

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is issued by OCHA Eastern Africa. It covers the period from 15 to 21 July 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 26 July.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

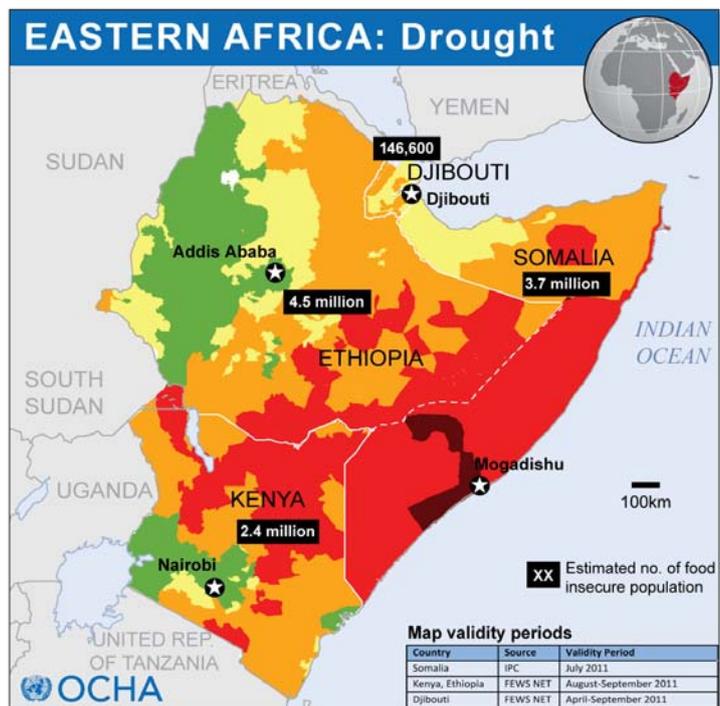
- On 20 July, the United Nations declared a state of famine in southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions of southern Somalia. Famine may also spread to other southern regions in the coming two months, if urgent interventions are not undertaken. Across the country, nearly half of the Somali population – 3.7 million people – is now in crisis. An estimated 2.8 million people of those are in the south.
- Following Al-Shabaab’s announcement in early July to allow humanitarian access to areas under its control in southern Somalia, agencies have been making initial contacts and increasing response where programmes were already underway.
- The Kenyan Prime Minister on 14 July announced the government’s intention to allow UNHCR and partners to put refugees into the Ifo II site in Dadaab. The actual relocation of refugees to the new site has however not begun and preparations have begun at other sites that have could accommodate the overflow but which do not have the structures and facilities of Ifo II.
- The Kenyan Cabinet in response to the food insecurity situation in the country authorized an expenditure of 9 billion shillings (US\$100m) to purchase emergency food supplies for affected Kenyans, and further stipulated conditions for the importation, by millers only, of grain from Genetically Modified sources.
- The third refugee camp in Ethiopia which opened at the end of June is already full; work has started on a fourth camp to hold up to 40,000 people.
- Over US\$1.1 billion has so far been committed to the response, but a shortfall of \$850m remains, this before additional costs of expanding the Somalia operation.

II. Regional Situation Overview

Humanitarian Situation

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Mark Bowden, announced on 20 July that famine conditions have emerged in two regions in southern Somalia, namely Lower Shabelle and southern Bakool. The conditions in both regions were classified as famine based on evidence that access to food, malnutrition and mortality rates surpass the respective famine thresholds. Based on definition by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), famine is declared when acute malnutrition rates among children exceed 30 per cent; more than two people per 10,000 die per day; and when people are not able to access food and other basic necessities. Other indicators of a very serious situation in these areas include large scale displacement and disease outbreaks.

