

***This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by the OCHA Eastern Africa, Nairobi. It covers the period 01 June-15 July 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 12 August 2011.***

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

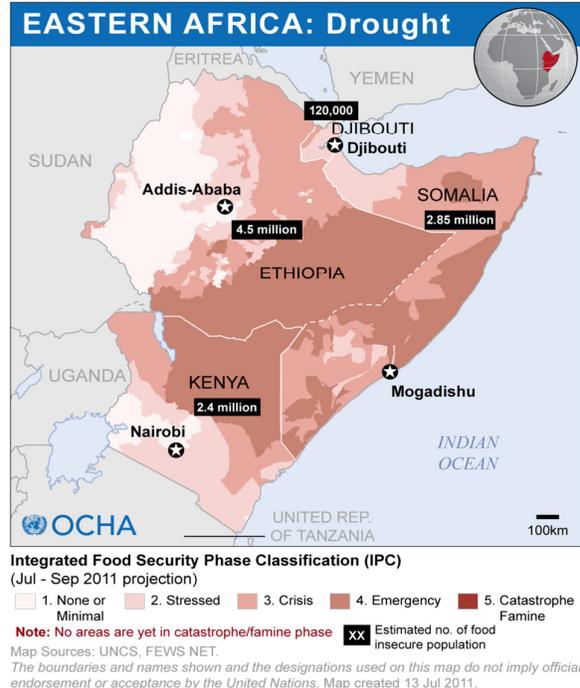
- Conditions in the drought-affected areas in the region have led to increased numbers in need. Ethiopia's population in need increased from 3.2 to 4.5 million and Somalia's from 2.5 to 2.85 million. Kenya's main season assessment will conclude in August but planning figures indicate needs will rise from 2.4 to between 3 and 3.5 million. In Djibouti, an estimated 120,000 people require urgent assistance.
- The total population in need in the region is about 10.7 million people. This figure includes some 778,000 refugees hosted in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Almost all the new refugees are from Somalia and are arriving in shocking health and nutritional conditions. More than 533,000 Somali refugees live in the region, mostly in neighbouring Kenya (423,000) and Ethiopia (150,000).
- Access to previously inaccessible areas in Somalia may be opening up but it will take time to ramp up operations even if assurances of humanitarian space from non-State actors are honoured.
- Good rains in Uganda and Burundi have reduced the estimates of need and this report will from now on only cover Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The situation in Eritrea is not independently verifiable due to lack of data.
- Out of the US\$ 1.87 billion in humanitarian requirements for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, only some 45 percent have been funded at mid-year, leaving a gap of about \$1 billion.

## II. Regional Situation Overview

### Humanitarian Situation

Failed rains, local and global price rises for food and fuel, underdevelopment and conflict in Somalia have combined to create a humanitarian crisis affecting some 10 million people in eastern and southern parts of the Horn of Africa. For those affected, access to the most basic levels of food and water is threatened. In mid-June, USAID/FEWSNET [released new analysis](#) of satellite and rainfall data indicating that the short rainy season of 2011 is one of the driest on record since 1950/51 in a number of the affected areas.

Most affected communities face serious humanitarian challenges following poor harvests and death or weakening of livestock due to lack of pasture and water. Among pastoralist communities, livestock provide milk and meat and are a basic component of nutrition, as well as a key asset. Pastoralists are receiving much lower value when selling their weakened animals in exchange for grain. The number of people affected and requiring assistance is likely to increase further as food stocks run out at the start of the lean season. Meanwhile high prices and low food availability may extend the area of impact, including into the region's urban centres. An estimated 10.7 million, including more than 778,600 refugees are in need of assistance in the region.



Most parts of southern and central Somalia have been insecure and inaccessible to effective humanitarian assistance, thus worsening the humanitarian crisis for the Somali population, majority of whom have been compelled to cross the border into Kenya and Ethiopia in search of assistance. More than 533,000 Somali refugees live in the two countries.

