

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 28 October-4 November. The next report will be issued on 11 November.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Tensions remain high in the region as Kenyan troops advance further in Somalia in pursuit of Al-Shabaab militants.
- Non-essential humanitarian operations in Dadaab refugee camp have been temporarily suspended due to insecurity in the area.
- Heavy rains continue to be received in the region, rendering some roads impassable but positively impacting on water recharging and pasture regeneration in drought-affected areas.
- Humanitarian actors in Djibouti are rolling out more clusters, enhancing coordination in the country.

II. Situation Overview

Following Kenya's military incursion into Somalia, a number of civilians have started moving out of areas in southern Somalia where Kenyan troops have warned of attacks. In response to a joint appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Somalia Red Crescent, Kenya has indicated that "all feasible precautions" will be taken to avoid civilian deaths and injuries. The fragile situation has prompted aid agencies to scale down their presence in Lower and Middle Juba and Gedo region.

The East Africa Regional Rain Watch released by FEWSNET on 24 October indicates that, overall, the start of the October to December rains has been timely in most areas including southern Somalia and southern and southeastern Ethiopia, and early in coastal, pastoral and southeastern cropping lowlands of Kenya.

In Ethiopia, pastures have started to recover in most parts of Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia), with increasing livestock movements reported as pastoralists slowly return to their habitual wet season grazing areas. However, as previously reported, improvement in food security in most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas will depend on the performance of the rains through the end of the October to December rainy season. The rains in parts of drought-affected southeastern Ethiopia (Somali Region) are contributing to rising water levels in the Wabishabelle (the major river) and other rivers and causing localized flooding. Somali regional authorities have requested the distribution of non-food items to some 2,225 flood-affected households in the region.

Heavy rains have also been received in the northwestern and northeastern pastoral livelihood zones and the coastal belt of Kenya. Most surface water sources have recharged to 20-40 per cent of capacity, although no regeneration of pastures has been observed yet. Flash floods have been reported in northern Moyale, northern Wajir, and southern coastal areas, increasing vulnerability to pneumonia and waterborne diseases and further impeding access to populations in need due to difficult road conditions.

The start of the October-December short rainy season (*Deyr*) has prompted planting activities in southern Somalia. However, according to FEWSNET, the activities are below requirements given the large population migration from the affected areas in recent months. Nutrition surveys are currently being conducted in southern Somalia and will confirm any changes in the famine phase classification by mid-November. The rains have however caused delay in movement of supplies and further negatively impacted the living



conditions of many displaced people in Mogadishu's IDP camps that are experiencing worsening hygiene/sanitation conditions and exposure to potential risks of disease outbreaks.

In Djibouti, performance of the *karma* rains was below average, especially in the eastern parts of the country, at 50-75 per cent of average. According to FEWSNET, water and pasture availability have slightly improved but are not expected to last through the typically harsh dry season months (October-March 2012), especially in the northwest pastoral livelihood zone.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

DJIBOUTI

The food security situation at household level is reportedly worsening due to the ongoing drought combined with elevated staple food prices, high unemployment and increased rural to urban migration. Recent reports by FAO indicate that the situation is worse in livestock-dependent areas that continue to experience reduced water and pasture availability thus affecting livestock production and its contribution to household food and income. Nationwide, food prices for key staples remain high at 12-40 per cent above last year's prices but this is expected to decline starting November with increased food imports following harvests in Ethiopia. FEWSNET warns that poor households in both urban and rural areas are expected to remain at crisis levels through March 2012.

Food: The Food Security Cluster was established last month to coordinate food response in the country. It is co-chaired by WFP and FAO. The revised 2012 CAP estimates a target population of 210,000 people as being in need of humanitarian assistance, compared to the 146,000 people in the MYR for 2011. 57 per cent of the affected population (approx. 120,000 people) lives in the rural areas, where access to other basic services is also limited. The Government of Djibouti reportedly reached 800 families with food supplies in the drought-affected rural areas in September. A second phase aiming at reaching 10,000 families in rural areas and 6,000 families in both urban and peri-urban areas is scheduled to start on 12 November. In addition, some 130,000 beneficiaries countrywide are currently receiving WFP assistance, including 35,000 beneficiaries with moderately malnourished children under age five. Of the latter, WFP has managed to reach 18,500 beneficiaries in the capital. In drought-affected rural areas, food distributions are reaching 70,000 beneficiaries, 10,000 more than a month ago. School feeding activities have been re-initiated with the beginning of the school year and provide on-site feeding and take-home rations to all rural primary schools of the country, reaching 13,500 children from 80 primary schools. Take-home rations are also provided to girls attending the schools as part of the programme.

