

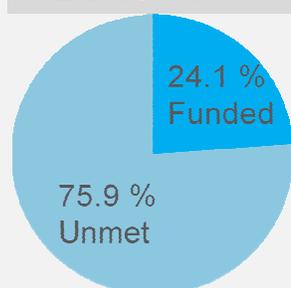
## HIGHLIGHTS

- Substantial rainfall deficits in several parts of region
- Food security deterioration foreseen in many areas
- First-ever disaster law meeting held in region
- SNNP Region in Ethiopia requires special attention
- Rains leading to increases in malaria and other diseases in Kenya
- Shelter demands for IDPs increase in Mogadishu

## HORN FUNDING

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

**24.1%** funded



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## Rainfall outlook

### Substantial rainfall deficits in several parts of region

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), total rainfall in the region between 1 February and 23 April saw significant delays in onset and erratic distribution in space and time, resulting in substantial deficits over several parts of the region. There is an improving trend of vegetation conditions in the southern and western sectors of the Horn of Africa, but conditions are generally drier than normal across the region. The eastern and northern sectors of the Horn are yet to recover from drought, adversely affecting rangeland resources (water and pasture). According to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group for Central and Eastern Africa, the general delayed onset and erratic March-April-May rainfall in the region is causing food security concerns as planting was delayed. Most countries in the region remain in Stressed and Crisis food insecurity situation - IPC Phases 2 and 3, respectively. Over 9 million people in the region are still in need of humanitarian assistance.

## Regional food security outlook

### Deterioration foreseen in many areas of the region

In Somalia, some deterioration in the food security situation is likely between April and June due to typical seasonal factors, insecurity, and an assumption that no major assistance flows will reach the populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), according to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group for Central and Eastern Africa. However, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is not anticipated, even in the worst-case scenario, according to the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and FEWS NET.

In Kenya, poor harvests in the south-eastern marginal cropping areas are anticipated due to weak rainfall, according to the Kenya Food Security Technical Working Group (KFFSG) and FEWS NET. This would be the third consecutive poor harvest in those areas. As a result, food stocks would likely run out in April/May – two months earlier than normal. Some short-term improvements are expected in pastoral areas due to increased access to livestock as birthings increase, but an early start of livestock migration, increased conflict for pasture and an early start to the lean season are foreseen.

In Ethiopia, poor root crop harvests are anticipated in the root crop-dependent SNNP Region through June 2012, while delayed and below-normal *Belg* harvests are anticipated in *Belg*-dependent areas (SNNPR, north-eastern highlands in Tigray and Amhara) from August, according to FSNAU and FEWS NET. Meanwhile, increasing livestock prices and labour rates are anticipated, contrasted with declining terms of trade. Continued poor water and pasture availability are expected in the southern pastoral areas of southern Somali, South Omo, and southern and eastern Oromia Regions.

## IDRL comes to eastern Africa

### High-level International Disaster Law event convened in Mombasa

For the first time in eastern Africa, high-level officials from the region gathered to address regulatory complications related to the delivery of food aid and other humanitarian assistance. Co-hosted by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the three-day event (17-19 April) was held in Mombasa, Kenya, home to the largest port in the region and through which much of the humanitarian aid for the Horn of Africa drought response passes. Participants focused on recent experiences related to drought relief operations in the Horn of Africa with a view to making best use of the “Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance”, more commonly known as the IDRL Guidelines. Countries and organizations represented at the event included Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as WFP, Save the Children and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from the region. Several countries identified follow-up strategies to incorporate elements of IDRL into their national disaster management policies and legislation. Most noteworthy in this respect are Rwanda, which is in the process of adopting a version of the Model Act for the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, and Uganda, where efforts are underway to make legislation more harmonious with IDRL. Several other countries expressed their intention to undertake similar analysis and strengthening of national legislation.

