

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Eastern Africa. It covers the period from 25 July to 28 July. The next report will be issued on or around the 2nd of August.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

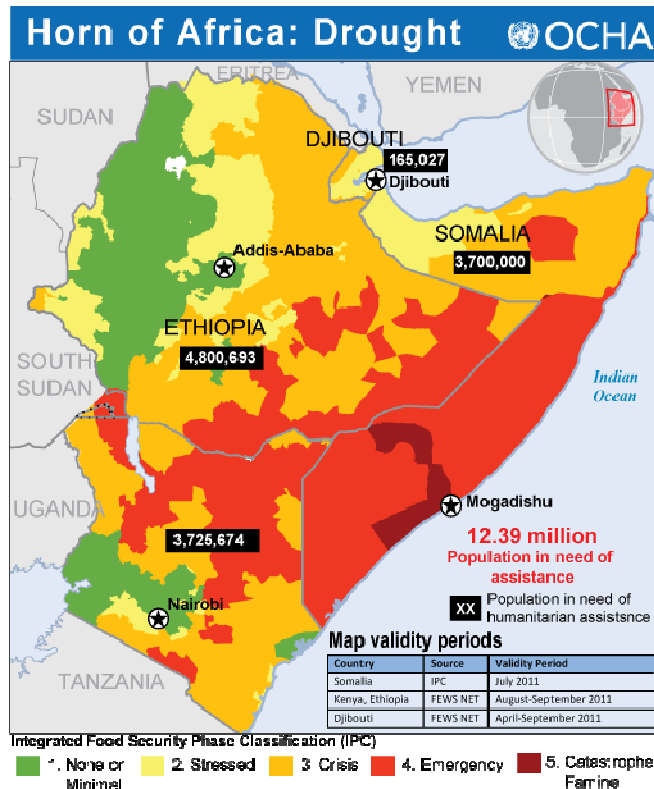
- 12,391,394 people are in need in the Horn of Africa, up from 11.6 million on 26 July. An additional 800,000 people in Kenya are in need of food aid from August, and the numbers of Somali refugees continue to rise.
- About 1.25 million children across Southern Somalia are in urgent need of life saving interventions and 640,000 are acutely malnourished.
- Six people have been killed and 39 wounded in fighting between AU forces and Al-Shabaab in Mogadishu.
- While only partial access is granted to central Somalia and WFP has no access to southern areas, WFP have started airlifting food into Mogadishu, Gedo and Wajir, on forwarding to Dolow.
- 1,300 new refugees arrive daily to Kenya, but some 300 a day to Ethiopia, down from a peak of 2,000

II. Situation Overview

Heavy fighting erupted on 28 July in Mogadishu as African Union forces launched an offensive against al-Shabaab militants. At least six people died and 39 people were wounded, including 19 AU peacekeepers.

UNHCR camp population statistics for the Dollo Ado camps in Ethiopia and Dadaab camps in Kenya show high numbers of women and children fleeing appalling conditions in Somalia. Given the severity of malnutrition in all age groups, interventions in Kenya's Dadaab have been expanded to address children over five and adults where necessary.

There are more than 800,000 Somali refugees outside their country. Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti host more than 90 percent of them (Kenya 445,000; Yemen 191,000; Ethiopia 156,000; Djibouti 16,700). Nearly 1.5 million more Somalis are internally displaced, mostly in the south-central region of the country. More than 100,000 of them have been displaced inside Somalia so far this year. More than 46,000 Somalis have been registered in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen so far this month. WFP is now reaching over 9.5 million drought-affected people in the Horn of Africa with relief assistance, plus more than 4.5 million others in hunger safety net programmes across the region. UNHCR has deployed 60 emergency staff to the region to provide life-saving assistance to the new arrivals, with another 11 on the way.