Al-Shabaab's announcement in early July that it would re-open areas under its control in southern Somalia to humanitarian interventions was welcomed by the humanitarian community, whilst calling for "guarantees that aid workers will be able to safely reach those most in need".

#### Estimated population in need in the region

Country	Local population affected	Refugees	TOTAL
Djibouti	120,000	17,600	137,600
Kenya	2,400,000 (*expected to increase)	533,000	2,933,000
Somalia	2,850,000	-	2,850,000
Ethiopia	4,567,256	228,014	4,795,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,937,256<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>778,614<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10,715,870</b>

#### Food

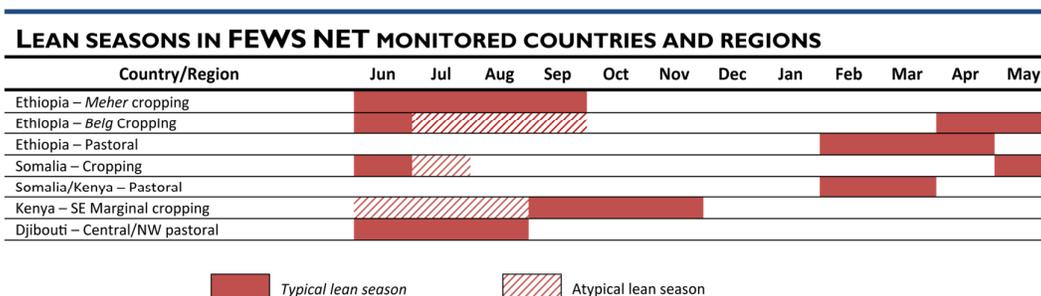
Food prices are high and where available, beyond the reach of the poor in affected areas. The pressure of food price rises outside the drought-affected areas could push more of the population into humanitarian need, raising the risk of political and security tensions.

According to the [Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit \(FSNAU\)](#), cereal prices in Somalia are currently 200 percent higher compared to the same period in 2010. In Kenya, grain prices in affected areas are 30 to 80 percent above the five-year average, while in Ethiopia, food inflation increased to 45 per cent in June 2011, compared to June 2010, while overall year-on-year inflation rose to 38 per cent. The prices of staples are 68 percent higher than the five-year average in Djibouti City, according to FEWSNET. It is likely that local prices will remain high and may only decrease if the harvest expected at the end of 2011 following the long rains is favourable. Most affected regions will require several good seasons to recover fully.

In the region as a whole, some 6.7 million people are receiving emergency food rations. However, increases in the targeted populations in Somalia and Ethiopia and projected increases in Kenya will add a further 2 million (without Kenya's increase) to 3 million (with Kenya's increase) people to the target, and will require a major operational scale-up in most areas. In addition, some 1.5 million people within previously inaccessible areas of Somalia may need relief assistance but ramping up systems to operate within those areas will take time and caution.

<sup>1</sup> Previous total figures included the Karamoja region of Uganda but has in this report been dropped

<sup>2</sup> Out of this total more than half a million are from Somalia



## Nutrition

The severity of the crisis in the affected areas is demonstrated by exceptionally high rates of acute child malnutrition, with surveys reporting very serious levels in northern Kenya, some parts of southern Ethiopia, within southern Somalia and among Somali arrivals to refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya. According to UNICEF, immediate nutrition support is required for 480,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 1.649,000 children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Malnutrition rates in the worst affected areas are more than double the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Northern and northeastern districts in Kenya are recording global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates among children under 5 years of between 22 and 37 per cent and between 4 and 9.5 per cent respectively, according to the Kenya nutrition sector working group. Rapid nutrition assessments indicate that one in four children in southern Somalia is acutely malnourished, with GAM rising as high as 30 percent in some areas of Gedo, Juba and Middle Shabelle, according to WFP. New refugee arrivals in both Ethiopia and Kenya have shockingly high rates of malnutrition. MSF reports 37 percent GAM rates in children under five, while UNHCR estimates that roughly half of the new arrivals in the Dollo Ado camps in Ethiopia are malnourished and 35 percent severely malnourished. An appalling rate of 17.5 SAM has been recorded in one report among new arrivals at Dadaab in Kenya.

