

HIGHLIGHTS

Region to experience improved food security prospects for the October-December period

Outbreak of cholera and hepatitis E virus reported in Kenya, Somalia and Sudan

Some 3,000 Congolese enter Uganda, fleeing fighting

Nutrition situation significantly improves in Dollo Ado refugee camps in Ethiopia

Number of food insecure declines marginally in Kenya

Increased police patrols deter insecurity in Tana Delta and Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya

Improved water availability and sanitation in all refugee camps in Upper Nile State, South Sudan

Localised conflict continues to hinder humanitarian operations in Somalia



South Sudan/Yida settlement (UNHCR:K.Mahoney)

In this issue

[Regional Overview P.1](#)

[Great Lakes Region P.2](#)

[Ethiopia P.3](#)

[Kenya P.5](#)

[Somalia P.7](#)

[South Sudan/Sudan P.8](#)

[Horn of Africa Funding P.10](#)

Regional Overview

East Africa: Improved food security prospects for October to December

The food security outlook for much of the East Africa region points towards a generally good crop production and positive pastoral conditions for the second half of the year, according to the September Update issued by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The predictions are pegged upon a combination of factors including the anticipated increase in household food supply from harvests, likelihood of favourable October-December rains and likely improvements in security and macroeconomic fundamentals. The June-September rainfall performance has reportedly been above average over most of the region, except for southern Somalia, coastal parts of Eritrea and western South Sudan.

FEWS NET however warns that some 16 million people in Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Rwanda remain food insecure, mostly at Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels. Food insecurity continues to be driven by poor production in 2011 and the first half of 2012, impacts of debilitating conflict and rising global prices. Enhanced rains are however anticipated with the predicted *El Niño* event, hence a likelihood of an ease in the deterioration in many parts of the eastern Horn. The marked improvements in food security are however dependent on the rate of recovery for fragile pastoral livelihoods, for instance in Somalia; the level of humanitarian access to affected communities in South Sudan, where flooding continues to hamper access; and security considerations in Tana River District of Kenya that has resulted in the displacement and loss of livelihoods for thousands of people. Favourable agroclimatic conditions and the absence of any significant shocks and hazards over most of 2012 are likely to maintain most parts of Uganda as having No Acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 1), reports FEWS NET.

Heightened insecurity hampering humanitarian access across the region

The region however continues to experience isolated incidents of insecurity, resulting in an increased influx of 3,000 people from the the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) into Uganda since 18 September. In Kenya, tensions remain high in the Tana Delta where at least 118 people died and 12,000 others remain displaced, following intercommunal conflicts between the Orma and Pokomo communities. Banditry attacks continue to be reported in the northern part of Kenya. A grenade attack at a church in Nairobi on 30 September left one child dead and several others injured. The humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan is worsening with over 1,000 Sudanese refugees received in Unity State's Yida over the last one week. As of 15 September, some 6.87 per cent

children arriving in Yida were severely malnourished while 7.63 per cent were moderately malnourished.

Outbreak of cholera and hepatitis E on the increase in the region

Disease outbreaks arising from poor sanitation and lack of access to clean water remain a major concern in the region. As of 28 September, Kenya reported 223 cases, including four fatalities, of acute jaundice across all five camps in Dadaab. The disease is largely caused by the hepatitis E virus. Separately, some 80 cases of cholera have been reported in North Eastern Province of Kenya, mainly in a settlement close to the border with Somalia. This is besides the over 180 suspected cholera cases and 18 deaths reported by WHO since 5 September in Somalia. In Upper Nile State's Maban County, of the 539 cases of hepatitis E diagnosed since 13 September, 19 have been fatal. Humanitarian response is ongoing in all affected areas, with calls for scaling up of response and prevention activities particularly in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector.

Great Lakes Region

No resolution to conflict in sight

With the situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo remaining dire, on 27 September UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon convened a high-level meeting on the sidelines of the General Assembly in New York. Participants voiced concern at the serious security and humanitarian situation in eastern DRC and called on belligerents "to cease immediately all forms of violence, including acts of sexual violence and the recruitment and use of [children](#)". With more than 260,000 people internally displaced in North Kivu Province and some 60,000 having fled into neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda due to recent fighting, the gathering noted that "instability in the sub-region seriously affects the lives, health, and livelihoods of civilians who face continued threats of attacks, looting and other human rights violations". Participants also expressed concern about the shortfall in funding for humanitarian assistance to people in need and the difficulty of humanitarian access in North Kivu due to insecurity and poor road infrastructure worsened by [heavy rains](#). They called on all parties to the conflict to allow safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access to areas under their control, and warned that the humanitarian situation was likely to continue to deteriorate unless a peaceful resolution was reached. Further efforts towards achieving this were scheduled to take place in Kampala, Uganda on 8 October during the next Summit of the [International Conference on the Great Lakes Region](#).

