

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 240,000 people affected by flooding in eastern Africa
- 70 people killed by inter-communal clashes in Kenya
- Ebola outbreak under control in Uganda as a new strain kills 11 people in DRC
- Over 600,000 people have been displaced by fighting in DRC since January
- A sixth camp in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia has been endorsed by the government
- The flow of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa towards Yemen exceeds previous records



Children at Nyakabande Transit site, Uganda (Photo: IRIN)

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## Regional Overview

### Over 240,000 people affected by seasonal flooding

Localised flooding continues to displace people and destroy infrastructure across the region, as a result of the ongoing July-September rains. Some 131,000 people have been affected by flash floods in Afar and Amhara regions of Ethiopia. In Sudan, over 100,000 people have been affected, namely in Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala and Blue Nile States. Heavy rains continue to hamper delivery of vital humanitarian aid to refugee camps in the border areas of South Sudan. In Kenya, 5,000 people have been displaced by a landslide in Baringo county, where a section of the road was destroyed, cutting-off relief response to the area.

The regional climate [outlook](#) for the September - December rainfall season indicates an increased likelihood of above to normal rainfall over much of the Greater Horn of Africa.

El Niño conditions are expected to develop from September, leading to above normal October-December rainfall in Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, northern Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

Enhanced rainfall is expected to replenish water sources and regenerate pasture, but excess rainwater in the main growing areas may also lead to significant pre and post-harvest losses and flash flooding.

Drier conditions are expected in Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, southern Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Map Source(s): UNCS, GAUL  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 31 Aug 2012.

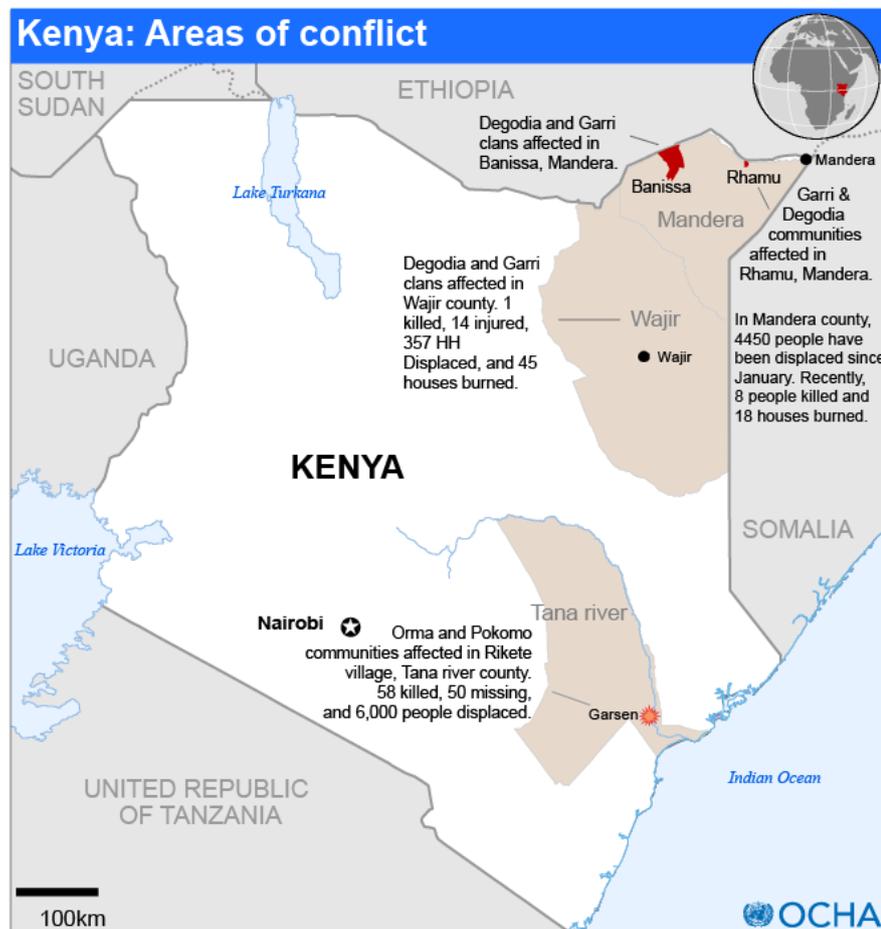
## Kenya

### Inter-communal conflict leaves 70 people dead and displaces thousands

Tensions remain high in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties, where 70 people have been killed in separate armed attacks caused by long-standing conflict over resources and political disagreements over newly created or altered administrative boundaries. A further 12,235 people have been displaced, with more than 1,000 livestock killed or stolen, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS).