Nutrition: More cases of severe and moderate malnutrition cases were registered last week, increasing the total caseload of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 5,478 to 5,590 cases and that of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) from 17,431 to 17,513 cases. UNICEF attributes this to intensified and improved screening and reporting, especially of cases discharged from the severe malnutrition treatment centres.

Health: Following the door-to-door measles immunization campaign carried out in early September in areas where the virus was suspected to still be circulating, no new cases of measles have been reported in the last eight weeks. The Ministry of Health has however reported an increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), with 10 new cases reported in Peltier Hospital in Djibouti City this week. 55 AWD cases were treated and discharged from the same hospital last week. The Ministry of Health, in partnership with UN agencies, has developed an action plan to guide the strengthening of diarrhoeal disease control countrywide and enhance capacity of key health facilities and staff in case management and prevention.

WASH: Water trucking activities targeting some 84,700 people continue in Djibouti City, Tadjourah, Obock, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil and Arta regions, and in Ali Sabieh refugee camp. The WASH cluster, launched on 22 October, endorsed the Terms of Reference for the cluster and updated the mapping of current activities of the participants. A thematic group on water quality and community management has also been created. An assessment of the solar pumping system in the pastoralist and rural areas is underway. Preliminary results reveal that 95 per cent of the current solar-powered distribution system is inadequate, with only 30 per cent of the visited sites having a functional solar system hence access to water for the population, while the other 70 per cent were not operational.

Agriculture and Livestock: FAO's drought response programming in Djibouti currently reaches an estimated 80,000 of the 146,000 target set in the MYR for 2011. Funding remains a major constraint with only 12 per cent of the sector's funding requirements in the Drought Appeal being met. Additional funding is

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required to bridge the 66,000 gap. FAO has in the meantime initiated the rural water point rehabilitation programme for the rehabilitation of 15 key wells and troughs in rural areas for both livestock and human consumption. This will increase access to underground sources of water in rural pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities for 10,000 households in 5 regions of Djibouti. Furthermore, FAO is initiating its restocking programme in view of the forecasted rains, with a distribution of 3,250 pregnant goats in Dikhil, Arta, and Obock. FAO's animal health programme is sponsoring the distribution of vaccines, medicine and micro nutrients for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malnutrition and ticks for 100,000 livestock.

Refugees: An estimated 21,000 refugees are registered at Ali Addeh refugee camp, meaning the camp is over capacity by 14,000 people. A new refugee camp in Holl Holl is over 50 percent completed. According to ONARS (Djibouti Refugee Agency), an additional 10,000 refugees are expected over the coming six months as insecurity and conflict are likely to prevail in south central Somalia. WFP is reaching 18,200 refugees in Ali Addeh camp with general food distributions and targeted supplementary feeding programmes to reduce and stabilize acute malnutrition levels.

ETHIOPIA

Food: As of 1 November, sixth round dispatches of relief food supplies from the federal level to distribution points stood at 96 per cent for areas covered by the government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), 98 per cent in areas covered by the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP), and 89 per cent in the Somali Region, which is covered by WFP through the Hubs-and-Spokes system. The seventh round dispatches, which began on 11 October, stand at 33 per cent in areas covered by DRMFSS and 13 per cent in Somali Region covered by WFP, while the JEOP is planning to start its seventh round dispatches once sixth round distributions are completed at the end of the week. Of the 3.9 million beneficiaries to receive relief food rations in the seventh round, DRMFSS is covering 1.6 million, WFP is covering 1.27 million and JEOP is covering just under 1 million. The seventh round beneficiary figures represent a reduction from the 4.56 million beneficiaries identified in the revised HRD for July to December 2011. Some of the reduction is due to decreasing caseloads in areas where ongoing harvests are expected to relieve the need for food assistance. In Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), no food assistance is planned under the seventh round. However, partners remain concerned that the most vulnerable households in the region continue to require additional assistance.