The UN refugee agency, UNHCR, has launched a US\$40 million regional [appeal](#) for the situation in DRC, Uganda and Rwanda, while the ICRC [reported](#) on 27 September that it has been attending to more than 80 war casualties per month in recent months in North and South Kivu Provinces – up from 30 per month at the beginning of the year – noting

260,000

IDPs since April in
North Kivu
Province

60,000

Congolese
refugees from
recent unrest

that some civilian casualties in remote areas with no access to suitable care succumbed to injuries that might have been easily treated.

In Rwanda, UNHCR reported as of 28 September that 19,989 Congolese had arrived since 27 April, although no new arrivals had been recorded since 14 September. The agency also reiterated concerns about environmental aspects of the Kigeme refugee camp, home to 14,118 Congolese refugees. Located on steep slopes, risks of landslides and soil erosion are high, and efforts are underway to install an appropriate rain drainage system.

In Uganda, UNHCR reported on 27 September that recent fighting in eastern Congo had forced a reported 3,000 people to flee across the border into southern Uganda's Kanungu district over the preceding 10 days. The new arrivals fled fighting since 18 September between the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and Mai Mai militiamen, unlike previous waves of refugees since April who fled fighting between

3,000 new arrivals in Uganda since 18 September, as Rwanda reports no new arrivals since 14 September

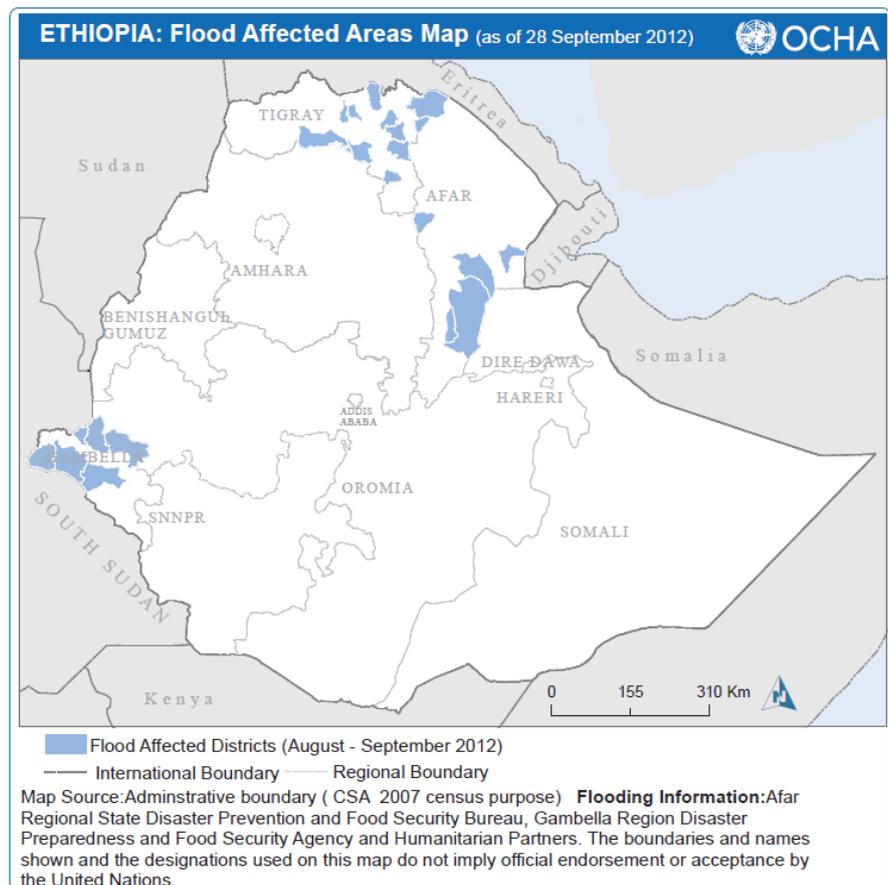
Congolese government troops and the M23 rebel movement. UNHCR staff said the earlier heavy fighting from April-July, currently in a lull, had caused a power vacuum in areas of eastern DRC, leading to this latest eruption of fighting, as rival groups compete for power. According to UNHCR, the refugees are scattered among various border points awaiting transportation. UNHCR and local authorities are working to reopen the Matanda Transit Centre to conduct registration and transport refugees to Rwamwanja settlement. As of 26 September, around 900 refugees were transported from the border area to Matanda. Tents, communal shelters, water and sanitation facilities were being set up by UNHCR while WFP was setting up a temporary warehouse to preposition food. As of 26 September, 43,674 refugees had been registered and assisted since January in Nyakabande Transit Centre. An estimated 10,000 new arrivals were estimated to have spontaneously returned back to the DRC in the last month of relative calm. Another 5,000 are estimated to have been absorbed by host communities in Bunagana and Kisoro.