Country	Local	Somali refugees*	Other refugees**	Total
Djibouti	146,600	16,917	1,510	165,027
Kenya	3,200,000***	447,897	77,777	3,725,674
Somalia	3,700,000			3,700,000
Ethiopia	4,567,256	155,395	78,042	4,800,693
TOTAL	11,613,856	620,209	157,329	12,391,394

SOURCES:

*UNHCR update 25 July 2011

** Djibouti - HCR email 28 July, HCR website; Ethiopia: "UNHCR map Ethiopia Map: Populations of concern to UNHCR as of 20 June 2011"; Kenya: UNHCR map "registered refugees as of June 2011"

***Provisional figure for Kenya

Note: Dadaab population 27 July: 391,014 (source UNHCR Dadaab). Of that, 372,469 are Somali.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



EDUCATION

Needs:

Kenya

A joint drought assessment was conducted with the Ministry of Education, recommending a top up of school feeding in schools facing an influx of students, and the continuation of the school feeding programme during the school break in August; the provision of teaching and learning materials for both Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres and primary schools; provision of boarding school supplies; and provision of water tanks to schools.

Response:

Kenya

UNICEF has mobilised the following education supplies: education kits, equipment for primary boarding schools (additional mattresses, beds, etc); food; and ECDE kits for early childhood learning centres.

Dadaab refugee camps: UNICEF is developing an agreement with partner Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) to construct low-cost structures in already-congested schools and to situate some of the structures on the outskirts occupied by the newly-arrived refugees. In the host communities, where school attendance is very low (in Fafi district, only 18 per cent of children are in school, of which 9 per cent are girls), UNICEF will support conversion of the schools into boarding institutions to boost attendance. This will be done through provision of boarding supplies. Prepositioned supplies have already been used to address the influx of children in the camps: 20 temporary learning spaces/classrooms set up, 100 education kits provided to 5,000 students, 60,000 Somali textbooks for children, 100 Early Childhood development (ECD) kits for 5,000 children at community level, and 64 recreation kits provided to 6,400 children and young people in the Dadaab camps.

Gaps & Constraints:



EMERGENCY SHELTER

Needs:

Kenya

There is an urgent need to relocate to Ifo extension some 35 000 people settled on a flood plain in the Ifo outskirts, in addition to the ongoing longstanding need for decongestion of Dadaab camps currently holding some 370,000, in addition to 30,000 in the backlog of those seeking registration – more than four times the capacity for which the camps were built. There are currently approximately 1,300 refugees arriving daily in Dadaab.

Response:

Kenya

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Celebrating 20 years of coordinated humanitarian action

Relocation of refugees from the overcrowded Ifo outskirts to parts of Ifo extension and from the outskirts of Hagadera camp to another new site Kambioss has begun. A total 734 families comprising of 3,207 persons have been relocated into Ifo extension since the start of the relocation exercise on 25th July 2011. Relocation of some 100 families to Kambioss from the Hagadera outskirts started slowly on 25th July 2011 with a total of 547 tents set up and close to 100 families relocated. The site is expected to host 180,000 (up from the initial 160,000). Three blocks have so far been demarcated and 15 tents pitched. UNHCR expects to complete relocation to this site by the end of November 2011.

Somalia

On 20 July, UNICEF distributed emergency assistance packages, benefiting 15,000 IDPs in Dharkenley district, Mogadishu. An additional 7,500 packages will be distributed in the coming weeks, with each package containing a tarpaulin for shelter, 3 blankets, a sleeping mat, 2 jerrycans and a full kitchen set and utensils.

Gaps & Constraints:



FOOD

Needs:

Djibouti

[FEWSNET](#) reports about 147 000 people, mainly small-scale farmers and herders living in northwest and southeast parts of the country, are estimated to be requiring humanitarian assistance following four consecutive poor rainy seasons resulting in substantial decline in livestock and a disrupted local livelihood systems. Food insecurity is also expected to increase in urban areas as rural populations move to towns, putting further pressure on scarce resources where access to food for poor households is already limited by high food prices, low remittances and few employment opportunities. The situation is likely to be aggravated further as a result of increasing numbers of asylum-seekers entering Djibouti due to violence and instability in south-central Somalia (18,427 refugees as of 28 July).

