

HIGHLIGHTS

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- Malaria and measles outbreaks reported in Kenya
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Flooding in parts of eastern Africa

River water levels have risen substantially over western Ethiopia and eastern Sudan due to above-average rain frequency over the past 30 days, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Networks' (FEWS NET) Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook for 16-22 August 22.

During the past week, flooding associated with the overflowing of the Atbra and Gash Rivers affected tens of thousands people in the Gadaref and Kassala states of Sudan. Further west, continued heavy rains have caused flooding, resulting in fatalities, destroying houses, and affecting internally displaced and refugee populations in West and Central Darfur, Sudan and Sila region of eastern Chad.

While the consistent, heavy rainfall could further exacerbate flooding conditions over Darfur and neighbouring Chad, FEWS NET warns this also increases the potential for inundation over western Ethiopia and overflowing of the River Nile along downstream locations in eastern Sudan.

Next week, heavy rains are forecast for western Ethiopia, while light to moderate (10-40 mm) rains are expected over eastern Sudan. Downpours (> 50 mm) are also expected across Darfur and neighbouring Chad.

Djibouti

Food security remains “critical” among rural households

Only 23 per cent of rural households in Djibouti are food secure according to an emergency food security [assessment](#) (EFSA) from the World Food Programme. About 42,600 people (49 per cent) are food insecure and 24,300 are moderately food insecure (28 per cent).

To cope with the lack of food and money, households are resorting to strategies that endanger their livelihoods. Some 25 per cent of households sold productive assets/animals during the 7 days prior to the EFSA and 60 per cent of households experienced times when they did not have enough money to buy food.

The situation of malnutrition is worrisome, particularly for women (14.3 per cent among women aged between 15 and 49 years suffering from wasting) and children, with a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 24.2 per cent for children aged between 6 and 11 months and a GAM rate of 12.7 per cent for children aged between 12 and 23 months.

Water access is still a challenge: almost half the population does not have access to 15 liters of water per person and per day, a necessary minimum according to Sphere

Food aid and gifts are the main source of food for 40% of rural households

humanitarian standards. Food aid and gifts are the main source of food for 40 per cent of households. Without aid, an important part of the population would have no means to feed itself and survive.

The EFSA provides a number of recommendations to address Djibouti's food insecurity, among them the continued provision of food aid; improved water access; and support to pastoralists to protect their livestock.

This is the fourth consecutive year WFP has conducted an EFSA in the rural areas of Djibouti. The situation in Djibouti has been dire following six consecutive years of drought combined with high food prices that never returned to 2007 pre-crisis levels.

Food Security groups	Mean (%)	Estimated population affected	Number of affected people	
			Lower range	Higher range
Severe food insecurity	49%	38,800	34,920	42,680
Moderate food insecurity	28%	22,100	19,890	24,310
Food Security	23%	18,200	16,380	20,020
Total	100%	79,100	71,190	87,010

Kenya

Status of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND)

MLND has existed in a mild form in Kenya since June 2011, particularly in Bomet, Naivasha and Narok countries. Recently, a severe form of the disease spread to other parts of the country. Agricultural experts have released a report on the effect of the disease on the performance of maize crops. Yield losses of over 90 per cent may occur in the highly affected areas (Naivasha, Bomet, Chepalungu, Sotik, and Borabu Districts) negatively affecting food security and livelihoods. Isolated cases of MLND were found in Trans Nzoia East district and Kambi Chonjo in Eldoret West district. These crops need to be destroyed to prevent further spread in Kenya's grain basket. Close surveillance is needed in Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu, where the infection is in isolated pockets surrounded by large fields of vulnerable young maize.

Approximately 90 per cent of the Kenyan population depends on the maize crop directly or indirectly for food or employment. The overall performance of the long rains 2012 maize crop is good, with the nation hoping to realize over 85 per cent of expected yields in most maize growing parts, apart from Bomet where the disease has had a total devastation, hence 0-20 per cent expected yields. The report recommends urgent measures be put in place through public-private partnership to halt the spread of MLND.

Malaria and measles outbreaks reported in areas of heavy rains

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the rate of malaria in Pokot North increased from 33 per cent to 59 per cent as of end-July. According to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, 13,361 cases have been reported in the area since January 2012. WHO attributes the outbreak to the Long Rains season occurring between March and August.

