

*This report is produced by OCHA Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is issued by OCHA in New York. It covers the period from 25 August to 1 September. The next report will be issued on 8 September.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The situation in Somalia is deteriorating; the Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit warns that almost all regions of the south could face famine. Updated malnutrition figures will be available shortly.
- Although internal displacement is decreasing in Somalia, rates of malnutrition and mortality are increasing, and communicable diseases continue to spread.
- In Ethiopia's Kobe refugee camp, deaths among children under age 5 have risen from 12.9/10,000/day last week to 15.3/10,000/day this week, due primarily to measles.
- The number of refugees in the four Dollo Ado camps of Ethiopia has now crossed the 120,000 mark with almost 80,000 Somalis arriving this year alone. The state of health of those arriving in Dollo Ado continues to be extremely poor. Land for a fifth camp has been identified to house some 18,000 Somali refugees who have crossed into Ethiopia at Gode.
- In Kenya, one case of cholera, traceable to Somalia, was reported this week in Hagadera camp.

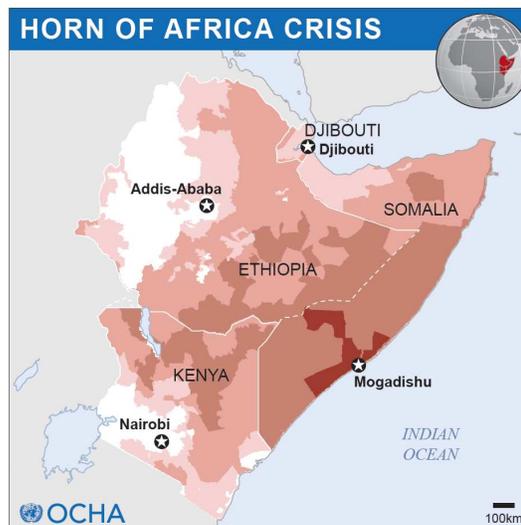
## II. Situation Overview

The severe drought affecting vast areas of Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti, is resulting in a considerable increase in complex, multi-directional migration flows, both within and across international borders, according to IOM.

While the Somali outflow into Ethiopia has slowed, the Dollo Ado camps continue to face challenges, and the health of newly arriving refugees continues to be poor, according to UNHCR. Although Kobe camp has seen a slight decrease in the overall mortality rate (from 5.7 deaths/10,000 people/day last week to 4.9/10,000 people/day this week), there has been a worrying rise in deaths among children under age 5 (from 12.9/10,000/day last week to 15.3/10,000/day this week). MSF reports that measles is the cause of 68 per cent of these deaths. Other contributing factors are malnutrition, pneumonia and diarrhoea. Although health services and nutritional feeding programmes are available, parents are not taking their children for continuing treatment. Decentralization of services therefore remains a key priority in addressing high mortality rates. In addition to the community outreach programme, UNICEF's mobile health clinic will this week start work in Kobe camp to encourage refugees to access the medical facilities available.

As of 26 August, UNHCR reports that Ethiopia is host to over 260,000 refugees, out of which some 180,000 are Somalis. This figure includes over 41,600 Somali refugees in the three Jijiga camps as well as an estimated 18,500 others who have recently crossed into Ethiopia through the Gode area.

In Kenya, UNHCR reports that the average daily arrivals of new refugees in the three Dadaab camps still stands at 1,200 individuals, 98 per cent of whom are from Somalia. As of 29 August, the total refugee population in the three Dadaab camps stood at 424,554, while a total of 217 families comprising 747 individuals were relocated, bringing total relocation figures to 6,982 families/29,226 persons: 20,842 in Ifo III, 6,437 in Ifo II and 1,947 in Kamboos.



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Jul - Aug 2011  
1. None or Minimal 2. Stressed 3. Crisis 4. Emergency 5. Catastrophe Famine  
Map Sources: UNCS, FEWS NET, FSNAU.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

#### DJIBOUTI

The food insecure population in Djibouti is increasing, with an estimated 146,000 Djiboutians (mainly agro-pastoralists in rural areas) and 26,000 refugees (including about 17,500 Somalis). High levels of rural-urban migration continue to exacerbate conditions in urban and peri-urban areas, where there is a high prevalence of acute diarrhoea and evidence of cholera. A measles outbreak has broken out in six localities of Dikhil, western Djibouti. Constraints in all response areas are related to limited access to some affected zones, and availability of reliable data.