Ethiopia

4.56 million people have been targeted for relief food assistance, of which 41 per cent are in Oromia region, 32 per cent in Somali region and 9 per cent in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR).

Kenya

Food insecure populations have increased from 2.4 million to 3.2 million people. The National Council of Churches of Kenya is seeking to support 200,000 people in 10 districts affected by the current drought in Kenya.

Refugee camps: Food assistance to 467,000 registered refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps.

Somalia

3.7 million people are in need, 2.8 million of whom are estimated to be in the south. The forecast for the next month indicates the whole southern Somalia could be in a state of famine if urgent assistance measures are not taken. Most affected groups are poor farmers and agro-pastoral communities with no cereal stock and who can not afford to buy staple food. A multisectoral response is critical to prevent additional deaths and collapse of livelihoods. The US Agency for International Development's Edward Carr, who works on famine response, estimates that at current trends Somalia's south could see 2,500 deaths a day by August.

Response:

Djibouti

Following estimates from the [WFP EFSA](#) assessment carried out in May 2011, as of June 2011 WFP returned to a normal full ration in the general food aid distribution and is covering all livelihood zones. Current food assistance levels are projected to remain stable through December.

Ethiopia

With the Government and partners signaling their concern about the impact that the shortfall in the Corn Soya Blend (CSB) pipeline will have on malnutrition in drought-affected parts of Ethiopia, the fifth round allocation of relief food assistance has been made, with reduced rations of CSB and pulses for 50 per cent of

relief food beneficiaries, affecting all parts of the country. In Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)-covered areas 2.3 million beneficiaries will receive a half ration of 2.5 kg of CSB. In the Somali region, covered by WFP under its “Hubs-and-Spokes” programme, 1.2 million beneficiaries will receive 3 kg of CSB. In areas covered by the NGO consortium’s Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), 1 million beneficiaries will receive 3.5 kg of CSB. A full ration should comprise 4.5 kg of CSB.

To date, approximately 24 percent of the 39,474 tons of targeted supplementary food (TSF, which is CSB) required for the second half of the year has been funded by donors. Low funding for TSF in the first half of the year has resulted in the pipeline shortfalls that prompted the reduced rations. Reduced rations of CSB, as well as other items of the food basket (pulses), have been distributed in DRMFSS-covered areas since the second round of distributions.

Kenya

WFP had been feeding 1.6 million people and the Government supplying 800,000. Increased needs takes the total estimate in need to 3.2m, with scaling up required. WFP is preparing to assist approximately 360,000 children below 3 years and pregnant/lactating women in worst affected areas through a blanket supplementary feeding programme. WFP will provide school meals for all 589,000 school children in arid northern districts.

Dadaab refugee camps: The current WFP operation is providing food assistance to 467,000 registered in the camps, through general food distributions, while an additional 30,957 unregistered asylum-seekers in Dadaab are receiving 21 day food rations and 1-day high energy biscuits.

Somalia

14 tons of Supplementary Plumpy’nut were airlifted on 27 July to Mogadishu, while 5 tons of High Energy Biscuits were airlifted on 28 July to Wajir for further dispatching on 29 July to Dolow (Somalia). An additional 14 tons of Supplementary Plumpy’nut was airlifted to Mogadishu on 29 July. [WFP](#) reported the first airlift to Gedo, with 5 tons of High Energy biscuits, benefiting 5,000 people, arrived on 29 July.

In addition to the 300,000 beneficiaries that WFP already reaches in Mogadishu on a monthly basis, three new wet feeding sites in Hodan, Wadajir and Dharkinley districts of Mogadishu will be opened to reach an additional 20,000 individuals, while the ongoing supplementary feeding programme will be scaled up with family rations to reach an additional 100,000 recently-arrived IDPs. 175,000 children will be assisted through blanket supplementary feeding and complementary general food distribution in El Waq, Dolow, Belet Hawa and Luq districts of Gedo region will start soon. WFP’s cooperating partners in Gedo region have commenced screening and registration, and WFP expects initial food deliveries to reach Gedo in the first week of August. Furthermore, WFP will shortly commence food distributions to 40,000 IDPs in the Afgoye Corridor (south of Mogadishu) and will also expand its supplementary feeding programmes in Central Regions to reach 65,000 additional people, including those displaced from the south and rural areas of Central.

