

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Mark Bowden has warned that the situation there could drastically worsen, spreading famine to 5 or 6 more areas in the country if an immediate multi-sector response is not scaled up.
- As of 29 July, the revised Appeal is 38 per cent funded, with \$319,865,55 received and \$48,107,72 in pledges received out of the \$1.062 million requested.
- Some 23,000 households (138,360 people) in Mogadishu received shelter packages.
- Ongoing emergency measles vaccination campaigns are benefiting 40,000 children under the age of 5 in Mogadishu and 55,000 other children in the Gedo region.

## II. Situation Overview

On 28 July 2011, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG)/AMISOM launched a major military offensive against Al Shabaab forces in the Somalia capital Mogadishu, in which more than 40 civilians were reportedly wounded. This offensive affected four main districts in northern Mogadishu, namely Boondheere, Yaaqshiid, Abdul-Aziz and Shibis. TFG and Al Shabaab have stated that the conflict will continue. The timing of this offensive and the subsequent troop build-up in other parts of the country are raising concerns that conflict will jeopardize humanitarian response efforts during this crisis period.

The current conflict will cause more civilian casualties and further displacements as the number of drought IDPs in the capital continues to increase. Reports are already emerging that displacement is occurring in areas close to the four districts affected by the fighting in Mogadishu. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) met on 28 July and expressed concern regarding the offensive and the possible impact it could have on humanitarian operations at a time when needs are great.

Population movements into Mogadishu continue, with reports of an increase in the number of arrivals up to 1,000 a day. This comes as the number of refugees into Ethiopia has decreased from over 1,000 to several hundred a day, while arrivals in Kenya – 1,300 daily – remain the same. The reason for the decrease in the number of people moving into Ethiopia is unknown. However, it could be attributed to perceptions of IDPs that the humanitarian response inside Somalia will increase, particularly in Mogadishu, where response activities are already underway.

Despite the current challenges regarding the limited access in southern Somalia, aid agencies have started scaling up response operations in various parts of the region, including Mogadishu. On 26 July, a first consignment of 10 metric tons of supplementary plumpy was airlifted to Mogadishu, and the second airlift arrived in Mogadishu on 29 July. Through a new emergency operation, 1.5 million people are being targeted in central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland, as well as some 300,000 in Mogadishu, with a specific focus on a combination of nutrition interventions.

To date, a total of 28 metric tons of ready-to-use food have been delivered to Mogadishu, aimed at boosting existing stocks that are being distributed by local NGOs at health centres in 12 districts. Stocks are also being moved out of warehouses in Mogadishu to feed the growing numbers of drought IDPs in the capital. The arrival of this specialized nutritional food will help treat children to recover from malnutrition.

In addition to responses by UN agencies, INGOs have stepped up their response activities, with two newly arrived NGOs providing cooked meals to drought-affected IDPs in Mogadishu. The scale up in food assistance in Mogadishu is expected to ease the food issues facing the IDPs.

On 29 July, five metric tons of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) was airlifted to Gedo region. The HEBs will be distributed at transit points inside Somalia, along the border areas where people are on the move. Resources

are being mobilized to begin blanket supplementary feeding and general food distributions in the larger Gedo region.

### Displacement

Mogadishu in Benadir received the most IDPs during the week, with 12,580 people reported to have arrived. The Lower Shabelle region recorded 2,800 with Mudug, Gedo, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba each recorded over 1,000 arrivals. In total, it is estimated that Mogadishu has received up to 100,000 IDPs in the June and July. The number is growing by the day, with daily arrivals averaging 1,000 in July. Overall, it is estimated that some 160,000 people have been displaced since the crises began.