**Food** insecurity is affecting over 170,000 people. WFP is currently supporting over 109,000 food insecure people, that is, 64 per cent of people in need. In September, WFP plans to scale up general food distribution to support 10,000 more people in rural areas, while 7,000 malnourished children under age 5 will receive nutrition assistance and a protection ration for their families.

With regard to **Nutrition**, the severe malnutrition caseload has increased from 3,811 to 4,577 and the moderate malnutrition caseload has increased from 15,920 to 16,048. With the support of ACF, UNICEF is treating over 17,000 malnourished children country wide.

In **Health**, UNICEF is planning for the upcoming high malaria prevalence season by mapping malaria-prone areas in Djibouti City. Rural telephones are being installed in 30 health posts to allow improvement in timely and complete data transmission to the districts.

The **WASH Cluster** is reaching an estimated 49,700 people in the most affected areas (northwest, southeast and urban areas) where there is a serious shortage of water. In the rapidly deteriorating peripheral areas of Djibouti City, an ongoing hygiene promotion campaign is targeting 6,900 people.

The **Agriculture and Livestock Cluster** reports that diarrhoea, intestinal parasites and tick outbreaks have been reported throughout the country due to poor animal health.

#### ETHIOPIA

The **Camp Coordination and Management Cluster** reports that the number of refugees in Dollo Ado's four camps has now crossed the 120,000 mark with almost 80,000 Somalis arriving this year alone. The capacity of the four camps is 85,000 people. The state of health of those arriving in Dollo Ado continues to be extremely poor. **Response:** UNHCR, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and health partners continue to battle the high child mortality rate. Urgent interventions in health and nutrition continue, with hygiene promotion activities ongoing. Four satellite clinics have already been established, with plans to further decentralise services so that refugees can more easily access medical care. Facilities are now open on a 24-hour basis at MSF's clinics in Hilaweyn, and construction has begun on Dollo Ado's second stabilization centre for acutely malnourished children in Kobe camp, where measles immunization has been completed. Measles & polio vaccination has been completed in Melkadida and is underway in Bokolmanyo. Measles/polio immunization for the surrounding host community in Dollo Ado is ongoing. **Gaps and constraints:** Communication and dissemination of information on social services available to refugees within the camps requires strengthening.

In **Health**, WHO has reported localized outbreaks of measles in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR – namely, Gamo-Gofa and Segen Areas Peoples' zones). Similar reports have been received from Amhara (North Wollo and North Shewa zones). **Response:** Case management is underway, with MSF-Holland providing support in the vaccination of close to 10,000 children under age 5 in North Wollo, and WHO assisting with outbreak investigation and surveillance in North Shewa. **Gaps and constraints:** The Health Cluster in Ethiopia has a significant unmet funding requirement of 66 per cent, affecting its ability to vaccinate children between the ages of 6 to 59 months in North Shewa zone.

In **WASH**, water trucking, rehabilitation and maintenance of boreholes and other water sources, as well as provision of water purification and treatment chemicals is expected to be required for up to four million people in this second half of the year. Water scarcity continues to affect many parts of Somali, Oromiya, Afar and Tigray Regions, necessitating a range of interventions including water trucking. **Response:** Of the current requirement of 90 trucks, the WASH Cluster is supporting 63 trucks, benefiting a total of 126,000 people. As part of efforts to expand current response, UNICEF is establishing new agreements with Oxfam

<http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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International to work on WASH for host communities in the Somali Region, and with CARE in drought-affected areas of Oromiya Region. In Somali Region, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) is now issuing a weekly water trucking “hot spot” list so that humanitarian actors provide assistance accordingly and scale up their response activities. **Gaps** in water provision continue to emerge, particularly in lowland Oromiya (Guji and Borena Zones).

**Food** insecurity is prevalent in the pastoral, agro-pastoral and *belg* producing parts of Oromia Region as a result of drought, and in East and West Hararghe zone due to the increase in grain prices, absence of gap filling crops and reduced livestock prices. The Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise has signed a contract to import 300,000 tons of wheat to be used primarily for domestic price stabilization purposes and to assure food supply amid drought.

With regard to **Livestock**, FAO reports that while there are no official estimates of anticipated losses due to drought, mortality rates can be expected to be around 60 per cent in cattle, 40 per cent in sheep and 25-30 per cent in goats, representing a huge loss of livestock with profound impact at the household and national economic levels. While livestock prices remain stable in most of the country, the price of emaciated animals in drought-affected areas of the southern highlands has collapsed.