On 27 July it was announced that the Iranian Red Crescent Society will deliver the second consignment of food and sanitary items to Somalia starting next week, while the Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KRCS) will be distributing 2,500 tons of rice, medicines for children, tents and baby-milk formulas with the support of the Somali Red Crescent Society. United Arab Emirates (UAE) Sharjah Charitable Society (SCS) launched a campaign, which has already raised \$ 10 million to dispatch relief materials to the people affected by drought and food shortage in Somalia and the Horn of Africa region.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported food distribution is ongoing in Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Southern and Middle Juba. 3000 tons of food items, including rice, beans and oil were distributed to 200,000 people. The aid agency also announced plans to scale up of their food programmes in order to reach 1.2 million people.

The food sector reported that on 25 July, an international NGO concluded the distribution of locally purchased food to 2,000 IDP households (12,000 people) in Baidoa Town. Each household received 25kg of rice, 25kg of wheat flour, 10kg of sugar and 6 liters of cooking oil. Food was also distributed to drought-affected households in the areas of Bay region, specifically the villages of Hawalbarbar, Koban, Madoy, Bano, Rama Adey, Deebweyn, Gaduudo Dhunti, Hagarka and Robey Gaduudi.

Gaps & Constraints:

Ethiopia

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The food pipeline continues to be weak, and reduced rations are likely to continue in the coming rounds. Additional pledges and contributions towards the July-December 2011 Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) will be critical to ensure a prompt solution to this challenge.

Somalia

The security situation and access remain the main challenges at the moment. Partial access is granted to the central area while there is limited humanitarian access to the south, especially for food aid, except for the Mogadishu area.



NUTRITION

Needs:

Ethiopia

The number of nutrition hotspot *woredas* (districts) in Ethiopia increased by 5 per cent in the second quarter of 2011 (from 330 in March to 347 in June). The Government has requested partners to extend the coverage of their interventions to new priority 1 *woredas* in which there is inadequate nutrition response.

Kenya

Dadaab refugee camps: A UNHCR report on the findings of a mass Middle and Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening carried out in Ifo and Hagadera camps in conjunction with health NGOs from 18 to 20 July 2011 shows that 29% of the children are acutely malnourished in Ifo, while in Hagadera the rate is 9.7% with huge disparities between the old caseload and new arrivals.

Somalia

UNICEF reported an estimated 1.25 million children across Southern Somalia are in urgent need of life saving interventions and 640,000 are acutely malnourished. In July 2011, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) conducted 11 representative nutrition and mortality surveys across southern Somalia highlighting the prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeding 20 per cent in all areas and higher than 38 per cent (SAM higher than 14 per cent) in 9 of the 11 surveyed areas. Bay, Bakool and Gedo have a GAM prevalence of 50 per cent, 3 times higher than the global emergency threshold.

Response:

Ethiopia:

At present, out of the 90 *La Niña*-affected *woredas* identified in Somali, Oromia and SNNPR by the Nutrition Cluster, 83 are covered by Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding programmes (OTPs) implemented by 17 nutrition partners. However, only 57 of these *woredas* are covered by TSF programmes. A limited number – seven – of the *La Niña*-affected *woredas* are covered neither by the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) nor TSF.

Kenya

UNICEF is continuing to provide supplies and technical support to health facilities for the management of current admissions of 16,122 severely malnourished children and 62,724 moderately malnourished children (under age 5). A total of 24,096 malnourished pregnant and lactating women are also under supplementary feeding. Nutrition surveillance is being strengthened to ensure quality data for scale-up and effective targeting of services. Nutritional supplies, including 2,000 cartons of BP100 (to reach 2,000 severely malnourished children) and 2,200 cartons of RUFT (to reach 2,500 severely malnourished children), will be airlifted from Europe and are expected on 29 July.

