



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 21-28 October. The next report will be issued on 4 November.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Two grenade blasts kill one person in Nairobi and injure more than 20 others, as Kenya fights al-Shabaab in Somalia.
- Humanitarian space continues to decrease with increasing insecurity along the Kenya/Somalia border region.
- Heavy rains in the region hamper delivery of humanitarian assistance and increase the risk of the spread of disease.
- The vulnerable population in Djibouti has increased from 146,000 to 210,000 people, of whom 120,000 are in rural areas, 60,000 in urban areas and 30,000 are refugees.

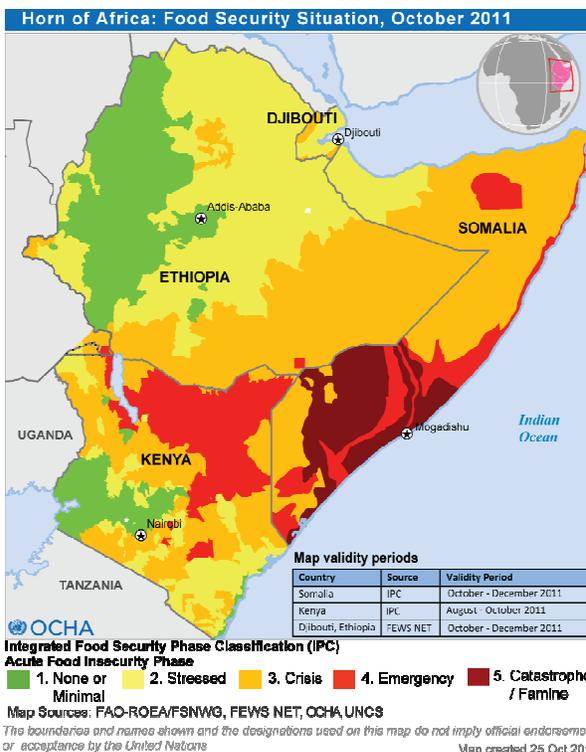
II. Situation Overview

On 24 October, two grenade explosions in Nairobi killed one person and injured 23 others. The Government of Kenya has linked the attacks, which occurred just hours apart and in crowded places in the city center, to suspected militants from Somalia who have in the past week issued threats against Kenya following the country's military incursion into Somalia. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which comprises six countries in the Horn of Africa region, welcomed Kenya's military incursion into Somalia and has also petitioned the UN Security Council to impose a blockade on Kismayo port (Somalia) to counter the insurgents.

Insecurity along the Kenya/Somalia border region continues to decrease humanitarian space, adversely affecting distribution of relief aid to hundreds of thousands of drought-affected Kenyans and hundreds of thousands of refugees in the Dadaab complex. Insecurity is likewise high in Mandera and Wajir, also located in northeastern Kenya. In Dadaab, most aid agencies suspended non-essential operations after the 13 October aid worker abductions. Meanwhile, UNHCR has reported a reduced refugee influx into Kenya. Kenyan police have reinforced patrols on the northern border with Somalia, with more patrol bases being set up at in Garissa and Wajir.

According to FAO and FEWS NET, the food security outlook for the coming months is highly dependent on the performance of the October-December short rains coupled with the effectiveness of ongoing humanitarian interventions. Rainfall is expected to be normal to above-normal, with a normal onset, but with deterioration in performance towards the end of the season in southern Somalia, southern and southeastern Ethiopia, and northeastern Kenya.

In Kenya, heavy rainfall in Kenya's northern districts is impacting negatively on humanitarian response to drought victims. The Food, Nutrition, and Agriculture/Livestock Sectors have been severely affected, with delays in food aid distribution reported in Wajir, Garissa and Mandera because roads are impassable. There has also been loss of livestock from heavy downpours.



In Ethiopia, the performance of the October-December rains has been good thus far, although some pocket areas in the Somali Region of southeastern Ethiopia have yet to receive any rain. Overall food security conditions are widely expected to improve with the onset of the October-December rains in the lowland pastoralist areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, as well as the delayed harvest of short-cycle crops in southern and central (*belg*-producing) highland areas and the start of the long-cycle crop harvest in central and northern (*meher*-producing) highland areas. Drought conditions are however likely to continue in parts of the Afar Region of northeastern Ethiopia at least until the next rains in April 2012, due to the inadequate performance of the July to September (*karma*) rains in this area.