In Djibouti, MSF Switzerland reports that moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) has risen from seven percent in May 2010 to 22 percent in May 2011, with SAM at 6 percent.

## Displacement and refugees

The sharp increase in the rate of new refugee arrivals in Ethiopia and Kenya is the other most visible symptom of the crisis, with the majority coming from south-central Somalia where few aid agencies can operate.

About a quarter of the Somali population is displaced by war and drought. According to UNHCR, some 1.46 million are displaced within Somalia. The situation in drought-affected regions of Somalia has also led to a major increase in those seeking refuge and assistance in Ethiopia and Kenya, with some 50,000 new arrivals reported in June. Since the start of July, around 11,000 people arrived in Ethiopia and more than 8,600 in Kenya. The number of people arriving on a daily basis is averaging 2,000 in Ethiopia and 1,200 people in Kenya, according to UNHCR. Registration and ongoing support programmes risk being overwhelmed.

Informal settlements on the fringes of the formal camps for those awaiting registration (Dadaab has a registration backlog of some 20,000 new arrivals) face the worst conditions and pose particular dangers to women. Reports suggest an increase in sexual attacks against women seeking water and firewood around Dadaab camp. Tensions within the camps and with host communities are also reported to be high. In Dadaab, two refugees were killed by Kenya security forces in a disturbance on July 1, 2011.

On 14 July 2011, the government of Kenya agreed the Ifo II camp at Dadaab can finally start operations. The facility, completed in 2010, was designed to provide shelter for 40,000 and will ease congestion and accommodate some of the overflow of the other three camps that form the Dadaab complex.

## Health

In Djibouti, a measles outbreak in Yoboki (Dikhil region) resulted in seven deaths and 13 non-fatal cases. In Kenya, several measles outbreaks have been reported including in the Dadaab camps. Coupled with the lack of water and limited access to food, there is concern that outbreaks can be fatal to children and spread to other camps and the host community where immunization coverage is sometimes below 35 percent. Dengue fever is reported in Somalia.

In Ethiopia, ongoing measles outbreaks continue to be reported from various parts of the country, and new outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) have been reported in parts of Afar, Somali and Oromia regions in the past month. The EHNRI/PHEM in Ethiopia is also supporting regions in the management of reported localized outbreaks of meningitis in collaboration with partners. Currently, an alert has been sent out to all regions to implement enhanced meningitis surveillance and build the capacity of health staff for the timely detection of cases and proper case management. Close to 750,000 doses of bi-valent Meningococcal meningitis vaccine has been pre-positioned in the various regions and another 500,000 doses at the Federal level which can cover the requirement for 1 month in case of major epidemic occurrence.

## Other threats

The risk of flooding in parts of the region, with normal to above-normal rains expected during the long rains (June to September) in the western, northern and central highlands of Ethiopia, is expected to increase in the coming months. This has increased the risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the southern regions of Ethiopia and central Somalia, raising concerns over the longer-term impact of the drought in the region. In a [June 2011 flood warning, the Ethiopian Government](#) warned that in July and August “flooding is expected in the western, northwestern and central parts of the country. In this regard, areas around Lake Tana in Amhara, parts of Gambella, and areas along the Awash basin in Afar are likely to be affected by floods. Moreover, flash floods are anticipated in most prone areas.”

## Livestock, agriculture and livelihoods

The drought has killed off hundreds of thousands of livestock and further outbreaks of contagious livestock and animal diseases are feared. An outbreak of *pestes des petits ruminants* (PPR) has occurred in Kenya's Isiolo district and may spread to other districts due to rising livestock migration.