*Without well-prepared regulatory frameworks at national level, relief operations can become bureaucratic nightmares*

## Ethiopia

### Concern over food security despite improved rainfall

For the coming weeks, the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) forecasts normal to near-normal rainfall in Gambella and most parts of Oromia; near-normal rainfall in eastern Amhara, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNP) and eastern Tigray; and below-normal rainfall in Afar, western Amhara, Beneshangul Gumuz and southern Somali Regions. Despite improvements in rainfall performance in most areas since late March, the *belg* (February to May) harvest will inevitably be negatively affected, as delays in planting shorten the growing period and increase the risk of crop damage at the start of the *meher* (June to September) rains. Moreover, due to the delayed onset of the rains many farmers have opted not to plant *belg* crops and therefore the *belg* harvest is expected to be much reduced. In the lowland pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, the onset of the *guu/ganna* (mid-April to June) rains has been relatively timely, with above-average rains received in the first ten days of April in parts of Borena, Guji and Bale zones of southern Oromia and some lighter rains across Somali Region. While the NMA forecasts normal cessation of the *guu/ganna* rains, their performance is expected to be below-average. Household food security is expected to decrease further in areas experiencing reduced harvests, as people are struggling to meet their basic needs amidst rising food prices. Though belated, the advent of the rains in March seems to have resulted in improved supply to markets and declining, yet still high, prices. As a result, food price inflation has slightly improved in March to 40.9 per cent (down from 47.4 per cent in February).

*Due to delayed onset of rains, many farmers have opted not to plant belg crops; therefore the belg harvest is expected to be much reduced*

### Increased response required in SNNPR

In SNNPR, good rainfall over the past three weeks has improved water availability for household and animal consumption, but the rains were too late to reverse the consequences of the failed *sapie* (December to January) and delayed *belg* rains on sweet potato and *belg* crop production. A joint assessment team comprising federal and

*Near-total failure of sweet potato crop reported in several key growing zones of SNNPR*

regional authorities, UN agencies and NGO partners visited eight of the sweet potato dependent zones of SNNPR, and confirmed the near total (80 to 100 per cent) failure of the sweet potato crop. The mission recommended expansion of relief food assistance and food transfers under the Productive Safety Net Programme, and expansion of targeted supplementary feeding. In response to continued massive increases in admissions of malnourished children to Therapeutic Feeding Programme sites in April, which are expected to further rise through July, the Government has increased the number of nutrition 'hotspot' districts from seven to 59, including 27 priority 1 'hotspot' districts.

### **Relief food distribution update**

*Third round of general food distributions has begun for 28,124 Kenyans displaced within Ethiopia's Moyale districts of Oromia and Somali Regions*

Second round (2012) relief food dispatches, targeting 2.9 million people, reached 49 per cent as of 17 April, including 65 per cent dispatched to areas covered by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), 53 per cent to WFP-covered areas (Somali Region) and 3 per cent to areas covered by the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEO). Dispatch of the first round relief food assistance for 2012 has been completed during the past week. Meanwhile, allocation of the third round of relief food is in progress. The third round of general food distributions has also commenced for 28,124 Kenyans displaced within Ethiopia's Moyale districts of Oromia and Somali Regions and will include 415.65 tons of wheat, 438 tons of pulses, 45.99 tons of dates and 721.25 cartons of oil. The NGO Merlin has distributed 504 sachets of corn soya blend and 75 cartons of oil to provide targeted supplementary feeding for 258 children under age 5 and 242 pregnant and breastfeeding women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

### **Health Update**

*76 new suspected cases of AWD reported in Degehabur zone, Somali Region, bringing the total of cases reported so far to 140*

Suspected cases of meningococcal meningitis continue to be reported from SNNPR, with a total of 125 cases reported since the beginning of the outbreak in early March. The Regional Health Bureau (RHB) is currently finalizing planning for the mass meningitis vaccination campaign scheduled to take place in areas reporting the highest caseload. Four confirmed cases of meningococcal meningitis were also reported from Somali Region. Also in Somali, the acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak, which began in Degehabur town (Degehabur zone) on 20 March, has spread to two other districts of the same zone. Over the past two weeks, 76 new suspected cases of AWD were reported, bringing the total of cases reported so far to 140. Suspected cases of measles were also reported from Gambella (12), Oromia, SNNP, Somali (92, with two deaths) and Tigray (8) Regions over the past two weeks. The respective RHBs are carrying out case investigation and management.