In Somalia, the onset of *deyr* rains in October and flooding in parts of Somalia has raised concern over a possible large outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases. During the first two weeks of October, 2,810 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) with 66 related deaths were reported in the south and central zones of Somalia, of which 1,377 cases were in Banadir region alone. Suspected AWD cases also continue to be reported from Bay region, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, and Hiraan IDP camp in south Gaalkacyo regions. Meanwhile, 4,951 cases of pneumonia or acute respiratory infections were reported in Banadir, Lower and Middle Shebelle, and Lower Juba regions. The exact number of deaths is yet to be confirmed.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

DJIBOUTI

The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) Workshop for 2012 was held on 10-11 October with the participation of Government authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and the Djibouti Red Crescent Society. On the basis of new estimates from FEWS NET, WFP and UNHCR, humanitarian partners have increased the number of vulnerable population suffering from drought related effects from 146,000 to 210,000 people. Of these 120,000 are in rural areas, 60,000 in urban areas and 30,000 refugees.

Food: In the capital, WFP has concluded distribution of a family protection ration targeting 35,000 beneficiaries with moderately malnourished children under age five. The program that lasted two months (September/October), reached 18,500 beneficiaries. WFP is currently assisting 130,000 beneficiaries throughout the country.

Nutrition: Cumulative numbers of severely malnourished children treated in health centers by ACF, MSF and the Ministry of Health, through the support of UNICEF, have reached 5,478 while the number of moderately malnourished children reached 17,431. This increase represents over 100 per cent of the revised target, which is explained by the number of children discharged from the severe malnutrition treatment centers who are immediately enrolled under the supplementary feeding program. The nutrition conditions of vulnerable populations are likely to deteriorate and could reach the emergency threshold of 15 per cent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). The Nutrition Cluster will reinforce the nutrition surveillance system, promote prevention interventions through the use of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Foods and continue follow-up through community-based management of acute malnutrition

Health: Following the response to the measles outbreak with the logistical and technical support of UNICEF, no new cases of measles have been reported seven weeks since the mop-up immunization campaign was carried out in early September in Yoboki. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health has reported an increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea in Peltier Hospital in Djibouti City, where 55 cases were treated from 12-19 October.

WASH: Water trucking activities to serve 84,700 people in Djibouti City, Tadjourah, Obock, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil and Arta regions and in Ali Sabieh refugee camp are ongoing.

Agriculture and Livestock: The combination of ongoing drought, elevated staple food prices, high unemployment and increased rural-to-urban migration is worsening the food security situation at the household level. Livestock-dependent areas are the hardest hit, with reduced water and pasture availability affecting livestock production and its contribution to household food and income. Prices for key staple foods,

including sugar, wheat, and rice, are as much as 12-40 per cent above last year's prices nationwide.

Kerosene prices are similarly high and charcoal production and supply has increased, driven by high demand in urban areas as a substitute for kerosene. Food prices in Djibouti could decline starting in November, with increased food imports following harvests in Ethiopia. FAO is increasing its support to water harvesting technology in rural areas through construction and rehabilitation of 12 additional cisterns in Dikhil and Obock, as well as the distribution of 500 200-litre water barrels to drought-affected agropastoralist communities for the redistribution of the harvested water. FAO is also providing emergency animal fodder to drought-affected livestock in five regions of the country to ensure the animals survive the lean season. Other programmes are focusing on support to rapid fodder production, and rehabilitating and establishing new fodder gardens to ensure that irrigated fodder production is able to maintain Djibouti's dwindling herds.

ETHIOPIA

Food: Seventh round food distributions are on-going, but with reduced pulse rations in WFP-covered areas (Somali Region) and no pulses in areas covered by the government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). Areas covered by the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) are receiving full rations of all components of the food basket. In total, some 3.91 million people have been allocated food rations under the seventh round, in comparison to the 4.56 million identified in the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for July to December 2011. Most of the reduction in beneficiaries occurred in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), where no beneficiaries have been identified for the seventh round as only two additional rounds were planned for the second half of the year per the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) issued in July. Partners, however, remain concerned that the most vulnerable households in the region continue to require additional assistance.