## Summary of Population in Need, Priorities and Gaps

Sector	People in need	Refugees	TOTAL	Priorities, gaps and key issues
<b>Food</b>	9.9 million	716,600	10.5 million	Access to south-central Somalia  Funding shortfalls leading to ration cuts and pipeline breaks  Funding for scaled up programme
<b>Health</b>	9.9 million	716,600	10.5 million	Measles, malaria, watery diarrhoea and other drought-related communicable disease outbreaks  Health outbreaks in overcrowded refugee camps
<b>Nutrition (UNICEF estimates)</b>	2,000,000 GAM 480,000 SAM		2,000,000 GAM 480,000 SAM	Funding for SAM treatment only 50% Staggering numbers of severely malnourished; new arrivals in refugee camps are overwhelming facilities
<b>WASH (from CAP docs)</b>	6.2 million	716,600	7 million	Water trucking is needed in several areas as water points failed to refill sufficiently. Hygiene and clean water essential to improve child health
<b>Agriculture and livelihoods</b>	6.2 million	--	<b>6.2 million</b>	Large proportions of herds perished, undermining ability to recover

### III. Country Situation Overview

#### Burundi and Uganda

Previous reports in this series included information on Burundi and Uganda. However, climatic and food security conditions in both countries have improved and this situation report will continue to report only on Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. The estimated population in need in Karamoja region of Uganda was 600,000. OCHA Uganda will continue to monitor the impact of the rains and harvests closely. High food prices however continue to affect urban households. In [Burundi](#), [FEWSNET reports](#) considerable improvements in food security conditions in Kirundo and Cankuzo due to the ongoing 2011B harvest.

#### Djibouti

About 120,000 rural people are in need of humanitarian assistance due to high food prices and drought. In addition, households in urban areas are at a crisis level of food insecurity due to sustained high food and fuel prices, which are 68 percent and 47 percent above the five-year average, respectively. Water shortages in Djibouti City are expected to persist as the peak demand for water approaches with the lean season, increasing the risk of disease. Humanitarian needs among the urban population are thought to be increasing. Preliminary assessments identify some 26,000 urban people in need.

WFP is supporting 108,000 people in rural areas with food assistance, while UNICEF and WHO are supporting 26,000 children under five and 20,000 pregnant women with nutritional support. Water access of 60,000 rural people has been supported through water trucking and repair of shallow wells and boreholes. Mobile health teams have been able to reach 120,000 people with primary health care, including 25,000 children and 5,300 pregnant women. Emergency livestock interventions supported some 80,000 people (of which 38,000 female and 17,000 children).

Djibouti hosts some 16,700 refugees, mainly from Somalia. The malnutrition rate among the refugees in the camp is at 10.8 percent.

There are very few humanitarian partners active in the country, particularly NGOs, which limits the ability to scale up. Also, only one third of the \$39 million Drought Appeal launched in November 2010 has been funded at mid-year.

#### Ethiopia

An estimated 3.2 million people are currently receiving food assistance throughout Ethiopia during the first half of the year. On 11 July, [the Government confirmed](#) an increase in the numbers of those in need for the rest of the year to 4.5 million, of which more than 3.5 million are in the drought- and poor rain-affected areas of Somali, Afar, southern Oromia and SNNP regions. Food security continues to deteriorate in the affected areas due to poor and erratic rainfall to date in 2011, combined with high prices of staple food and fuel.

In the lowland, pastoralist parts of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, including Somali region, southern Oromia and South Omo zone of SNNPR, food and nutritional insecurity is expected to peak just before the advent of the next seasonal rains, in October 2011.

