

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 30 December 2011 to 13 January 2012. Henceforth these reports will be issued every other week. The next report will be issued on 27 January.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- 250,000 Somalis remain in famine and four million remain in need of humanitarian aid almost six months after the declaration of famine in parts of southern Somalia.
- ICRC has temporarily suspended distributions of food and seeds for 1.1 million people in urgent need after having supplies blocked in parts of central and southern Somalia.
- On 12 January, two aid workers were killed in Galgaduud region, Somalia.
- Six persons were killed and four abducted in Wajir, north-eastern Kenya, during an Al Shabaab raid.
- President Abdirahman Farole of Puntland has banned internally displaced persons (IDPs) from southern Somalia from entering Puntland.
- The African Union has approved the integration of Kenyan troops into its mission in Somalia.
- The UN has voiced concern over inter-communal violence among pastoral communities in Kenya.

II. Situation Overview

Six months since the 20 July 2011 declaration of famine, some 250,000 Somalis still live in famine conditions, and 4 million people remain in need of humanitarian aid – mostly in the southern regions. The humanitarian community in Somalia is reviewing the implications of the Al Shabaab ban on humanitarian organizations in parts of southern and central Somalia and will produce an updated analysis document covering the impact and alternative strategies for delivery of assistance.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) announced the temporary suspension of food and seed distributions intended for 1.1 million people in urgent need after its commodities were blocked in parts of central and southern Somalia. ICRC said the suspension would continue until they received assurances from authorities controlling those areas that distributions could take place unimpeded and reach all those in need. The ICRC is one of the few organizations that has been able to provide consistent humanitarian aid in central and southern Somalia.

According to Agence France-Presse (AFP), two Somali national aid workers working with a local NGO were killed by a rocket-propelled grenade near the town of Dhusamareeb, Galgaduud region, on 12 December on their way to implement humanitarian programmes in Guri Ceel.

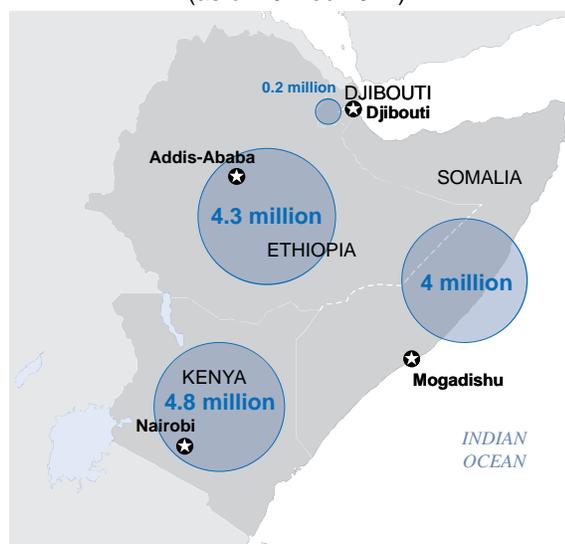
President Abdirahman Farole of Puntland has banned IDPs from southern Somalia from entering Puntland, and has ordered security agents in the region to seize any vehicle believed to be carrying IDPs into Puntland and deport them. President Farole has also announced that all IDPs who arrived during the drought season should go back to southern Somalia. Puntland is refuge to an estimated 140,000 Somali IDPs due to its relative stability.

At a meeting over the weekend in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the African Union (AU) approved the integration of Kenyan troops into its mission in Somalia. The AU's Peace and Security Council also renewed the mandate

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

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

13.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance
(as of 10 Dec 2011)



Map Sources: UNCS, FEWS NET, FSNAU, FAO, OCHA.
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 12 Jan 2011.

of AMISOM for a further 12 months with effect from 16 January. The AU also approved an increase in the troop-level ceiling to 17,700, pending approval of the UN Security Council.

In Kenya, several community leaders among the 463,000 mostly Somali residents of Dadaab, the world's largest refugee complex, have fled the camp facility, fearing for their safety after the killing of two of their colleagues. The deteriorating security situation in Dadaab, coupled with good rains in southern Somalia, has prompted some refugees to return to Somalia, although new refugee arrivals continue, according to UNHCR.