Kenya is meanwhile battling to respond to a measles outbreak reported in 134 out of 270 districts in the country. 2,500 cases and over 29 deaths have been reported since January 2012. The provinces mainly affected are Western, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Central. A measles vaccination campaign is planned for September in the 17 most-affected and high risk districts in the arid and semi-arid regions. Lack of funding has hindered the Government's plan to conduct a national campaign.

Polio immunisation campaigns in Kenya

The house-to-house sub-national Polio Supplemental Immunization Activities targeting 2.3 million children under age 5 in 86 high-risk districts in North Eastern, northern Rift Valley, and Western Provinces were conducted from 14-18 July, with a coverage of over 92 per cent. A second round is planned from 25 to 29 August.

2,500 measles cases and over 29 related deaths have been reported this year

Immunization access continues to be hindered by refusals and rejection of the process by communities due to inadequate advocacy and social mobilization; adverse weather; poor road infrastructure; inadequate/inappropriate transport and security concerns.

Inter-communal conflict updates

Efforts continue to address tensions between the Borana and Garri communities found along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. A delegation from the Turkana region visited Ethiopia this month and held peace talks with their Ethiopian counterparts in South Oromo. During the meeting, the two sides agreed to establish a joint security body to inspect the border and prevent the recurrence of clashes. According to media reports, a joint pastoralist school will be opened along the border where children from the two communities will study together in the hope of cultivating improved relations from an early age.

An inter-agency assessment led by IOM, UNHCR and WFP, with the assistance of World Vision and in coordination with the District Commissioner for Moyale, established that while many of the displaced had already returned home, some 8,000 displaced Ethiopians were still living in Somare, Moyale district, Kenya and were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Needs identified by the mission include emergency shelter, non-food relief items, medicine, food, and water and sanitation services. Preliminary results also showed that the majority of the displaced were willing to return home once assured of security and improved shelter conditions in their communities of origin. In addition, the host community, which receives food from the UN World Food Programme has largely exhausted its resources in providing assistance to the displaced and as such are also in need of food aid.

Kakuma exceeds capacity as security in Dadaab remains volatile

Kakuma refugee camp in north-western Kenya has surpassed its capacity of 100,000 residents. UNHCR reports that 12,123 new people were registered in the camp in 2012, with the majority coming from South Sudan's Jonglei State and Sudan's South Kordofan State. In view of ongoing instability and conflict in Sudan and South Sudan, there is a high likelihood that more asylum seekers will make their way to Kakuma by year end. Significant numbers of people from Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Somalia have also sought asylum in Kakuma this year.

Kakuma was previously being considered for the relocation and decongestion of Dadaab refugee camp, which is currently holding over 470,000 refugees – several times its original capacity.

Humanitarian partners are concerned about the constraints and competition for basic facilities, including access to water and lack of adequate accommodation. This is likely to result in localized tensions with the host community as people move in search of water, food and more land to settle in an area where commodities are already scarce. Supply of sufficient clean and safe drinking water remains a major challenge. New arrivals are currently being settled within existing settlements as UNHCR and partners continue to discuss with the Government of Kenya the possibility of establishing a second camp in a potential site identified 35 kilometres from Kakuma. According to UNHCR, about US\$16.7 million would be required to set up the new camp, once approved.

South Sudan/Sudan

Conflict continues to displace Sudanese into South Sudan and Ethiopia

In Sudan, civilians continue to flee their homes in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States as a result of ongoing conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N). 45,400 displaced people are now living in the capital of South Kordofan, Kadugli, according to a joint verification by the World Food Programme (WFP), the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society. A further 205,000 Sudanese people have fled to camps in South Sudan and Ethiopia. Approximately 37,700 refugees are living in several camps in Ethiopia's Assosa region. In South Sudan, 106,700 refugees are living in several camps in Upper Nile State and 60,900 refugees are living in three locations in Unity State.