UNICEF is finalizing agreements with partners for further scaling-up of life-saving interventions in Dadaab, Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Pokot, Samburu, Isiolo, Garbatulla, Laikipia, Baringo, Kakuma and Moyale. This will include scaling up the management of acute malnutrition at community level, to reach 20,000 children under five with Severe Acute Malnutrition in Therapeutic Feeding programmes, and 82,000 children under age 5 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition in supplementary feeding programmes. The joint blanket supplementary feeding by WFP, UNICEF and government is starting in August.

Dadaab refugee camps: WFP will support blanket supplementary feeding for about 44,000 children between 24–59 months of age once super cereals (CSB plus) arrives in country. Currently, about 24,000 children aged between 6–23 months of age are receiving the ready-to-eat product Nutributter. WFP is also supporting supplementary feeding, targeting malnourished children above 5 years of age, adolescents, adults and the elderly; UNICEF has provided ten cartons (20 pieces each) of F75, four cartons (20 pcs each)

of Resomal, and anthropometric equipment are being dispatched to the health centre in Kenya's Liboi border town for management of malnutrition among the refugees crossing the border.

Somalia

In July UNICEF has delivered supplementary feeding supplies for 65,000 children in affected regions of Southern Somalia. These supplies are being distributed by partners on the ground.

The agency reported that three flights to Mogadishu, two to Galkayo, and a flight to Baidoa, as well as two ships to Mogadishu have delivered life-saving nutritional commodities. The supplies included 653 tons of Corn Soya Blend, benefiting 65,000 vulnerable children, and about 230 tons of therapeutic food to treat 16,000 severely malnourished children. Most of these nutritional supplies have already reached children in Mogadishu and the regions of Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay and Lower Shabelle in southern Somalia.

In K-50 (Middle Shabelle), 7000 displaced families received rations of Corn Soya Blend. UNICEF is also working with partners to roll-out wet feeding to provide 8000 people with 3 meals every day in locations where displaced people are arriving.

This week, the Nutrition Cluster circulated a statement on promotion of breastfeeding and banning of marketing and distribution of breast milk substitutes to 285 NGOs and 87 media houses inside Somalia.

Gaps & Constraints:

Ethiopia:

Seven among 90 La Niña-affected *woredas* are covered neither by the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) nor TSF. Of the 90 La Niña-affected *woredas*, 18 do not currently have an international NGO partner working in them to strengthen the response. WFP will start TSF programmes in 24 additional *woredas* (6 in Somali, 10 in Oromia and 8 in SNNPR) soon, while 12 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams are still required to strengthen response and increase coverage in Somali region.

Somalia

On 25 July, the Nutrition Cluster finalized a gap analysis exercise with South and Central zone partners and is now focusing on scale up of activities after having identified gaps in services and potential partners. Discussions are now taking place with partners. The target for the cluster is to treat 110,000 severely malnourished children and 200,000 moderately malnourished children in 6 months. Data for children reached in June still being processed but on average at least 20,000 children are being reached with nutrition services every month and this number is expected to increase to almost 40,000 every month from July.



HEALTH

Needs: Immediate public health risks include acute malnutrition, water-borne, vaccine-preventable and vector borne diseases particularly affecting women, children under age 5, pregnant and lactating women, IDPs and residents of conflict and famine affected areas.

Kenya

Dadaab Refugee Camps: More than 90 measles cases have been reported among newly arriving refugees, although the majority are aged over 15 years.

Response:

Kenya

WHO, UNICEF and Health Sector partners have reached some 290,000 children in the mop up immunization campaign for polio, measles and Vitamin A supplementation in the refugee host communities in Dadaab/Garissa and South Wajir.