Under the new Constitution of Kenya, the process of political devolution is transferring political power and financial resources from Kenya's capital to its regions by forming positions in newly created administrative areas. Disputes over border demarcations are exacerbating long-standing tribal animosity in certain areas.

*Communities are competing for representation in new governance structures*



Map Source(s): UNCS, GAUL. Data Source: Kenya Red Cross  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 4 Sep 2012.

In **Mandera** county, northeastern Kenya, eleven people were killed from clashes between the Degodia and Garri clans on 20 - 21 August. The clashes were triggered by disagreements over altered political boundaries, which were also influenced by new county governance structures in neighbouring Ethiopia. Localised conflict has been ongoing for the last eight months in Mandera, displacing a total of over 4,450 people. The attack on 20 August came less than a month after 3 people were killed in neighbouring Mandera North District over another boundary dispute. Medical outreaches and non-food items distributions are ongoing in Banisa and Rhamu but shortages of food and water continue to be reported. The Kenya Government has deployed security and military personnel, particularly along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. Further disputes have occurred in neighboring Marsabit County as the Garri clan, Degodia clan and Borana ethnic groups prepare for political realignment in Marsabit county positions.

*As more civilians continue to be targeted in DRC, the refugee response is experiencing gaps in food, health and protection sectors*

In neighbouring **Wajir** county, one person died and 14 others were seriously injured on 23 August, following a boundary dispute between the Garri and Degodia communities in Wajir South and Ijara. According to the KRCS, 45 houses were burnt down and some 357 households (approximately 1,785 people) displaced during the attacks. Some of the displaced are seeking refuge in the police stations due to fear of retaliation. KRCS and local partners continue to distribute non-food items and relief food to affected communities, who are in need of increased assistance in shelter, water, and health services.

In **Tana River County**, southeastern Kenya, at least 58 people, including 11 children and 31 women of the Orma community were killed from attacks on 23 August. Over 600 heads of cattle and 215 goats were also killed, according to KRCS. An estimated 6,000 people were displaced after at least 100 houses were set on fire. Fifty people are still missing after the attack in Rikete village. Rescue efforts by the government and KRCS are ongoing. The government has deployed security officers to the area, although quick response was initially hampered by inaccessibility due to current flooding of River Tana. Renewed clashes on Saturday 1 September killed one further person in Kikomo village. Controversy over a land adjudication programme which aims to promote proper land use in the area is raising tensions between the Orma (agriculturalists) and Pokomo (pastoralists), rejecting the sub-division and allocation of the land to individuals as private property.

| Area       | Killed | Injured | Displaced | Missing | Houses Burned | Livestock affected      |
|------------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Mandera    | 11     | -       | 4,450     | 17      | 18            | 17 donkeys<br>70 cows   |
| Tana Delta | 58     | -       | 6,000     | 50      | 100           | 600 cattle<br>215 goats |
| Wajir      | 1      | 14      | 1785      | -       | 45            | -                       |

The clashes and ensuing displacement in pastoral areas of Wajir, Mandera and Tana River District are likely to trigger food insecurity in the affected areas, according to the FEWSNET [Kenya Food Security Outlook](#). Pastoralists have been forced to trek long distances following a dry season in northeastern pastoral areas, in search of food and water for both livestock and domestic use, resulting in livestock concentration near permanent water sources such as boreholes and permanent rivers. The long rains assessment in Kenya has been completed and the final report is due on 5 September. The number of people in need of food assistance is likely to increase from 2.2 million to at least 2.4 million as the lean season intensifies.