In SNNPR region, where food and nutritional security has been negatively affected by the failure of the sweet potato harvest- that normally provides bridging food during the lean season (June to October) and delayed harvest of the Short-cycle crops planted in the belg season due to the late arrival of the short rains, the most critical period for the region is now through the end of September, when the first short-cycle crop harvests can be expected. The late planting of the short-cycle crops may, however, reduce the amount of long-cycle crops planted as the fields will not be able to be cleared and replanted in time.

The increased availability of cereal supplies expected from the October 2011-January 2012 main harvest season may contribute to easing of food prices, provided the harvest is good.

Humanitarian agencies remain concerned over the drought's longer-term impact on human and livestock health, nutrition and livelihoods given the large-scale loss of livestock in parts of the country,

as well as the, increased risk of outbreaks of waterborne disease – such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD)– with the advent of the rains.

### **Response**

*Food:* The government reports that 206,647 MT of food for emergency distribution has been dispatched in 2011. Food distributions are handled by WFP in Somali Region (Hubs-and-Spokes system), the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) and the Government. Four rounds of distributions have been initiated, although rations have been reduced for the third and fourth rounds and have lacked all the commodities in some areas covered by the Government-given pipeline shortfalls.

*Agriculture and Livestock:* Agriculture- and livestock-based livelihood support interventions by humanitarian agencies continue, particularly in SNNPR and Oromia. As the situation evolves, the focus will shift to livestock feed supplementation for the preservation of core breeding herds, accompanied by animal health, cereal price stabilization and unconditional cash transfers. FAO estimates that an additional \$20 million to \$30 million will be needed to support livestock feed supplementation.

*Nutrition:* The rise in malnutrition is demonstrated by admission rates at outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes (OTPs) and stabilization centres in parts of Oromia, SNNPR and Somali. Between March and April, the monthly TFP caseload rose from 6,500 to 12,400 in SNNPR and then to 14,000 in May. In Oromia, more than 16,800 TFP admissions were reported in May, with some of the increase attributed to the Enhanced Outreach and Survival (EOS) screening conducted that month. According to the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document, TFP admissions are estimated to have been 43 per cent higher in the first six months of the year than the February projections. For the second half of the year, 159,000 children under 5 are estimated to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition. However, the pipeline for nutrition interventions is currently well-funded, provided that rains arrive in October as expected.

*WASH:* The WASH Task Force in Ethiopia has indicated that additional funding is required between June and October 2011 to support priority water trucking and borehole maintenance and rehabilitation. The physical availability of water trucks continues to be a limiting factor for timely and adequate response in the region, linked to high local demand and restrictions on trucks from Somalia. Together with high fuel prices, long distances between water sources and delivery sites are pushing prices up.

Due to rains in late April and May, the number of trucks deployed for the provision of water in affected areas decreased in both Somali and Oromia regions between May and June and stopped in SNNPR region. However, three zones in Afar as well as communities in pocket areas of other regions continued to depend on water trucking for their supply of clean water during this period. In the past couple weeks, water trucking has resumed in other parts of the region, including in Hudet and Moyale districts of Somali region, and in Miyo, Moyale, Dire and Dillo districts of Oromia. At the same time, the rains have elevated the threat of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in areas previously affected by outbreaks.

*Health:* There is a continued risk of outbreaks of disease epidemics, including meningitis, measles and AWD, which pose a particular risk to drought affected populations that are experiencing increasing levels of malnutrition. Currently the health response in Ethiopia is working to mitigate epidemic outbreaks through surveillance, outbreak investigations- case management (providing supplies and building health staff technical capacity) and immunization (case based and mass both for Measles and Meningitis) among other interventions. Inadequate coordination capacity at all levels and lack of funds is limiting the sector's ability to cover the cost of vaccination and outbreak investigation, as well as monitoring of control interventions, laboratory specimen collection and investigation requirements.

*Education:* Over 300 schools and alternative basic education (ABEs) facilities were closed in Somali, Oromia and Afar during the first six months of the year due to the drought. Girl students, in particular, were affected as they have been pulled out of classes to support their families by fetching water and performing other household tasks.