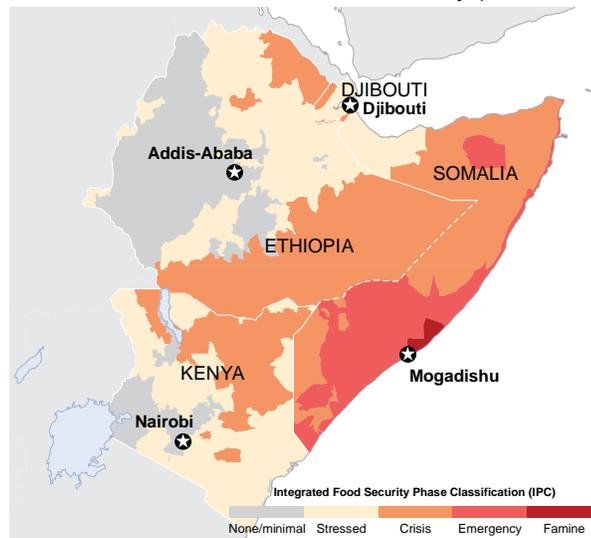
On 5 January, the UN voiced concern over the rapidly escalating inter-communal clashes in northern and central Kenya, where some dozens of people have died and thousands have been displaced in recent months in reprisal attacks linked to rivalry over pasture and cattle rustling. It called for greater provision of security and protection by Government authorities to enable humanitarian agencies to access populations in need and to enable affected communities to return to their homes. The clashes have occurred between the Borana and Gabra livestock herding communities primarily around the northern Kenyan town of Moyale, situated on the border with Ethiopia. An estimated 5,000 have people fled from Kenya to Ethiopia in the past week for safety. Clashes have also been reported between members of the Borana and Turkana communities in the central area of Isiolo. Inter-agency assessments to the affected zones are anticipated pending security improvements on the ground.

The Kenyan Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation has completed its emergency polio immunization campaign of children under age 5 in high-risk districts in Nyanza Province, western Kenya, far exceeding its objective. The emergency immunization campaign was launched after a three year-old boy tested positive for wild polio virus type 1 in Nyanza Province in August 2011. Although the registration of new refugees in Dadaab remains suspended due to insecurity, WFP has started the distribution of food to unregistered arrivals. Nutrition surveys conducted by WFP in drought-affected areas in November indicate dramatic improvement in the nutritional status of children. Only Turkana Central and Turkana South remain above the critical threshold. Integrated nutrition interventions continue.

In Ethiopia, response efforts are being strengthened to address the new suspected measles cases in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region and Oromia Region, as well as the increasing number of malaria cases in Gambella Region. A marked decline of cases of bloody diarrhoea has been reported in Oromia region, where an outbreak started four weeks ago following flooding in the zone. In the past week, water trucking requirements countrywide increased, mainly in Oromia and Somali Regions.

In Djibouti, the number of newly registered malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months increased by 63 per cent during this reporting period. Compared to 2010, the number of new refugee arrivals has doubled, from 3,436 in 2010 to 7,387 in 2011.

Horn of Africa Crisis: Food Security (Nov - Dec 2011)



Map Sources: UNCS, FEWS NET, FSNAU, FAO, OCHA.
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III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

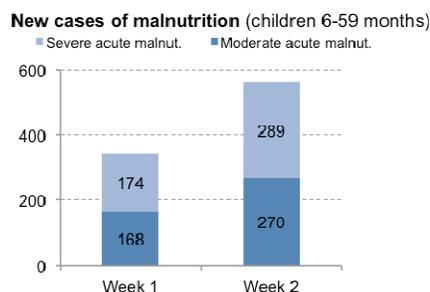
DJIBOUTI

Food: As of January 2012, WFP, the Government and partners continue to assist a total of 106,000 people throughout Djibouti, in addition to more than 19,000 refugees in Ali Addeh refugee camp. This includes general food distributions (GFD) and targeted supplementary feeding programmes to reduce and stabilize acute malnutrition levels. GFDs are being carried out for 36,200 people in 170 sites over the five rural districts of Djibouti (Arta, Ali Sabieh, Dickhil, Obock and Tadjourah), areas mostly under the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis). In addition, 24,500 people primarily in IPC Phase 2

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(Stressed) areas are benefiting from Food-for-Assets projects (targeted conditional transfers in which beneficiaries are engaged in activities that contribute to the rehabilitation of assets lost during the drought or the creation of new ones that will contribute to increased resilience to future shocks e.g. feeder roads rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, horticulture production, tree planting). Meanwhile, 13,500 primary school children in rural areas are being assisted through school feeding and receive a daily morning snack and a hot lunch. Finally, 31,800 people are benefiting from supplementary feeding programmes.