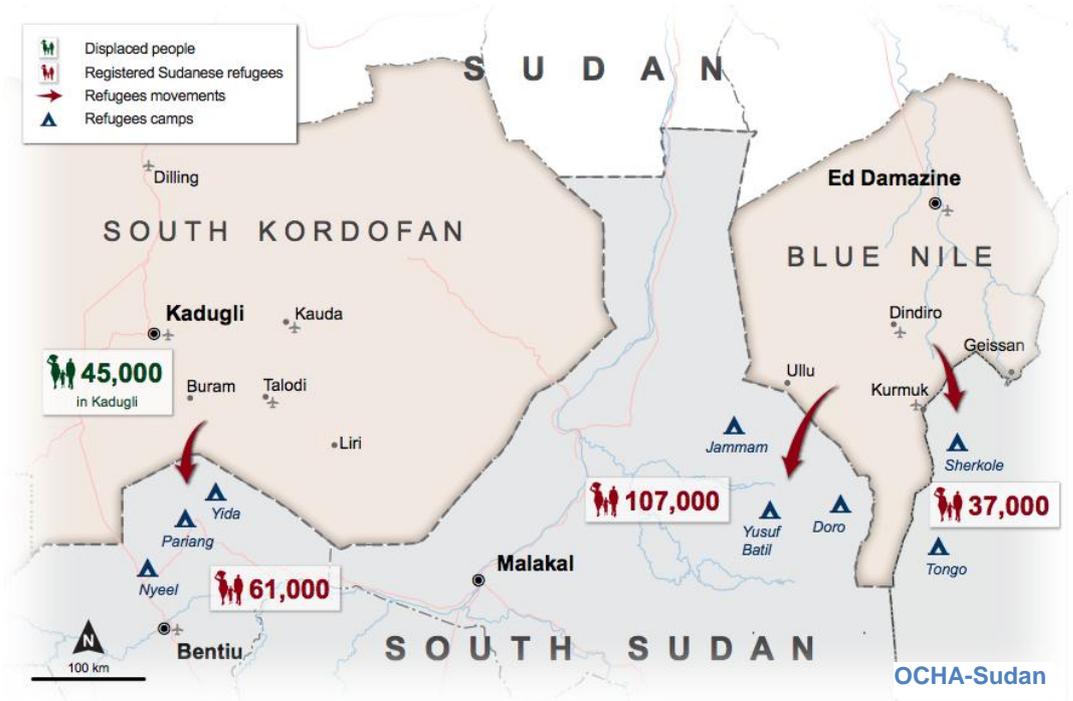
Aid urgently needed for some 8,000 Ethiopians displaced into Kenya following inter-communal conflict

Kakuma exceeds 100,000 people; Dadaab exceeds 470,000 people

WFP begins airdrops to reach inaccessible people in South Sudan

UNHCR has reported that the number of refugees arriving in Unity State has dropped from around 800 people per day in June to approximately 250 people per day throughout July.

In refugee settlements in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, WFP carried out the first in a series of airdrops to replenish rapidly diminishing food stocks for more than 100,000 people. On Wednesday afternoon, 32 tons of wheat was flown in, WFP's Executive Director, Ertharin Cousin, said in a [statement](#).



Returnee Update: South Sudanese return to Darfur

Newly returned South Sudanese go back to Sudan seeking better opportunities

People of South Sudanese origin living in Sudan continue to return to South Sudan, however humanitarian actors in Darfur have reported that there is now an increasing movement of people of South Sudanese origin going back to Darfur who had earlier returned from Sudan to South Sudan. According to UNHCR, some 250 people of South Sudanese origin, who were supported by IOM in their return to South Sudan via the Kosti way station, have returned to El Ferdous locality in East Darfur. The majority of these reverse returnees have cited a lack of basic services and viable employment opportunities in South Sudan. UNHCR reports that it expects reverse returns from South Sudan back to East and South Darfur States to increase at the end of the current rainy season.

Memoranda of Understanding signed on access to war-affected population

Under the auspices of the African Union/League of Arab States/United Nations tripartite initiative, the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N held separate talks with representatives of the tripartite group in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 23-25 July. This resulted in the signing by the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N, separately, of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on access to war-affected populations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. The priority is to ensure the rapid implementation of these MoUs so that humanitarian assistance can be delivered to vulnerable civilians in Government areas and SPLM-N-held areas.