Ethiopia

As rainy season nears its end, flooding in Afar and Gambella Regions

New reports of flooding have been received from Afar (north-eastern Ethiopia) and Gambella (western Ethiopia) Regions in the past two weeks. In Afar, where riverine flooding is due to run-off from above-normal rainfall in neighbouring highland areas that drain into Afar rivers, some remote areas have been cut off by inaccessible roads. The regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Office conducted an assessment, identifying 1,381 affected households (or 6,859 people). The flooding damaged homes and crops. The region is requesting support to address the needs. Meanwhile, the prevailing mild-to-moderate *El Niño* is expected to result in above-normal rains from October to December. While this could help parts of eastern Afar (which is among the areas affected by and yet to recover from the 2011 drought) by increasing agricultural production and replenishing water sources, it also increases the risk of flooding in the region.

Flood risks continue in flood-prone areas until October, when the current rains should subside



In Gambella region, on the other hand, the results of an inter-agency, multi-sectoral assessment of areas affected by floods in late August indicate no immediate need for humanitarian intervention, but call for close monitoring until October, when the ongoing rains – and river water levels – are expected to subside. However, the assessment report highlights the need to support more chronic needs by rehabilitating non-functioning/damaged health posts and school facilities and providing water treatment chemicals as existing wells are contaminated.

New water shortages emerging in southern, south-eastern Ethiopia

Despite flooding in some areas, other parts of northern and southern Ethiopia continue to experience acute water shortages

As of 12 September, 21 water trucks are operating in areas that continue to experience water shortages, including six trucks in Afar (north-eastern Ethiopia), six in Tigray (northern Ethiopia), and nine in Somali Region (eastern Ethiopia). Additional water trucking is required to respond to new critical water shortages in parts of Afder, Liben and Shebelle (former Gode) zones of southern Somali Region. UNICEF is working to ensure that trucking starts immediately upon regional endorsement of the requirements. While central and western parts of Oromia Region (central Ethiopia) generally received normal to above-normal rains during the current *kiremt* season, drought-prone areas in the east (East and West Harerge zones) and south (Bale zone) of the region received insufficient rains and are once more experiencing water shortages. The Regional Water Bureau has approved the water trucking request for Bale zone, and is closely monitoring the situation in East Harerghe. In Afar region, an estimated 10,000 people are benefitting from ongoing water trucking.

Nutrition significantly improved in Dollo Ado refugee camps

Malnutrition has reduced significantly in the newer Dollo Ado camps since 2011, when nearly half of all refugee children were malnourished

New arrivals from Somalia into the Dollo Ado area have increased since the end of Ramadan (20 August), with the daily average arrival rate up to 137 in the past week; as of 19 September, there were 168,485 Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado camps. The results of the nutrition and health survey conducted in Kobe and Hilaweyn camps in July by UNHCR, the Government refugee agency (ARRA), and partners shows significant improvements in refugee nutrition in 2012, compared to November 2011. Global acute malnutrition stood at 13.1 per cent in Kobe and 15.9 per cent in Hilaweyn, compared to 47.8 per cent and 50.6 per cent respectively in 2011. The survey indicates that the improvement results from the collaborative efforts of all actors, including a strong community outreach programme to identify, refer and follow up on malnourished children and promotion of preventive approaches such as appropriate infant child and young child feeding practices. Blanket feeding was also provided for all children aged 6 to 59 months. However, crude mortality and under-five mortality rates remain at or above emergency thresholds, and anaemia levels remain above 40 per cent. Sanitation, water availability and water quality were also improved in Kobe with installation of a permanent water system, and in Hilaweyn with jet wells that pump water into taps.

