

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by the sub-regional office for Eastern Africa (SROEA), Nairobi. It covers the period 01-30 April 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 30 May 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

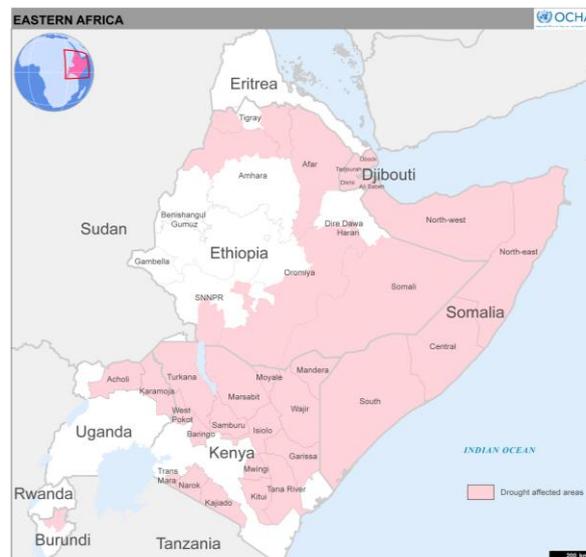
- Dry conditions persist in the pastoral and marginal cropping areas of the Eastern Horn due to a delayed onset and/or poor distribution of the March-April-May (MAM) rains in Somalia, southern areas of Ethiopia and agro-pastoral areas of north-eastern Kenya. In Djibouti and the northeastern pastoral region of Afar in Ethiopia, the onset of the March-June rains has been erratic and serious water shortages have been reported including in the city.
- The cropping areas of northwestern and central Uganda, western Kenya and northeastern Tanzania, pastoral areas of Turkana in northeast Kenya, Karamoja and Kapchorwa areas of northwestern Uganda experienced normal start of the MAM rains, hence likelihood of good yields and positive impact on food security.
- The food security situation in the pastoral and marginal cropping areas is expected to worsen due to the reduced precipitation in April, in addition to increased staple food prices, high fuel prices and declining purchasing power. Favourable rains are expected during the June-September season.
- The drought situation has been declared a national disaster in Somalia and Djibouti. As at the end of April 2011, approximately 8.8 million people are in acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the region. In Ethiopia, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 2.8 million to 3.2 million, due to additional requirements in the southern and southeastern lowlands of the country.
- Current assistance programs appear inadequate to mitigate existing and expected food deficits as the number of affected persons has continued to increase with the deteriorating drought situation.

II. Regional Situation Overview

Analysis by the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) members indicate that the eastern part of the Horn of Africa region continues to experience persistent drought due to delayed, poorly distributed and below-average rainfall recorded at the beginning of the March-April-May rainfall season.¹

As predicted by FAO earlier in the year, due to the severity of the impacts of the La Nina phenomenon during the last season, coupled with the reduced precipitation in April 2011, food insecurity will persist in the eastern Horn of Africa region, with households in pastoral and marginal cropping areas facing extreme levels of vulnerability.²

An estimated 8.8 million people,³ -increase of 5% since January 2011, are in need of humanitarian



¹ FSNWG, Central and Eastern Africa Update, “Regional food security situation and outlook”, April 2011

² OCHA SROEA, Eastern Africa Humanitarian Update, “Drought”, Issue No. 1, 29 March 2011

³ FSNWG, “Brief on Food Security and Nutrition Conditions, Eastern and Central African Region”, 10 March 2011 (Djibouti-120,000; Ethiopia-3.2 million; Kenya-2.4 million; Somalia-2.4 million and northern Uganda-814,573)

assistance (acute food and livelihood crisis) in the region, with Kenya and Somalia having more than 2.4 million food insecure people each, while the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia has increased from 2.8 million to 3.2 million, due to additional requirements in the southern and southeastern lowlands of the country.⁴