## III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



### AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

The Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster is targeting 2.59 million people throughout Somalia, with the priority area being the south. The latest overall funding requirement for this sector is around US\$205 million, of which only 11 per cent has been received. [Out of the 150,000 households being targeted with food vouchers in Gedo, 1,600 households in Doolow and 3,810 households in Belet Xaawo have received vouchers, while 1,000 households in Garbahaarey will receive vouchers tomorrow, 30 July.](#)



### EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFIS

The Shelter Cluster is currently assisting around 1.06 million people. The priority regions are Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Bakool. Latest funding requirements for the sector is approximately \$55 million, which would help reach the end-year target of 960,000 newly displaced persons requiring emergency assistance. Thirty-three per cent of the funding required has been received. In the south-western region, a total of 12,420 emergency assistance package (EAP) kits, 700 temporary shelter kits and 9,940 units of plastic sheeting were distributed, benefitting 23,060 households.



### FOOD ASSISTANCE

The Food Cluster's revised target for food distribution is 3.7 million people; the majority (2.8 million) being in south Somalia. The total funding requirement is \$423 million, 52 per cent of which has been received. In July, the Food Cluster continued to provide food to 1.5 million beneficiaries, including 300,000 beneficiaries in Mogadishu. Some 14 metric tons of supplementary plumpy were airlifted to Mogadishu on 27 July.

In Lower Shabelle, an INGO continues to distribute food vouchers to 12,000 people, while another distributed food rations to 6,000 people. More than 93,000 meals are being provided through wet feeding programmes per day in Mogadishu. The main constraint at the moment is lack of access in the south regions due to renewed clashes. Screening and registration has commenced in Gedo for food distribution in the districts of Luuq, Garbahaarey, Belet, Xaawo and Doolow.



### NUTRITION

The revised beneficiaries figure for the Nutrition Cluster is 310,000 malnourished children under 5 years of age and 75,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women. The latest funding requirement is \$86.5 million, of which 29 per cent has been funded.

More than 65,000 children in the southern regions are benefiting from supplementary feeding supplies which were flown into southern Somalia. In Bay region, nutrition cluster partners reached 3,550 children with Corn Soya Blend (CSB). In K50, Middle Shabelle another 42,000 people benefited from CSB distributions.

Out of an estimated 126,000 people in south-central Somalia, 15,000 people benefited from 2,500 emergency assistance packages (EAPs) in Mogadishu during the week. In Gedo region, 3,700 moderately malnourished and 813 severely malnourished children under 5 years of age, as well as 1,840 pregnant and lactating women benefited from CSB distributions.



### HEALTH

The Health Cluster is targeting the entire population in need, but only 25 per cent of the \$79.9 million required for response has been funded. During the reporting week, partners supported emergency measles vaccination campaigns in eight districts of Mogadishu, targeting 40,000 children under 5 and 46,000 women. Another measles campaign is ongoing in Gedo region, targeting 55,000 children under 5 years of age, and tetanus immunization targeting 72,580 women of child bearing age. In Puntland, the Child Health Days campaign was completed in 28 districts providing Vitamin A and deworming to 240,000 children under 5 years of age and 260,000 women of child bearing age.



#### WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

The revised beneficiary figure for the WASH cluster is 800,000 for emergency sanitation and 2.5 million for emergency water. The recent funding requirement is \$77.8 million, of which only 34 per cent has been funded. In Mogadishu, ongoing wash projects include the construction of 735 latrines to cover 24,000 people, as well as the rehabilitation of wells water points to cater for 20,400 people. In Lower Shabelle, interventions include construction of 50 latrines to cater for 1,500 people, water piping and trucking to benefit 9,600 people. About 21,000 people benefitted from a water voucher system in Bu'aale and Saakow in Juba while 290,000 people have benefitted from hygiene packages through 335 nutrition centers.

### IV. Coordination

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held two meetings to discuss concerns about the Mogadishu offensive and the possible impact it could have on humanitarian operations at a time of great need. On the issue of establishing IDP camps in border areas in southern Somalia, the HCT resolved that it is untenable to establish such camps mainly because this will contradict the very notion of international protection undermining fundamental tenets of international refugee law and international human rights law. It was resolved that that the over-arching objective of the famine emergency response is to provide life saving assistance and immediate humanitarian relief to populations in need wherever they are.