The most affected areas of Somalia are in the south, particularly the regions of Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool, Benadir, Gedo and Hiraa. An estimated 310,000 children in these regions are acutely malnourished. Specifically, the



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)
 1. None or Minimal (Green) 2. Stressed (Yellow) 3. Crisis (Orange) 4. Emergency (Red) 5. Catastrophe Famine (Dark Red)

Map Sources: IPC Country Teams, UNCS, FEWS NET

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
 Map created 21 Jul 2011.

acute malnutrition rates exceed 30 percent in southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle, with reports of peaks of 50 per cent in certain parts of the region. In addition, increased under-five mortality rates have been recorded, with more than six deaths per 10,000 per day in some areas, largely due to causes related to malnutrition. Access to food and other basic necessities remains a challenge in most parts of southern Somalia.

Also on 20 July, at the launch of the Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Appeals for 2011, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos confirmed that discussions over humanitarian access in Somalia were on-going, with agencies making efforts to reach the affected people where they were, and not just in displaced camps.

The declaration of famine was only for some parts of Somalia. However, parts of neighbouring Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti are suffering from severe food insecurity, also as a result of the drought. More than 11.5 million people are in need of lifesaving assistance throughout the Horn of Africa region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia).

Refugee influxes from Somalia into Kenya and Ethiopia continued this week, with an exodus averaging 3,500 people a day arriving in parts of Ethiopia and Kenya that are also suffering from the impacts of the current drought. UNHCR reports that more than 20,000 Somalis await registration at the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya. New arrivals are receiving food, health and other services while they await registration. Most of the newly-registered refugees in Kenya are currently living on the outskirts of the congested camps in Dadaab. The three existing camp structures in Dadaab have exceeded their original capacity, and are now hosting more than 383,000 refugees, four times the number originally planned for.

Upon visiting the camps, the Kenyan Prime Minister announced on 14 July the government's intention to allow UNHCR and partners to settle refugees and offer them with assistance on the extended land at Dadaab refugee complex. The Kenyan government instructed that only temporary tented shelter facilities should be provided in the area. Partners in Dadaab are now waiting for formal government authorization to begin the relocation of refugees. This will ease pressure on shelter, water and sanitation facilities and further reduce tensions with host communities, who are also severely affected by the drought conditions. The relocation will also allow agencies to provide services in a more structured and coordinated manner.

In Ethiopia, the Kobe refugee camp, which opened at the Somalia-Ethiopia border at the end of June, is already full. Two other camps previously established – Bokolomanyo (established in 2009) and Melkadida (2010) have also exceeded their planned capacity. The government, UNHCR and other humanitarian partners are now working to finalize construction of a fourth camp, Hilowen, which will be able to host up to 40,000 people. Planning for a fifth camp, Bora-Amino, which would have a capacity of 60,000 to 80,000, is also underway. In recent days, the number of new arrivals from Somalia at the registration site on the Ethiopia-Somalia border has tapered off from the peak of 2,000 new arrivals per day previously reported, reducing to some 500 to 600 per day. This has enabled ARRA and UNHCR to clear the backlog of people awaiting registration. However, more than 8,000 people are currently at the transit site in Dolo Ado, awaiting transfer to the camps.

TOTAL POPULATION IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE			
	Local population in need of assistance	Refugees	Total
Djibouti	146,600	17,600	164,200
Kenya*	2,400,000	514,545**	2,914,545
Somalia	3,700,000		3,700,000
Ethiopia	4,567,256	228,014	4,795,270
TOTAL	10,813,856	760,159	11,574,015

*expected to rise in August

** registered as of 17 July (source: UNHCR)

III. Country Situation Overview

Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, 4.57 million are in need of humanitarian assistance. The impact of the La Niña-induced drought is becoming increasingly acute across the lowlands of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, with most of the drought-affected areas classified as experiencing 'humanitarian emergency' conditions, according to the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-Net) and WFP. While late rains in May temporarily alleviated some of the most critical water shortages in lowland areas, water shortages are already re-emerging in some areas, requiring resumption of water trucking. Meanwhile, the late but continuing rains in the belt-producing parts of the southern and central highlands have enabled planting. However, the delayed onset of the rains has extended the lean season by up to two months, through September. As a result of the drought, the number of people in need of relief assistance in Ethiopia has increased by 47 per cent since April, with the highest regional increases recorded in Oromia and SNNPR.