Localized rains received in early May 2011 across southern Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda, have done little to avert the strong rainfall deficits over a wide area of the Greater Horn of Africa. The below-average rainfall and subsequent dryness has led to poor cropping and pasture conditions across portions of Kenya and southern Ethiopia. In contrast, recent heavy rains over the Somali and eastern Oromiya regions of Ethiopia and localized areas in southern Somalia have helped improve livestock and pasture conditions, although their impact on crops is lessened due to the delayed onset. Localised flooding was reported across portions of southern Ethiopia as the abundant rain fell across dry regions of the Greater Horn of Africa.⁵



Children forced to trek long distances in search of water in Isiolo. Source: OCHA SROEA

The regional situation is further complicated by the current high fuel and food prices, deteriorating purchasing power and limits on the delivery of humanitarian assistance due to restricted access especially in central Somalia and the Somali region of Ethiopia. Unlike in Uganda, where public demonstrations against the rising cost of fuel turned violent and resulted in the arrest of key opposition leaders, in Kenya peaceful protests led by the Consumers' Federation of Kenya (COFEK), were held on 19 April in several parts of the country. The spiraling fuel prices have caused sharp increases in the price of food and transport across the region, with the World Bank observing a 27% increase

during the last three months, in the price of maize flour, a staple food in Kenya. Further reports by IRIN News

indicate that in northern Kenya, the sharp increase in fuel prices has negatively impacted relief operations, increasing the vulnerability of communities already in the grip of severe drought. Critical services such as transport, access to health facilities, food distribution and water trucking have been affected, with transport costs recording a double increase. Districts bordering Somalia, such as Mandera, Ijara and Marsabit, have recorded the highest prices of fuel.⁶

Additionally, the escalating food prices are making it very difficult for donors, WFP and Governments to procure food commodities locally, with regulations on Genetically Modified Foods (GMO) hindering procurement from other regions in Africa, for example South Africa.

Pastoral migrations back to wetter areas have been reported in Somalia, northeastern Kenya and Kotido districts in Karamoja region of Uganda. Cross-border migrations between Kenya, southern Sudan and Uganda have been restricted due to an outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) affecting 19 districts in northern Uganda. District officials in Uganda have initiated vaccination activities in affected areas.

Educational attendance continues to be affected by drought, with continuing reports of school drop-outs and school closures. In Ethiopia, at least 280 schools have been closed affecting about 58,000 students in Somali and Oromia regions. Efforts are being made to ensure that multi-sectoral integrated responses are developed to ensure children do not drop out of school due to water shortages, hygiene and sanitation or health issues exacerbated as a result of the drought. In Somalia, research conducted in early April by agencies working in the field of education shows an alarming 38 per cent decrease in school enrollment in the last five months in south and central Somalia, due to conflict and drought. Over 6,300 teachers have been displaced and parents are no longer able to afford paying school fees because of the effects of the drought. Female students are the most affected with drop-out rates of 57 per cent. In more accessible areas, such as Sool and Sanaag, NRC in

⁴ OCHA Ethiopia, 05 May 2011

⁵ The USAID FEWS NET 'Weather Hazards Impacts Assessment for Africa', May 5 – May 11, 2011

⁶ IRIN NEWS, NAIROBI, 20 April 2011 (IRIN) at www.irinnews.org (One litre of petrol selling for KSh150 (\$1.80), compared with KSh111 in Nairobi, while a litre of diesel costs KSh140 (\$1.60) and paraffin KSh100 (\$1.20) a litre.)