In **Education**, an increasing trend of school closures and dropouts has been reported, including over 87,000 dropouts in Somali, Oromia and Afar Regions. Over 300 schools and Alternative Basic Education facilities were closed in these regions. An estimated 200,000 school children will need to be targeted. **Response:** Two national consultants in Education in Emergency (EIE) have been recruited to support education needs of refugees and drought-affected communities. The Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces supported by UNICEF is being completed, with assessment underway in nine conflict-affected districts in the Somali Region. When completed, the government and its partners will have a full mapping of learning spaces in the Oromiya, Afar, Somali and Gambella Regions. The initiative will be extended to other regions. In Dollo Ado, UNICEF is providing direct technical support to ARRA to address the needs of school-aged refugee children. **Gaps and constraints:** Education requirements in Ethiopia remain seriously underfunded, with an almost 100 percent requirement.

## KENYA

An estimated 3.75 million people in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas, in addition to over 478,000 refugees, are in need of assistance as a direct result of the drought. The deepening food insecurity is largely compounded by unrelenting food prices, impacts of conflict, increased livestock and human disease outbreaks. Preliminary forecasts by FEWS NET indicate that the 2011 short rains (October-December) will likely be above normal in the western half of the country and in the coastal region; slightly better in most of the southeastern lowlands; and normal in most of the east and northeastern pastoral areas. Substantial rainfall deficits are expected in northeast Mandera (North Eastern Province). Ongoing precarious food insecurity in pastoral communities is anticipated to worsen from August through October as the dry season intensifies.

The **Health Sector** this week reports one case of cholera, traceable to Somalia, in Hagadera refugee camp of Dadaab. The measles outbreak is also on the increase in the refugee camps and northeastern Kenya region, with about 100 cases registered on 29 August. The disease is however shifting from children to persons aged 15 and older, the majority of whom are new arrivals from Somalia. This is reportedly due to low vaccination coverage in Somalia, exposing the whole population to the disease. The disease is reported to be more prevalent in females than males, and WHO is investigating possible reasons for this. Also reported this week is an outbreak of dengue fever and shigellosis (a form of dysentery) in Somalia, with fears that some cases have entered into Kenya. **Response:** On 29 August, WHO and partners distributed drugs to the three camps in Dadaab, sufficient for the management of more than 1,000 cholera cases. The drugs were also distributed to Kakuma, Lodwar Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera in view of the outbreak. Disease surveillance, including for dengue fever and shigellosis, is ongoing in the refugee camps and northeastern province. So far, mass vaccination campaigns have been completed in all camps of Dadaab, with 72,495 children aged 6 to 59 months have been reached (120 per cent coverage), as well as in host populations in Garissa, Ijara, Lagdera, Fafi and Wajir South districts (103,797 children aged 6-59 months, or 99 per cent coverage). Mass campaigns for other drought-affected districts are planned for this month. The Sector, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, has established two hotline numbers at the disaster response centre in Nairobi for monitoring and reporting disease outbreaks and incidents in all districts. **Gaps and constraints:** More health personnel are required to support case management at local and camp levels.

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With the school term scheduled to begin on 9 September, the increased rural-urban migration in drought-affected areas is likely to create an increase in enrolment in areas where families are currently settled, and serious enrolment shortfalls in areas of out-migration. The **Education Cluster** is focusing on supporting schools to deal with these fluctuations. Sufficient teaching and learning materials, and appropriate sleeping accommodation for boarding schools and teachers are urgently needed. Due to limited resources and rising food prices, families are unable to pay secondary fees for their children, which may result in even fewer enrolments. Water shortages in schools remain a major concern. **Response:** The Sector is working to identify priority schools and repair existing facilities or arrange for water trucking to ensure school feeding programmes can resume in the new school year. **Gaps and constraints:** Focal points are required for Dadaab town to ensure consistent information exchange with education partners in their areas. Despite efforts to provide water in schools, a large number of schools participating in the feeding programme have not been reached.