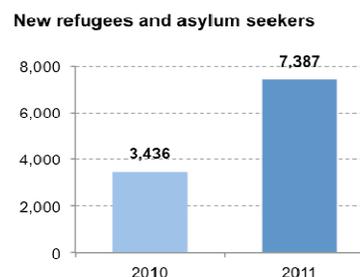
Nutrition: According to UNICEF, the number of newly registered malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months increased during the reporting period (Week 2 in graph at right) by 63 per cent, from 342 to 559. Severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition cases increased from 168 to 270 and from 174 to 289, respectively, compared to the previous weekly reporting period (Week 1 in graph at right). UNICEF continues to ensure availability of ready-to-use therapeutic foods at community level as well as therapeutic milk at therapeutic feeding centres in Djibouti City and regional hospitals.



Health: 35 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were reported between 21 December 2011 and 4 January 2012, with most cases occurring among adults. They are being treated in Pelletier Hospital in Djibouti City. This is the same number of cases reported during the previous reporting week (15-21 December). The total number of AWD cases since the beginning of November has reached 291. Except for children aged 0-11 months, all age groups are affected.

WASH: A joint UNICEF/Ministry of Education assessment mission from 6 to 8 January 2012 of four schools in the district of Ali-Sabieh found dire sanitation and hygiene conditions, with extremely limited or no access to water for hand-washing available. Immediate efforts were undertaken to sensitize school staff, students and their parents of the importance of hygiene measures while planning for rehabilitation is underway.

Refugees: Compared to 2010, the number of new arrivals has doubled, from 3,436 in 2010 to 7,387 in 2011. In December 2011, 674 new refugees and asylum seekers were registered, including 545 Somalis, who were granted refugee status on a prima facie basis, 93 Ethiopians and 36 Eritreans. This brings the total number of registered persons of concern in Djibouti to 22,248.



ETHIOPIA

Food: As of 10 January, dispatches for the eighth round of relief food distributions (targeting 3.1 million people) stood at 87 per cent, including 61 per cent dispatched to areas covered by the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation; 96 per cent in Somali Region (south-eastern Ethiopia) covered through WFP's Hubs-and-Spokes programme, which is built around storage hubs across the region and uses local companies to move supplies from the hubs along spokes to distribution points; and 100 per cent to areas covered by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector. Pending release of the number of food aid beneficiaries for 2012 (expected in mid-January), WFP is planning an additional round to be distributed before the first round for 2012 commences.

WASH: In the past week, water needs increased countrywide, with water trucking requirements increasing from 59 to 69 trucks. The majority of new needs are in Oromia (central Ethiopia) and Somali (south-eastern Ethiopia) Regions. In Oromia, regional trucking needs increased from 17 three weeks ago to 26 over the past week due to drought-induced water shortages in East and West Harerge zones, with only four trucks currently operational. In Somali, trucking needs increased from 18 to 20 within the last three weeks, with needs only partially covered by Oxfam GB. The overall water situation in Amhara Region (central Ethiopia) remains stable with the exception of six villages (*kebeles*) of North Shewa zone where 23,672 people are reportedly affected by water shortages. Currently, there have been no requests for water trucking activities in the region. Elsewhere in the country, trucking requirements remain at 8 in Tigray (northern Ethiopia) and 15 in Afar (north-eastern Ethiopia) Regions. WASH Cluster partners are supporting the Government in responding to newly emerging needs and in filling remaining gaps throughout the country, namely in Oromia (22 trucks), Somali (5), Afar (4) and Tigray (1) Regions.

Health: New suspected measles cases continue to be reported in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR, southern Ethiopia), with 322 new cases of measles reported during the past week. During the same week, suspected cases of measles were reported from Oromia Region (central Ethiopia) and are currently under investigation. As part of the outbreak prevention and control effort, Regional Health Bureaus of SNNP and Oromia, in collaboration with health partners, are strengthening case management, disease surveillance and lab investigation of reported cases. Meanwhile, UNICEF completed a measles supplementary immunization campaign in the 12 targeted *woredas* of Afar Region (north-eastern Ethiopia), reaching some 199,120 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years (63.3 per cent coverage). Between its launch in September and end-December 2011, UNICEF reported that the campaign had reached a total of 5.9 million children aged 6 months to 15 years nationwide (95.7 per cent of the target). The campaign has yet to start in Tigray and will be targeted next.