To the west, in Beneshangul Gumuz Region, UNHCR, ARRA and partners have been working to stabilize life in Bambasi – the newest camp in Ethiopia – now that the relocation of 10,500 Sudanese refugees from Ad-Damazin transit centre has been completed. While basic infrastructure is complete and functional, health and sanitation conditions in the camp need further improvement. UNHCR is awaiting final approval from government officials for use of the Zone-C Extension in Bambasi camp, which is essential to expand the camp to a capacity of 20,000 inhabitants. This would also support efforts to decongest Tongo camp, where 5,000 of the current 12,766 refugees are expected to be relocated. Despite harsh weather conditions, some 1,600 refugees entered western Ethiopia from Sudan's Blue Nile State between July and August. Security concerns also led to suspension of border monitoring activities. To relocate the new arrivals away from unsafe locations, UNHCR and partners established ad-hoc reception points and strengthened information sharing with local officials. UNHCR is now preparing for an expected increase in new arrivals when the rains subside.

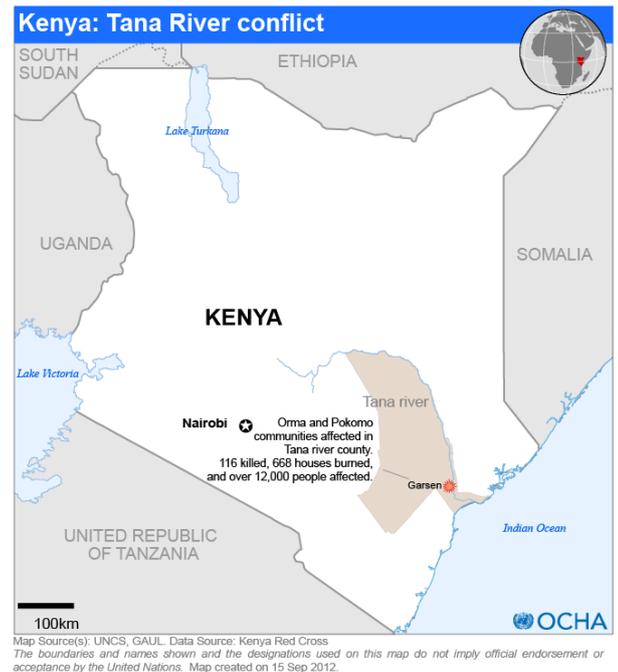
Kenya

Displacement situation may affect food security in Tana Delta due to delayed planting and disruption of livelihoods

Tensions remain high in Tana amid deployment of security personnel

Approximately 12,600 people remain internally displaced in various spontaneous “camps” and host communities following intercommunal conflicts in Tana River district. An OCHA-led inter-agency rapid assessment mission that visited the area on 17-19 September observed that although cautious calm had returned to the affected areas following the deployment of some 1,300 armed security personnel, tensions still remained high. Most villages visited remained uninhabited and interviews with affected people indicated a general reluctance to return. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights has accused the security personnel of using excessive force in the ongoing disarmament in Tana Delta.

The mission team further raised concerns over the impact of the predicted *El Niño* on the displacement situation since the majority of the permanent structures were burned down and current shelter structures are temporary. Other emerging concerns include the impact of the displacement on the food security situation following a substantial disruption of livelihoods and also delayed planting for the upcoming season. Access to health services and water has been stretched beyond capacity in host areas. Immediate life-saving humanitarian needs have been responded to mainly by the Kenya Red Cross Society, the Kenyan Government and other national responders. Additional assistance is still required in food, WASH, protection, education and health sectors. Nine primary schools and one secondary school all with a population of 2,705 pupils have also been affected. Among these are 187 candidates that may require urgent placement to enable them sit for the final examinations starting in November. A total of 700 houses were destroyed and some 118 people killed during the retaliatory attacks between members of the Orma and Pokomo communities between 21 August and 11 September. Fifty people have in the past one month been charged in court for inciting violence in Tana Delta and possession of illegal weapons.



Number of food insecure in Kenya declines marginally

Food insecure population has reduced from 2.2 million in February to 2.1 million in August

There has been a marked improvement in the food security and nutrition situation in the country, with most parts receiving more rains than normal, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Interpreting the results from the August 2012 Long Rains Assessment, FAO observes that the country has had approximately 90 per cent harvest production due to good rains. Except for the south-eastern and coastal areas that are dependant on the Short Rains, there has been less livestock migration due to increased water supplies in most areas. Maize price trends are much above the five-year average but are expected to come down due to harvests, although the actual impact will be subject to the global price crisis trends. Terms of trade are generally good, as households with livestock are able to sell, thus benefitting from high prices.