### **WASH Update**

*Decrease in water trucking requirements expected in light of current rains*

The current rains are expected to improve water availability in *belg*-receiving parts of the country, with a decrease in water trucking requirements expected in the coming weeks, while other chronically water insecure areas continue to require assistance. Currently, the overall number of trucks requested to support water trucking in various parts of the country stands at 195 trucks, including in Somali (81 trucks), eastern Oromia (64 trucks), Afar (15), Tigray (9) and Amhara (4) Regions, with at least 22 trucks required in SNNPR. The Government and humanitarian partners are working to fill gaps and respond to new requests. Within the last week, the number of operational trucks has increased from 94 to 120, leaving a gap of 75 trucks. Meanwhile, CARE continues to support water trucking activities for the displaced Kenyans and host communities in Moyale with three trucks, supplying 130,000 litres per day for the entire caseload. Additional water trucking is required to meet the daily emergency water provision standard of 5 litres per person per day.

*Agricultural development in rainfall-abundant areas could offset rainfall declines in other areas of Ethiopia*

## Climate Trends Analysis of Ethiopia

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) published a Climate Trend Analysis of Ethiopia analyzing the impact of recent rainfall trends in the context of rainfall reductions and temperature increases over the past decades (1970's onward). The analysis indicates that, generally, *belg* and *kiremt* (June to September) rainfall has decreased by 15 to 20 per cent across parts of southern, south-western and south-eastern Ethiopia over the past 20 years, mostly affecting the livelihoods of some 16.6 million people in densely populated *belg*-dependent areas and some 12.6 million people in *kiremt*-dependent areas of SNNP and Oromia Regions. In pastoralist areas, *guu* (March to June) rains have also shown a marked decline over the past 20 years, increasing the frequency of droughts and associated implications. According to FEWS NET, the combination of population growth and associated expansion of farming and pastoralism under a drier, warmer climate will result in more frequent food-related crises. However, many areas of Ethiopia will maintain moist climate conditions, and agricultural development in these areas could help offset rainfall declines and reduced production in other areas.

## Kenya

### Shelter, food, WASH priority needs in Kanjara IDP settlement

*Pastoralist IDPs from Isiolo travel 270 km to seek refuge with relatives in Kanjara*

An OCHA-led assessment on 18 April of Kanjara settlement (20 km outside of Habaswein in North Eastern Province) found that the priority needs of some 192 households (1,152 individuals) displaced by recent inter-communal violence in Isiolo were shelter, food and water and sanitation. The reason the displaced made the 270 km journey from Isiolo is owing to family ties in Kanjara, from which these pastoralist families originated.

*Some 70 per cent of IDP households do not have adequate shelter and are either sleeping in the open or under unfinished basic structures*

In terms of shelter, some 70 per cent of IDP households do not have adequate shelter and are either sleeping in the open or under unfinished basic structures, sharing with other families. Non-food item needs are primarily water containers and kitchen utensils. With regard to food, IDPs were found to be relying on supplies brought from Isiolo, with some additional supplies being procured from local markets. However, no sustainable food aid mechanism is presently in place, and according to Save the Children-UK, most IDPs are eating one meal a day consisting of maize or rice, beans and porridge. Furthermore, most IDPs lost all of their animals during recent violence. As they are exclusively cattle herders, this loss has severely compromised their food security. As for water and sanitation, the IDPs are settled near a dam, from which they draw unclean water. Reported diarrhoea cases are most probably associated with lack of toilets and dirty water. There is no medical service available in Kanjara. The nearest hospital is Habaswein District Hospital, located about one hour away by vehicle. Save the Children-UK is currently assisting IDPs with transport to the hospital for medical attention. The main health issues reported are skin infections and diarrhea. Children have access to a school in Kanjara. However, the school goes up only to class five, so older children presently have no access to education.

*Recent inter-communal violence in Isiolo has primarily involved Borana and Somali communities on one side, and Turkana on the other*

The assessment follows recent inter-communal violence in Isiolo, where tensions have primarily involved the Borana and Somali communities on one side, and the Turkana community on the other, but have also seen the involvement of other communities. Among the underlying causes and contributing factors cited for the violence are upcoming elections and competition for representation in national and local governance; the designation of Isiolo as a resort city and the expectation that communities and individuals occupying the proposed land will receive compensation; availability of guns and indiscriminate arming of local groups; and rumours and manipulation. While much of the displacement is temporary, in many cases communities are reluctant to return to their homes fearing further attacks.