With regards to bloody diarrhoea, a marked decline of cases (38 per cent) was reported in Borena zone (Oromia Region), with 29 new cases reported in the past week down from 47 new cases reported a week ago. The outbreak started four weeks ago following flooding in the zone.

Response efforts to the increasing number of malaria cases reported from Gambella Region are being strengthened. The Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute and Public Health Emergency Management centre has sent experts and medical supplies to the region. New cases of malaria were also reported in Somali Region. In response, the Regional Health Bureau has dispatched the required medical supplies to the affected zone. In SNNPR, WHO has conducted a rapid assessment to investigate new malaria cases reported over the past week.

Refugees: As of 9 January, some 142,747 Somali refugees were hosted in the Dollo Ado refugee camps, including 38,477 in Bokolmanyo, 40,632 in Melkadida, 26,033 in Kobe, 25,738 in Hilaweyn, 6,624 in the fifth and newest camp at Buramino and 5,243 in the transit centre. Of the total refugee population, 95,644 (67 per cent) arrived in 2011.

In western Ethiopia, 24,159 Sudanese refugees (44 per cent female) had been registered by UNHCR in Beneshangul Gumuz Region as of 7 January, including 9,144 refugees in Sherkole camp, 9,884 in Tongo camp and 5,131 in Adimazin transit centre. The number of refugees staying in host communities continues to decrease as more refugees volunteer for relocation to the camps. To accommodate any new influx of refugees, a location for a third camp has been identified near Bambasi town of Beneshangul Gumuz as the two existing camps are at full capacity. Though no new refugee arrivals have yet been registered in the neighbouring Gambella Region, UNHCR and the Government refugee agency expect additional refugees from South Sudan (Jonglei State) once flood waters along the Gambella border subside. The Government, supported by UNHCR and partners, is currently developing a contingency plan, as more Sudanese refugees are expected to enter Beneshangul Gumuz and Gambella Regions in 2012.

KENYA

In northern pastoral areas, conflict over grazing lands intensified in Moyale, with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission declaring that the recent spates of clashes are linked to tensions over upcoming 2012 elections and pending boundary divisions. More than 40 people have been killed in inter-ethnic conflict in Moyale over the past month in clashes between the Borana and Gabra pastoral communities that started over cattle rustling. Inter-agency assessments to Moyale and Isiolo, where clashes have also been reported between members of the Borana and Turkana communities, are anticipated pending security improvements on the ground. OCHA is in regular contact with respective Government of Kenya authorities to monitor developments. OCHA's analysis of pastoral killings in 2011, with over 350 dead, is comparable to those killed in 2009 when Kenya faced another severe drought with 364 killings recorded. Conflict in pastoralist areas is exacerbated during drought episodes when cattle rustling is used as a means of restocking for livestock lost to drought, and is often associated with competition for resources, historical inter-clan clashes over land, proliferation of small arms through porous borders in the northern and north-eastern parts of Kenya, and lack of policies to address mobility of pastoralists across administrative boundaries.

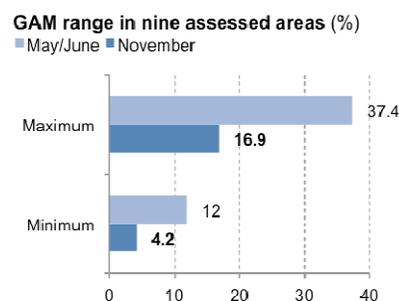
Meanwhile, in the most recent major incident of insecurity in north-eastern Kenya, six people were killed and four abducted during an attack on an Administration Police camp in Wajir on the evening of 11 January, according to Kenya's Daily Nation newspaper. Al Shabaab militants claimed responsibility for the attack.

Food: According to WFP, delivery of food and cash assistance in drought-affected areas of Kenya improved significantly in December, with initial reports indicating that an estimated 77 per cent of planned beneficiaries received food assistance while about 73 per cent were assisted with cash since mid-December. This is a

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significant increase compared to the previous three months when progress was slow due to major access-related challenges in remote areas. In order to reach its planned target in January, the cash programme urgently requires additional funds.