Somalia is trucking water to 17 schools three times a month, and school feeding programmes are ongoing in parts of Puntland and Somaliland.⁷

FEWSNET, in its latest Weather Alert issued on 05 May, forecasts moderate to heavy rains in mid-May, over southern/central Ethiopia, Somalia, western Kenya, and eastern Uganda that might help improve moisture conditions while also increasing the risk for flash flooding in Ethiopia and Somalia. Food security in the affected areas is expected to remain critical through to at least May/June 2011, requiring the continuation and extension of both large-scale emergency assistance and prolonged livelihood support.⁸

III. Country Situation Overview

Burundi

Although food security should moderately improve by June with the conclusion of the 2011B harvest, humanitarian needs will begin to increase again around September as the major lean season begins.⁸

Significant weather disturbances, characterized by delayed rains and late planting season overlapping A and B, followed by torrential rains and flooding resulted in very low level of food stocks for season A, rising food prices and some food imports from Uganda and Rwanda. Affected communities have resorted to severe adaptation mechanisms including, sale of households properties and migrations.⁹

Food, Nutrition and Agricultural support programmes continue to be prioritised in the north and north-eastern parts of the country, with CERF funds being utilized for the drought response.

Djibouti

Djibouti is experiencing below normal rainfall for the current rainy season. The onset of the 2010/11 Diraac/Sougoum rains that start in March in the main inland areas in the northwest, the central highlands, and southeast pastoral livelihood zones, have been poorly distributed. Most pastoral households in the Northwest and Southeast pastoral areas are experiencing crisis food insecurity conditions (IPC Phase 3), while those in the central lowlands and southeast border sides are moderately food insecure. Households in affected districts are expected to face survival deficits and high levels of food insecurity through June, due to the high likelihood of normal to below normal March to May rains.¹⁰

Favorable rains received in Djibouti City and the high plateaus of Arta district, in early May, will likely result in an improvement in water availability, including in the coastal areas. The erratic nature of the rains is however inadequate for a City that is presently experiencing crisis food insecurity conditions, very high unemployment rates, particularly among the poor and reduced income due to a malaria outbreak.

There is a high likelihood that the WFP food aid pipeline, will break down by June due to a shortage of incoming supplies. The high cost of fuel to transport food commodities is a major constraint hindering food access in the most remote areas.

Humanitarian actors continue to seek funding for the Djibouti Drought Appeal 2011. At present 8,571,873 USD has been raised out of 39 million required. This funding has mainly gone towards the food aid sector; though some other funding has been raised, mainly through CERF, for the Agriculture/Livestock, health, nutrition, and water/sanitation sectors.

Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, the late and erratic performance of the February-May (belg/gu) short rains has resulted in critical shortages of water and pasture in the southern and southeastern lowlands of the country raising concern over food and nutrition security in parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Somali and lowland areas of Oromia, Tigray and Afar regions. Reports by OCHA Ethiopia indicate that about 3.2

⁷ OCHA Somalia, "Somalia Humanitarian Overview, Volume 4, Issue 4," April 2011

⁸ USAID/FEWSNET, Food Assistance Outlook Brief, "Projected Food Assistance Needs for October 2011", April 2011

⁹ Joint Crop Assessment Mission (MINAGRI / FAO / WFP / UNICEF / OCHA, 2010) for Season 2011-A

¹⁰ FEWSNET, "Djibouti Food Security Alert", April 2011

million people are still in need of emergency food assistance countrywide and this is likely to rise if the belg/gu rains are well below normal or fail as predicted.

Food security: The Government of Ethiopia has requested food aid for two million people (\$44.9 million) and livestock support in the amount of \$10.3 million. Relief food distributions by WFP and the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) are ongoing. WFP's relief food pipeline continues to experience shortfalls. More than 20 government, UN and civil society organizations are currently involved in livelihood-based drought mitigation and response. Interventions by SAVE, OXFAM and other humanitarian partners include destocking, emergency animal health, livestock feed support and emergency livestock water.



Families receiving non-food item kits in Belet Xaawo, Gedo on 22 March 2011. Source: UNHCR

Nutrition: A total of 15 nutrition partners, including Save the Children, are on the ground strengthening or initiating nutrition responses in 35 woredas in Somali (21) and Oromia (14) regions. Admissions to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) have increased in these areas. Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) in response to moderate acute malnutrition is planned for 30,108 children at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM, \$5.2 million).