## Great Lakes Crisis (Eastern DRC-Uganda-Rwanda)

### Over 600,000 displaced by recent fighting in DRC

Recent fighting in eastern DRC has displaced over 600,000 people in recent months, with 220,000 displaced in the country's North Kivu Province (since April), 339,309 displaced in South Kivu Province (since 1 January) and over 60,000 Congolese having sought refuge in neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda. Civilians have continued to bear the brunt of the fighting. On 28 August, two senior UN officials decried the further massacre of civilians since early August in eastern DRC by armed groups systematically targeting civilians in the area. The UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC, Roger Meece, called the situation "extremely alarming", while the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, noted that the "sheer viciousness of these murders is beyond comprehension".

In **Rwanda**, new arrivals from the DRC since 27 April stood at 19,829 as of 29 August, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) who raised concern over three issues: The implications of WFP's decision to provide half-rations to refugees from September, due to funding shortages; the location of Kigeme campsite, which is prone to landslides with the approaching rainy season, expected to begin in September; and the lack of

adequate health services in Kigeme camp. UNHCR is working with authorities to boost local capacities to deal with the refugee influx.

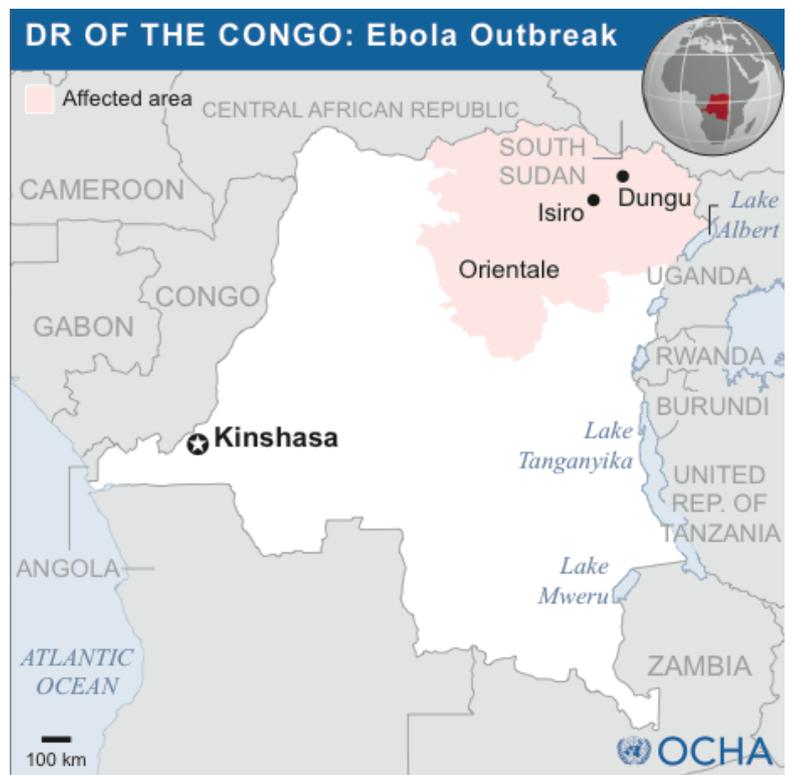
In **Uganda**, new arrivals from the DRC since 1 January stood at 40,415 refugees on 30 August, according to UNHCR. Of these, 24,149 people were transported to various refugee settlements and 1,062 are in the Nyakabande Transit Centre. Approximately 10,000 are believed to have spontaneously returned to DRC in the last month of relative calm, while another 5,000 have been absorbed in host communities in Bunagana and Kisoro. New arrivals originate mainly from Rutshuru, Masisi, Busanza, Joma and Chengerero in eastern DRC, and have reportedly travelled for two or three days to reach the border. Most refugees indicate that they are fleeing generalized violence involving looting and theft.

### **Ebola under control in Uganda as new outbreak is reported in DRC**

The Ebola outbreak declared in Kibaale district, western Uganda on 28 July is under control. The national Ebola task force has lifted the ban on all public gatherings. As at 29 August the number of probable and confirmed cases stood at 24 and 17 deaths, with no new suspected cases reported since 13 August, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). The Ebola outbreak shall be declared fully contained/ended 42 days after the “date of admission of the last confirmed case” which corresponds to two incubation periods of the Ebola infection, around the 14/15 September. Medical responses continue to be provided by the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Government line ministries and I/NGOs on the ground. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is working with WHO to develop control guidelines to be used in outbreak situations and case management. During the outbreak, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) constructed an isolation centre in Mulago Hospital and is further planning to construct a new isolation facility in Kagadi hospital.