Nutrition: A total of 42 mobile health and nutrition teams continue to provide services to drought-affected populations in remote areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia. Between July and September, the teams carried out over 74,000 consultations, including for almost 25,000 children under 5. Starting on 28 October, the Nutrition Cluster organized a three-day training course on breastfeeding counselling and infant feeding in emergencies for cluster members, including Government, NGOs and the United Nations. UNICEF is conducting training on SAM management for health workers in Somali Region as part of the overall plan to scale up outpatient therapeutic programmes and targeted feeding units services in the region.

Health: The ongoing integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign in Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia) has been interrupted by heavy rains. However, the campaign was able to be completed in 16 out of the 18 phase 1 *woredas* (districts) in the region, with 664,210 children aged 6 months to 15 years (82 per cent of the target) vaccinated against measles and 230,862 children under 5 (76 per cent of the target) against polio. The campaign has now kicked off in 17 districts of Oromia Region (southern Ethiopia). Meanwhile, new suspected cases of measles were reported in SNNPR (southern Ethiopia) during the previous week, with the majority of cases reported from south Omo zone, one of the areas most affected by drought in the region. Though numbers are decreasing, suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) also continue to be reported, including 14 new cases reported in Oromia and 10 new cases in Somali Region in the last week. Increasing cases of malaria have also been reported in parts of western, central, southern and northern Ethiopia where rains have been falling in recent weeks. No new cases have been reported in the past week in the suspected hemorrhagic fever outbreak in KersaDula *woreda*, Somali Region, and all cases of dengue fever sent to Kenya for testing have come back negative.

WASH: The total number of trucks required to support water trucking countrywide continues to be 39, with 34 trucks operating to benefit an estimated 68,000 people. This leaves a gap of five trucks. Water trucking requirements in Somali and Oromia regions have reduced substantially to nine and eight trucks respectively. In comparison, 58 trucks were required in Somali and 42 in Oromia Region at the end of September 2011. In Afar Region (northeastern Ethiopia), water trucking requirements increased from 9 to 11 trucks last week due to water shortages resulting from the poor July to October rains in the region, and requirements in Tigray (northern Ethiopia) stand at 11 trucks as well.

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Refugees:

Somali Refugees: Following a new peak in refugee arrivals from Somalia into the Dollo Ado area in mid-October, arrival rates stabilized at about 150 persons per day in the second half of the month. However, in view of the worsening security situation inside Somalia and along the border with Kenya, an increasing number of refugees are expected to arrive in Ethiopia in the coming weeks. As of 28 October, there were 134,110 refugees from Somalia in the Dollo Ado area, including more than 5,500 in the transit centre awaiting relocation to a camp. UNHCR is working with the Government to speed up the opening of the fifth camp (Boramino) as the existing four camps are at capacity. Boramino is expected to start receiving refugees by mid-November.

As of 1 November, refugees in the Dollo Ado camps were receiving an average of 10.95 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d), which is still below the international standard of 15 l/p/d. Sanitation also requires improvement, with approximately twice as many people per latrine as per the international standard. A health and nutrition survey started in Kobe camp on 28 October, with plans to expand the survey to Hilaweyn camp in the coming days. The 2011/12 school year has now started in all four camps in Dollo Ado, with 2,100 children registered in schools so far. More children are expected to enrol in the coming weeks. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs rolled out a response performance monitoring exercise in Dollo Ado on 2 November, which will run until 7 November.

Sudanese Refugees: With fighting in Sudan's Blue Nile State ongoing and cessation of the local rains, an increasing number of Sudanese are expected to arrive in Ethiopia in the coming weeks. As previously reported, UNHCR has increased its planning figure for 2011 to 50,000 new arrivals from Sudan (from 35,000), and estimates that some 28,000 refugees have crossed the border since the beginning of September. As of 1 November, a total of 15,169 Sudanese refugees were registered in the two camps at Sherkole and Tongo and in the transit centre, including more than 11,000 registered since the beginning of June. The majority of the estimated 28,000 new refugees to have arrived since the start of fighting in Blue Nile State in early September are still scattered along the border in makeshift shelters and/or staying with acquaintances in local communities. As both Sherkhole and Tongo camps are at their current respective capacity of 8,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, UNHCR and ARRA have agreed with regional authorities in Beneshangul Gumuz to extend both camps to accommodate 15,000 and 10,000 refugees respectively.