Education response continues with the provision of water to schools and support for school feeding to prevent school children from dropping out. Education supplies have been pre-positioned and distributed to the Regional Education Bureaus and communities, parents, teachers and children will be supported with community mobilization and sensitization, WASH training, distribution of mobile schooling cards (to support access in areas of re-location), school WASH resource materials and resource kits as well as individual kits for children whose families are facing economic hardship as a result of the drought.

*Flood Preparedness:* The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) has advised that above average main season rains may lead to floods in some regions: in July and August “flooding is expected in the western, northwestern and central parts of the country. In this regard, areas around Lake Tana in Amhara, parts of Gambella, and areas along the Awash basin in Afar are likely to be affected by floods. Moreover, flash floods are anticipated in most prone areas.”

## **Kenya**

A mid-season assessment by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, in the drought affected arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya indicates a deterioration of drought conditions resulting in rapid depletion of pasture and water, increased migration of livestock, cross border conflicts and eroded food security, especially for pastoralists.

Following this assessment, the food beneficiary population is likely to increase substantially from the current 2.4 million to about 3.2 million people. The urban poor in Kenya also continue to suffer the effects of rapid increase in food and fuel prices.

## **Response**

*Food Security and Livelihoods:* An estimated 1.7 million people have been reached by WFP through general food distributions and food/cash for assets and 138,000 through nutrition interventions. A total of 16,800 MT of assorted food commodities were distributed. The Government of Kenya has targeted 800,000 out of the 2.4 million food beneficiaries. The food basket consists of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn soya blend - under general food distributions, a 75 percent ration is provided in the arid areas while the semi - arid districts receive a 50% ration. Corn-soya blend and vegetable oil are provided for the supplementary feeding programmes which targets moderately malnourished children under 5, as well as pregnant/lactating women. In the past, distributions were disrupted as a result of challenges in the cereals pipeline resulting in a 50-75 percent reduction of food rations in the districts.

The food sector is projecting food shortfalls for July to December 2011 estimated at 60,176 mt of assorted food commodities valued at US\$64.8 million. Cereal stocks will run out from August based on 1.6 million people, however, given the rapidly deteriorating situation, the needs and shortfalls will most likely significantly rise after a detailed assessment in July 2011. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation is facing challenges with cereals pipeline and may consider the option of ration adjustments in case current purchases from local suppliers do not materialise as planned.

Heavy rains in Turkana (120 percent of normal rains) and some parts of southern Garissa have reduced the water trucking needs by up to 50 percent in Mandera, northern Moyale, Marsabit, and Wajir while pressure on boreholes has declined in several areas, according to FEWSNET. The Water Sector has prioritized water trucking as a key intervention in the short term but notes the difficulty in obtaining funds for the process.

Since the beginning of 2011, more than 322,000 people have been reached through emergency measures, such as water trucking; 51 water points have been rehabilitated and 5 newly constructed; and appropriate sanitation has been provided to 308,562 people.

2011 nutrition surveys indicate a deterioration of health in 11 northern districts where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are recorded at 24-37 percent and severe acute malnutrition rated at 3 to 9 per cent. In response to the deteriorating situation, the Nutrition Sector is calling for emergency response which includes blanket supplementary feeding for children under five, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers in all districts with GAM rates over 20 percent; and an increase in capacity in stabilization centres treating malnutrition.

Cross-border and internal insecurity remains a major concern along Kenya's border regions largely due to competition for scarce water and pasture. In June 2011 alone, more than 76 people have been killed in cattle rustling incidents bringing the number of those killed this year to 189 people. Refugee influx from Somalia to Dadaab refugee camps in northeastern Kenya has increased to an estimated 1,300 people a day during the month of June. More than 19,000 new arrivals await registration at the reception centres in the refugee camps. This situation has contributed to the deterioration of the refugees' health conditions. Majority of the refugees, especially children have travelled for long periods (more than 22 days) without access to food or water hence highly malnourished.