### V. Funding

#### Funding

The latest funding figures for the Somalia emergency have just been released. The new requirements stand at around \$1 billion. The figures by cluster are shown on the table and chart below.

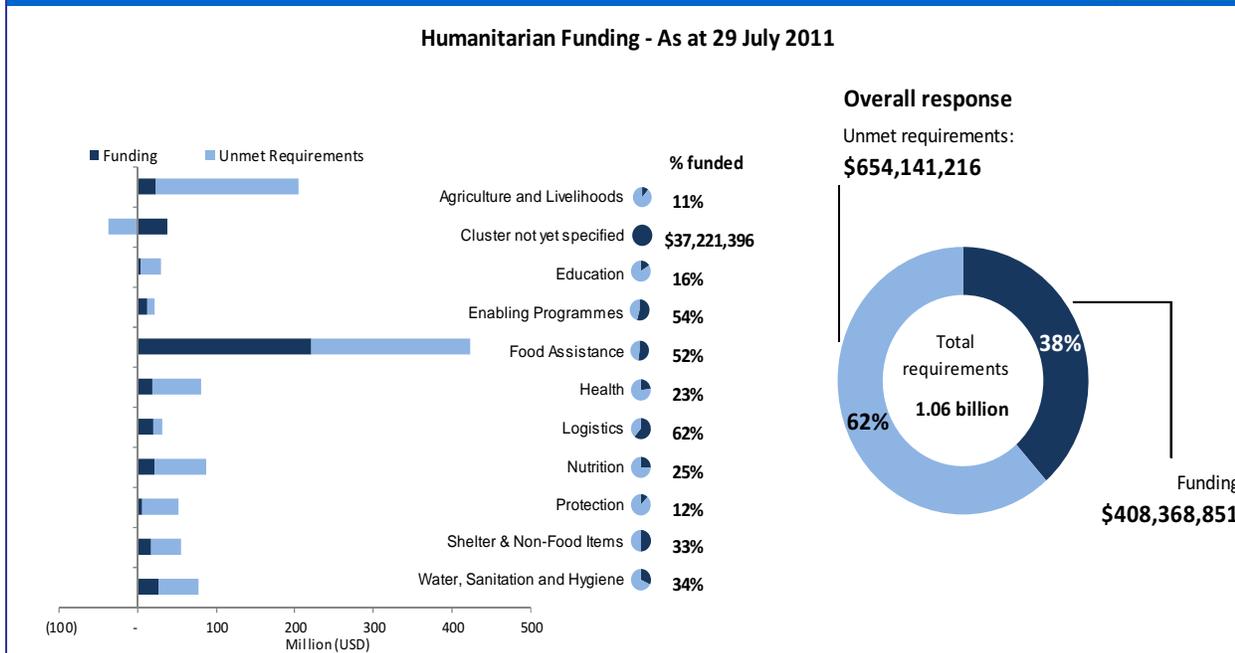
**\$ 1.06 billion  
requested (US\$)**

**38 %  
funded**

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

**Table: Funding per Cluster**

Cluster	Requirements	Funding To Date	Unmet Requirements	% Funding To Date
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	77,785,569	26,774,045	51,011,524	34
Shelter & Non-Food Items	54,885,561	17,840,144	37,045,417	33
Protection	52,003,822	6,074,549	45,929,273	12
Nutrition	86,510,382	21,774,522	64,735,860	25
Logistics	31,871,895	19,627,604	12,244,291	62
Health	79,992,262	18,465,446	61,526,816	23
Food Assistance	423,124,375	221,272,911	201,851,464	52
Enabling Programmes	21,564,508	11,722,253	9,842,255	54
Education	29,460,024	4,618,938	24,841,086	16
Cluster not yet specified		37,221,396		
Agriculture and Livelihoods	205,311,669	22,977,043	182,334,626	11
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>1,062,510,067</b>	<b>408,368,851</b>	<b>654,141,216</b>	<b>38</b>



## VI. Giving

### 1. 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](mailto:rodriguez14@un.org) and [unas@un.org](mailto: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.

### 2. 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)

## VI. Contact

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