*Over 5,000 people affected by flash floods as Awach Tende river bursts banks on 19 April in western Kenya*

### **880 households hit by flash floods in Homa Bay County**

880 households (5,280 individuals) in Homa Bay and Suba districts of Homa Bay County were affected by flash floods when the Awach Tende river burst its banks on 19 April, according to an assessment by the Kenya Red Cross Society. While Homa Bay district recorded neither fatalities nor casualties, Suba district recorded four fatalities (all children), three casualties and five tracing requests.

Affected communities depend primarily on river and spring water. For sanitation, shallow latrines have been dug during recent community-led total sanitation efforts. However, the latrines have all been marooned and faecal matter spillage and drainage on surface water poses a high risk of transmitting waterborne diseases, particularly if heavy rains continue in the area. As a remedial measure, provision of water treatment has been planned by cluster partners. MSF has offered collapsible 10,000-litre water containers. While most areas remain accessible, should water levels rise due to anticipated rains, most areas would be submerged, potentially making road transportation impossible. Already, some flooded areas remain inaccessible. Agricultural pasture lands and farms saw newly planted crops washed away, which will result in serious food insecurity if not addressed promptly. Fishing as an activity has also been disrupted, reducing the community's access to nutritional food.

Although two evacuation camps have been identified (Nyangweso School for the Deaf and Kodeyo Catholic Church), residents remain reluctant to move to these sites.

### **Price of food staples remain well above average**

*Maize, beans and sorghum were respectively 68, 57 and 89 per cent costlier than the 5-year average*

According to WFP, in the month of March, the price of maize, beans and sorghum were respectively 68, 57 and 89 per cent higher than the 5-year average. The general food supply has improved in most parts of Kenya, but owing to continued inflation, early cessation of short rains and cautious commodity market reactions following high food prices that characterized most of 2011, the prices of most staples, especially cereals, have remained above the long-term average.

### **Notable improvement in nutritional status of children in Dadaab**

*Global acute malnutrition overall in the camps was 7 per cent, compared with over 20 per cent in July 2011*

In March, UNHCR and health NGOs conducted mass screening of all children aged 6 to 59 months in Dadaab refugee camp using mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC). The report indicates an impressive improvement in nutritional status. Global acute malnutrition overall in the camps was 7 per cent, compared with over 20 per cent in July 2011. However, a significant proportion of children (16 per cent) remain at risk. The drop has been attributed to various factors, including the curtailed influx of new refugees who had previously arrived in poor status, and provision of lifesaving assistance (food, water, health care). A detailed survey using weight-for-height to be conducted later in the year will determine actual prevalence of wasting (acute malnutrition). According to UNHCR, mortality rates are stable and the number of new admissions to therapeutic feeding continues to reduce. Under-five mortality rates have continued to reduce since November 2011 and are now at an average of 0.42 deaths per 1,000 under-fives per month (emergency threshold is 3 deaths per 1,000 per month). Meanwhile, the measles outbreak in Dadaab continues, with 10 cases line-listed. All cases were reported from Hagadera. A mass measles vaccination campaign is being planned by the International Rescue Committee.

### **“Kenya can turn Dadaab refugee camps into an asset”**

Instead of being a burden, the more than 444,000 Somalis in the Dadaab refugee complex should be integrated into Kenya's economy as part of a development plan for the country's north-east, according to Refugees International (RI). The recommendation comes in the wake of persistent calls in recent weeks by Kenyan authorities for Dadaab's

*“If counted as a city, Dadaab would be Kenya’s third largest – the economic possibilities are tremendous,” says Refugees International*

Somali refugees to be “resettled” inside Somalia. “If counted as a city, Dadaab would be Kenya’s third largest – the economic possibilities are tremendous,” notes RI. To achieve this, the advocacy agency calls for (1) the international community to acknowledge Kenya’s now 20-year commitment to Somali refugees; (2) enhancing refugees’ education and skills with a view to longer-term development, while maintaining essential financial and technical life-saving assistance; and (3) increased long-term development funding for Kenya’s North Eastern Province, accompanied by changes in Kenya’s strict laws preventing refugee employment. “These would be important investments both for Kenya’s economy and for the future of Somalia,” concludes RI. “Turning Dadaab into a place where Somali refugees can develop and use their education and skills would make them better, more productive residents of Kenya while they remain in the country. More important, it would better equip them to rebuild their own nation once they are ready to return home.”