A measles outbreak has been reported in two camps in Dadaab and with the continued lack of water and limited access to food, there is concern that the outbreak can spread to other camps and the host community where immunization coverage is sometimes below 35 per cent of the population. The Kenya local population is closing in on the refugee camps for access to basic health services as water, food and health facilities. There is need for urgent scaling up of nutrition supplementary feeding and general food distribution for the refugee populations and their hosts who are now dividing and sharing limited ration of food that they receive. The limited availability and competition for services between refugees and their hosts is breeding tension.

### **Somalia**

Following the results of an FSNAU analysis on the new forecasts of the Gu harvest and its impact on food security, the number of people in need of food assistance due to the ongoing civil conflict and the severe drought has been revised from 2.4 million to about 2.85 million people. This represents a 19 percent increase since January 2011. 61 percent of the affected people are in southern Somalia that is largely insecure, with limited humanitarian access mainly through local NGOs and partners.

In early July, the Al-Shabaab announced the lifting of a ban on foreign aid imposed in 2009 in areas under their control, especially in south and central Somalia. The humanitarian community has however requested a guarantee of security for aid workers in order to deliver aid to the drought and conflict affected victims.

According to WFP, the number of beneficiaries in Somalia in July 2011 is 1.5 million.<sup>3</sup> This figure excludes people in need in part of south Somalia where agencies have had no access since January 2010.

### **Response**

*Food Assistance:* In the month of June WFP delivered 2681.04 metric tons of mixed food commodities reaching 483265 people (214,000 in South Central Somalia, including 167,000 in Mogadishu, 54,000 in Puntland and 48,000 in Somaliland) with food assistance. WFP has reported a requirement of 77,660 MT of food between July and December 2011, worth 99.4 million USD and announced a shortfall of 24,735 MT worth 41.8 million USD, representing a 42 percent funding shortfall.

In the month of June the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed food to 39,000 people in the Sool and Nugaal regions. Each of the 6500 households received 72 kg of rice, 20 Lt of oil and 25 Kg of beans).

Population migrations in search of food assistance are on the increase both within and outside Mogadishu. Twenty feeding centres in Mogadishu offer cooked food to an estimated 85,000 people on a daily basis. As reported by OCHA Somalia, WFP is planning to expand the wet feeding sites and targeted supplementary feeding to accommodate the increasing numbers. Other interventions in Mogadishu include 16 nutrition centres and 15 health centres providing maternal and child nutrition and health services to more than 290,000 people. At least 60,000 new arrivals have received non-food items including tents.

The FSNAU warns however that food insecurity in Somalia is expected to remain at crisis or emergency levels through September, with localized famine conditions possible in the worst affected areas. Little improvement in prices is expected in the next three months, especially in areas where trade is restricted resulting in reduced purchasing power among both rural and urban households.

<sup>3</sup> Figure does not include people in need in part of the south Somalia where agency has no access since January 2010.

*WASH:* WASH partners are distributing a package of hygiene items such as soap, buckets for storing treated water and jerry cans to benefit 48,000 families (approximately 290,000 people) through 335 nutrition centres in south central Somalia. In addition, communication and information materials are also being distributed to help health workers carry out hygiene promotion sessions with those visiting the nutrition centres to mitigate the spread of communicable diseases.

In the month of June, UNICEF and partners constructed and rehabilitated boreholes in Salangle, Bu'ale and Saakow benefiting 15,000 people, chlorinated 74 wells throughout South Central region of Somalia for 67,000 people. In Bulo Elaye IDP camp in Bosasso, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) trucked water for 9,000 IDPs and COOPI constructed 48 latrines for 1,450 IDPs in IDP settlements in Bosasso.