Nutrition: Outreach services were disrupted in Moyale and Isiolo due to heightened inter-communal clashes in recent weeks. Services have since resumed in certain locations. Nutrition surveys conducted by WFP in drought-affected areas in November indicate dramatic improvement in children's nutrition. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in the nine assessed geographic areas range between 4.2 and 16.9 per cent, compared to between 12 and 37.4 per cent in May/June 2011. Only Turkana Central and Turkana South remain above the critical threshold. Integrated nutrition interventions continue.



Health: The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation has completed its emergency polio immunization campaign, reportedly reaching 5.7 million children under age 5 in 129 high-risk districts in Nyanza Province, western Kenya. It had targeted 4.5 million children under age 5, thus far exceeding its objective. The emergency immunization campaign – which was conducted in four phases between September and December last year – was launched after the Ministry confirmed on 25 August that a three year-old boy had tested positive for wild polio virus type 1 in Rongo District of Nyanza Province. The Government says the continued influx of refugees from Somalia is threatening efforts to keep polio out of the country. The Public Health Ministry says they are now targeting children in northern Kenya and along the Kenya-Somalia border to avert an outbreak.

Refugees: The Dadaab refugee complex currently hosts more than 463,000 refugees according to UNHCR. Agencies remain on high security alert in Dadaab, with operations limited to critical life-saving interventions in food, health, water and sanitation. Most organizations have scaled down on the number of staff in Dadaab as a precautionary measure. On 29 December, unidentified gunmen shot dead a community leader in Hagadera camp; three days later, another community leader was fatally shot in Ifo camp. Several refugee community leaders in Dadaab have fled after becoming targets of attacks from suspected Al Shabaab militants. On 7 January, the Kenya Army reportedly seized landmines and homemade explosive devices in Ifo camp in Dadaab. Registration of new refugees in Dadaab remains suspended, but WFP has started the distribution of food to unregistered arrivals who, according to a headcount by the Kenyan Department of Refugee Affairs and UNHCR, stand at 1,324 individuals.

SOMALIA

Food: An estimated 20,000 beneficiaries were provided with food assistance in the first five days of 2012 according to reports from three of 18 cluster members. All cluster partners plan to distribute assistance during the month of January. In 2012, cluster partners plan to scale up interventions in Badhabdhe and parts of Afmadow in Lower Juba region as well as Hodan, Wardigley, Yaqshid, Heliwa in Banadir region – areas reporting significant gaps in food aid but which have become more accessible to aid organizations following departure of Al Shabaab forces.

Nutrition: Reports gathered so far show that, from July to December 2011, the cluster admitted 279,474 children to malnutrition treatment programmes (104 per cent of the target), of whom 262,031 were in southern and central Somalia. This brings the total number of children reached in 2011 to 528,992. Gaps remain in Bay, Bakool and Middle Shabelle regions.

WASH: The cluster is working to address the impact of the ban by Al Shabaab on a number of agencies working in southern Somalia. This includes creating a market for chlorine within southern Somalia to be used for AWD/cholera prevention and response, and recommending standard pipe, pump and generator specifications to ensure spare parts and servicing capacities are available for communities to successfully operate and maintain water systems.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: While reporting for December is incomplete, numbers so far show that the cluster reached nearly 4,237,000 million people in 2011 with combinations of food vouchers, cash transfers, seeds, and/or animal treatment in line with different livelihoods. Of this total amount, 2,295,070 benefited from cash and food vouchers, and 1,941,881 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists/farmers received livestock services and seeds, respectively. Vaccination of the animals is expected to take place at the end of January.

Education: Given the ongoing situation of insufficient resources, poor infrastructure, untrained teachers and lack of effective governance systems, maintaining and expanding emergency education programmes in areas with high IDP influxes and host communities affected by the drought and conflict remains a challenge for the estimated 2.3 million school-aged children in southern and central Somalia. Of these, approximately 1.8 million are not in school. In 2011, cluster partners reached at least 496,708 children and 8,769, surpassing the respective targets of 435,000 children and 7,355 teachers.