*In the past week alone, 221 new cases of measles were reported from 43 districts of Kenya*

### **Rains leading to increases in malaria and other communicable diseases**

The onset of the Long Rains is contributing to an increasing trend of malaria and other communicable diseases across the country, according to the World Health Organization. The measles outbreak continues, with over 850 cases reported from 68 districts across the country; in the past week alone, 221 new cases were reported from 43 districts (with no deaths). A national immunization campaign is being planned within the next three months. Meanwhile, there were 135,700 cases of malaria with 8 deaths reported. Two cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in Manga and Kimilili Bungoma districts, with no reported deaths. The cases were investigated and tested negative for polio virus. No cholera cases were reported.

*UNHCR and UNICEF urgently seek protection partner for Kambioos camp*

### **Child protection gaps highlighted in Kambioos, Dadaab**

In Kambioos camp of the Dadaab refugee complex, the need for child protection is high as there are no child-friendly spaces and no child protection partner. According to UNHCR, children often play in the road for lack of playgrounds or sports areas and are often left alone in overheated shelters during the day as parents walk to Hagadera in search of food or work. The International Rescue Committee continues to receive child Sexual and Gender-Based Violence survivor cases and continues to liaise closely with Save the Children in Hagadera on how to fill this gap in the interim. UNHCR and UNICEF are looking into possibilities to mobilize a child protection NGO on the ground as quickly as possible.

## **Somalia**

*Good start to Gu rains give hope for improved harvest in Somaliland*

### **Gu rains arrive in Somaliland**

The food security situation in Somalia improved considerably in post-*Deyr* 2011/12 compared to 2011 when a famine ravaged many of the southern parts of the country. In the April-June 2012 period, 2.51 million people across the country remain in food security phases of Crisis or Emergency as classified previously (January 2012). The poor rainfall anticipated by FEWS NET for the March-May season is particularly worrying in light of the famine experienced last year and the fragile food security situation. However, WFP reports that the cluster is well prepared to address any deterioration, as the scale up of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme combines the provision of family rations and addressing of relief needs. According to Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and WFP field reports, *Gu* rains have started in parts of Somaliland. Many farmers have lands prepared and seeds planted in preparation for the rain. The harvest from the rains is expected in late-July/early-August. Forecasts predicted that the *Gu* would be below average, but the rains fell heavily in the first few days, raising hopes of better rains and an improved harvest.

*In Mogadishu, 16 wet feeding sites, which were temporarily closed in late February, reopened in new locations this month*

### **Food Security Cluster focuses on agriculture**

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) is focusing on agricultural interventions to maximize the gains made by the *Deyr* harvest and prevent vulnerability of rural households to acute food shortages. To maximize the benefits of the *Deyr*, FSC members supported the use of tractors which greatly increases production from hand-tillage, and 23,750 hectares of maize will benefit more than 15,000 households. These interventions took place in the districts of Bulo Burto in Hiraan, Buuale in Middle Juba, Luuq in Gedo and Kurtanwaarey and Shabaale in Lower Shabelle. Improved seeds were provided to approximately 78,000 households in the hope that the *Gu* 2012 can mirror the last *Deyr* harvest. Additionally, 13,000 female-headed households in Gedo, Hiraan, Middle and Lower Juba were provided with vegetable seeds to diversify their nutrition and diet and improve family income. In Mogadishu, 16 wet feeding sites, which were temporarily closed in late February, reopened in new locations this month. An average of 20,616 beneficiaries received hot meals on a daily basis in the new sites.