Nutrition status has also improved. Compared to 2011, when the entire northern Kenya region was at a critical state with 20 per cent GAM rates, in 2012 the situation is better except for Wajir area that is at 23 per cent GAM. The situation in Wajir is largely attributed to insecurity, hindering adequate humanitarian response, and poorly distributed rainfall.

More specifically, the report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group indicates that the food security situation in most parts of the arid and semi-arid areas have remained at the Stressed phase while most parts of the pastoral areas that were at the Crisis phase (IPC Phase 3) earlier in the year have improved to the Stressed phase (IPC Phase 2). The number of food insecure people has marginally declined from 2.2 million in February 2012 to 2.1 million in August 2012; however, the severity has eased. Measured improvements in livestock productivity have been observed in the north-western pastoral and agropastoral areas that received normal to above-normal rainfall. Household food consumption has remained stable due to improved milk availability, favourable terms of trade and ongoing interventions. However, in the north-east pastoral areas that received below-normal rains, grazing resources have begun depleting, increasing trekking distances and livestock migrations are occurring in some places. In the south-east marginal agricultural zones and the coastal lowlands, crop production has been adversely affected by depressed rainfall, culminating in a third failed season. Less than 50 per cent of normal harvests were achieved and households have depleted their food stocks and are currently relying on market purchases.

The forecast for the October-to-December Short Rains suggests that most parts of the country will receive highly enhanced rainfall, while north-western areas are likely to receive enhanced rainfall. The food security situation will remain stable until the onset of the Short Rains, and should the forecast of normal to above-normal rains hold, it is expected that the situation will improve in most regions through December. However, localized flooding may occur in some areas due to the forecast of a mild to moderate *El Niño* episode. The rains may also result in increases post-harvest losses and outbreak of water-borne diseases, in particular Rift Valley Fever. The advance alert therefore creates an opportunity for actors to strengthen recovery and prevention efforts. The Steering Group has called for continued cross-sectoral livelihood support programmes to enhance the already fragile recovery and build resilience as well as mitigate effects of shocks such as flooding.

Frequent police patrols deter insecurity within Dadaab refugee complex

There has been marked improvement in the security situation in and around the Dadaab refugee complex. According to UNHCR, the deployment of paramilitary police in the camps has increased confidence among the refugees, with the majority expressing satisfaction with the frequent police foot patrols that act as a deterrent to major acts of banditry and criminality inside the camps. However, banditry continued to be reported towards the outskirts of the settlements. Three refugees were killed in an attack by armed men in the area between Dagahaley and Ifo 2. Another man was found shot dead outside Ifo 2 camp. Refugees also reported that the Hagadera - Kambioos road was insecure, especially after nightfall. In the early morning of 21 September, two persons were injured in an attack on that road. The motive of the killings remains unknown.

Separately, two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) hurled on 15 and 21 September in Mandera and Garissa respectively resulted in the injury of six people, including two policemen.

Hepatitis E and cholera outbreaks on the increase

80 suspected cases of cholera have so far been reported in a serious outbreak of cholera in North Eastern Province, with 12 deaths (seven of them in Dadaab district). In the Dadaab refugee camps, six cases have been confirmed, reportedly imported from the host community. The epicentre of the outbreak is reported to be in Hosingo/Waraq in Somalia. WASH actors working on either or both sides of the border are on high alert - especially with the coming rains. Health and WASH partners initiated cholera preparedness and response mechanisms after six confirmed cases in Hagadera camp. A cholera isolation ward has opened at Hagadera hospital. The cholera outbreak in the refugee camps is currently under control.

The health situation in the region is further aggravated by an outbreak of hepatitis E, first confirmed on 17 August. As at 28 September, 223 cases of acute jaundice (Hep-E) were recorded in all five camps in Dadaab/Alinjugur. The Kenyan Red Cross is currently conducting a survey in Ifo 2 refugee camp. A rapid assessment showed that the outbreak was most prevalent in areas with poor latrine coverage and among new arrivals with poor

Cholera outbreak kills seven in Dadaab district as 223 cases of acute jaundice (Hep-E) are reported in the area

hygiene and sanitation practices. UNHCR was leading an emergency working group with participation of health and WASH partners, focusing on improvement of sanitation infrastructure and hygiene promotion to prevent further spread.