Shortfalls in key commodities, particularly corn-soya blend (CSB) and pulses, have led to the distribution of reduced rations in different areas and for different items in the food basket since Round 2 (March/April 2011). However, WFP reports that the two remaining rounds for 2011 (Rounds 8 and 9) will be distributed at full rations in all areas as commodities procured in previous months are expected to arrive in country in time to support the rounds. Extraordinarily, a ninth round of relief food distributions has been authorized for 2011 to respond to the increased need for food assistance caused by the drought.

Health: Phase one of the national integrated supplementary measles and polio immunization campaign launched at the end of September 2011 in southeastern Ethiopia is on-going. As of 19 October, with 10 out of 18 targeted *woredas* (districts) reporting, some 648,000 children (or 80 per cent of the phase one target) had been vaccinated against measles, while another 225,134 children (74 per cent of the phase one target) had been vaccinated against polio. The campaign, initiated in response to continued outbreaks of measles reported since early 2010, targets more than seven million children aged six months to 15 years in six regions. Vaccinations have also begun in parts of southern Ethiopia (the Oromia Region zones of Bale, Borena, Guji and East Harerge).

Phase two of the campaign, targeting the northern zones of Somali region and central areas of Oromia region, is scheduled to start in late October/early November, while phase three is scheduled to begin in November in parts of southern (SNNPR) and northern (Afar, Amhara and Tigray) Ethiopia. New cases of AWD were reported in parts of central (East Harerge zone, Oromia Region) and eastern (Shinile zone, Somali Region) Ethiopia between 10-16 October. The Government, in collaboration with health partners, is implementing prevention and control activities, as well as strengthening disease surveillance at all levels. Case Treatment Centres (CTCs) and Oral Rehydration points have been established at health posts in the AWD-affected areas, and Health Extension Workers have been mobilized.

Following reports of a possible hemorrhagic fever outbreak in Kersa Dula woreda, Somali region, a Ministry of Health/WHO rapid assessment team was dispatched to the area. No fatalities have been reported and samples of the disease have been sent to Kenya for further investigation. Meanwhile, the Regional Health Bureau and WHO are currently conducting a rapid malaria assessment in parts of Amhara Region (north-central Ethiopia), where an upsurge in malaria cases has been reported. Other health partners, including the Carter Center and UNICEF, are supporting malaria preparedness in the region.

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WASH: Continued rainfall in Somali Region and the lowlands of Oromia has increased the availability of water in these drought-affected areas, resulting in significant decreases in water trucking requirements. Countrywide, trucking requirements reduced from 157 trucks two weeks ago to 78 trucks last week to 39 trucks at present. With 34 trucks currently providing water for an estimated 68,000 people, there is a gap of five trucks. Water trucking requirements, however, continue to increase in Afar and Tigray Regions due to poor and unevenly distributed July to October rains. In Afar, the current requirement is 11 trucks, up from seven trucks three weeks ago, while in Tigray, requirements increased from seven to 11 trucks in the past three weeks.

NFIs/Shelter: DRMFSS has pre-positioned emergency stocks in the most flood-prone parts of the country, including in the Amhara (north-central Ethiopia) and Somali (southeastern Ethiopia) Regions. Non-food items and shelter material have been provided to 2,500 households in Gambella region (western Ethiopia) by government and partners in response to flooding, which affected up to 4,000 households in five *woredas* in late September.

Education: New data from an assessment by UNICEF in two districts in Oromia Region (southern and central Ethiopia) indicates that a district without school feeding programme had a drop-out rate of 43 per cent in 2010, compared to one where at least one third of schools ran a school feeding programme that had a drop-out rate of only 10 per cent.

Refugees:

Somali Refugees: The Dollo Ado refugee camps hosted a total of 133,329 refugees as of 26 October. While the trend in new arrivals has been fluctuating in recent weeks, the overall number of new arrivals is higher in October than it was in September, i.e. 7,681 new arrivals between 1 and 24 October, in comparison to 5,000 in the month of September. The latest arrivals are reportedly from the Gedo region of Somalia and are in a better physical condition than those who arrived at the peak period of the influx (late June/July). Until the beginning of August, most refugees arriving in Dollo Ado were from the Bay region of Somalia.

Due to heavy rains, parts of Hilaweyn camp were inundated last week, requiring the relocation of some refugees within the camp and hindering water trucking operations. The rains also increased concerns over potential outbreaks of waterborne disease. WASH and health partners are developing a joint contingency plan for AWD and other waterborne disease outbreaks. Some 6,000 refugees are currently in the transit centre awaiting relocation to a camp. UNHCR is working with the Government to speed the opening of the fifth camp (Boramino) as the other four camps are already at or near capacity.