WASH: The WASH sector responses in Ethiopia are currently focused on water trucking and rehabilitation/maintenance of water supplies. Some 1.7 million people in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions require water trucking and related support, while response to water shortages is also required in parts of Afar region. The Government has requested an additional \$8.3 million for related activities. OXFAM has an integrated WASH programme including PHP as well as water trucking. More water trucks are needed in Somali region to complement the 262 trucks provided by the government and other humanitarian actors. Save the Children are conducting both water trucking and maintenance and rehabilitation of water holes in the area. Weekly WASH emergency task force meetings are to be instituted to improve coordination at regional level.

Health: The Health Sector has in addition to scaling up case management, supplementary immunization activities and mass vaccinations, conducted a detailed investigation into the increased outbreak of epidemics. A total of 1.05 million children are at risk of measles, 362,000 at risk of malaria, 72,400 at risk of meningitis and almost 14,500 people at risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), prompting the Government to request a total of \$3.2 million for the next two months.

Kenya

In the northwestern and southern pastoral rangelands of Kenya, the 2011 long rains started earlier than expected and are above seasonal averages in West Pokot, Kajiado, Narok, Trans Mara, Marsabit and western Turkana. Pastoralists are slowly moving to areas that received rains but are yet to return to normal wet season grazing areas, except in Kajiado and parts of Turkana. A similar situation exists in the Southeast and coastal marginal agricultural areas, where the 2011 long rains started earlier than usual but were below seasonal averages and unevenly distributed in most parts of the cropping lowlands. Households in the two regions are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Rains are yet to occur in other pastoral districts including Moyale, Mandera, Garissa and Wajir. Water scarcity is a critical problem there.

Food security: Food insecurity is anticipated to substantially rise with assistance needs being similar to those in April. About 2.4 million people are in acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3), with the majority being in the northern pastoral areas. Most households have depleted food stocks and experience severe water shortages. OCHA Kenya reports of an increased reliance on market purchases, at a time when food prices are 15-40 percent above average and increasing. Increased loss of lives and livestock assets due to insecurity and drought have further constrained market access, with livestock prices dropping by 5%. FEWSNET warns that the situation is likely to decline to Emergency (Phase 4) if rains delay further.¹¹

¹¹ USAID/FEWSNET, "Kenya Food Security Outlook", April to September 2011

Preliminary results from the 2010 baseline survey conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group indicate that rising food insecurity is precipitated by rapid and rising urbanization. The food security status for poor households in urban areas is likely to remain in the IPC Stressed phase and could deepen markedly as food and fuel prices have begun to increase significantly and are projected to rise further in coming months.

Food aid support by WFP and partners is ongoing, though experiencing a major funding shortfall. Government with support of partners is supporting destocking and animal surveillance exercises in Baringo, Turkana, Moyale and Mandera, where increased livestock deaths, poor livestock body conditions and insufficient pasture growth are prevalent. OXFAM, using ECHO funding, plans to support 2300 households with animal destocking. In total 11,500 animals will be destocked. Oxfam is further registering beneficiaries for cash for work/unconditional grants and aims to transfer approx. USD 120 per household during the project period. Oxfam plans to reach 3500 households with this exercise. Save the Children has expanded their food security programming, such as distribution of food vouchers and cash transfers.

Nutrition: The nutrition sector finalized the *La Nina Preparedness Response Plan*. As reported by OCHA Kenya, 726,599 children under five years and 294,815 pregnant and lactating mothers will benefit from the therapeutic and supplementary feeding programme. In addition, the sector will continue to support 433 health facilities located in the Rift Valley, Eastern and North Eastern Province with therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies. The sector has a funding gap of US\$7,050,469. Bi-weekly surveillance aimed at identifying admissions and death trends at district level is being conducted. In addition, the drought contingency and response plan is being updated following the Short Rain Assessment and expiration date of some funds. The World Bank is conducting a nutrition sector gaps analysis, and the mapping of partners and projects is also on-going.