The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) launched the Humanitarian Requirements Document on 11 July, outlining food and non-food requirements until the end of the year in the amount of US\$ 398.4 million. At present, the highest priority response, according to the DRMFSS, is procurement and distribution of Corn-Soya Blend (CSB) to support preventative nutritional intervention.

Humanitarian Needs and Response

WASH: Water trucking is ongoing in Afar (6 woredas / districts), Amhara (2 woredas), Oromia (6 woredas) Somali (6 woredas) and Tigray (2 woredas). Water trucking is being resumed in areas affected by severe water shortages as the need for it is identified. Additional areas requiring resumed water trucking are expected to be identified in the coming days and weeks. WASH partners continue to work on borehole maintenance and rehabilitation in all drought-affected regions. According to the WASH cluster, rehabilitation of water sources in Oromia region is now a priority for response. The earlier focus on rehabilitation in Somali Region has meant that 90% of boreholes are functioning.

Nutrition: A total of 708,921 children and pregnant and lactating women require targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) in addition to relief food distributions, primarily in the drought-affected areas, according to the revised HRD launched on 11 July. More than 159,000 children under 5 may require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the second half of the year. In the first half of 2011, some 153,000 children are estimated to have received SAM treatment, or 43 per cent more than originally estimated in February 2011. While monthly admissions to the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) in Somali region have been relatively stable, rapid increases in TFP admissions were reported from Oromia and SNNPR between February and March and March and April 2011, with admissions continuing at the elevated levels in the months since. However, with more than 8,000 TFP sites operating across the country, community-based treatment of SAM is being provided in most areas.

Refugees: More than 112,000 refugees from Somalia are currently in the Dollo Ado area (Somali region) of Ethiopia. As the three existing refugee camps of Bokolomanyo, Melkadida and Kobe are at or over maximum capacity, preparation of a fourth camp at Hilowen is being finalized, and planning for a fifth camp, at Bora-Amino, is underway. The current priorities for the refugee response in Ethiopia are nutrition and health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and shelter. The Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), UNHCR and WFP continue to provide food to all sites, while Save the Children-US is providing targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for children under five. MSF-Spain is providing health and nutrition support, including nutritional screening, treatment of severe acute malnutrition and measles vaccinations for children under 5 at the reception and transit centre sites, and has begun provision of primary health care at Kobe camp. UNHCR and UNICEF are planning an Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) campaign. International Rescue Committee (IRC) is providing water for Melkadida and Kobe camps, while Lutheran World Federation (LWF) will take over WASH support for the transit and reception sites. Shelter, of which there is a shortage in the camps, is being bolstered with support from Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), which is bringing in 10,000 tents. UNHCR continues to receive shelter and non-food items by airlift and to dispatch them to Dollo Ado.

Kenya

Drought conditions in Kenya's northern and north-eastern districts have deteriorated further after the poor performance of the March-June long rains. This has deepened food insecurity, water shortages and increased the risk of disease outbreaks. There are currently 2.4 million people needing food aid assistance, and the numbers are expected to increase in the next month. A mid-season Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) assessment conducted in May 2011 indicates that up to 3.5 million people may require food aid assistance in coming months. Many agencies are planning with this assumption. A Long Rains

Assessment starting 25 July to 5 August will further refine the understanding of the scale and impact of drought on Kenyans. Food insecurity is expected to reach crisis levels in August and September 2011.

A Cabinet meeting held on 14 July, resolved to authorise millers to import genetically modified maize for production into flour to help curb the food crisis in the country. The cabinet insisted however that only millers will be allowed to obtain the GMO food imports and stressed that “no GMO maize should be used as seeds under any circumstances.” Any GMO food coming into the country must be certified by the National Biodiversity Authority and the flour will have to be clearly labelled as a product of GMO maize. South Africa is a likely regional source of GMO maize. If GMO maize is imported for relief purposes, the milling process will introduce additional costs and add time to the logistic chain.

During the same meeting, chaired by Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki, the Cabinet further approved the expenditure of some 9 billion Kenya shillings (US\$100m), to provide for food supplies to Kenyans hard hit by the drought. Of the money approved, Ksh5 billion will be withdrawn from the contingency fund and a further Ksh4 billion will be re-allocated from existing ministerial budgets in order to meet the purchase of emergency food supplies.