Despite the disease outbreaks being under control, UNHCR warns of a potential for a larger outbreak with the approach of the rainy season. Predictions by the Kenya Meteorological Department anticipate above-average rainfall for North Eastern Province in October, which could lead to flooding and further increase the risk of an outbreak of waterborne diseases. While the construction of dams and trenches in flood-prone areas of the camps was nearing completion, the overall sanitation situation remained of grave concern and concerted efforts were being made with partners to accelerate latrine construction in both new and old camps, reports UNHCR.

As of 28 September, the total population of the five Alinjigur/Dadaab camps was 473,025 people, with 95.7 per cent being Somalis.

Somalia

Localised conflict continues to hinder humanitarian operations

Localised military operations and hostilities continue to hinder humanitarian operations in the south. Continued fighting in Kismayo raised concerns for the protection of civilians as increasing numbers of people fled the city. According to UNHCR, over 12,000 people fled the city between 1-26 September. According to [MSF](#), the threat of armed conflict has significantly disrupted the limited healthcare activities, referral systems and access to health facilities in and around Kismayo. On 28 September, children under treatment for severe malnutrition left the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) feeding centre in the southern Somali city of Kismayo as parents feared the impact of imminent fighting on the city. Tensions remained high in Kismayo as of 1 October, as Kenyan and Somali troops were taking control of the city. The Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, expressed grave concern about the impact of conflict in southern Somalia on civilians at the Mini Summit on Somalia on the margins of the UN General Assembly on 26 September. He called on all parties to make every effort to minimize the impact of the conflict on civilians and allow full humanitarian access to those in need. The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission for Somalia reiterated AMISOM's commitment to minimizing the impact of its operations on the civilian population in Somalia and urged all forces active in the country to follow its example. Kenyan military troops also [committed](#) to reduce the potential of civilians being hurt during the operation.

The current political process in Mogadishu is also likely to impact humanitarian operations, with the number of targeted assassinations, political rallies and militia confrontations expected to increase. On 20 September, at least 14 people were killed by a suicide bomb in Mogadishu and on 22 September, newly elected Member of Parliament Mustaf Haji Mohamed was killed. The UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, condemned the shooting, calling for an independent investigation on the crime and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice.

The month of August saw a relative [decrease](#) in incidents affecting humanitarian access despite an Al Shabaab threat of attacks during Ramadan and the Eid holiday. UN agencies and international NGOs have been [requested](#) by the Government of Kenya to relocate to areas in Somalia that were previously under Al Shabaab control to provide humanitarian support to Somali people living there.

Rains relieve drought-affected areas and cause flash floods

During the month of August, rains in Somalia were generally confined to northern regions of Awdal, coastal areas of Juba, and Shabelle regions, bringing relief to the coastal areas of Awdal and Waqooyi-Galbeed regions which had shown signs of deterioration due to prolonged periods of drought. Field reports indicate Hargeisa and the surrounding regions experienced torrential rains with strong winds and thunderstorms leading to flash floods in some isolated areas. The Climate Prediction Centre's African Hazards Outlook issued a warning that isolated, heavy rainfall over portions of northern Somalia this week may trigger localized flooding in many pastoral areas in the region. According to UNHCR, 85

per cent of Beletweyne town in Central Somalia has been flooded. Humanitarian actors are gearing up to provide assistance such as food, shelter, mosquito nets, and emergency latrines to the affected people.

New cash transfer programme assists over 15,000 people in Mogadishu

In August, food security cluster partners and private telecommunication companies piloted an E-cash transfer programme in Mogadishu. The pilot project assisted 15,540 vulnerable and marginalized people in Mogadishu town to expand and strengthen their livelihood options through small businesses. Of these beneficiaries, 45 per cent were IDPs living in camps, while 55 per cent were small traders from the host community who were already part of existing livelihood projects being undertaken by the cluster. The beneficiaries received a free mobile phone, SIM card, solar charger, US\$ 150 and training on how to use the phone. Preliminary observations from the one-off activity indicate that this approach is able to target beneficiaries that are mobile while improving beneficiaries' safety as they no longer have to line up to receive their payments.

18 deaths reported from suspected cholera in September

Over 180 suspected cholera cases and 18 deaths have been reported from Hoosingow, Dhobley, Waraq and Afmadow since 5 September, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Hoosingo is not served by any health facilities and WHO have expressed concern about the increased risk of a widespread cholera outbreak in Lower Juba Region and along the Kenya-Somalia border.