WASH: Water trucking and construction/ rehabilitation of water infrastructure is being scaled up, especially in Turkana and West Pokot districts (OXFAM/SAVE). In addition, 37 schools hosting 18,000 students will be provided with water supply, latrines and handwashing facilities. Water trucking, provision of storage containers, water treatment chemicals, emergency latrines were some of the interventions that supported an estimated 12,500 refugees and Internally Displaced Persons following fierce fighting along the Somalia - Kenya border last February and March. The WASH cluster in Kenya is collaborating with its counterpart in Somalia and have initiated the mapping of projects and of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in affected areas.

Somalia

The extended delay in the start of the *Gu* rains (April) has resulted in a nationwide food insecurity with pastoral areas of north, southern and central Somalia being worst affected. Water shortages persist countrywide. For the most-likely food security scenario (April-September 2011), FEWSNET predicts that despite the downpour in late April-early May, the March-May *gu* rainfall will be both below average and erratic with analogue years similar to 2005 and 2008.¹² This will likely lead to poor regeneration of pasture, browse, and water resources in key northern and central pastoral areas and 50-75 percent average crop production in marginal cropping and riverine areas of southern and central Somalia. *Hagaa* rains (July-August) in coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba regions are also expected to be below average. *Karan* rains (July – August) in Awdal and Waqoyigalbeed regions are expected to be average.

Food security: Some 2.4 million people are in acute food and livelihood crisis in Somalia. Assistance needs are likely to be very high through at least the end of 2011. It is feared that if people cannot be reached they could start migrating towards areas where they can access assistance, including across the border into Kenya. Both drought-and conflict-related migrations continue to increase at faster rates than usual. In March, based on UNHCR population tracking report, approximately 9,000 people arrived in Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya.

WFP conducted a general food distribution to 50,000 drought affected people living in 10 settlements on the outskirts of Mogadishu. In addition, 19 feeding centres continue to distribute cooked meals to 85,000 people

¹² USAID/FEWSNET, “*SOMALIA Food Security Outlook*”, April to September 2011. Approximately 60-70 percent of average in key pastoral areas of Hawd and Addun, 80-85 percent of normal in the southern pastoral and agropastoral areas and 75- 100 percent of average in riverine areas.

on a daily basis. The NGO Concern distributed food commodities through vouchers to 8,400 people living in three districts, while the local NGO BDG reached 36,000 IDPs living in Wadajir district, distributing 27 kgs of rice, 27 kgs of beans and 13 litres of cooking oil to each family.¹³

WASH: Rehabilitation of, and drilling of replacement boreholes, water trucking for human and livestock consumption, construction of tap stands to improve access to water for IDPs in camps, are some of the ongoing intervention in water. Also undertaken is the training of beneficiaries in management of water voucher system, as well as safe promotion of hygiene and monitoring and evaluation of community water systems (SAVE/Oxfam).

Oxfam has also distributed 15 pumping machines (Anil type) and constructed water distribution points in support of 15 farmers to promote irrigations along the river juba areas in Jilib and Afmadow district. Other activities include cash/asset transfers, income generating activities by supporting small business with grants, livestock distribution, and distribution of tools and seeds. Save the Children is planning assessments throughout Somalia in April/May.



*Water trucking interventions in Galmudug State.
Source: Galmudug State Authorities, Jan 2011*

Health: Provision of NFIs, sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns have been undertaken to mitigate possible drought related health risks. World Health Organization (WHO) Somalia reported 83 cases of measles, including five deaths, in Mogadishu and some 127 cases in Puntland. Outbreak response campaigns were conducted by WHO and its partners in the last week of March, vaccinating more than 75,000 children. OCHA Somalia also reports of a WHO distribution of Emergency Health Kits to the main hospitals in Mogadishu to respond to the Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera outbreak. The kits will assist 70,000 people for three months. UNICEF and partners vaccinated 75,000 children under 5 years of age against measles, 17,000 children under 1 year of age against DPT, 108,000 women of child-bearing age against tetanus and 76,500 children under five years of age received a dose of Vitamin A. About 290,000 IDPs and drought-affected people are receiving maternal and child health care and nutrition supplies through UNICEF and its partners.