A total of 15 emergency kits (each kit containing antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, oral rehydration salts and other equipment adequate to treat 10,000 people for one month) have been procured to be prepositioned in drought-affected areas. A total of 462 people are being treated for measles in Wajir, Garissa, Mandera, Turkana, Pokot, Samburu, Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo and parts of the Coast Province. Emergency drugs (antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, and anti-malaria drugs) have been distributed to

Turkana districts to support response to epidemic-prone diseases. UNICEF is participating in sector coordination to consolidate geographic and programmatic mapping of partners for effective response. Mop-up measles campaigns in northern Kenya are planned for September.

Dadaab refugee camps: Support is being provided for immunization of 15,000 newly arrived refugees aged thirty years and below. Scaling up of routine childhood immunization services is taking place in the three camps through procurement of vaccines and assorted cold chain equipment, including freezers, refrigerators and cool boxes. Assorted drugs, including interagency health kits to support about 10,000 people have been dispatched to the health centre at the Liboi border for treatment of refugees crossing into Kenya. UNICEF will support the recruitment, on a short-term basis, of five nurses, one clinical officer and a nutritionist to improve delivery of essential maternal, new-born and child health services through integrated outreach services at Liboi Health Centre targeting newly-arrived refugees and the host community. UNICEF will support community-based interventions, including management of diarrhoea, through training of 312 health workers, and distribution of information, education and communication materials. Support will be provided to an integrated campaign including measles and polio immunization, Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming targeting 89,900 children under age 5 in the camps from 1-5 August.

Somalia

Following reports of cases of measles, as well as cases of acute watery diarrhoea in Mogadishu, Afgoye, Baidoa and Lower Shabelle regions, on 27 July [UNICEF](#), in partnership with WHO completed a measles, polio, Vitamin A and de-worming tablets immunization campaign, in central and southern Somalia. Meanwhile a vaccination campaign began last week aimed at targeting 40,000 children under age 5 and 46,000 women in eight districts of Mogadishu, including in overcrowded internally displaced camps. In Gedo region, preparations are ongoing for the measles, Vitamin A, de-worming and tetanus toxoid campaign planned in 6 districts targeting 55,000 children under age 5 and 72,580 women of child-bearing age. Provided access is ensured, UNICEF, in partnership with WHO, hopes to expand the campaign in the regions of Galgaduud, greater Benadir, Bay, Bakool, Hiran, Lower Shabelle and the Jubas in the coming month. The plan is to expand coverage of measles for all children up to 15 years of age to reach a total of 2.5 million children.

On 26 July, OCHA Somalia reported that between 24 – 26 of July, 1,000 beneficiaries were provided health services in the new IDP camps at K50; 41 per cent were children under age 5 and women. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria, as well as essential medicines, are being airlifted to support massive vaccination campaigns that will be conducted over the coming weeks to prevent the outbreak of disease.

Gaps & Constraints:

Somalia

Insecurity and lack of access have reduced the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide services and undermined routine vaccination programmes in southern and central Somalia. Measles vaccination coverage across Somalia is 24 per cent ([CAP MYR 2011](#)). Health facilities are overstretched and do not have the capacity to cope with affected populations' needs.



PROTECTION

Needs: No available data at this time

Response:

Kenya – Child Protection

A rapid assessment of Garissa, Lagadera, Balambala, and Garbatulla has been completed and strategies for following through on recommendations are being discussed with the Department of Children's Services in North eastern Province.

Dadaab refugee camps: UNICEF and Save the Children (UK) are amending the joint programme to address protection monitoring on the "50 mile stretch" from Liboi to Dadaab. The current proposal places five teams of two people – one man and one woman – at the border crossing point and at four en-route

points to carry out protection assessments in order to screen for extremely vulnerable children. The Save the Children (UK) personnel will be positioned with partners from the WASH and Nutrition Clusters.