Sudanese Refugees: A total of 14,782 Sudanese refugees had been registered by UNHCR as of 19 October in the area along Ethiopia's border with Sudan. UNHCR however estimates that as many as 28,000 refugees may have crossed the border into western Ethiopia's Benishangul Gumuz Region since the beginning of September. To ensure their security and provide better services, UNHCR encourages all refugees to relocate from border areas to existing camps. In addition to camps in Sherkhole and Tongo, refugees are being transferred to the newly opened transit centre in Adamazin, where services are in place to assist up to 2,000 refugees for at least two months or until a third camp is opened. Discussions in this regard are currently ongoing. IOM had moved some 7,665 refugees from the border to the camps at Tongo and Sherkole, as well as to the transit centre, between September and October, including 1,152 refugees transported this month, as of 20 October. Many of these refugees moved with their livestock, which poses additional challenges in terms of transportation and camp infrastructure. IOM also continues to facilitate the voluntary relocation or repatriation of refugees to Sudan.

KENYA

Food: Food distributions in areas previously affected by delays in shipments and problems with food quality (Tana River, Malindi, Kilifi, East Pokot and South Turkana) commenced in October. In September, approximately 45 per cent of targeted beneficiaries received WFP food or cash assistance as general food distribution (GFD) and food-for-assets (FFA) activities had been affected by operational challenges. The food pipeline for the next two months appears stable but it is anticipated that food distributions will be hampered by rainy weather conditions, inadequate transport capacity to move food to remote locations, and late arrival of expected shipments from abroad. WFP will scale up its activities to reach 3.75 million people from November as agreed with the Government of Kenya. This excludes about half a million beneficiaries targeted through nutrition interventions.

Nutrition: The first cycle of blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) proceeded well (start dates in targeted districts ranged between 22 August and 29 September). The second phase of BSF has started, with the

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following progress reported: in Marsabit, the BSF distribution is complete; in Samburu, the second cycle of BSF started on 17 October and is ongoing; in Turkana, Isiolo and Mandera, the distribution has been completed for a few areas while other parts of the two districts await more stocks. Partners are providing complementary treatment such as deworming, immunization and vitamin A supplementation as part of a comprehensive programme package. Individuals found to be malnourished are being referred to health facilities for treatment. Heavy rains have hampered the delivery of stocks, especially in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera.

Health: The dengue fever outbreak in Mandera and its environs is believed to have affected about 40 per cent of the local population of some 80,000 people; however, only five deaths suspected to be connected with dengue were reported. The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) is conducting vector control activities including fogging, larviciding and indoor residual spraying. The treatment for dengue fever is palliative. Vector analysis for the virus is ongoing by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). However, more chemicals are required for vector control activities. Turkana County and the Kakuma refugee camp are experiencing a malaria outbreak, as are other areas of northern and central Kenya. The Ministry of Health (MoH), with partners, is assessing the magnitude of the problem in Turkana, West Pokot and Samburu. A WHO Technical Expert is supporting partners in the investigations in Turkana County. The measles outbreak, which started in January, continues, with sporadic cases being reported. Twelve cases tested positive for measles IgM (conducted by KEMRI/CDC laboratory), and 53 cases line listed so far. Cases are seen in the adult population mainly from Kalokol, Turkwel, Kerio and Central areas in the North Rift. No deaths have so far been recorded. Interventions include case management, vitamin A supplementation and measles mop-up campaigns.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: The onset of rains has improved water access in the arid and semi-arid areas, prompting some NGOs and District Water Officers to plan water trucking exit strategies for the coming months. Adequate hygiene practices and improved sanitation remain priorities in the wet weather. Hygiene promotion training-of-trainers courses have been conducted in Turkana and Isiolo in collaboration with MoPHS. Participants in the trainings included MoPHS Public Health Officers and relevant NGO stakeholders covering Turkana, West Pokot, Marsabit, Isiolo and Samburu. Training in Garissa will be conducted from 31 October - 3 November and will cover Garissa, Ijara, Wajir, Mandera and certain parts of Somalia. The outcome of the training will provide increased capacity for hygiene promotion to trainers who will subsequently facilitate hygiene promotion training for community health workers. In Garissa, heavy and prolonged rainfall has left roads impassable, and the local distribution of WASH NFIs remains a constraint in many areas.