Uganda

In Uganda, the rains received since mid-March have marked the start of the 2011 first cropping season in bimodal areas, resulting in increased agricultural activities and improved rangeland conditions as water sources are replenished. The rains are expected to peak from April to May and ease in June. The Government of Uganda has provided tractors to farmers in the agro-pastoral and agricultural areas of Karamoja to increase crop production. Developmental partners have also provided planting materials such as seeds of sorghum, beans, cowpeas and cassava cuttings to farmers in the area. Countrywide, it is anticipated that majority of poor households will not suffer acute food shortages until the next harvest in June/July 2011.¹⁴

Below normal rains have however been reported in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of northern Uganda, resulting in delayed planting of the staples, especially in Acholi and West Nile sub-regions. This is likely to result in the deterioration of the food security situation in the area, as the first season rains accounts for at least 60% of the annual production.

Food security: An estimated 814,573 people remain in acute food and livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Uganda, with more than 670,000 people in northern Uganda.¹⁵ As the food stocks at household level continue to diminish in the month of March, households had to adopt various coping mechanisms and the main ones were reducing the number of meals per day (72%), consuming less expensive cereals (55.1) and reducing portion size at meal times (55).

¹³ OCHA Somalia, "Somalia Humanitarian Overview, Volume 4, Issue 4," April 2011

¹⁴ USAID/FEWSNET: "Uganda Food Security Outlook", April to September 2011

¹⁵ IPC Analysis Report quoted in FSNWG, "Brief on Food Security and Nutrition Conditions, Eastern and Central African Region", 10 March 2011

Migratory livestock returns have been reported in the bimodal areas but there are fears that this will increase the incidence of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) reported in February, affecting 19 districts in northern Uganda. Livestock markets in Nakipiripirit and Amudat districts will remain closed beyond June, thus a significant loss of income from livestock sales throughout the outlook period. District officials have been requested to conduct preventive vaccination of the migratory herds to mitigate the spread of the disease, to other districts, including across the border to Kenya and southern Sudan, whose cattle have been grazing in Karamoja area. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, together with development partners are likely to facilitate acquisition of more doses of FMD vaccine to enable veterinary officials in the pastoral areas to carry out vaccination so that the quarantine can be lifted by June and the livestock markets reopened. Oxfam and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) are also on the re-stocking programme for Karamoja Disarmed Youth groups.

IV. Coordination

The Government of Ethiopia has expanded the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) forum – the main Government-led forum for coordination of the drought response at the national level – to include representatives of UN, INGOs and donors.

In Kenya, the Humanitarian Coordinator convened the first Donor Humanitarian Coordination Forum (DHCF) to coordinate effective response to the current humanitarian challenges in the country. Some of the key challenges under discussion are the rapid increase in food prices, challenges in the food pipeline, funding status of the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2011 and sector funding gaps for drought response. The mid-year review of the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2011 is scheduled for May 2011.

The preparedness campaign “Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya” launched by OCHA Kenya in February 2011, with support from the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (Disaster Risk Reduction Department), Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, National Disaster Operations Centre, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), ACTED, CARE, Concern Worldwide, Catholic Relief Services, ACT Alliance, continues to raise awareness on the importance of disaster risk reduction measures aimed at building community resistance in drought prone areas. Two policy papers, (Slow-onset disasters and Global challenges on mega trends in the region) are among the key benchmarks developed under this initiative.

Additionally, a section of the private sector, in collaboration with Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and the media, are championing an initiative dubbed "UME – DOO?" (Kiswahili slang for “*What have you done*”) that aims to proactively "Call to Action" all Kenyans to support long-term sustainable solutions that will empower communities and promote food security for all Kenyans. The campaign was officially launched on April 5th.

