

Key Overall Developments

Concerning malnutrition rates

Worrying reports from refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia indicate that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates among the newly arrived from Somalia are as high as 45 per cent, exceeding all emergency thresholds, and death rates are at emergency levels. These high rates are clear indicators of the dire food security situation in Somalia. According to reports received so far, these rates could partially be explained by delays in the registration of new arrivals and consequently access to food in the camps. FSNAU is currently undertaking nutrition and mortality surveys in the south. Given the current food security crisis in the south, similar results are expected.

At least 75 per cent of the estimated 241,000 malnourished children in Somalia reside in the volatile southern regions. In some parts of southern Somalia, 1 in 3 children are malnourished. In August 2010, the national level of acute malnutrition was 15.2 per cent with 16.6 per cent specifically in southern regions. By January 2011, the situation had deteriorated in most parts of the country and a national GAM rate of 16 per cent was reported, with significant deterioration to 25 per cent in the south. Another rapid assessments conducted in April 2011 in the south confirmed a sustained crisis, clearly illustrating the impact of the drought in the south, coupled with insufficient humanitarian assistance. Access to reach the vulnerable populations in the southern regions has remained a major challenge for humanitarian actors in the country.

Humanitarian Situation

Somalia is sliding deeper into crisis due to the combination of drought, increasing food prices and conflict. The eastern Horn of Africa, including Somalia, has now experienced two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall, resulting in failed crop production, significant livestock mortality and record food prices.

FSNAU report that in May alone, an additional 100,000 people fell into crisis resulting from soaring local cereal costs in the south, with prices 200 per cent higher than the same time last year in some places, with peaks of 270 per cent in Bay region. The number of Somalis in need of emergency humanitarian assistance is now 2.5 million, a 25 per cent increase since mid 2010, representing 1 in 3 of the population. The figures are expected to increase in the coming months once the full impact of the poor rains is determined. This also includes 55,000 people displaced by the drought since December 2010. The situation in Somalia this year is the worst it has been in 10 years.

Due to the desperate situation in the south, thousands are being forced to flee to neighboring countries of Kenya and Ethiopia to access assistance. UNHCR is reporting an average of 10,000 new Somali refugees arriving in Kenya's Dadaab camps per month (at least 1,500 per day since 19 June) and 5,000-6,000 arriving at Doolow Ado camp in Ethiopia. As of 19 June, a total of 54,700 Somalis were registered in Kenya this year – a 115 per cent increase as compared to the same time in 2010. Last year an average of 200 arrived per day.

Conflict and Displacement

During the period of 1-19 June, WHO reported 973 casualties from weapon-related wounds treated in the three main hospitals in Mogadishu. Eight related deaths were also reported. According to UNHCR, 32,600 people were displaced countrywide since 1 May due to conflict and drought. A total of 16,100 were displaced from Mogadishu, with 7,500 leaving the city while 8,600 are displaced within the city. Some 11,850 were displaced due to the ongoing drought situation, representing 36 per cent of the total displacement throughout the country.

Response

Food Assistance

During the week under review, WFP delivered 325 metric tons of mixed food commodities to 52,000 beneficiaries through targeted supplementary feeding, food for work and institutional feeding. All of the beneficiaries reached were in Mogadishu.

The international NGO CONCERN distributed 94 metric tons of five essential food items targeting 9,233 beneficiaries through voucher system in six districts of Mogadishu, including Hamar Weyne, Hamar Jajab, Waaberi, Hodan, Wadajir and Dharkeynley during the reporting period. Each family received 20kg of rice, 20 kg wheat flour, 10 kg of sugar, 11 kg of pulses, and 6 litres of cooking oil.

WFP is continuing with its efforts to secure funds to cover associated costs for a Brazilian in-kind contribution of 50,000 metric tons of maize and 15,000 metric tons of beans. So far, the US has confirmed US\$14.5 million for ocean transport and US\$21 million has been secured from New Zealand, the Netherlands, Spain and CERF. These contributions will enable WFP to draw down approximately 29,000 metric tons of the Brazilian food. An additional US\$20 million (for direct support costs and other direct operational costs, landside transport, storage and handling) is needed to draw down the balance of about 36,000 metric tons.