Five 6x6 tents and 18 kits containing sports-equipment and toys have been sent to Dadaab to create Child-Friendly Spaces in the areas occupied by newly-arrived refugees. Through the existing Child –Friendly Spaces, UNICEF and Save the Children have reached 2,155 children in the past week, and a further 89 vulnerable children were identified and provided with appropriate services through case management. UNICEF is participating in a UNHCR-led assessment of gender-based-violence (GBV) in collaboration with partners, in light of the expansion of support to the camps and the host community. Three 9x8 tents and 1,000 mats have been provided to a partner, IRC, to create safe spaces for sitting and/or sleeping for women and girls on the outskirts of the camps as a way of protecting them from GBV. The women and girls will access GBV services and receive information and support. UNICEF will also supply dignity kits for women and girls.

Gaps & Constraints: No available data at this time



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

Needs:

Kenya

Up to 3.5 million people in 11 priority districts are faced with critical water shortage and 350 health facilities implementing therapeutic/supplementary feeding programmes will require improved WASH interventions. There are 114 unserviceable boreholes in Turkana, Baringo and West Pokot. A daily influx of about 1,300 refugees to Kenya require water provision en route from the border to Dadaab.

Somalia

IDPs and rural populations in Somalia are particularly in need of an increased access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion.

Response:

Kenya

In eleven drought-priority districts, cluster partners are involved in rehabilitating and digging boreholes, installing water tanks/kiosks, building new pipelines, providing training and support, water trucking, building water pans and carrying out hygiene promotion. There are 191,328 ongoing beneficiaries and interventions planned to benefit another 134,004 individuals.

Since 11 July, in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts, 21 water tankers are distributing water in the entire area; 90 community water points are receiving fuel subsidies, supported by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and NGOs/Constituency Development Funds; 58 water collection points and 420 water trucking centres have been established; a total of 22 boreholes have been repaired while another 17 have been equipped with generators. A total of 720,000 people and an estimated 6.6 million livestock are benefitting from these interventions. MoWI has used KES 112 million (\$1.2 million) on these interventions, with KES 3 million (\$33,000) given to each constituency in the three districts. In Turkana, Baringo and West Pokot, the Government is maintaining 417 serviceable boreholes. In Turkana, 322,270 people are being serviced by boreholes, 130,000 people in Baringo and 167,580 people in West Pokot. Turkana has 69 water trucking sites, Baringo has 26 and West Pokot has 48. UNICEF is supporting Rapid Intervention Teams (RIT) in six priority districts (Mandera, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, Turkana and Garissa) to maintain 127 boreholes for affected communities. Support is being provided to the District Public Health Officer to conduct rapid hygiene promotion activities, reaching an estimated 75,000 people. WASH supplies benefiting 60,000 people have been distributed through the Public Health Department (2.3 million chlorine tablets, 900,000 PUR sachets, 23,000 buckets, 3000 water filters, and 31,000 bars of soap).

Agreements with partners undertaking nutrition interventions have been amended to include a WASH Officer to cover WASH activities in the 315 UNICEF-supported feeding centres and to support the District Public Health Officers and the District Water Officers. Nutrition centres are a priority focus for the WASH sector.

Dadaab Refugee camps: UNICEF is supporting provision of water for about 22,000 refugees on the outskirts of the camps by providing 1,600 jerry cans and two water bladders (10,000 litres each). UNICEF, through CARE, is supporting hygiene promotion activities for the 90,000 refugees living on the outskirts of

the camps. UNICEF (through Democratic Republic of Congo) is supporting the installation of 16 strategic water points to serve refugees walking from the border along three major influx routes to Dadaab. The water points will be supplied through tankering from community boreholes. The support includes repair and maintenance of borehole equipment and provision of fuel subsidies. The community-managed Labisigele borehole (near Liboi) is being drilled and is expected to be complete by end-August. Two elevated tanks near Liboi town are currently under repair. 20 boreholes for the host community will be covered by the GoK Rapid Intervention Teams – this includes spare parts, maintenance and fuel subsidies to ensure free access to the community. Oxfam is among those providing WASH services at the new tented sites.

