

### SITUATION UPDATES

- From 1 – 4 August, the number of daily arrivals of Somali refugees arriving at the Dadaab camps in Kenya has increased. About 1,500 new refugees arrive each day, an increase from 1,300 in July.
- Violence during a food distribution left seven dead in Mogadishu on 5 August.
- The Horn of Africa Drought Appeal is 46 per cent funded, requiring an additional US\$1.4 billion.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network forecasts worsening drought conditions for the coming months, particularly in northern Kenya, with a food insecure population of 3.2 million.
- On 6 August al-Shabaab started to pull out from Mogadishu.
- The United States has approved \$105 million in new drought and famine aid to East Africa.

Population in need of assistance: 12.4 million				
	Local	Somali Refugees	Other Refugees	Total
Djibouti	146,600	17,600	1,510	165,264
Kenya	3,200,000	476,808	77,777	3,754,585
Somalia	3,700,000	0	0	3,700,000
Ethiopia	4,567,256	157,923	80,500	4,805,679
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,613,856</b>	<b>651,885</b>	<b>159,787</b>	<b>12,425,528</b>

**Djibouti:** Humanitarian partners continue to scale-up the management and response to malnutrition in the country. In the northern regions of Obock and Tadjourah, nearly two thirds of the 3,034 children under five who were screened were in need of ready-to-use therapeutic food or were referred to the therapeutic feeding centres. Malnutrition rates appear to be on the rise. Djibouti is proportionally the second most affected country in the Horn of Africa.

**Kenya:** Of the 3.2 million food insecure Kenyans, those in arid and semi-arid areas have been hit hardest, along with the urban poor in the country's larger cities. Despite the serious impact the drought is having in Kenya, Somalis continue to cross into the

country in search of food. The average daily number of Somali refugees arriving at the Dadaab camps, located 100 kilometres inland from the Kenyan-Somali border, has increased since the start of the month. An average of 1,500 new refugees arrived the week of 1 August – up from about 1,300 per day in July. Since the start of 2011 about 116,000 Somali refugees have arrived at Dadaab, of which about 76,000 arrived in the last two months. The influx of newcomers has raised health concerns, in particular because many new arrivals have not been vaccinated for communicable diseases like measles. Some 100,000 children have been vaccinated for measles and polio in Dadaab camps and in surrounding host communities in Liboi, Garissa and Wajir. At least as many vaccinations are planned for children in those areas as health experts monitor the situation.

**Somalia:** On 8 August the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) completed the first of three air deliveries of humanitarian aid to Mogadishu, dispatching 31 tons of supplies. Al-Shabaab began to pull out from Mogadishu on 6 August. Since late July, violent hostilities hampered humanitarian aid efforts which are desperately needed in this famine-hit city where population movement into Mogadishu continues, despite dire conditions in the city. The majority of aid reaching southern Somalia arrives to Mogadishu. One in three children in southern Somalia is malnourished and one in five severely malnourished. The nutrition programme for the southern Somalia includes 843 nutrition service programmes, including 16 stabilization centres, 201 therapeutic programmes and 325 supplementary feeding programmes. For each of the next two months, 150,000 households (750,000 people) will receive blanket food distributions in southern Somalia.

**Ethiopia:** On 5 August, humanitarian agencies in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia began the relocation of nearly 15,000 Somali refugees who have been staying in a crowded transit centre in the eastern region of Dollo Ado. The continued influx of around 200 – 300 Somalis per week has prompted partners in the health sector to scale up. Humanitarian partners have been screening camp residents and administering measles vaccination for all children between the ages of six months and 15 years before their transfer to the new camp. An assessment mission to Morodile, in the Gode is planned for 7 – 14 August. Around 2,000 people the Bay and Bakool regions of Somalia have crossed over to south-eastern Ethiopia in the past few weeks.

**Eritrea:** There is very little information on what humanitarian needs exist, due to the Government's restriction on access. The rains, usually lasting from May to September, arrived almost one and a half months later than normal. This delay may have severely impacted this year's harvest. The Government has not allowed aid

agencies to conduct assessments. On 25 July, the Foreign Minister of Eritrea informed United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon that Eritrea has received good rains and there is neither drought nor humanitarian crisis. Anecdotal reports of malnutrition are trickling out, and although there is almost no current data is available on the food security situation or food price levels, increased pressure on UNICEF-sponsored projects in support of malnourished children has been observed. The UN and its few remaining partners operating on the ground continue their limited operations in an extremely challenging environment. Since 2005, access restrictions have made conducting assessments impossible. With regards to funding, there has been no Consolidated Appeals Process since 2006.

## Funding

Appeal	Updated requirements (US\$)	Funding to date (US\$)	% funded	Unmet requirements (US\$)
Kenya EHRP	740,700,000	366,937,983	50%	373,762,017
Djibouti Drought Appeal	33,264,338	17,361,860	52%	15,902,478
Somalia Consolidated Appeal	1,062,743,765	487,608,182	46%	575,135,583
Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements, July-December 2011	398,400,000	153,846,072	39%	244,553,928
Ethiopia refugee-related requirements	246,000,000	22,551,716	9%	223,448,284
General funding for the Horn of Africa crisis committed to agencies in the various appeals		100,384,545		
Pledges and committed funding for Horn of Africa crisis not yet country or appeal-specific				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,481,108,103</b>	<b>1,148,690,358</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,417,745,332,</b>
<i>Ethiopia funding received against January-June requirements</i>		181,700,000		
<b>Grand total of Horn of Africa Appeal contributions to date</b>		<b>1,330,390,358</b>		

(a) The breakdown of total Ethiopia funding (as reported to FTS) into HRD, non-HRD, and refugee is provided by OCHA-Ethiopia based on local information.

## GIVING

To make a donation through the United Nations, please consider one of the following options:

1. Support the Appeal for the Horn of Africa
2. Give to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
3. Give to the Pooled Funds in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia
4. Give to OCHA's response to the Horn of Africa Crisis

For details on how to make a donation, please consult the "OCHA Guide to Humanitarian Giving" on the OCHA website: <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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