A recent nutrition screening in the refugee camps and surrounding host communities showed a relatively stable nutrition situation, with the exception of Tongo camp, where a 2.8 per cent rate of severe acute malnutrition was recorded (the emergency threshold for SAM is 2 per cent). Based on a recent assessment in refugee-hosting areas, UNHCR and WFP have recommended the provision of two months of food assistance for 22,000 people in the host community. The host community is chronically food insecure and has seen livelihoods eroded as a result of the refugee influx.

KENYA

Food: Food delivery and distributions are currently hampered by the rainy weather conditions, as roads in Garissa and Hola, key entry points into the Dadaab refugee camps, are completely cut-off. Trucks from Mombasa are taking the longer route via Nairobi to reach Dadaab. Nevertheless, the Kenya government and WFP are striving to deliver food to the targeted beneficiaries. Cash-for-assets activities are ongoing in Kenya's semi-arid areas and 80 per cent of targeted households now have bank accounts, a pre-requisite for receiving cash transfers. WFP is aiming for a rapid scale-up of its cash distributions in a number of districts. Some 3.75 million Kenyans require food assistance countrywide.

Nutrition: Admissions into nutrition therapeutic programmes in Mandera Central have increased from 815 to 1,358 following the resumption of nutrition activities in 19 outreach sites which were disrupted by insecurity in August. Nutrition surveys are underway in Mandera West and Samburu, with preliminary results expected on 7 November. Nutrition surveys in Mandera Central, Wajir East and Wajir South have been postponed for two weeks due to rains that have limited access to villages. The supplementary feeding programme in Wajir County has been disrupted due to the rains which have hampered the delivery of food to health facilities.

Health: The dengue fever outbreak reported in Mandera District on 23 September has been brought under control. To date, 1,289 cases and five deaths have been confirmed out of at least 10,000 suspected cases. In Rift Valley, measles cases decreased from 12 the previous week to one this week. In Nyanza, five new measles cases were reported over the past two weeks. No cholera cases were reported by drought affected districts this week but AWD cases increased in Rift Valley from 503 last week to 613 this week. Increased malaria outbreaks have been reported in Turkana and Pokot districts, with laboratory confirmations showing

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positivity of 36 per cent and 60 per cent of cases respectively. Mortality rates are reportedly low due to early identification of cases within the community as well as active case management in the health facilities. Inadequate drug supplies remain a major challenge, with the last supply from the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency being in August. Disaster management teams from Garissa County were sensitized on response planning for malaria which is expected to increase during the rainy season. In Marsabit County, several health facilities have closed due to human resource shortages and frequent breakdown of the cold chain system due to shortages of gas for fridges, affecting storage for vaccinations and interrupting immunizations. The current high cost of gas has worsened the situation in all the districts of Isiolo and Marsabit counties.

WASH: The Water, Environment and Sanitation Coordination partners in West Pokot report an improvement in water access in Garissa, South Wajir and Wajir Counties since last week following heavy rains. However, partners working in Mandera and Marsabit counties report that conditions have not improved significantly. The rains have increased the risk of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases across many parts of northern Kenya. WASH partners continue to distribute WASH supplies and to implement hand washing promotion. Dam and pan de-silting has been completed for dams at Fafi and Wajir South Districts in order to harvest rain water and help control flooding. Flooded roads hamper delivery of WASH supplies.

Early Recovery: The Ministry of Livestock Production in partnership with Mercy Corps distributed seeds to communities in Wajir to prepare the rangelands for planting and maximise the onset of rains, and provided emergency livestock feed to 530 pastoralist households in Wajir who still face challenges in feeding their livestock. Mercy Corps also continues cash transfers to communities in Wajir to support livelihoods diversification. National disaster preparedness and response capacity is being enhanced through various processes (simulation exercises and contingency planning). Disaster preparedness and response capacity at the national, regional and district levels is being enhanced through trainings. Representatives from district disaster committees in Nairobi region were trained by UNDP on disaster risk reduction, disaster response, needs assessments and contingency planning, among other topics.

Education: The Ministry of Education and education stakeholders are holding discussions on modalities of retaining children in schools during the next school holidays which begin in mid-November. This is aimed at ensuring 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: The relatively early start of the short rains (Oct-Dec) season is expected to improve availability of short-cycle crops including vegetables and some legumes in November. In addition, the bulk of long rains maize crop harvesting in Kenya's 'grain basket' is on-going and will continue through January 2012. Since August, maize prices have declined by over 30 percent easing the pressure on household purchasing powers. The start of the rains and improved access to pasture and water will likely minimize resource-based conflict across the pastoral livelihood as most animals are expected to remain in normal wet season grazing areas at least through December 2011.

Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees: The security situation in Dadaab remains precarious in view of the on-going insecurity in Somalia and along the Kenya-Somalia border. Several programmes including registration of new arrivals and non-essential activities such as income-generating projects, social services and infrastructural work have been temporarily halted. IOM has suspended transport operations for asylum seekers crossing into Kenya from Liboi, in compliance with a GoK directive. A key criterion for full resumption of refugee programmes in the camps is the provision of more police by the GoK. Food, water, critical health and nutrition, hygiene promotion, education and limited child protection services have been classified as essential and continue to be provided in the camps. Several UN and NGO implementing agencies have released or moved staff to Nairobi until the resumption of regular operations within the camps. Agreement has been reached for the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to take over health and nutrition activities, as well as camp management, within Ifo2 Camp. KRCS will gradually phase in other services in collaboration with implementing partners.

A significantly reduced number of Somali refugees are crossing into Kenya (101 during the reporting week compared to 3,400 a fortnight ago) as a result of the military campaign underway in Somalia and ongoing heavy rains. Kenya hosts more than 601,717 refugees, of whom 463,642 are in Dadaab, 84,273 in Kakuma and 53,799 in Nairobi. More than 40,000 refugees have been relocated to the expanded camps of Ifo, Dagahaley and Kambioos. The massive number of refugees continues to stress facilities and service delivery.

Health: The three hospitals within the camp complex have remained open, with one of the three (Ifo1 Hospital) halting operations temporarily while additional police support was being deployed. UNICEF reports indicate that the occurrence of measles in Dagahaley camp increased this week, with 48 cases reported, including one death, compared to 26 last week. Cases of AWD decreased from 347 last week to 48 this

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week. AWD among children under five dramatically declined from 290 last week to 28 during this week. Three cases of meningitis were confirmed within the camps. Indoor residual spraying started in Dadaab to combat malaria. The spraying is expected to be completed within the next two to three weeks. Disease surveillance in the communities remains a challenge due to the reduced number of health workers. A national polio campaign focused on 129 high-risk districts, including the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, will take place from 5-9 November. UNICEF provided the polio vaccine for the campaign nationwide.

WASH: The drilling of two boreholes to benefit over 9,000 people within the host communities surrounding the refugee camps in Dadaab was completed this week.

Food: Last week, WFP provided general food distributions to some 185,000 beneficiaries, blanket supplementary feeding to 32,000 people, supplementary feeding to 3,900 pregnant and lactating women in Dadaab, and school meals to 60,000 children (43,650 Dadaab, 16,350 Kakuma).

Education: All primary schools in camps have remained open. However, national Kenyan teachers who complement the refugee teaching force have been transferred out of the camps temporarily and will return when security allows. The construction of temporary schools in Ifo2 and Ifo3 camps, and operation of some ECD centres and youth development activities, has been temporarily suspended.

Protection: Save the Children UK has suspended camp-based case management of acute protection cases and all other child protection activities, with the exception of a limited number of activities that can be run by refugee incentive workers and/or committees such as outreach and referrals to police.

SOMALIA

Food: The food assistance cluster is providing emergency assistance to approximately 2.2 million of the four million food insecure people throughout the country. This response does not include the 1.4 million beneficiaries reached by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) since April. Cluster partners have been unable to reach the Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle and South Galgaduud regions with food assistance due to logistical and political challenges. The ongoing military offensive in the Juba regions is restricting response activities, and that all key roads from Kenya into Somalia have been affected by the rains.

Nutrition: Since January, an estimated 395,532 children have been admitted for treatment of acute malnutrition through outpatient therapeutic programmes, stabilization centres and targeted supplementary feeding programmes throughout the country, including 120,467 SAM cases and 275,065 MAM cases. These figures cover the period up to September as data is currently being gathered for October. Some 450,000 children are malnourished, of whom 190,000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

Health: AWD cases in Lower and Middle Juba are decreasing, with 314 cases reported in the week of 17-23 October compared to 331 cases from 3-9 October. In Qansadheere, Bay region, an AWD/cholera treatment center has been set up and an interagency health kit has been dispatched to treat an estimated 10,000 people. A second round of emergency measles vaccinations was carried out in Mogadishu on 29-31 October, targeting 745,235 children under the age of 15. The figure of those reached by the campaign is not yet available. In total, at least 1,168,072 children have been vaccinated against measles since July in accessible parts of south central Somalia, representing 51 per cent of the 2.3 million targeted. Non-state armed groups continue to obstruct immunization campaigns in some parts of south central Somalia.