Education: The Ministry of Education is proposing to retain children in schools for feeding programmes during the next school holidays which begin in mid-November; however, this is still under discussion with education stakeholders. The purpose of retaining children in school is to ensure that life-saving measures such as food assistance, nutrition and water and sanitation programmes continue to positively impact on children affected by prolonged drought conditions.

Agriculture and Livestock: Rains have begun improving pasture for animals and food security, but with eight million animals having been lost as a result of drought, combined with flooding in some areas, conditions remain difficult in many parts of the country. The rains are also leading to an upsurge in conflict, as pastoralists return to their old areas. With the rehabilitation of 12 irrigation schemes nearly completed in Turkana, Marakwet, Baringo and Garissa, Siaya and Kisumu counties, FAO is seeking funds to replicate the rehabilitation of ten more community-managed irrigation projects in selected counties in North Eastern, Eastern, northern Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces. Irrigation schemes supported by FAO and other partners are already enjoying fruitful harvests despite the drought. Purchase and distribution of a total of 1,617 tons of various drought-resistant seeds by FAO/Government/GTZ is slated for completion by end-October, in time for the current October Short Rains planting season. Over 200,000 vulnerable farming families in marginal agricultural areas are set to benefit. Because of expected flooding in flood-prone areas along Tana River, Nyando River and parts of North Eastern Province, 400,000 doses of Rift Valley Fever vaccine are being procured to bolster government mitigation efforts.

Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees: As of 27 October, the refugee population of the Dadaab complex stood at 463,642 persons. After disruption of services following the kidnapping of international aid staff in Dadaab, lifesaving health services are continuously being provided, although aid agencies have scaled down operations. Health services are being provided through three hospitals in Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera camps. Health posts and outreach work is implemented through refugee community health workers, with serious medical cases being moved to hospitals through community ambulances. Kenya Red Cross has moved in to support provision of life-saving services in areas where gaps have been left. Aid workers are

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distributing food rations to refugees in different sections of the camps. Water supply is available in most areas, except in the new sites where water is being delivered by truck daily. Routine activities such as income-generating projects, social services and infrastructural work were temporarily suspended following the aid worker abductions. Heavy rains last week caused flooding in some parts of the Dadaab camps. UNHCR says health workers are reporting cases of pneumonia and watery diarrhoea. Drainage, waste management and sanitation issues in the new sites will need to be addressed as soon as possible to prevent flooding and disease outbreaks. With more rains expected, flooding could slow down aid delivery in the sprawling Dadaab camps. At the request of the Government of Kenya, IOM has temporarily stopped all transportation assistance for refugees arriving to Liboi from Somalia, due to the ongoing Kenyan military operation in Somalia. IOM is working in close collaboration with Kenyan authorities in support of refugee transportation and shelter programmes in Dadaab. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster reports that in with the surge of humanitarian organizations in the Dadaab area, combined with the volatile security situation, radio network demands have significantly increased. In response, a dedicated radio channel for NGOs has been established by UNHCR, although the network is very congested. UNICEF has therefore released VHF repeater frequencies for common UN telecommunications services in Dadaab, which will increase capacity and relieve network congestion

SOMALIA

Food: The food assistance cluster is providing emergency assistance to approximately 2.2 million of the 4 million food insecure people throughout the country. From 1-24 October, humanitarian partners have facilitated improved access to food and markets for some 893,000 people, including through family food distributions and nutrition responses, support for emergency school feeding, and voucher and cash distributions. Delivery of humanitarian aid in Gedo, Middle Juba and Bay regions that are the worst affected by the drought, continued to be hampered by the deteriorating road conditions following heavy *deyr* rains. A gap analysis conducted in September based on reported distributions from the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) members shows a significant gap in food assistance interventions in Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and southern Galgaduud regions. The FAC is currently seeking ways to scale up interventions and address these gaps.