Meanwhile, WHO declared an Ebola outbreak in three districts of Orientale Province in DRC on 17 August, which has no connection to the Ugandan strain. Of the 24 cumulative cases registered, 17 occurred in Isiro, six in Viadana and one in Dungu districts. At least 11 people, three of who were health workers have died since the outbreak. The fatality rate for the DRC strain (Ebola-Bundibugyo) is estimated at about 40 per cent. The health ministry in DRC has established national and district level taskforces and is working with partners, including MSF, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WHO.

The Government has increased screening at Kisangani Port, a commercial hub in Orientale Province, to prevent the outbreak reaching the capital, Kinshasa. South Sudan is on high alert following the outbreak in neighbouring DRC. The Uganda Ministry of Health has constituted a team for cross-border support and surveillance in the West Nile region on the border with DRC.



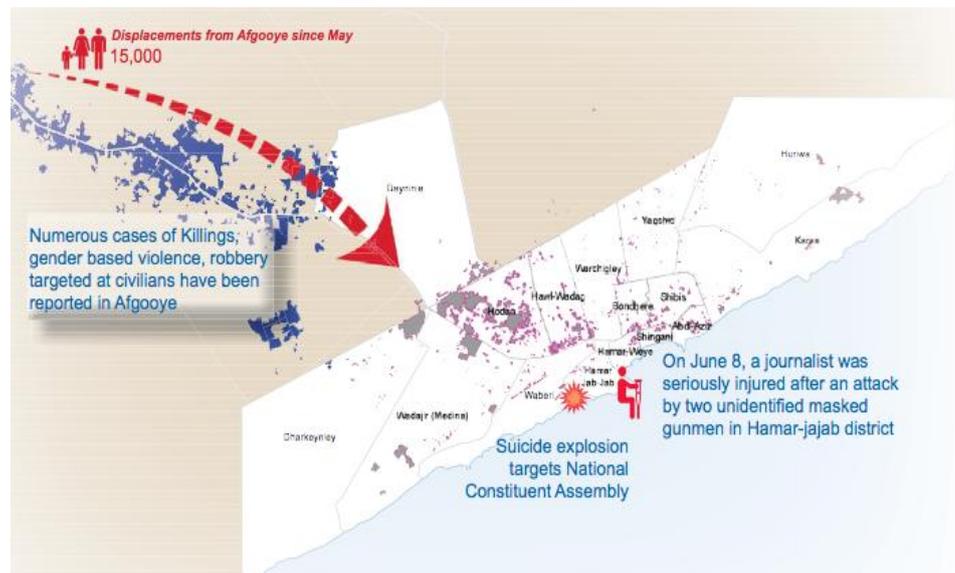
*The Ebola outbreak in Uganda shall be declared fully contained around 14 September*

## Somalia

### A Somali population on the move

Somalia is generating the third highest number of refugees in the world, after Afghanistan and Iraq, according to a new UNHCR [report](#). As at 9 August 2012, there were 1,011,204 Somali refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda. This year, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Somalia is estimated to be approximately 1.36 million.

During the first two weeks of June, around 1,800 movements were recorded from Afgooye to Mogadishu following the takeover of Afgooye Corridor by the TFG/AMISOM forces in late May. Up to 120,000 people now live in makeshift shelters along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgooye, a few kilometers west of the capital.



UNHCR Somalia's Population Movement Tracking system has recorded a steady but not large-scale displacement in the last month from Kismayo (900 displacements in the last four weeks). Displacement of IDPs from Kismayo has mostly been on a short-term basis as many return from towns such as Jamaame and Jilib seeking to re-establish livelihood opportunities as soon as the situation stabilizes. It has been reported that many inhabitants of Kismayo have established businesses and are reluctant to leave them despite the mounting tensions between KDF and Al-Shabaab forces. Al-Shabaab has imposed restrictions on people moving out of the city to other parts of Lower Juba. This has resulted in many fleeing the anticipated conflict to move to Mogadishu.