Suspected measles cases have stabilized in sentinel sites in 7 out of 18 districts. Trends in suspected shigellosis cases have also stabilized. The suspected whooping cough cases have also stabilized at high levels. The proportional morbidity of confirmed malaria cases remains high at almost 2 per cent.

Since January 2012, about 691,475 people have been reached with Primary/Basic Secondary health services and 1.7 million children and women of child bearing age through Child Health Days vaccination campaigns. According to WHO, immunization activities have not been conducted in southern Somalia for the past three years.

For more detailed information on humanitarian needs and response in Somalia see [UNOCHA Somalia Humanitarian Dashboard](#)

South Sudan/Sudan

Hepatitis E outbreak in Upper Nile State refugee camps under control

The number of Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile State's Maban County who have died from Hepatitis E reached 19 people over the week, with 539 cases diagnosed to date, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The outbreak of Hepatitis E was announced by the Ministry of Health on 13 September. Humanitarian organizations continued to scale up prevention interventions to curb the outbreak, including intensive sensitization of communities to hygiene practices, constructing additional hand-washing stations, increasing access to safe drinking water, and improving overall sanitation conditions in the camps. The outbreak is placing pressure on available health services and resources.

Symptomatic infection is most common in people aged 15-40 years, and means that people within this age group are most likely to show physical symptoms when they have the virus. Pregnant mothers are at high risk, with 20 per cent likely to die if infected. Though frequent in children, the disease is asymptomatic, meaning that they may have the disease but not carry the physical symptoms. Intensive health and hygiene education, and promotion activities are ongoing in all four camps, which currently host about 105,000 Sudanese refugees. The response strategy also involves active case finding, as well as installing additional hand washing points, latrines, soap and cleaners at community latrines, bucket chlorination at hand-pumps and tap-stands, and household-level chlorine monitoring. The outbreak is currently contained in the refugee camps. No cases have yet been confirmed in the host communities.

Humanitarian partners are scaling up interventions to curb the hepatitis E outbreak that is currently confined to the camps

Humanitarian response ongoing to flood-affected communities

Efforts to assist at least 245,000 people affected by seasonal flooding across the country are ongoing, as new flooding reports continue to be received. In the worst affected state of Jonglei, increased flooding was reported in Duk and Uror counties. In Uror, an inter-agency assessment carried out from 13-14 September identified water, sanitation, hygiene, health, food and the provision of household items as the most pressing needs of those affected by floods. The Logistics Cluster helicopter continued to deliver lifesaving relief to close to 195,000 flood-affected people across Jonglei who could not be reached by road because of heavy rains. Over 40 tons of aid, including medical and nutrition supplies, have been delivered to flood-affected communities since 14 September.

Reported Floods by County (as of 23 September)

State	Flood-Affected People	Affected Counties
Jonglei	194,536	10 out of 11
Warrap	8,580 for only Gogrial West & Twic	4 out of 7
Unity	7,909 for only Rubkona	8 out of 9
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	7,202	4 out of 5
Central Equatoria	N/A	1 out of 6
Western Equatoria	3,975	4 out of 10
Eastern Equatoria	N/A	2 out of 8
Lakes	23,700	2 out of 8
Upper Nile	N/A	3 out of 12
Western Bahr el Ghazal	N/A	1 out of 3
Total	245,902	39 out of 79

Access constraints continue to impede rapid response to affected communities

In Western Equatoria State, inter-agency assessments were carried out in Ibba, Mundri East and Nzara counties in response to reported flooding, identifying close to 4,000 people affected. In Mundri East, where the majority of those affected were located, some 3,000 people were identified in need of emergency shelter and household items.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal saw a marked escalation of localized floods, with four of the five counties in the state reporting flooding. Inter-agency assessments reported that over 6,800 people have now been affected by flooding in the state. In Aweil town, an estimated 2,100 people have moved and settled on dry railway and roads, after their homes were destroyed. The high waters have reportedly begun to recede. Ongoing response to these people includes emergency shelter, household items, safe drinking water and health services.