There has been increased collaboration between Kenya and Somalia humanitarian country teams on key humanitarian challenges, including the conflict and refugee influx situation across the common borders. The Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT), convened a joint meeting with the Humanitarian Teams from Kenya and Somalia on Friday 15th April for a better understanding of the common humanitarian situations arising from the drought and conflict impacting the two countries and to develop scenarios, including possible caseloads of displacement and potentially affected areas in Kenya.

V. Funding

Out of the 1,319 Billion humanitarian requirements expressed in the four appeal/resource requirement documents in the region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) 570.5 Million or 43% has been funded as at 8 May 2011. Djibouti and Somalia funding is extremely low, with Djibouti at 22% funded or US\$ 8.5 million out of US\$ 39 million required. Somalia is at 36% or US\$ 189 million funded out of US\$ 529 million required. Kenya and Ethiopia funding levels are also below expectations, but less severe than Djibouti and Somalia. Kenya is at 49% funded or US\$ 257 million

1,319 Billion requested (US\$)	43 % funded
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out of US\$ 525 million required, while Ethiopia is at 51% or US\$ 116 million of the requested US\$ 226 million. In addition to the US\$226 million requested to meet humanitarian requirements in the country until December 2011, the Government of Ethiopia has requested \$75 million to address needs arising from the drought in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions.

In Ethiopia, a total of US\$ 11.23 million has been donated through the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) to GOAL, Mercy Corps, COOPI, Save the Children, Oxfam, CHF, Helpage, CAFOD, IMC, WV, CARE, IOM, ACF, DRC, Islamic Relief and IRC for projects in the livestock, WASH (water trucking) and nutrition sectors.

In Kenya, ECHO has funded an Oxfam led consortium for Euro 4,3 million (US\$ 6.1 million) and a Cordaid led consortium for Euro 1,6 million (US\$ 2,3 million). Both projects aim at mitigating the impact of drought in the arid lands of Kenya with livestock, water and cash-for-work interventions. Eleven projects in the WASH, agriculture and livestock sectors have been prioritized for the response through the Emergency Response Fund after a US\$ 1.6 million donation from DFID. The 11 projects target some 320,000 people in the worst drought affected areas in North Eastern Province.

ECHO is further sponsoring on-going nutrition projects in Kenya from UNICEF, Save the Children and Islamic Relief, amounting to Euro 5 million (US\$ 7.1 million) and a Community Based Drought Preparedness project amounting to Euro 4.6 million (US\$ 6.5 million).

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) Drought Appeal launched in February seeking some Ksh1.9 billion (US\$ 23,750,000) for both short-term and medium to long-term interventions, has received a total of Ksh150 million (US\$ 1,875,000), which has been used in water trucking in nine districts in northern Kenya. The KRCS has also carried out de-stocking in Marsabit and Moyale with funding from the International Committee of Red Cross and UNOCHA.

Djibouti continues to seek funding for the 2011 Drought Appeal. At present approximately US\$ 8.6 million has been raised out of \$39 million required. This funding has mainly gone towards the food aid sector; though some other funding has been raised, mainly through CERF, for the Agriculture/Livestock, health, nutrition, and water/sanitation sectors.

For Somalia, US\$185m out of \$529m requested in the 2011 CAP has been received so far. OCHA Somalia adds however that the 2011 CAP was based on 2 million people in need but this figure increased to 2.4 million following the post-*Deyr* assessment and is likely to increase with the current drought and conflict. Following this increase, it is feared that humanitarian agencies would not be able to address all the needs of the Population, even if the 2011 CAP were 100 per cent funded. A total of 36 projects (mostly addressing drought response) are being funded from the emergency reserve of the Common Humanitarian Fund, while an additional 90 projects are being funded under the second Standard Allocation. The projects are mainly targeting support to people's livelihoods, water interventions, nutrition interventions, food access and health and also provide assistance to internally displaced people in Puntland and provide crucial common services. These projects are designed to bring relief to approximately 1.8 million people in crisis (OCHA Somalia).

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.

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