

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is issued by OCHA Eastern Africa. It covers the period from 28 July to 3 August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Famine has been declared in three new areas in Somalia
- The number of those in need of assistance has risen to 12.42 million.
- The 29 July "Humanitarian Requirements for the Horn of Africa Drought" document identifies \$1.4 billion in contributions still needed.
- The United States State Department announced on 2 August that it has "issued new guidance to allow more flexibility and to provide a wider range of aid to a larger number of areas in need" in Somalia.
- On 1 August, an attempted suicide attack on an African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) base in Mogadishu was thwarted, although several died in subsequent gunfire.
- A new fund-raising campaign, "Kenyans4Kenya", aims to raise KES 500 million (\$5.4 million) in four weeks. It has raised some \$2m since its 27 July launch.

II. Situation Overview

The crisis continues to affect 12.4 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In support of government efforts, humanitarian actors have scaled up urgent life-saving operations in affected areas, while emphasizing longer-term disaster prevention and reduction activities.

In Somalia, cluster partners continue to scale up food and nutrition assistance to meet increased and urgent needs to reach an additional 2.2 million people in the south over the next six months by seizing opportunities to re-engage in crisis areas that had been largely inaccessible to humanitarian organizations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is currently distributing food to 162,000 people in areas affected by drought and armed violence in southern and central Somalia. Increased numbers of displaced people in Mogadishu are receiving food and other supplies.

Population in need of assistance: 12.42 million				
	Local	Somali refugees*	Other refugees	Total
Djibouti	146,600	17,154	1,510	165,264
Kenya	3,200,000	476,808	77,777	3,754,585
Somalia	3,700,000			3,700,000
Ethiopia	4,567,256	157,923	80,500	4,805,679
TOTAL	11,613,856	651,885	159,787	12,425,528

* All increases are from Somali refugees.

In Ethiopia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners have scaled up their response to the needs of 116,836 refugees from Somalia in the Dollo Ado area of southeastern Ethiopia as of 30 July. According to UNHCR, more than 76,000 of these arrived this year, and over 19,600 in July 2011 alone. In the past two weeks, the daily average arrival rate, which peaked at nearly 2,000 in early July, has dropped to 250 to 300 refugees per day. Some observers suggest this may be due to reports that aid may be distributed within Somalia, rather than reflecting any improvement in the situation. Registration capacity has more than doubled, reducing the waiting time at the reception centre on the Ethiopia-Somalia border. The transit centre, which was originally built for a maximum capacity of 1,500 people, remains congested with 15,000 refugees awaiting transfer to the new camp, Hiloweyn.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



FOOD

Somalia

Needs: The Food Assistance Cluster's revised target for food distribution is 3.7 million people, the majority of whom (2.8 million) are in southern Somalia.

<http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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Response: Parts of the south west are among the areas where humanitarian access and security has allowed an increased response. Supplies are partially arriving by air. Also in the Gedo region, cluster partners have begun screening for a supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and general food distributions. Food distributions started in Dolow on 30 July, El Waq on 2 August and in Luq on 3 August; HEBs and Supplementary Plumpy dispatched in these locations will assist about 3,000 people for five days and about 1,500 children under five for 15 days.

Supplementary foods have also been arriving in Mogadishu by air: from 27 July to 1 August, a second airlift took place, delivering 84 tons of Supplementary Plumpy to Mogadishu.

The cluster has established a network of permanent nutrition centres in most districts of the Central region. The numbers of those in need of assistance in these areas has been growing, with admissions of 2,000 malnourished children and women in May and 3,000 in June. Currently about 9,000 people are receiving supplementary feeding, while their families receive rations, reaching 54,000 people. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent Society and the Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charity Foundation began distribution of rice, oil, sorghum, and dates to IDPs in and around Mogadishu. The UAE Red Crescent is conducting rapid assessments of the needs of IDPs.

In one of the largest recent food aid distributions, rice, beans and cooking oil have been distributed to 162,000 people by ICRC: 30,000 people in Middle Juba Region, 27,000 in Mogadishu, 24,000 in Gedo Region, 21,000 in Lower Juba and in Lower Shabelle, 15,000 in Bay and 12,000 in both Bakool and Middle Shabelle Regions.

Gaps & Constraints: Insecurity and access remain major constraints for humanitarian operations throughout much of southern Somalia. While some organisations have been able to scale up activities and access new areas, in a limited way, access restrictions remain an obstacle to delivering the volumes of food required.