In South Sudan, the Logistics Cluster has [mapped](#) the extensive road access constraints in the country.

Heavy rains cause flash flooding

Heavy rains in both Sudan and South Sudan have caused flash flooding, destroying homes and causing displacement.

In Sudan, heavy rains throughout July caused loss of life and extensive property damage in parts of Darfur. Humanitarian actors reported that at least eight people and 10,000 head of livestock were killed by flooding in Malha locality, with a further 1,000 people were displaced. In South Darfur, World Vision reported that at least 200 homes in Ed El Fursan locality were damaged by flooding. In Central Darfur, at least 1,400 people from Hassa Hissa camp, near Zalingei, were affected by flooding, according to an inter-agency assessment.

In South Sudan, thousands of people have been displaced by floods in Jonglei State, according to media reports. The Director for the South Sudan Relief Rehabilitation Commission in Jonglei, Gabriel Deng Ajak, said the four counties of Uror, Duk, Ayot and Pachalla were the worst affected. In the north of Unity State, rains have rendered road access to many areas inaccessible, including areas hosting tens of thousands of refugees.

Refer to OCHA Humanitarian Bulletins for more detailed information on the humanitarian situation and response in [Sudan](#) and [South Sudan](#).



Ethiopia

Revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) launched

The revised HRD – Ethiopia’s national humanitarian appeal – was launched on 13 August. Covering July to December 2012, the revised HRD calls for an additional US\$189.4 million in humanitarian funding to assist 3.7 million people with relief food and non-food assistance. The revised relief food caseload of 3.7 million is an increase of 16 per cent over the number targeted in the first half of 2012, reflecting the deterioration in food security in parts of the country, including in areas affected by poor *belg* (mid-February to May) and *gu/ganna* (April to June) rains. Of the total targeted beneficiaries, 41 per cent are in Somali Region (south-eastern Ethiopia), 27 per cent in Oromia (southern and central Ethiopia), 10 per cent in Tigray (northern Ethiopia), and 8 per cent in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). Focusing on supporting continued recovery from the 2011 drought among agro-pastoralists and pastoralists, agriculture sector interventions will target 1.2 million households with animal health and livestock marketing service, and water-point and rangeland rehabilitation. To support smallholder farmers, particularly those affected by the poor *belg* rains, 184,845 households are targeted to receive seed and planting materials, and to benefit from crop disease surveillance.

In terms of health and nutrition, the revised HRD estimates that some 146,611 children are at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between August and December 2012. From January to June, 156,323 children suffering from SAM were admitted to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) across the country, with 40 per cent of all SAM cases reported from SNNPR. Additionally, the health sector will work to strengthen surveillance and response for 2.2 million people at risk of diseases such as measles, malaria and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Continued support in providing access to clean drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene is required for nearly 2 million people threatened by hazards including poor seasonal rains, flooding during the current

Revised HRD calls for an additional \$189.4 million to assist 3.7 million people

kiremt (June to September) rains, and poor access to clean water and sanitation. In some cases, renewed water trucking may be required in the lowland pastoralist area toward the end of the long dry season (July to September).

The education sector, meanwhile, will target some 118,446 students (67,317 male and 51,129 female) in need of emergency education support in the second half of the year. During the first half of the year – despite realizing only 14 per cent of requirements – UNICEF, Save the Children UK and other partners supported Regional Education Bureaus in Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and Somali Regions to respond to the education needs of an estimated 59,500 children.

Moyale update

An estimated 46,237 people have been internally displaced by inter-communal conflict in the Moyale area of southern Ethiopia at the end of July, including 33,837 people in Oromia and 12,400 in Somali Region, according to a recent assessment conducted by the Government. Among the immediate needs of the affected population are food and non-food items, particularly shelter. The Government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) called on partners to start emergency response based on the initial assessment results. In response, WFP has committed to provide a full ration of relief food for the affected population, while IOM will provide NFIs.

Somalia

Humanitarian concerns over battle for Kismayo

The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Mark Bowden, has expressed deep concern over recent reports of civilian casualties in Kismayo caused by naval gunfire and airstrikes. While there are no recent detailed assessments of humanitarian needs in Kismayo district, media reports there is a lack of affordable food, clean water and healthcare, and movement restrictions. According to the UN Refugee Agency, over 800 people have been displaced from Kismayo over the last three weeks.