*Any movement of people to a new site would be on a voluntary basis, and only when facilities are in place*

### **IDP strategy sought for Mogadishu**

A high-level meeting to discuss a strategy for handling the IDP situation in and around Mogadishu took place between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) Prime Minister, representatives of UN agencies, the Disaster Management Agency, AMISOM and the Mayor of Mogadishu on 12 April. The TFG proposed an additional site to handle the extra load of IDPs who are in unsuitable locations and unable to access services. It was agreed that any movement of people to a new site would be on a voluntary basis, and only when facilities are in place.

*Current shelter conditions offer little protection from heavy rains, exposing IDPs to the elements*

### **Shelter demands increase**

While heavy rains are a relief for farmers, they also bring many other challenges for internally displaced people (IDPs), whose needs increase for warm, dry shelter and who face increasing risks from malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and cholera. The rains will cause a deterioration of the living conditions in settlements around Mogadishu, where many of the IDPs live in *buuls* (temporary cloth shelters). Current shelter conditions offer little protection from the heavy rains, exposing IDPs to the elements. In the first two weeks of April, improved shelter benefitted 43,446 IDPs in 7,241 housing units. Distribution of emergency shelter kits took place in Mogadishu, Middle Juba and Galgaduud, while emergency tents were provided in Mogadishu, and block houses in Puntland. Meanwhile, despite gains made in Mogadishu, needs remain high, with up to 200,000 people displaced.

*The November 2011 ban on agencies working in areas under Al Shabaab control leaves a significant gap for a quick response*

### **WASH cluster works to minimize disease outbreaks with rains**

As the likelihood of a cholera outbreak will increase dramatically with the *Gu* rains, the WASH cluster has identified priority needs as hygiene promotion, prepositioning of supplies and rapid sharing of reports on outbreaks, especially with health cluster partners. The effects of the November 2011 ban on agencies working in areas under Al Shabaab control leaves a significant gap for a quick response. Since January 2012, 370,830 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene packs, with 218,316 people newly accessing latrines.

### **Logistics**

Five Mobile Storage Units (MSUs, 10 metres x 32 metres) are now available in Mogadishu to organizations for use in Somalia on a lease basis. Each MSU offers 320 m<sup>2</sup> of storage capacity, and can hold both food and non-food items. With the rapidly changing situation currently unfolding in Somalia, these MSUs can be used by organizations to store and pre-position supplies in different locations across the country, particularly in light of any new areas where organizations are becoming operational and

pre-positioning for the rainy season. Organizations leasing the MSUs will be responsible for transporting them to their final destinations and for installing and managing the units.

### Aid agencies to receive \$37 million from CHF

The Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia has provisionally approved funding of almost US\$37 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to meet the immediate needs of the Somali people. As many as 152 proposals were considered with 62 proposals that best fitted priority areas for assisting the needs of the population in humanitarian emergency. The CHF for Somalia, established in June 2010 by the Humanitarian Coordinator, is an important country-level finance tool which provides quick, predictable and strategic funding to UN agencies and international and local NGOs working in Somalia. Per cluster, the funding is as follows: Shelter/NFI - \$10 million; WASH - \$9 million; Health - \$7.8 million; Food Security - \$5.25 million; Nutrition - \$3.9 million; Protection - \$2 million; Enabling Programmes - \$2 million.

### Animal vaccination campaign

FSC partners embarked on a campaign expected to run for 10 weeks to vaccinate up to 20 million sheep and goats against Peste des Petits Ruminants. More than 2.9 million sheep and goats belonging to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, South Mudug, Hiraan, Galgadud and Banadir have already been vaccinated, while more than 180,000 shoats (sheep/goat hybrid) were dewormed, treated and sprayed against eco-parasites. To maximize the benefits of the rains, the pastoralists were supplied with 96 collapsible water tanks in Lower Juba, Bay, Middle Juba and South Gedo to supply 10,000 households with water for about 410,000 animals.

*The CHF is an important country-level finance tool providing quick, predictable and strategic funding to UN agencies and international and local NGOs working in Somalia*

*20 million sheep and goats targeted for vaccination against PPR*

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

2012 Horn Of Africa Crisis Funding in USD (as of 27 April 2012)



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