In response to the congestion and lack of accommodation in the Dadaab refugee camp, UNHCR flew in the first 100 tonnes of emergency tents through Nairobi. The 747 cargo plane that arrived on 17 July is the first of five similar shipments of emergency tents which will then be transported to Dadaab by road.

Somalia

Across the country, nearly half of the Somali population -3.7 million people- is in need of assistance. Among these, 3.2 million people require immediate, lifesaving assistance. An estimated 2.8 million of these are in the south. The scale and severity of the crisis in Somalia makes this the most serious food insecurity situation in the world since the 1992 famine in the region. [FSNAU data](#) confirms that a humanitarian emergency exists in other regions of southern Somalia, particularly Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Benadir, Gedo and Hiraan, which have been identified as being at risk of famine in the coming 1-2 months unless the aid response increases in proportion to the needs. The central and northern regions of Somalia are also facing serious food insecurity, with nearly half a million people in these areas being in need of livelihood and lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

During the press conference on 20 July, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia expressed fears that if no urgent interventions are undertaken, the famine conditions currently witnessed in the two regions will spread to all eight regions of southern Somalia, which are suffering from poor harvests and increased disease outbreaks. Lack of funds for food, nutrition and livelihood interventions is particularly concerning. A massive multi-sectoral response is critical and the most immediate interventions should target the improvement of food access and address health/nutrition issues. In the medium term, interventions to rebuild and support livelihoods remain paramount. For its part, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia has set aside US\$ 500,000 to support the drought-affected IDPs in Mogadishu and is planning to provide water, blankets and food to the IDPs.

Following the announcement by Al-Shabaab to allow access to areas previously under its control in southern Somalia, UN agencies stand ready to scale up assistance in southern Somalia, if they are guaranteed safety and non-interference. To expedite the delivery of supplies into the worst-affected areas in the south, the UN has started airlifting urgently needed medical, nutrition and water supplies. Aid agencies are also responding in the TFG-controlled area where the majority of the drought IDPs have already moved in Mogadishu, or in transit areas near the borders.

Health supplies are also en-route via Mogadishu, consisting of health kits with essential medicines to treat common childhood illnesses, such as respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, minor injuries and worm infestation, for 10 health facilities to reach up to 100,000 people over a period of 3 months. In addition, on 20 July UNICEF reported that 3000 cartons of supplementary feeding supplies reached Quansadhere, one of the most affected areas in the south. The consignment will be distributed by one of the local partners in the area. Another consignment of 899 metric tonnes of nutrition supplies of therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies for southern Somalia is being shipped and airlifted to Mogadishu on 21 July. The consignment will benefit around 17,500 severely malnourished children and 21,000 moderately malnourished in 500 nutrition centers.

Food Assistance

According to WFP, the number of reachable beneficiaries in Somalia in July 2011 is 1.5 million. This figure excludes people in need in parts of south Somalia where they have had no access since January 2010. In June, WFP delivered 2,681 metric tons of mixed food commodities reaching 483,265 people (214,000 in south-central, including 167,000 in Mogadishu, 54,000 in Puntland and 48,000 in Somaliland). In terms of gaps, WFP has reported a requirement of 77,660 metric tons of food between July and December 2011, worth US\$ 99.4 million. WFP announced a shortfall of 24,735 metric tons worth US\$ 41.8 million representing a 42 percent funding shortfall.

In addition, WFP has been accessing all 16 districts of Mogadishu through wet feeding, reaching more than 85,000 people on a daily basis, and has targeted supplementary feeding programmes in various parts of the city. WFP is planning interventions in the border areas of Gedo and the Afgooye Corridor; an increase of operations in Mogadishu and central Somalia. UNHCR has distributed assistance packages reaching over 63,000 people in southern Somalia and will distribute packages reaching 126,000 people in the coming days. The UN and partners are also responding in districts along the border with Kenya and Ethiopia border, where access is improving.