The **Agriculture and Livestock Sector** reports that pastoralists are facing a severe crisis: of the 3.75 million food-insecure, an estimated 1,847,000 are in pastoral areas and 1,903,200 are in marginal agricultural areas. Some 80 per cent of livestock has migrated within Kenya and to neighbouring countries such as South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. Increased cattle raids in North Rift Valley originating from South Sudan have exacerbated the situation. Drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizers and agricultural inputs are urgently required for the anticipated October short rains. In eastern Kenya, voucher-for-work activities in marginal agricultural areas are needed to help farmers prepare their lands and construct water harvesting structures in time for short rains. There is a need for improved soil and water conservation/water harvesting, small-scale irrigation and post-harvest management. Other needs include tools for improving field data collection, analysis and validation techniques; livestock disease surveillance and vaccinations in drought-affected areas; and supplementary feeding for milk-producing animals left behind while herds migrate in search of pasture and water. **Response:** The promotion of irrigated agriculture is one of the priorities of the Government of Kenya. FAO is supporting a total of 12 community-based irrigation schemes in Nyanza, Rift Valley and North Eastern Provinces with the aim of boosting food and fodder production. Partners have scaled up efforts to provide feed and water for livestock; promote fodder production; enhance disease surveillance; and support animal health activities such as deworming and multivitamin injections to improve immunity and strengthen animals' resilience. Capacity development in drought risk reduction, drought management and improved use of natural resources through Pastoral Field Schools in Turkana is ongoing.

As regards **refugees**, UNHCR reports that an estimated 155,000 refugees have arrived at Dadaab camps between January and 29 August, of whom some 115,000 have been registered, leaving a backlog of about 40,000 refugees. Provision of shelter and decongestion of the camps remain key priorities. So far, more than 24,000 people have been relocated to Ifo II and III and Kambioos camp sites. **Response:** Between 15 and 31 August, WFP reached about 400,000 registered refugees through general food distribution, in Dadaab refugee camp. The general food distribution to registered refugees is conducted on a bi-weekly basis. In addition, WFP is providing, on a daily basis, a 21-day ration to new arrivals and unregistered refugees pending their recognition.

## SOMALIA

The Somalia Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) warns that the situation in Somalia is deteriorating and that almost all regions of the south could face famine. Although internal displacement is decreasing, rates of malnutrition and mortality are increasing and communicable diseases continue to spread. Increased humanitarian efforts during Ramadan to assist famine-affected populations have enabled more people to remain where they are, easing the pressure on Mogadishu, where the security situation remains critical. The leader of Al Shabaab announced this week that they would continue attacks against government troops and foreign peacekeepers. Also, UNHCR is receiving reports that Al Shabaab is continuing to place restrictions on the movement of people in areas under its control, particularly the movements of men, most notably in the Lower Shabelle and Bay regions. This has prevented large population movements, especially from Lower Shabelle, into Mogadishu.

An estimated 3.7 million are in need in the **Food Cluster**. The Cluster is scaling up interventions this month to reach an additional 900,000 people in southern Somalia through general food distribution and the provision of food vouchers in the areas of southern Somalia that are currently accessible, which are only Mogadishu (Benadir region), Dhobley (Lower Juba region), Ceel Barde (Bakool region) and the border areas of Gedo region. **Gaps and Constraints:** Insecurity and access remain the main challenges, as do logistical constraints, due mainly to a lack of fuel at Mogadishu airport and delays at Mombasa port. WFP only has partial access to the central areas and virtually none in the south. The Cluster is continually reassessing any possibilities for access.

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The **Nutrition Cluster** reports that almost a third of all children under age 5 are acutely malnourished (450,000 reported cases). UNICEF and partners have 800 feeding centres across Somalia, including 500 in the south, assisting 35,000 children daily. Plans are underway to increase this number to 100,000. The Somali Red Crescent, with the support of ICRC, are now present in all of Somalia, including all areas most affected by malnutrition. FSNAU will be releasing new nutrition figures for southern Somalia on 5 September.

In response to the increase in communicable diseases, the **Health Cluster** has begun an emergency vaccination campaign in all accessible areas of south and central Somalia, targeting 2.3 million children. Mass measles campaigns have been completed in IDP camps in Mogadishu and six districts in Gedo, and mobile clinics are operating in the Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle and Benadir regions. **Gaps and Constraints:** Additional mobile clinics are urgently needed to provide basic health care services to those who are unable to reach health facilities, while lack of access is hampering efforts to conduct vaccination activities.