Nutrition: According to FSNAU, out of an estimated 1.3 million children under age 5 in Somalia, about 450,000 are malnourished, of whom 190,000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 75 per cent (about 336,000) of the malnourished children are in the south. The nutrition cluster is targeting 60 per cent (about 270,000) of the malnourished children plus 40 per cent of the estimated 140,000 pregnant and lactating women in Somalia in the next year. Ongoing interventions include admission into outpatient therapeutic programmes and stabilization centres, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes throughout the country. Some 390,866 of the malnourished children have been treated from SAM and MAM, while another 84,507 households with malnourished children have been reached with blanket supplementary feeding as of 14 October. The cluster has been allocated \$5 million from the Common Humanitarian Emergency Response Reserve for the six key regions of Bay, Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba, and is currently reviewing proposals from partners. Key challenges for the sector include continued insecurity and limited partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes.

Health: The onset of *deyr* rains in October and flooding in parts of Somalia has raised concern over a possible large outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases. During the first two weeks of October, 2,810 cases of AWD with 66 related deaths were reported in the south and central zone, of which 1,377 cases were in Banadir region alone. Suspected AWD cases also continue to be reported from Bay region, Middle and Lower Shabelle Lower Juba and Hiraan IDP camp in south Gaalkacyo regions. Partners have provided supplies consisting of oral-rehydration salts, intra venous fluids and medicines to Banadir hospital for 500 severe AWD cases. During the same period, over 906 suspected measles cases and 20 related deaths were reported in south and central Somalia, and 4,951 cases of pneumonia or acute respiratory infections reported in Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba regions. The exact number of deaths is yet to be confirmed. Of the estimated 3.7 million people in need, the Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people with access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services. The emergency immunization campaign to combat measles and polio among children aged between six months and 15 years is ongoing. Since July, the campaign has reached 51 per cent (1,168,072 beneficiaries) of the targeted 2.3 million children in the accessible parts of south and central Somalia. Health cluster partners are providing primary health care through 26 mobile clinics across the country, two of which were added in October. Although information on the actual number of people reached remains scanty, each clinic is estimated to reach an average of 10,000 people per month. Preventative measures for the malaria outbreak are ongoing and the cluster has since July distributed 79,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to about 39,500 households throughout Somalia. Distribution of an additional 280,000 nets to over 140,000 households at a rate of two

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per family is underway in the drought-affected regions of Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba in south and central Somalia, targeting people living in the most high risk areas. One million rapid diagnostic tests and 560,000 doses of antimalarial drugs that will benefit the same number of people are being provided to health and service delivery points in a scale-up programme that began in August. Key challenges for the sector include lack of access as non-state armed groups continue to obstruct mass public immunization campaigns in some parts of south and central Somalia.

WASH: With the onset of the *deyr* rains in October, the cluster is scaling up the promotion of hygiene practices amongst the 4.6 million people living in areas at high and medium risk of AWD/cholera in Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle regions. Since January, some 1,282,776 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene packages with 60,000 individuals attending hygiene promotion trainings in Mogadishu in the week ending 21 October. Overall, the cluster estimates that 3.3 million people remain in need of access to safe water and sanitation, and aims to reach all of them with sustained access to safe water and 1.3 million of these with emergency sanitation by the end of 2011. As of 21 October, the cluster had supported 1,195,917 people with sustainable access to water, representing 36 per cent of the target. More than half of the beneficiaries reached to date (680,035) were in south Somalia. Concurrently, the cluster is reaching 1,835,283 beneficiaries with temporary provision of safe water (e.g. water trucking), of whom nearly 90 per cent (1,590,071) are in the south. Temporary water interventions are provided in areas where sustained water interventions have not yet been completed. In addition, since January, partners have provided 517,071 people with emergency sanitation (i.e. latrines), representing 40 per cent of the target. The capacity of WASH partners with access to the south remains limited and health partners remain concerned about the significant gaps for sustained water interventions in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: Long-term interventions are being implemented by the cluster to ensure recovery and sustainable livelihoods for the affected people. The cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people by the end of 2011 by distributing appropriate agricultural inputs, restoring reproductive assets and infrastructure, improving fodder production and distribution, pasture/rangeland management, emergency disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination and slaughter destocking for nutrition support. The multiple interventions are to last from three to 12 months. From January to end-August, about 882,000 people benefited from agricultural and livelihoods interventions. The cluster estimates that in October some 628,902 people are benefiting from ongoing or completed livelihoods interventions, including cash reliefs and distributions, food vouchers, distribution of cereal seeds and fertilizers and other income generating activities. The sector remains constrained by lack of adequate financial resources to implement its scale-up response plan.