WFP convened the second and third sessions of three consultations on humanitarian operations and risks in Somalia on the 20 and 23 June in Nairobi. The consultations involved key UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations operating in Somalia, donors and independent experts sharing experiences relating to risk and risk mitigation strategies. Senior level representatives participated in the third session, in which agreement was reached on the recommendations from the first two sessions and on the way forward.

WFP is in continued dialogue with its cooperating partners on project proposals leading to new field-level agreements under a new emergency operation (EMOP). The EMOP will run from 1 July 2011 through 31 December 2012 with a total budget of US\$303 million.

Health

The cholera transmission season continues. Rains have been observed in some parts of the country, increasing the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, including AWD. WHO observes that there is an increased likelihood of the transmission of waterborne diseases as communities tend to use water from contaminated sources. Since the first week January 2011, 3,054 AWD/cholera cases, including 2,356 (77 per cent) cases of children under the age of five, with 110 related deaths have been reported from Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu. Children under the age of two bear the greatest burden of AWD accounting for 57 per cent of all reported cases. Based on data collected, women and girls account for 46 per cent of all AWD reported cases at the hospital. The number of AWD cases reported in the Lower Shebelle region decreased in week 24 (13-19 June 2011) as compared to the previous week. WHO and partners are closely monitoring trends of communicable diseases, especially AWD in light of the end of the dry season.

Nutrition

UNICEF through its partners SAF and Zamzam Foundation distributed 8,300 bags of nutrition supplies to 2,800 children in Afmadow and Jilib districts. UNICEF also distributed 2,500 cartons of Plumpy Nut as well as essential drugs in Hiraan and is running 45 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) activities in Hiraan.

In Gedo, UNICEF is running 12 OTPs and three Stabilization Centres (SC) in Dolow, Luuq, Garbaharreey and Belet Xaawo, targeting approximately 800 children. UNICEF also distributed 1,000 family relief kits (FRK) to families affected by the fighting in Belet Xaawo

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF, in partnership with a local NGO known as Jubaland Charity Centre (JCC) operating in the Middle Juba region, is involved in the construction of one borehole in Waarabaguba village in Salagle district and the rehabilitation of two boreholes in Bu'ale and Saakow town to serve at least 15,000 persons. The construction of 10

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new shallow wells to benefit 9,900 persons, upgrade of 10 shallow wells for 19,764 persons and rehabilitation of 10 shallow wells for 8,622 persons is also ongoing. A total of 25 out of the 30 wells will be equipped with hand pumps.

UNICEF is currently constructing some 500 household latrines via distribution of latrines slabs to 500 households (3,000 persons) and construction of 10 toilets; 7 in 3 schools (1,098 pupils) and 3 in 2 health facilities through the same partner.

In the Lower Juba region and in partnership with the local NGO AFREC, UNICEF is involved in drilling and constructing one new borehole, training 18 borehole operators for the existing nine boreholes and the newly constructed one, and the construction of four latrines to benefit 200 persons at water points. UNICEF activities in the Lower Juba region aim to reach 77,900 beneficiaries.

On 18 June 2011 the international NGO COOPI distributed 2,000 water jerry cans to 1,000 selected households (approximately 6,000 people) of the most vulnerable families in five IDP settlements in Bossaso that included Boqolka Bush, evicted Shabelle, Girible, Ajuuran, and Bulo Mingis. This response is expected to reduce the effects of waterborne diseases to the target beneficiaries.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

On 19 June 2011, NRC distributed full NFI kits to 132 fire affected households (about 792 people) in Bulo Elay Mingis in Bossaso. Each household received a full package of NFIs composing three sleeping mats, three blankets, one UNHCR marked plastic sheet, and red plastic sheet.

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