### Number of Somali food aid recipients decline in June

The Somalia Food Security Cluster (FSC) assisted over 1.3 million people in Somalia through access to food, livelihood assets and safety nets interventions in the month of June. The cluster reached 50 percent of the planned figures in June, a notable decline from the number reached in May. The decline was mainly occasioned by delays in funding and setbacks in finalizing new implementation agreements with partner organizations. On behalf of the FSC, WFP and DRC conducted a rapid emergency food security assessment in the Afgooye corridor to analyse the current food security situation.

### Renewed Protection Concerns in South Central Somalia

The Protection Monitoring Network in Somalia recorded 200 protection incidences involving 437 victims in July. The most frequently reported violations occurred in south central (180 victims), followed by Somaliland (133 victims) and Puntland (124 victims). Top violations reported were physical assault/attack not resulting in death (136 victims), illegal arrest and detention (96 victims).

The Protection Cluster received unconfirmed reports of continued arrests and detentions of children/youth allegedly associated with Al Shabaab in areas recently taken over by TFG / AMISOM forces. Reports are also being received that Al Shabaab continues to recruit youth in Galguduud region. Cluster members in Galkayo, Puntland, continue to report an increase of Gender-based violence (GBV) incidences possibly due to the deteriorating security situation. Members noted that many of the GBV incidences reported occurred in the IDP settlements that host minority clans.

A rapid assessment has been conducted in the Afgooye Corridor using the Protection Cluster Rapid Assessment Tool, to determine key protection concerns, investigate accessibility and security issues, and provide recommendations. The assessment teams visited four IDP settlements. Protection concerns highlighted include high risk of GBV at nighttime and during collection of water and firewood; lack of education and vocational activities for boys; lack of livelihood opportunities to sustain basic needs, and loss of dignity. Recent assessments: <http://unocha.org/somalia/coordination/clusters/protection>.

### **Steady reduction in health facility visits despite new outbreaks**

Although current trends indicate a steady reduction in the number of health facility visits, suspected measles, confirmed malaria, suspected shigellosis and suspected cholera continue to be reported across Somalia. In collaboration with the Ministries of Health and health partners, trainings for health workers in sentinel sites are ongoing as part of the capacity building activities for the communicable diseases surveillance program.

From 1 January – 19 August 2012, 4502 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in four hospitals in Mogadishu, with 218 cases (4.8%) under the age of five. A total of 87 deaths above the age of five and 13 deaths below the age of five years were registered. For more detailed overview of outbreak locations and response, see WHO newsletter.

### **Somalia's Political Transition Underway**

Some 260 out of the total 275 Somali Members of Parliament have been sworn in allowing the New Federal Parliament to convene with a functioning majority. Encouraged by the progress made by the Traditional Elders and the Technical Selection Committee, the U.N representative to Somalia Dr. Augustine P. Mahiga, also expressed concern by ongoing delays in choosing all the members of parliament. The new president is expected to be elected on 11 September.

### **New food-for-assets programme launched in Somaliland**

Following an appeal by the Somaliland government which estimated that at least 96,000 people were affected by drought, WFP conducted a rapid food security assessment that covered seven villages in Somaliland. The assessment indicated a poor food security situation in coastal areas and in the Guban livelihood zone. The situation in Hargheisa district was found to be significantly better. Based on the findings, WFP launched food-for-asset projects in Lughaya, Berbera, Zeylac and Baki districts, assisting 32,500 people.

### **Rare skin disease diagnosed in Mogadishu**

A rare skin condition discovered in Somalia has been diagnosed as squamous-cell carcinoma in Mogadishu. Most commonly found on sun-exposed areas of the body, if untreated, the skin cancer can destroy much of the tissue surrounding the tumor, resulting in loss of a lip, nose, or ear. Once it spreads, squamous-cell carcinoma can be deadly. With no dermatologists working in the country, treatment must be sought overseas.



## Ethiopia

### Flooding affects parts of northern and western Ethiopia

Western parts of the country are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall according to forecasts by the National Meteorological Agency for August and September. With the ground fully saturated by the ongoing July to September rains, water levels in rivers and dams are expected to increase, elevating the risk of flooding in several parts of the country, including Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regions. The Government Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector has prepared a Flood Alert, with precautionary recommendations including providing early warning information for flood-prone communities, enhancing communication between highland and lowland areas, strengthening protection structures, preparing evacuation plans and prioritizing pre-positioning of food and non-food items for flood response.