Kenya

Response: The “Kenyans for Kenya” campaign launched on 27 July, whose funds are channeled to the Kenya Red Cross Society, is buying Unimix for school feeding programmes, health centres and other locations.



NUTRITION

Somalia

Needs: About 1.25 million children across southern Somalia are in urgent need of life-saving interventions, 640,000 of whom are acutely malnourished.

Response: In July, 653 tons of the supplementary food Corn-Soya Blend were brought into southern Somalia, enough to feed more than 65,000 vulnerable children, as well as about 230 tons of therapeutic food to treat 16,000 severely malnourished children. Most of these nutritional supplies have already reached children in Mogadishu and the regions of Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay and Lower Shabelle. The Kuwaiti Government donated 40 tons of nutritional food supply to assist malnourished children in southern Somalia. The shipment arrived in Mogadishu on 29 July and was received by the Transitional Federal Government (TFG).

Gaps & Constraints: The nutrition cluster is 45% funded. Some \$ 47.7 million is urgently required.

Djibouti

Response: The nutrition sector is scaling up its response in drought-affected areas and supporting children and women with community-based management of acute malnutrition, immunization campaigns, prevention and treatment of childhood diseases as well as water trucking and Community Lead Total Sanitation. Technical guidance for the screening and management of malnutrition and common childhood illnesses of newly arrived refugees and Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs are being provided. Over 1,405 tons of nutrition supplies were delivered between 1 and 25 July, including in remote and severely affected areas, enough to feed more than 65,000 children with supplementary feeding and to treat 17,000 children suffering from severe malnutrition. Additional supplies were also dispatched to cover health and WASH needs.



Ethiopia

Needs: Between 18 and 24 July World Health Organization (WHO) field officers reported 160 cases of measles with no fatality in Daramalo (134 cases) and Arba Minch Zuria (6 cases) woredas of Gamo Gofa zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR). Overall, an estimated 2 million children remain at risk of measles in Ethiopia, according to the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document, while some five million are at risk from outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and 8.8 million at risk from malaria.

Response: UNICEF has provided vaccines to the drought-affected areas and refugee settlements in the woredas of Dollo Ado and Dolo Bay in the Somali region. These include measles (3,000 doses), Penta (2,000 doses), BCG for tuberculosis (5,000 doses) polio (2,000 doses) and tetanus (2,000 doses).

Gaps and Constraints: With ongoing outbreaks of measles and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) reported from various regions, a shortage of operational funds to conduct outbreak investigation, monitoring of interventions at therapeutic feeding programme (TFP) and outpatient treatment programme (OTP) sites, and distribution of drugs and other medical supplies, has been reported by some regions.

In Dollo Ado refugee camp, the measles vaccine supply is insufficient; therefore only children under age 5 are being vaccinated.

Somalia

Needs: The emergence of new informal settlements poses a major challenge to the few health service providers, who have limited operational capacity. The malnutrition levels exacerbate the precarious health situation. There are confirmed cholera outbreaks in Mogadishu (Benadir Region), and in the Bay, Mudug Lower Shabelle regions. Children under age 2 suffer the most from AWD, accounting for 55 per cent of all reported cases. At Benadir hospital in Mogadishu, 129 AWD/cholera related deaths have been reported this year. Based on data collected, women and girls account for 47 per cent of all AWD reported cases at the hospital.

Response: The sector recently concluded a measles vaccination campaign targeting 40,000 children in Mogadishu. Plans are underway to roll out the campaign in Gedo region.

AWD/cholera case management and prevention activities such as chlorination of water sources are ongoing. The health cluster is closely monitoring trends of communicable diseases, especially AWD and measles, in light of the end of the dry season. The main areas of focus are expansion of early warning systems and outbreak response; provision of basic health services and emergency surgical care; provision of emergency vaccination packages; and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition at hospitals.

Gaps and Constraints: To undertake these emergency health interventions for the drought-affected population, \$3 million is required to maintain ongoing activities for six months and an additional \$10 million for the scaling-up of activities for six months. The Health Sector has received \$2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund for the health response to drought victims.

Kenya

Response: UNICEF and WHO in support of the Government of Kenya's Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation commenced a campaign (on 1 August) inside Dadaab camp to reach children under age 5 with measles and polio vaccines, together with Vitamin A and de-worming tablets. 234,527 children under age 5 will be targeted in the camp and host communities.