The **WASH Cluster** continues to provide emergency water to 1.4 million in southern Somalia, with the aim to reach 2.8 million people with emergency water and 1.3 million with emergency sanitation by the end of 2011. Partners are responding to AWD/cholera outbreaks in Mogadishu, and the Cluster has updated its AWD/cholera preparedness and response plan to reduce the risk of these diseases in other districts.

According to FEWSNET, cereal production during Gu rainfall (April-June) was the lowest in 17 years and only 19 per cent of last year's production. Significant below-average crop production combined with mass migration of livestock is leading to an urgent need in agricultural assistance. The **Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster** aims to provide agricultural assistance to 70 per cent of the people affected this year (2.6 million of the 3.7 million in crisis) and continues to respond by increasing access to food vouchers, providing farmers with timely agricultural inputs of seeds, tools, tractor hours and fertilizers in time for October rains and other cash-for-work opportunities. Since mid-July, over 450,000 people have benefited from such initiatives.

According to the **Education Cluster**, over 70 per cent of children are not attending school (1.8 million children of an estimated 2.3 million children between 5-17 years). There is no school feeding programme at any of the 589 schools assessed by the Cluster at the beginning of August. By end-2011, the Cluster aims to assist about 879,000 learners and teachers by increasing access and retention of school-aged children; resuming school feeding programmes in the south; providing basic teaching and learning materials; and rehabilitating and constructing learning spaces. Registration is underway at 132 Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in IDP settlements in Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Banadir and Bay. This week, sites were identified for the establishment of a further 80 CFSs in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor, and UNICEF is developing plans to implement measles immunization, hygiene education and other health activities. However, activities of the Cluster are hampered by continued funding shortfalls.

The **Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster** continues to target 1.8 million persons this year through the provision of emergency assistance packages and temporary/transitional shelter across Somalia. Throughout July and August, emergency assistance packages were distributed in southern Somalia in Gedo, Middle Juba and Mogadishu. However, 1.35 million people still require emergency assistance packages (including plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, blankets, jerrycans and kitchen utensils) and temporary/transitional shelter.

The **Protection Cluster** is providing material assistance and temporary accommodation to 130 vulnerable women and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors in the Afgooye Corridor and Mogadishu. Fourteen community centres for women in Afgooye were rehabilitated to provide psychosocial support to GBV survivors, while a programme to create awareness of SGBV in IDP camps has begun airing messages on local radio stations in Lower and Middle Shabelle.

#### IV. Coordination

On 29 August, Kenya Sector coordinators met to discuss coordination in the drought-affected districts. OCHA shared feedback from recent missions in Turkana, Wajir and Garissa, and Sector coordinators developed actions to support ongoing government-led coordination at district level.

On 31 August, the regional core group of the Horn of Africa Plan of Action (WFP, FAO, Oxfam, UNDP and OCHA) met to discuss the revision of the Plan requested by IASC Principals on 9 August. The Horn of Africa Plan of Action aims to provide a common framework for short and longer term interventions to protect and

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rebuild the livelihoods of food insecure communities and enhance their long-term resilience to shocks. The revised framework will follow the guidance of the Principals to reinforce national ownership; strengthen regional coordination through existing structures; and provide the overarching framework for action, with the detail of the formulation of implementation left to country level. It will follow a three-pronged approach of relief, recovery and livelihood resilience. The draft revision should be finalized for IASC Principal endorsement by 5 September.

On 1 September, Kenya information management sector focal points and ACTED met to discuss a wide range of cross-sectoral coordination issues (common/fundamental operational GIS datasets, P-codes, 3W contacts and project tracking, website sector pages, survey and survey metadata collection, mailing lists, sector meetings calendar). The group agreed to work with common operation datasets that will be developed by a smaller technical working group. The group also agreed to share existing project activity tracking within their respective sectors and work with OCHA to create a harmonized cross-sector activity tracking format.

## V. Funding

The live tracking table for the Horn of Africa drought crisis is updated daily and as of 1 September shows an outstanding requirement of \$1,013 billion. It records all reported humanitarian funding commitments within the four country plans (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia) as well as those allocated through other channels. The table can be found at <http://fts.unocha.org/> (2011 Horn of Africa Drought - Funding Summary).

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

**59%**  
funded

*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](mailto:fts@un.org).*

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ReliefWeb Horn of Africa: <http://www.reliefweb.int/horn-africa-crisis2011>

Financial Tracking Service: <http://fts.unocha.org/>