Efforts continue to improve water and sanitation in Upper Nile refugee sites

Continued efforts by relief organizations engaged in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities has led to improved water availability and sanitation in all refugee camps in Upper Nile State. Water supply levels have improved over the past several months and currently the average water supply level in Maban County is 13.5 litres per person per day. The highest provision is in Doro camp, hosting the largest population, with 17 litres per person per day. The lowest remains Yusuf Batil camp, which was set up in July, providing 9.2 litres per person per day. The Sphere Standard internationally recommended level of water is 15 litres per person per day. Borehole drilling was ongoing in Yusuf Batil, Doro and Gendrassa sites over the week. Also in Yusuf Batil camp, a rig able to drill to 300 metres arrived to begin drilling additional boreholes that access deeper water sources, in an effort to avoid overstretching or depleting local water sources. The treatment and distribution of water from the nearby river initially set up as a back-up to improve water availability in Yusuf Batil was put on hold. This will allow organizations to verify whether there is a risk of Hepatitis E contamination by the river. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and WASH partners are reviewing the issue.

1,000 new arrivals reach Yida in increasingly poor health

Over 1,000 Sudanese refugees arrived in Unity State's Yida over the week, having fled conflict in Southern Kordofan. The number is up from approximately 350 per week in mid-August. Young children are arriving in increasingly poor health, according to health

The average water supply level in Maban County is 13.5 litres per person per day, close to the Sphere Standard level of 15 litres per person per day

partners on the ground. At the end of August, 3.3 per cent of children under age 5 arriving were severely malnourished and 5.89 per cent moderately malnourished. This has increased to 6.87 per cent severely malnourished and 7.63 per cent moderately malnourished as of 15 September, according to the NGO Samaritan's Purse. This increases concerns that the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan is worsening. High energy biscuits are being provided to all children under age 5 on arrival, and malnourished children are referred to the supplementary feeding programme. A new nutritional screening for pregnant and lactating women recently began.

For a more comprehensive overview see the [OCHA South Sudan and OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Bulletins](#)

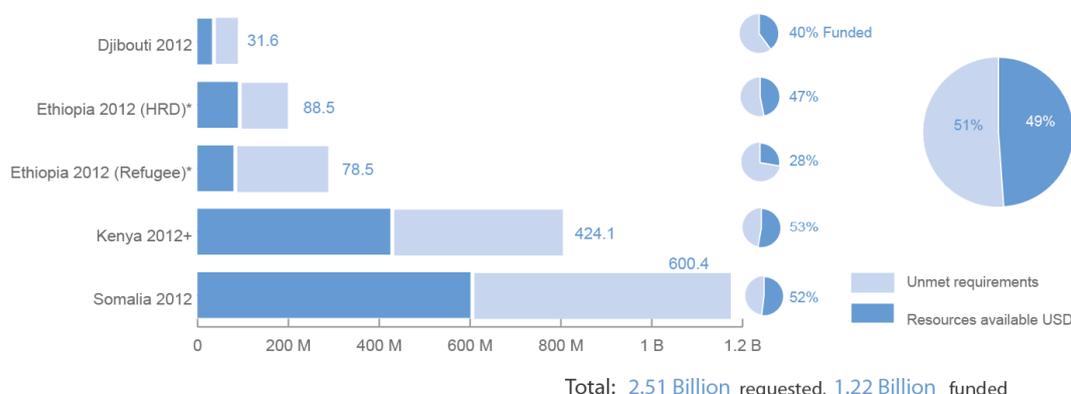
IN BRIEF

Breastfeeding Bill passed in Kenya

The Kenya parliament passed the Breast Milk Substitutes Control Bill (2012) on 20 September. This comes after many years of UNICEF support to the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in developing and advocating for the bill. The bill is a piece of national legislation that promotes, protects and supports mothers in Kenya to exclusively breastfeed and provide the best local foods to help their children survive, grow and develop. Kenya now joins Uganda and Tanzania in East Africa and other 197 countries globally that have passed this important legislation.

HoA Funding Update

2012 Horn of Africa Crisis Funding in million US\$ (as of 27 September 2012)



NB: Ethiopia - In addition to the resources presented above, which show funding against the net requirements appealed for in the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) released on 13 August 2012 and covering the period July to December, some \$133.7 million was contributed against the HRD released for the first half of 2012 (January-June), or 74% of the \$181 million in net requirements, as well as more than \$200 million in funding carried over from 2011 to 2012.

* Available resources includes carry-over from the first half of 2012, as presented in the revised 2012 HRD.

** The total and net requirement for non-food refugee response is based on UNHCR's comprehensive needs assessment.

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

For further information, please contact OCHA Eastern Africa:

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