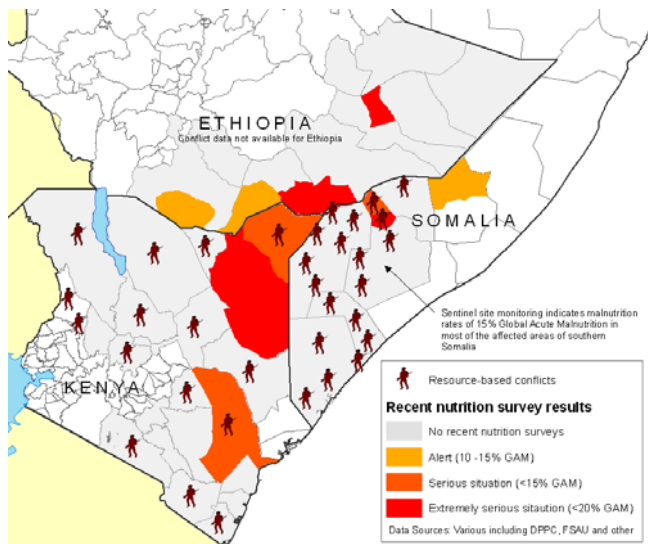
FEWS NET is a USAID funded activity. For more information, please visit [www.fews.net](http://www.fews.net) or email: [info@fews.net](mailto:info@fews.net).

**Disclaimer:** The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

**Greater Horn of Africa: Pre-famine conditions in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya**

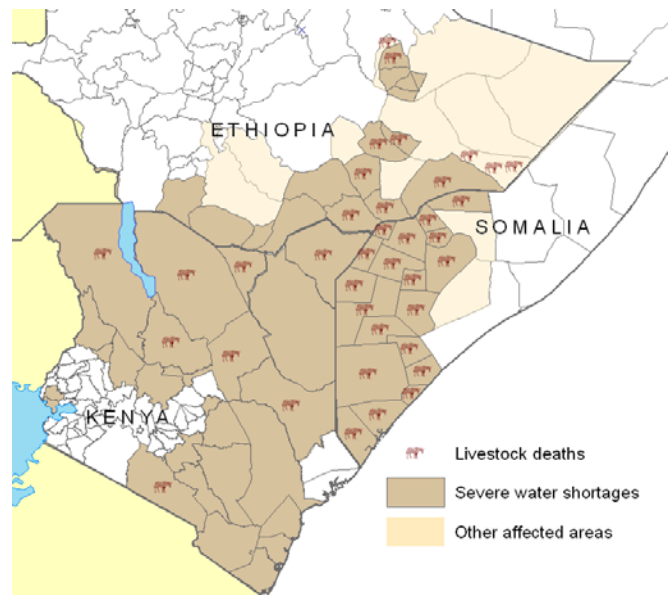
Pre-famine conditions persist throughout drought affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These conditions are the immediate result of the failed October to December rains in the region, but are deeply rooted in a series of underlying causes including successive poor rainy seasons, reduced access to pasture, water and markets by pastoral populations, and conflict. Distress migration, school drop-outs, livestock deaths, unacceptably high malnutrition rates, severe water shortages, consumption of famine foods, and conflict driven by resource scarcity are all currently being observed in the affected areas. Increased response efforts are required to stabilize the crisis. Contingency planning for the possibility of a poor March to May rainy season is also essential. Forecasts for this season, the main season both for pastoral and most agricultural populations in the affected areas, demonstrate the increased likelihood of another poor season. This could lead to a worst-case scenario, with widespread famine conditions emerging in the region. The four maps below show the seriousness of the current crisis in the most affected areas by demonstrating the extent of selected pre-famine indicators and the possibility for a worst-case scenario by showing the current forecast for the March to May season.

**High malnutrition rates and resource conflicts**

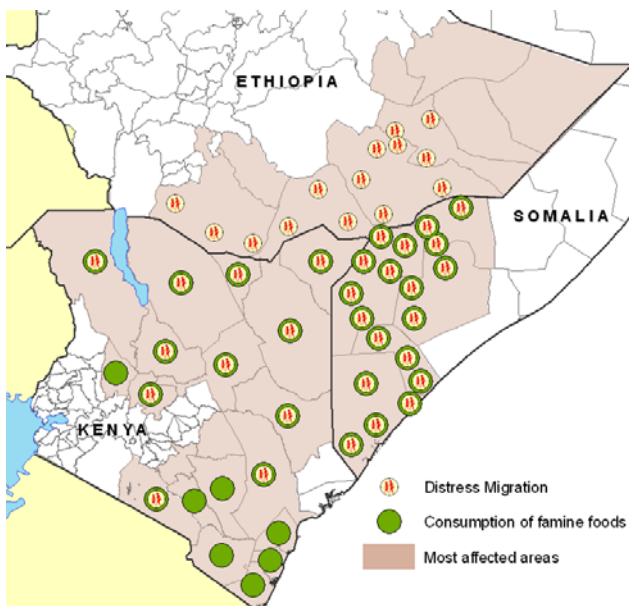


Conflict among pastoral communities and with agricultural communities frequently intensifies during droughts, as communities vie for access to scarce water and pasture resources.

**Livestock deaths and severe water shortages**



**Distress migration and the consumption of famine foods**



**Probability of a poor 2006 March—May rainy season**