From 1 January - 5 August 2012 in Somalia, 4,240 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in four hospitals in the capital, Mogadishu, with 218 cases (5.1 per cent) under age 5. A total of 83 deaths above the age of five and 13 deaths under age 5 were registered.

Food security deteriorating in Guban pastoral livelihood zone

Following the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons, food security in the Guban pastoral livelihood zone along the north-western coast has deteriorated to Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Networks ([FEWS NET](#)). Crisis is likely to persist through at least December when the *Hays* rains begin. The preliminary results of a July 2012 nutrition survey suggest that the prevalence of acute malnutrition has risen since December. To address the unmet needs and prevent further deterioration of food security, the scaling up of humanitarian assistance is necessary.

In line with the 2012 CAP strategy, the humanitarian community continues to focus on restoring people's livelihoods, while providing life-saving assistance to the most needy. In the past 12 months, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and partners assisted one million farmers through the distribution of seeds, farm tools and support for several irrigation schemes throughout Somalia.

Humanitarian response ongoing for internally displaced in Gedo

Families from Bay, Bakool and parts of Gedo continue to flee conflict, fear of forced recruitment into armed militia and food insecurity. The general acute malnutrition rate is now at 25.9 per cent among IDPs. The Nutrition Cluster is running a wet feeding programme in the key transit towns of Doolow, Doble and Luuq. In May, 132,000 children were reached, while 90,000 were reached in June. Since August 2011, the programme has reached 468,000 people including 85,000 children under age 5.

83 deaths above the age of five and 13 deaths under age 5 were registered in the wake of gunfire and airstrikes in Kismayo

Overall decline in suspected cholera, measles and malaria cases

Although only 20 per cent of the Health Cluster's funding requirements were met by July, significant reductions of three diseases were recorded in southern and central regions of Somalia. Suspected cholera had the highest reduction (84 per cent between June and July), while confirmed cases of malaria were reduced by 45 per cent and measles cases by 6 per cent. The reductions are attributed to prevention campaigns and activities and the end of the rainy season. According to WHO, the overall number of suspected cholera cases is declining, except in the region of Banadir, where there is a high concentration of internally displaced persons resulting in overcrowding and poor water and sanitation conditions. However, during this reporting period, suspected cholera, suspected measles and suspected shigellosis cases increased. Of note, 11 suspected cholera cases were reported from Lower Juba region, with 7 of these cases being reported from Kismayo district. Trends in suspected whooping cough cases have stabilized at unacceptably high levels in the southern and central zones. This is possibly due to lack of access to routine immunization services owing to insecurity.

For a more detailed assessment of the humanitarian situation and response in Somalia please refer to the [UNOCHA Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin](#)

Uganda

Ebola outbreak update

As of 16 August, the Ebola haemorrhagic fever outbreak that began in western Uganda in early July stood at 24 cumulative probable and confirmed cases, 16 cumulative probable and confirmed deaths. A cumulative total of 49 patients had been discharged from the isolation facility, with 6 patients currently admitted for treatment. The outbreak remains confined to Kibaale district. Ecological investigations commenced in the area on 11 August and will continue for three weeks. Government line ministries in collaboration with the Uganda Red Cross Society and humanitarian partners are managing the response.

Nodding Syndrome Conference paves way for scientific research in Uganda

The First International Scientific Meeting on Nodding Syndrome, which concluded in Uganda on 1 August, agreed on among other key outputs, a standardized case definition for suspected and probable cases of the disease – which will henceforth be referred to as “Nodding Syndrome” and not “Nodding Disease” or “Head Nodding Disease”, as popularly known in the past. The new terminology is aimed at providing consistency across all research activities in the future. Researchers and representatives also committed to conducting systematic surveys to determine prevalence, burden, and geographic distribution of the disease. Other topics for next steps include clinical case management, collaborative research with conference participants, and the involvement of additional specialty fields in research including anthropology. The recommendations have been hailed as a positive response to concern by the people of northern Uganda who had complained of neglect by the Government in adopting measures to address the cause and spread of the illness.