Education: Education partners report they are reaching 217,333 students, out of the 435,847 target students enrolled in south central Somalia before the crisis. The overall number of students assisted is however estimated to be at 380,000 students as not all partners have been able to report. Interventions in the last week of October include the construction of 49 new classrooms with WASH facilities in Banadir and Middle Shabelle, benefitting 2,989 students, as well as rehabilitation of 13 classrooms in Lower and Middle Shabelle, benefitting 2,029 students, including 859 girls. In addition, 5,264 teachers have received training and payment of incentives since September, although the number of beneficiaries is expected to increase as more partners report. Of the estimated 1.8 million children who are out of school because of internal displacement and insecurity, the Education and Protection Clusters aim to reach 40,000 children through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), each targeting 20,000 children. Meanwhile, 138 education cluster-supported CFSs are operational in Bay, Bakool, Banadir and Lower Shabelle, providing 7,413 out-of-school children, including 3,579 girls, with non-formal education, essential services and food support.

Emergency Shelter and NFI: Due to risk of hypothermia and other common cold illnesses associated with the rainy season, distribution of blankets and shelter materials are among the most pressing needs for the partners. The cluster aims to provide 1,318,656 internally displaced persons with Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs) and some 60,000 with transitional shelter across Somalia. The cluster is currently reviewing this target based on recent displacements due to the food crisis. Since January, the cluster has reached 626,622 people with EAPs and 45,162 people with transitional shelter. Since July, 17,832 people have benefited from enhanced shelter in Banadir (Mogadishu), the rest of the south and Puntland. Difficulties in accessing affected populations in Mogadishu due to insecurity coupled with a lack of funding for transitional shelter hinder effective response by the cluster.

Protection: The protection cluster target of 2.4 million vulnerable people, including IDPs and survivors of human rights violations, is currently under revision. Increased violence, insecurity and famine continue to increase the vulnerability of the displaced people. Population Movement Tracking (PMT) observations for

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October however indicate a steady decline in displacements since the peak of 63,000 people reported in July. The month of October has so far recorded 22,000 displacements, with 54 per cent of these resulting from insecurity. From January to date, cluster partners report that 13,317 survivors of protection violations have been reached with psychosocial, legal, and medical support. In addition, some 4,000 households comprising about 24,000 individuals have benefited through livelihood support and community protection initiatives. A further 6,142 people have benefited from community based psychosocial support and basic education skills. To date, 28,259 children have benefited from 280 Child Friendly Spaces and psychosocial support, throughout south Somalia's regions of Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo. Key constraints include the shortage of funding and limited access to a significant number of IDPs in the south and central Somalia, especially those facing sensitive protection risks, particularly gender-based violence and recruitment of child soldiers.

Logistics: As of end-October, the cluster will have a regular time-chartered vessel (MV Caroline Scan) to operate twice a month, as opposed to the previous ad hoc arrangement. The ship, which has a capacity of 5,500 tons, is in the process of loading cargo and organisations have been encouraged to send in cargo movement requests for the next voyage. Meanwhile, the WFP-chartered vessel (MV Sunrise) this week transported 1,100 tons of humanitarian aid from Mombasa to Mogadishu, including WASH and shelter relief items for four organizations. Discharge of the cargo is currently underway at the port.

Emergency Telecommunications: The Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) base installed by the UN Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) is now fully operational, enabling interconnectivity between the radio network used by UN humanitarian agencies and that used by UNSOA.

IV. Coordination

A planning mission for the IASC Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) of the response to the Horn of Africa drought is scheduled to be in Nairobi from 31 October to 5 November and in Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 November. During the planning mission, the RTE teams will meet with stakeholders involved in the responses in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and at the regional level in order to brief them on the IASC RTE and develop final ToRs and an implementation plan for the four RTEs (three separate country-specific evaluations for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia and one covering the Regional level). The RTE teams will conduct their evaluation missions between the second half of November and January 2012.

V. Funding

As at 27 October, funding coverage for the appeals for the four drought-affected countries in the Horn of Africa region was: Djibouti Drought Appeal - 53%; Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements, July-December 2011 - 73%; Ethiopia refugee-related requirements - 51%; Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan - 68%; Somalia CAP - 79%.

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

**75%
funded**

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

Please note that FTS figures change daily as new information is received. 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. To support an accurate planning process for 2012, it is imperative that accurate financial reporting for 2011 be in place.

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For more information visit <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis> or <http://www.reliefweb.int/horn-africa-crisis2011>

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