WASH: The Cluster is using maps to track progress and gaps for provision of water in each district. Maps produced in October reflect significant gaps in activities to increase sustained access to safe water in districts in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. As of the end of October, the cluster had supported 1,195,917 people with sustainable access to water, representing 36 per cent of the 3.3 million target. The cluster is concurrently reaching 1,835,283 beneficiaries with temporary provision of safe water in areas where sustained water interventions have not been completed. The limited number of WASH agencies with access and experience in the south remains a key challenge.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: Since January, the cluster has reached an estimated 1,594,977 beneficiaries with agricultural inputs, emergency livestock interventions and vouchers, representing 62 per cent of the target. This includes some 932,301 agro-pastoralists who have received improved drought-tolerant crop-seeds and fertilizers, and 662,676 pastoralists whose drought-affected livestock have benefited from treatment, fodder and/or water. Of the 1.5 million total beneficiaries, 1,277,430 people have also benefited from voucher programmes. The cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people by the end of 2011, though it remains constrained by the lack of adequate financial resources to implement its scale-up response plan.

Education: An estimated 368,623 children are enrolled in 1,674 cluster-supported schools in south and central Somalia. The cluster aims to assist 435,847 students and 7,355 teachers. To date, education partner reports indicate at least 338,581 students are being reached, although the cluster estimates that it is

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reaching 420,000 students. In order to reach children who are not enrolled in school, 183 Education Cluster-supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) are now operational in Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle, a 32 per cent increase from 138 CFSs last week. 9,683 children are enrolled in these CFSs. The cluster's recently finalized Rapid Needs Assessment showed that approximately 1,179 learning spaces/classrooms and 467 teachers are needed to fill existing gaps.

Emergency Shelter & NFI: The target for transitional shelter has been raised from 60,000 beneficiaries over the past few months to 150,899, reflecting the recent displacement into Mogadishu where there is increased access. This week, the cluster distributed 27,000 EAPs to IDPs at the Sigale settlement, one of the worst affected by floods in Mogadishu. Across the country, the cluster has provided a total of 872,836 EAPs to IDPs since January, representing 66 per cent of the 1.3 million target. During the reporting period, 9,564 people benefited from transitional shelter in Mogadishu, Bari and Mudug. In total, 82,848 people have been provided with transitional shelter since January, representing 55 per cent of the current target. There is a shortage of EAPs, shelter kits and transitional shelter due to funding shortfalls.

Protection: Since January, partners have provided preventive and/or responsive protection services to 65,576 people, representing 42 per cent of the 154,385 target. Beneficiaries include an estimated 13,317 survivors of protection violations who have been provided with psychosocial, legal and medical support; 4,000 vulnerable households, comprising about 24,000 individuals, who have participated in livelihood support programmes; and 28,259 children who have attended 280 Protection Cluster-supported CFSs in Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo. In addition, 6,142 people (including authority personnel and IDP representatives) have benefited from capacity building and/or protection awareness raising to enable them to provide better protection services. The targets for awareness raising and capacity building are under revision.

Logistics: The on-going rains in Somalia have led to deteriorating road conditions, with the slow movement of trucks through main overland routes from Kenya into Somalia. An updated map of the road conditions for Somalia is available at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/somalia-physical-road-conditions>. This is aimed at reducing logistical delays. Congestion in Mombasa Port subsists, while Mogadishu Port has also begun experiencing congestion.

IV. Coordination

On 28 October, the Inter-Cluster Working Group in Mogadishu agreed to activate a flood information technical group for flood-risk analysis and the verification of flood reports.

The NGO Consortium in Nairobi, Kenya, held a flood simulation exercise on 1 and 2 November, aimed at strengthening capacity of Government institutions and NGOs in preparing and responding to floods through community engagement.

In Ethiopia, the 2011 Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Ethiopia started on 3 November. Over the next three weeks, teams will travel throughout the country to assess national food production and the extent to which the most vulnerable can meet their basic food needs.

V. Funding

As of 3 November, 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 - 78%.

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

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

**75%
funded**

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.

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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