Separately, the Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) unit of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is running a medical camp next to the Aden Adde International Airport in Mogadishu, estimated to accommodate 700 people affected by conflict and drought. AMISOM doctors are offering free medical treatment and response to the measles, malaria and diarrhoea outbreaks in the area. Serious cases are being referred to AMISOM's Level 2 hospital at the main base. AMISOM further plans to provide waterproof plastic sheeting to cover the refugees' shacks which are currently made of sticks and cloth.

Djibouti

The Government of Djibouti held an event to launch the revised drought appeal for \$39m on 18 July. The appeal is about 42% funded. The revision makes reference to 26,600 people estimated to be in need in urban areas for the first time. The government is allocating at least US\$1m from its own resources to the response.

IV. Coordination

- Operational coordination and humanitarian decision making is country-based, while at regional level the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT) and the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) continue to support country level operations through analysis, early warning, reporting, advocacy, resource mobilization and, where needed, surge capacity and technical support. More specifically, the RHPT meeting, co-chaired by OCHA and IFRC, ensures coordination of operational agencies with regional mandates in eastern Africa, while the FSNWG ensures regional situation analysis on food security.
- During the last RHPT meeting held on 14 July, regional partners including donors exchanged information on the current drought situation in the region, highlighting the need to adopt a monitoring framework to help assess the impact of the humanitarian response vis-a-vis the rising needs. An overview of the resource mobilization strategies by individual agencies was also provided, with donors indicating their organizations' resolve to contribute more funds to the situation in the Horn of Africa.
- OCHA further emphasized the need for regional partners to mobilise agency support for the IASC Horn of Africa Plan of Action, to ensure that longer-term drought risk reduction strategies were at the same time taken into account alongside the current emergency responses. The need for the humanitarian community in the region to communicate consistent messages regarding the situation was further emphasized, with OCHA being tasked with exploring the possibility of establishing an inter-agency communications group for this purpose. Agencies have been encouraged to
- In Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, coordination and prioritization of programmes is ensured through humanitarian structures such as Humanitarian Country Teams, sectors and clusters.
- In Ethiopia, the Government-led Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) forum is responsible for the overall coordination of the emergency response, with line ministries and specialized bodies ensuring sectoral and refugee coordination.
- On 22 July, the Somali and Kenya clusters will meet to discuss cross-border operational coordination around the drought.
- A new section of ReliefWeb has been set up for the Horn of Africa:
<http://reliefweb.int/taxonomy/term/8727>

V. Funding

FUNDING STATUS: HORN OF AFRICA CRISIS AS OF 21 JULY 2011 (12:00 GMT)							
Appeal	revised US\$ requirements	US\$ committed/ contributed	% funded	Unmet requirements	uncommitted pledges for appeals	non-appeal funding	non-appeal pledges
Kenya EHRP+	604,845,876	295,575,887	49%	309,269,989	24,534,372	33,113,609	14,693,057
Djibouti Drought Appeal	39,264,338	16,317,258	42%	22,947,080	518,867	9,355,319	-
Somalia CAP	561,469,946	315,784,822	56%	245,685,124	21,699,313	87,177,303	59,242,067
Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Documents	January-June 267,500,000 July-August 398,439,730	376,884,274		276,942,561			1,430,615
Total	1,604,019,890	1,004,562,241		854,844,754	46,752,552	129,646,231	75,365,739

Source: FTS (<http://fts.unocha.org>)

Notes:

Ethiopia: The total requirement for July – December is \$398.4m, excluding the needs of refugee operations (approximately US\$190m for the whole year).

The total requirements for the year for the region, including the needs of refugees in Ethiopia, stand at about \$1.8 billion.

However, additional requirements for Somalia, following new assessments and access developments, will be around \$300m.

Total committed resources: \$1,134,208,472
(commitments within the appeals of \$1,004m + outside the appeals \$129.6m)

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of contributions: fts@un.org.

Largest 20 donors: United States, European Commission, United Kingdom, Japan, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Canada, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Brazil, Switzerland, Finland, Australia, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, United Arab Emirates (source: FTS, 21 July)

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For more information please visit <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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