Ethiopia

Needs: Pocket areas, particularly in Afar, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, continue to require water trucking. In Somali region, the Government's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) has requested that urgent water trucking activities be resumed in six woredas, including in Korahe zone and Warder zone.

<http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

Response: In total, 56 water trucks are deployed in four regions of the country, including Somali, Oromia, Afar and Tigray. In Somali region, 16 trucks have been deployed in six *woredas* (districts); in Oromia, 15 trucks are deployed in six *woredas*; in Afar, 15 trucks have been deployed in eight *woredas*; and in Tigray, 10 trucks continue to provide water trucking in pocket areas of five *woredas*.

Gaps: Given the deteriorating water situation in parts of Somali Region, the DPPB has circulated a letter requesting for urgent water trucking activities in six additional *woredas* of Korahe (Shilabo and Debewoin) Warder (Danot, Boh, Geladin, and Warder) zones. In Oromia, additional water trucking support has been requested by zonal authorities for the four *woredas* in Borena zone (southern Oromia) that currently have ongoing water trucking. In Afar, two additional trucks are needed to cover water trucking requirements in the affected *woredas*, while five additional trucks are needed in Oromia.

Kenya

Response: Around Dadaab water projects such as water trucking and bore holes have helped to ease water stress in most parts of the host community and along some of the arrival routes of refugees. Partners have supported bore hole drilling and repairs, and water trucking. The government has also been carrying out water trucking.

Somalia

Needs: The revised beneficiary figure for the WASH cluster is 800,000 for emergency sanitation and 2.5 million for emergency water services.

Response: In Benadir Region, which includes Mogadishu, some 18,000 households were directly targeted by WASH interventions in July, including latrine construction, well rehabilitation, soap distribution and the establishing of water points. Water tanks have also been placed along the routes being used by displaced people. In the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo and Lower Juba, 36,000 people have been assisted with water access by vouchers or construction/rehabilitation of shallow wells.

Djibouti

Response: Five new underground cisterns have been built and are operational, two in Karta, Arta and three in Alal-Af, Tadjourah. A rapid water availability assessment took place on 26 July in Alal-Af (North West of Tadjourah District) and Asagueyla.



LOGISTICS

Ethiopia

Response: UNHCR has indicated plans to extend the airstrip in Dollo Ado by 200 meters to allow for larger aircraft to land and increase overall capacity for transportation of passengers and goods. The possibility of a second airstrip close to Bokolomanyo is also being assessed, particularly for emergency use, as the camp is nearly two hours drive from Dollo Ado. An agreement has been reached with to increase the number of direct humanitarian passenger flights from Addis Ababa to Dollo Ado to three times a week starting 1 August.



CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT/REFUGEE AREAS

Kenya

Needs: The OCHA team in the Dadaab refugee camps this week held discussions regarding the concerns of the host community. The need to incorporate environmental rehabilitation in response plans was stressed, since the continued cutting down of trees for firewood and shelter construction has resulted in serious environmental degradation. The German Cooperation enterprise GIZ/GTZ has been leading environmental rehabilitation efforts through distribution of energy-saving ovens, establishment of green belts, re-seeding/pasture management, and tree planting.

Some local residents continue to try to register as refugees to obtain support, and seek casual employment in the camps. Although the host community is covered under the government-managed food relief programme, district authorities acknowledge this is too limited and often irregular, creating a pull to the camp facilities.

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A MUAC nutrition survey showed as expected that new arrivals show much worse levels of malnutrition than long term resident refugees generally have acceptable levels of malnutrition. The population of registered refugees will soon reach 400,000.

Response: Over 10,000 refugees have been moved to new tented sites in Dadaab. Those awaiting registration receive food, health and nutrition services.

Ethiopia

Needs: Overcrowding in the highly-congested refugee transit centre in Dollo Ado continues to be of concern. Originally designed for up to 1,500 refugees, the transit centre at Dollo Ado is currently hosting more than 15,000 people. Refugees have built temporary shelters outside the transit centre as they await relocation to Hiloweyn camp. Meanwhile Kobe camp, which opened at end-June, quickly filled beyond capacity. Only 50 per cent of refugees there have adequate shelter.