Nearly two weeks of heavy rains have caused serious flooding and damaged livelihoods in parts of Afar region according to the findings of a joint assessment consisting of team members from Save the Children-UK, Afar Pastoralist Development Association, and Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programmes Coordination Office. Approximately 5,000 people have reportedly been affected by the flooding, having suffered loss of shelter and household items, crops and some livestock. In Amhara Region, prolonged heavy rainfall has caused the overflow of rivers and lakes, and resulted in flash floods that affected 131,026 people, of whom 20,118 are displaced as of end-August. The Government of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and other partners (Concern, Save the Children-UK) have mobilized food and non-food assistance for affected areas, yet more support is needed, especially with regard to seed and livestock.

### Refugee influx from Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan continues

An increased rate of new arrivals from Somalia to the refugee camp in Dollo Ado was recorded in June 2012, which saw the arrival of 5,040 refugees. That trend continued for the first three weeks of July but then decreased significantly with the beginning of Ramadan. In the first part of August, the arrival rate from Somalia to the camp in Dollo Ado continued to be low. A steady but reduced flow of refugees continued to arrive at the reception centre in Dollo Ado, with 631 individuals arriving between 11-17 August, bringing the total refugee population of Dollo Ado to 165,411. Meanwhile, the location for a sixth camp in the Dollo Ado region has been endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia, and partnership arrangements are being discussed with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs. A new proposed layout for the camps in Dollo Ado to increase accessibility of facilities and services is being developed by UNHCR and partners under the IKEA Foundation project. This is being done through a consultative process with refugees in Dollo Ado and will be piloted in an area of Kobe camp.

As of the second week of August, there were 32,703 Sudanese refugees in Fugnido Camp (Gambella region), and an estimated 20,000 in the border areas of Matar, Yaokwol and Muon. An estimated 250 asylum seekers arrived at the border areas of Wanthowa woreda in the first part of August from Jonglei State, South Sudan. Due to security considerations, monitoring of the border area is curtailed.

### Continued water shortages experienced in lowland areas

Water trucking response is ongoing in areas experiencing water shortages, with currently 23 trucks deployed in Afar (12), Somali (4), Oromia (1) and Amhara (6). The worst affected parts of the country are the north and eastern parts of Afar Region, which received erratic rainfall. Save the Children-UK, UNICEF, Government and the Pastoral Community Development Project are currently reaching 19,600 people with water trucking activities, yet an additional five trucks are needed. Supporting the water trucking needs of communities hosting refugees from Somalia, Oxfam Intermon is providing water trucking (3 trucks) in Dolo Ado woreda of Somali region. To ensure a more sustainable water supply, borehole maintenance activities are ongoing alongside water trucking operations. As a result, 246 out of 287 viable boreholes are now providing water to residents of Dolo Ado and Dolo Bay woredas of Somali region.

*The Government of Ethiopia has endorsed the location of a sixth camp in the Dollo Ado region*

## Sudan/South Sudan

*At least four children die every day in Batil camp - twice the established emergency threshold.*

### Deteriorating situation in refugee camps as conflict continues in Sudan

Thousands of people have been newly displaced as a result of conflict in Sudan. Renewed fighting in South Kordofan state is displacing people internally and externally into South Sudan and Ethiopia. Of the 200,000 refugees who have fled violence in Sudan, some 170,000 have taken refuge in South Sudanese refugee camps. In Batil, where some 34,000 Sudanese now reside, children make up the majority of deaths, mainly due to diarrhea. Medecins Sans Frontières report that up to four children die in Batil every day – twice the established emergency threshold. In Upper Nile state, UNHCR [report](#) that nearly half the refugees are under the age of 11, an unusually large proportion in refugee emergencies. Refugees are suffering from respiratory tract infections, diarrhea and malaria, as a result of the rain and cold weather. Agencies have launched an extensive health and hygiene outreach programme but are struggling to maintain adequate hygiene and sanitation, with the sharp rise in the number of refugees having from 99,000 in April to the current 170,000. ACT Alliance [report](#) that the security situation inside South Sudanese camps is precarious due to a myriad of tensions between diverse populations. Host communities are feeling the strain of supporting an increasing refugee population. Tensions among the refugee population have also manifested between supporters of the Sudanese government and its defectors. These tensions have further heightened the insecurity resulting from competition over scarce resources.