Great Lakes Crisis

Civilians bear brunt of continued fighting

Fighting between armed forces of the M23 and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continue to take the heaviest toll on civilians in the country's eastern North Kivu Province, with reports of random killings, extortions, sexual and gender-based violence and burning of houses. Aid organizations estimate that more than 220,000 people have fled their homes in North Kivu. The province had 656,174 internally displaced persons as of 25 July, a slight drop from the figure of 679,000 reported on 30 June. However the situation remains very fluid, with population movements reported every day. Humanitarian actors are also victims of the persisting insecurity. In Lubero Territory, for example, a humanitarian aid truck was ambushed and its staff robbed.

24 cumulative probable and confirmed cases, 16 cumulative probable and confirmed deaths as of 16 August

Recent conflict displaces 220,000 Congolese inside DRC, 19,819 into Rwanda and 39,110 into Uganda

The cumulative arrival of refugees from DRC in Rwanda stood at 19,819 on 10 August since the influx began on 27 April, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The new arrivals continued to flee from Masisi, Rutshuru and Kalehe zones in DRC. Maltreatment and xenophobic tendencies against Kinyarwanda speakers was cited as the main reason for flight. Meanwhile, as of 16 August, UNHCR reported that 39,110 refugees had arrived in Uganda through Nyakabande Transit Centre since 1 January this year. Due to relative calm in Bunagana, along the Ugandan border in DRC (an area controlled by M23) an estimated 5,000 refugees were reported to have spontaneously returned to their areas of origin.

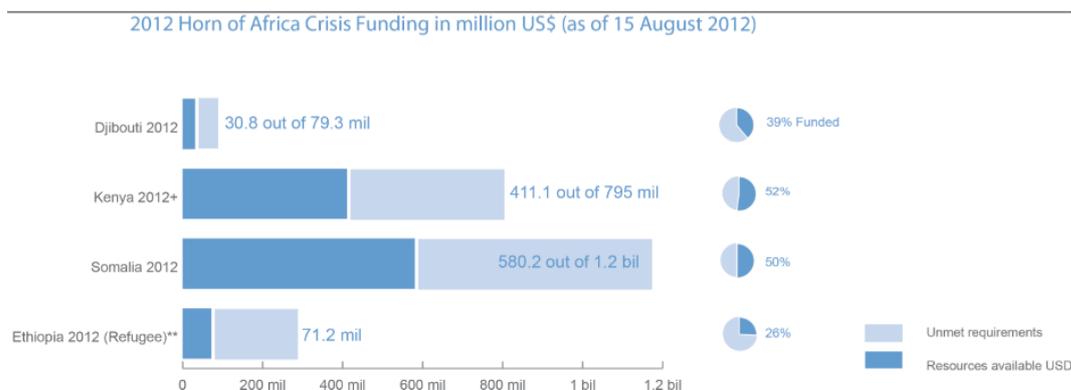
Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos on 9 August wrapped up a three-day mission to the DRC and Rwanda to assess the humanitarian fallout of the North Kivu crisis. The trip included visits to an IDP camp in Goma and to the Kigeme refugee camp in Rwanda. The ERC emphasized the need to scale up humanitarian response, notably through more financial support. Ms Amos also urged the international community to ensure that protection and assistance needs of the 56,000 Congolese refugees who have been in Rwanda for over 15 years should not be forgotten to avoid inequality in providing much-needed services.

Efforts to bring an end to fighting in eastern DRC have thus far been unsuccessful. A [meeting](#) of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on 7-8 August called for the establishment of a sub-committee of defense ministers from Angola, Burundi, Congo Republic, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to report back in four weeks on “urgent actionable steps to ensure that fighting stops completely to allow for consolidation of peace, security and stability”. It also threatened sanctions against “those who obstruct the peace process” and set up a Trust Fund “to support victims of the humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC and neighbouring countries”, with Uganda contributing \$1 million to launch the Fund.

For more on the situation in North Kivu, see <http://rdc-humanitaire.net>

Funding

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



NB: On 13 August, Ethiopia released its revised HRD for July to December 2012, which identified additional requirements of \$314,161,288 for the remainder of the year. Taking into account the carry-over from the first half of 2012 (\$124,727,985), the net requirement for the second half of the year is \$189,433,303

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