Somalia

On 27 July, Irish Aid airlifted emergency humanitarian supplies to Mogadishu, including 38 tons of emergency water and shelter materials from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's humanitarian depot in Dubai. The consignment will be distributed by Concern.

Gaps & Constraints:

Kenya

In order to mount a bigger, cohesive and coordinated response, and provide a full picture of needs, responses and gaps in the sector, fuller partner reporting and information sharing and management will be an important starting point..

Somalia

The drought has caused severe water crisis and an increase in prices of water according to FSNAU. Communities in South Central Somalia are particularly affected due to the low coverage of water and sanitation services.

IV. Coordination

OCHA has coordinated the drafting of a new document, "[Humanitarian Requirements for the Horn of Africa](#)", issued on 29 July. It presents the latest humanitarian response plans and funding requirements for the drought-stricken countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. It draws from the strategic humanitarian plans that each country has had in place for 2011, which have now been revised and intensified with the worsening of the drought and the outbreak of famine in parts of Somalia. It reflects the major emergency revision of the Somalia Consolidated Appeal which that humanitarian country team is now preparing, plus significant new funding requirements for Kenya. Donors are encouraged to consider the document as a summary of the current situation, and to consult the relevant consolidated appeals or comparable documents for more detailed information on the situation in each country when considering their funding decisions. Of particular note is the fact that while resources equivalent to some \$1.5 billion have been committed to humanitarian action in the Horn to date this year (inside and outside of the consolidated appeals), **the humanitarian country teams estimate that meeting the current life-saving challenges for the 12.4 million people in need through 2011 will require another \$1.4 billion in contributions.**

The next meeting of the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT) will take place on 2 August at 14h30 at the IFRC office in Nairobi. It will bring together donors and humanitarian organizations to exchange the latest information on the Horn of Africa drought crisis, provide an update on Kenya-Somalia cross-border issues, and include a presentation from the Logistics Cluster.

The first meeting of regional communications personnel from the UN, NGOs, ICRC, IFRC, World Bank, ECHO and DFID was held on 28 July in Nairobi, organized and co-chaired by OCHA and IFRC. The group will work together to improve consistent messaging and information-sharing among humanitarian actors; organize regular media briefings; share capacities in organizing media trips to the field; and encourage better reporting of the regional context and regional aspects of the current Horn of Africa drought crisis.

The AU is planning to mobilise AU member states for a donor conference slated for 9 August. The AU is currently consulting with UN agencies and other partners at its Addis Ababa headquarters to ensure an effective and substantive outcome from the conference to address the plight of the drought affected populations in the Horn of Africa.

V. Funding

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on Tuesday called the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar to urge them to help respond to the Horn of Africa drought crisis. Ban called Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah, Kuwaiti emir Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Jassem al-Thani, a UN statement said. He also called the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahayan, to ask him to respond to the UN appeal for emergency funds. Saudi Arabia pledged \$60m for Somalia operations.

**\$ 1.4 billion
STILL NEEDED**

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.

VI. Giving

Give to the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for Somalia, and/or Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Ethiopia

The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for Somalia and the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Ethiopia are multi-donor mechanisms. The aim is to fund critical gaps in our response. Decisions on priority areas for action are taken in each country.

- For **bank transfer** details for the CHF/HRF please e-mail rodriguez14@un.org and unas@un.org. Reports on the CHF/HRF expenditure are posted by the Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>) for public accountability.
- Please make **checks** payable to the 'United Nations' and indicate in the bottom left hand corner that it is for 'CHF-Somalia' or 'HRF-Ethiopia' and mail to: UN-OCHA, External Relations & Partnerships Section, 380 Madison Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

In-Kind Donations

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations. However, if you can only offer in-kind contributions, please consult the "OCHA Guide to Humanitarian Giving" on the OCHA website:

[http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/OCHA-Guide to Humanitarian Giving \(Jan 2011\).pdf](http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/OCHA-Guide%20to%20Humanitarian%20Giving%20(Jan%202011).pdf)

VII. Contacts

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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>