Shelter & NFIs: NFIs were distributed to 336 people in Somaliland and Puntland following the outbreak of fires in camps in late 2011. Due to the crowded nature of IDP settlements and highly flammable materials used to build shelters, fires destroy hundreds of shelters every year. The cluster is currently developing guidelines to provide partners with strategies to reduce and respond to fires. The new transitional shelter typologies using corrugated galvanized iron and plastic sheets are also intended to help reduce the spread of fire and offer a cost-effective shelter solution while providing increased physical protection. In addition, 200 transitional shelter units providing shelter for 1,200 IDPs were completed in Gaalkacyo, Puntland.

Protection: UNHCR conducted a workshop on IDP guiding principles and cluster approach in Gaalkacyo for 40 participants from the local authority, IDP leaders, NGO and civil society members. The serious funding shortfall for protection efforts as well as violence continue to challenge the cluster's ability to report on and assist violation survivors in southern and central Somalia.

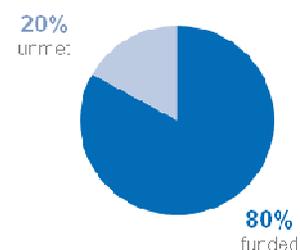
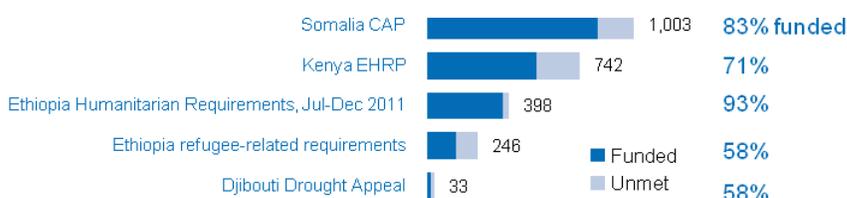
Logistics: The next delivery of sea transport of humanitarian cargo from Mombasa to Mogadishu is tentatively scheduled for mid-January. Djibouti Port is very congested, with 11 bulk cargo vessels expected during the month of January. It currently takes around 15-20 days (depending on cargo volume) to secure a berth at the bulk terminal. The port continues to face shunting/trucking capacity problems. Mombasa Port continues to be congested, although shunting/trucking capacity is expected to improve this week. Currently, securing a berth at the grain bulk silo takes between 14 to 19 days. Bossaso Port is also congested, with an average waiting time of 15 days. This is expected to continue until end of January. Berbera Port, Mogadishu Port and Dar es Salaam Port report normal port operations. Most roads are now accessible.

Please refer to OCHA-Somalia Situation Report No. 30 dated 11 January for more information.

IV. Funding

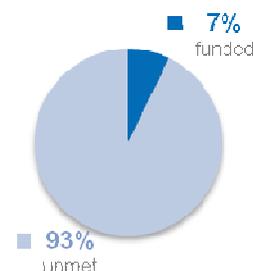
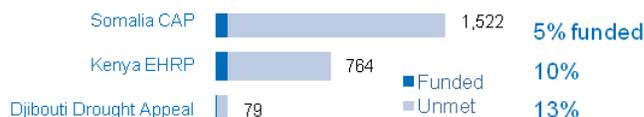
Reports for 2012 funding requirements have begun arriving, while reports of funding for 2011 requirements will continue to be updated well into 2012.

2011 Horn of Africa Crisis Funding in million US\$ (as of 12 Jan 2012)



Total: 2.4 billion requested, **80%** funded

2012 Horn of Africa Crisis Funding in million US\$ (as of 12 Jan 2012)



Total: 2.4 billion requested, **7%** funded

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

Requirements for Ethiopia in 2012 are currently being finalized. The Humanitarian Requirements Document is expected to be issued before end-January. Meanwhile, Ethiopia Refugee-Related Requirements are currently being revised due to events in Sudan and South Sudan; a date for the launch of the revised requirements has not yet been set.

An updated Horn of Africa funding table and detailed reports by country are available at: <http://fts.unocha.org>.

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.

VI. Humanitarian Giving

To make a donation through the United Nations, please consider one of the following options:

1. Support the appeals in the countries of the Horn of Africa
2. Give to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
3. Give to the Pooled Funds in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia
4. Give to OCHA's response to the Horn of Africa Crisis

For details on how to make a donation, please consult the "OCHA Guide to Humanitarian Giving" on the OCHA website: <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>.

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