*Nutrition:* Nutrition partners distributed 320 metric tons of corn-soya blend in Gedo, the Jubas and Bay regions providing continued treatment for 32,300 malnourished children. Since January, UNICEF through its partners admitted 68,600 malnourished children (66,700 in south central regions alone) of which 128 deaths have been reported, all in south central.

*Education:* While 52 percent (38,638) of the targeted number of girls and boys (children and youth) and female and male community members have benefited from school-based child protection interventions, this only represents 1 per cent of the population in need.

*Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs):* More than 2,500 households (84 percent of the target of 3,000 households) received temporary/transitional shelter. However only 104,520 (17 percent) of the 621,000 people needing NFI support were reached. In the beginning of July, UNHCR, in partnership with the NGO Norwegian Church Aid, finalized the distribution of 475 NFI kits to families that were subject to emergency evacuation from their previous settlement to Jawale settlement in Garowe due to a perceived risk of flooding and fire outbreaks. The NGO Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) distributed NFI kits to 700 households (4,200 people) in Raf, Raho and 100 Bush settlements in Bossaso, Puntland.

*Health:* UNICEF and partners implemented a Polio Vaccination Campaign in Banadir and Galgaduud reaching 331,000 children under five. In the first half of 2011, only 40 percent of the population in humanitarian crisis had access to primary and basic secondary health care services.

#### IV. Coordination

A High Level Working Group Meeting, organised by OCHA Geneva was held on 4 July 2011. Fifteen member states, including Ethiopia and Kenya attended the meeting. An update of the current critical situation in the Horn of Africa was provided by FAO, WFP, OCHA and Oxfam. The meeting took note of the worsening food security situation in the region, in particular the low funding at mid-year and highlighted the importance of integrating long-term solutions in current emergency responses, to address future food insecurity situations. The region's governments were called upon to engage in risk reduction, preparedness and response activities, and to respect humanitarian space.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> July, the Inter Agency Standing Committee Principals held an ad-hoc meeting specifically focused on the Horn of Africa drought situation. It was agreed to review the humanitarian action plans in the affected countries to reprioritize critical and life saving interventions that can be implemented within the next 30 and 60 days. Immediate actions will be linked to longer-term planning, including the acceleration and operationalisation of the IASC Action Plan for the Horn of Africa. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon convened a high-level teleconference with the Executive Directors of the UN agencies and Humanitarian Coordinators from the affected countries on 12 July to discuss scaling up humanitarian assistance in response to the drought.

At its monthly meeting held on 14 July, the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT) has discussed the feasibility of adopting a monitoring framework for the humanitarian/ drought response in the region. The meeting further addressed the need to have a common understanding on the drought to be reflected in the drafting of joint media and key messages. An overview of the resource mobilisation strategies currently underway at agency level was also provided.

## V. Funding

The total humanitarian requirements for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia as described in the major interagency and government appeals are US\$1.87 billion of which US\$ 835.5 million has been funded, leaving a gap of about US\$1 billion.

### Summary of funding status in the region at mid-year in millions US\$

Country	Funding need	Funding received	%
Djibouti	\$ 39	\$ 11	30%
Ethiopia	\$ 267.5 Jan –Jun	\$ 181.7 Jan – Jun	68%
	\$ 398.4 Jul- Dec	\$ 94.8 Jul -Dec	24%
Kenya	\$ 604	\$ 283	47%
Somalia	\$ 561	\$ 265	47%

### Top 10 donors to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (source: FTS)

	Donor	US\$ committed
1	USA	\$ 255,389,917.00
2	ECHO	\$ 123,333,458.00
3	Japan	\$ 87,308,800.00
4	UK	\$ 49,590,038.00
5	CERF	\$ 49,577,706.00
6	Canada	\$ 27,028,847.00
7	Norway	\$ 17,640,956.00
8	Sweden	\$ 17,191,034.00
9	Germany	\$ 11,735,699.00
10	Brazil	\$ 11,279,501.00

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](mailto:fts@un.org)

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