Response: All efforts are now focused on opening the fourth refugee camp at Hiloweyn, and relocating refugees from the transit centre to the camp. Hiloweyn is expected to open in the coming days. Trucking of water from Melkadida camp began on 1 August, and temporary health facilities are being set up by MSF-Holland. More than 300 tents (shelter for 1,500 people) have already been set up, and capacity to erect tents is being increased by bringing in additional workforce from Kobe camp. Meanwhile, MSF-Spain has stepped up medical screening to detect malnutrition at the reception and transit centres in Dollo Ado, particularly among children and the elderly.

Djibouti

Needs: The total number of Somali refugees in Djibouti stands currently at around 17,000, of whom 70% are women and children. Based on current rates of arrivals, UNHCR expects that the total refugee population in Djibouti may reach 20,800 people by the end of 2011.

Response: UNHCR and agencies are ensuring the registration of separated and unaccompanied children and focusing on family tracing and reunification.



EMERGENCY SHELTER

Somalia

Response: More than 1.5 million people have been displaced within Somalia, including more than 100,000 in the last 2 months. During the month of July, in the Benadir region (which includes Mogadishu), the shelter cluster reached some 22,000 households with non-food items (NFIs), including plastic sheets, tents, blankets and cutlery.



AGRICULTURE

Kenya

Response: The Agriculture/Livestock/Livelihoods Sector is supporting vulnerable households in marginal agricultural areas of eastern Kenya are supported with seeds and fertilizers (500 tons of improved assorted seeds are to be distributed through an input voucher system benefiting 322 groups and 13,000 households) for the short rains that begin in October.

Interventions are also targeting the rehabilitation of community-based irrigation systems, building the capacity of farmers and farmers' institutions through Farmer Field Schools and providing inputs as start-up production support to 1,700 vulnerable farming households involved in irrigation schemes.

Livestock belonging to the host community near Dadaab are at risk due to the drought and added grazing pressure of livestock belonging to refugees. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is currently distributing hay to vulnerable communities and conducting livestock disease control.

Somalia

Response: Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), an information management resource for agencies active in the water sector in Somalia, has established a system to provide regular updates on the rainfall situation and river levels that will be distributed weekly as of next week. In addition, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in a joint initiative with the Famine Early Warning

System Network (FEWS NET) will be producing every 10 days the *Somalia Dekadal Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring* update.



EDUCATION

Somalia

Needs: Local NGO, the Center for Education and Development, has reported a 20 per cent drop in attendance at IDP schools in the regions of Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud.

Response: The Education Cluster conducted a joint assessment 30 July–1 August in the regions of Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Banadir, Hiraan, Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Galgaduud. A joint strategy has been developed for the establishment of about 400 child-friendly spaces in southern Somalia in order to address the psycho-social well-being of drought- and famine-affected communities, since schools are closed for the long summer vacation. The proposed child-friendly spaces will also provide access to food through vouchers (in the absence of school feeding programmes), among other support services.



PROTECTION

Somalia

Needs: Reports have been received of local authorities preventing populations from leaving regions in southern Somalia. Recent reports also indicate that forced payments, arrests and harsh punishments by Al Shabaab have been on the rise.

IV. Coordination

On 2 August, a meeting of the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team was held in Nairobi, chaired by OCHA and hosted by IFRC. It included updates on the Horn of Africa drought crisis situation from OCHA and FAO; discussion of cross-border implications of the crisis and movement of populations between Somalia and Kenya; a briefing on the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia; and a presentation from the Logistics Cluster on their response to the crisis, particularly for Somalia.

The first inter-sectoral coordination meeting between the Government of Kenya, UN agencies and NGOs was held on 2 August in Nairobi to discuss and coordinate response. Information on the state of finances being provided for the response and outstanding needs was exchanged, and closer collaboration was agreed. Following this meeting, a joint statement on drought response was issued by the United Nations and the Government of Kenya.

V. Funding

Funding gaps persist in all sectors. The revised *Humanitarian Requirements for the Horn of Africa* launched on 29 July brings the total funding requirement up to \$2.481 billion. In an effort to facilitate research of funding status for the 2011 Horn of Africa drought crisis, OCHA has automated the summary funding table that has been appearing in OCHA situation reports and other documents. It can be found at <http://fts.unocha.org/>. A similar live table provides totals per donor.

2.481 billion
requested (US\$)

45 %
funded

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an e-mail to: fts@un.org.

VI. Contacts

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More at: ReliefWeb Horn of Africa: <http://reliefweb.int/taxonomy/term/8727>

<http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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