### New outbreaks of localized violence in Sudan and South Sudan

In South Sudan, new clashes have occurred between SPLA forces and the Yauyau rebel group in Pibor County. The UN Mission in South Sudan has [called](#) on all South Sudanese institutions and actors engaged in stabilizing Jonglei state to take immediate action to safeguard recent gains in the peace process, stem human rights violations in Pibor County and hold perpetrators to account. In Sudan, disagreements between the Ziyadiah and Berti tribes led to violent clashes in which shops were looted and destroyed in the main market area of Mellit in North Darfur on August 15. Six people were reportedly killed and 12 injured. Government security forces secured Mellit following the attack. FEWSNET have warned that the increased pattern of militia activity in North Darfur could trigger tribal clashes in some areas and cause more displacement, disturb cultivation and trade flows, and hinder the seasonal return of IDPs and refugees. However, despite the prevailing insecurity, more IDPs have been cultivating this year than in the past. Across Sudan, food security conditions are likely to improve when the harvest begins in October.

### Returns to South Sudan continue

People of South Sudanese origin continued to return from Sudan to South Sudan. IOM estimates that some 113,300 people have returned to South Sudan since 1 January. The Protection Sector reports that reverse movements are also taking place from South Sudan to East Darfur, with an estimated 300 people having arrived from the South Sudanese state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal to Abu Jabrah IDP camp in East Darfur over the past two weeks. Lack of viable livelihood opportunities was cited as the main reason for moving back to Sudan.

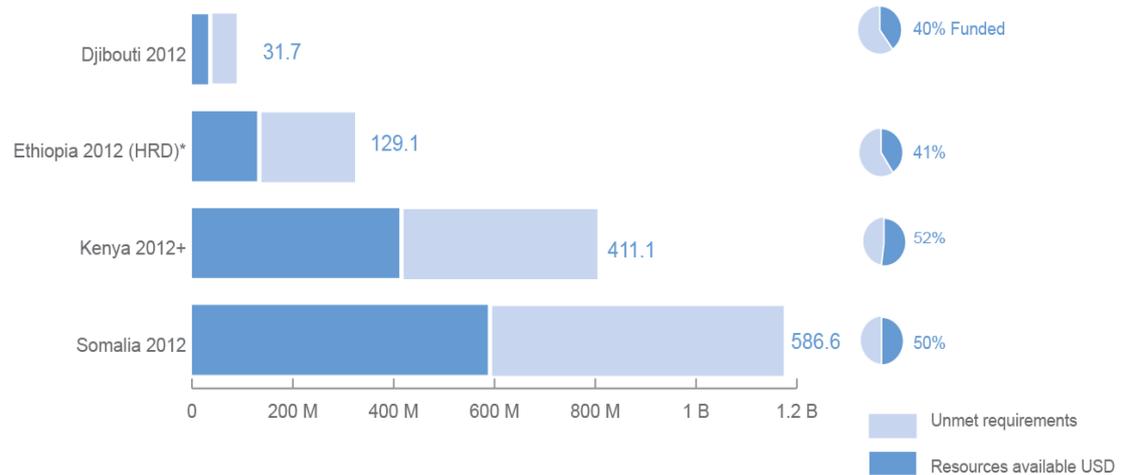
### Flooding persists in parts of Sudan and South Sudan

In Sudan, flash flooding has reportedly affected over 100,000 people since the beginning of July, according to the Government-led Floods Task Force. The most affected area is the Darfur region, with significant flooding also reported in Gedaref, Kassala and Blue Nile States. The Floods Task Force, co-chaired by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission and OCHA is meeting in Khartoum. The primary needs of those affected are shelter and non-food relief supplies, such as plastic sheeting. The delivery of humanitarian assistance is challenging due to flooded or damaged roads. In some areas, the water supply systems require repair, and some waterlogged areas need to be drained to reduce the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, such as cholera and malaria.

*For more information please refer to the [OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin](#)*

# Horn of Africa Funding Update

2012 Horn of Africa Crisis Funding in million US\$ (as of 30 August 2012)



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. The current figure does not include Refugees.

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