

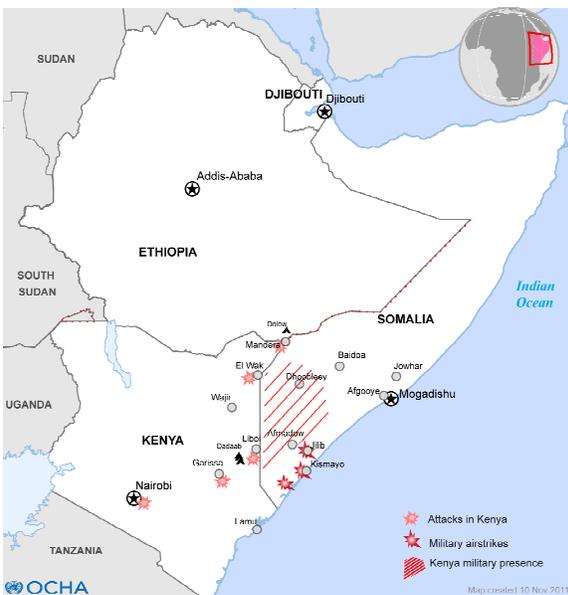
This report is produced by OCHA Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It is issued by OCHA in New York. It covers the period from 4-10 November. The next report will be issued on or around 17 November.

I HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Increased attacks on civilian and police targets have been reported in Kenya this week, as the Kenya military incursion in southern Somalia continues.
- Humanitarian operations at Dadaab refugee camps and drought-affected areas of northeastern Kenya have been increasingly restricted, and in some cases halted, due to insecurity and damaged roads resulting from the ongoing heavy rains.
- In Somalia, civilians have started moving out of their homes following declarations that Al-Shabaab strongholds in southern Somalia will face attacks.
- A cholera outbreak has been confirmed in Djibouti.

II. Situation Overview

The Kenyan military campaign in southern Somalia against Al Shabaab militants is ongoing. Some displacement is reported of civilians fearing strikes on Al Shabaab strongholds in Afgooye, Kismayo, Baidoa, Marka and other towns in southern Somalia. Kenya suffered security incidents affecting civilians and local police connected with the incursion, especially in northeastern province bordering Somalia. On 5 November, a Kenyan police vehicle struck an improvised explosive device (IED) near Hagadera camp in Dadaab but the device did not detonate. Later that night in Garissa, two people died and five were injured in a grenade attack at a Pentecostal Church. On 7 November, a police reservist at Damasa border village in Lafey District of Mandera district (northeast Kenya bordering Somalia) was shot dead by suspected Somali militants. Cases of armed banditry on the roads in the northeast are also on the rise. The Government of Kenya continues to



deploy additional security officers drawn from regular and administrative police to the Dadaab area to enhance existing security measures. Humanitarian operations in Dadaab area remain restricted to provision of critical services only. Registration of new asylum seekers in Kenya remains suspended by the government's Department of Refugee Affairs. Refugee and other relief operations in northeastern Kenya also face delays due to roads becoming muddy and impassable.

This week, the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group confirmed that the early start of the current rainy season (Oct-Dec) has improved water and browse availability in most parts of the Horn, and has further enhanced access to milk from sheep and goats and camels in pastoral livelihood zones. Vegetation has vastly improved all over north and northeastern Kenya, southern Somalia and southern Ethiopia. Labour opportunities have improved in the cropping areas due to ongoing harvests thus increasing household incomes. However, the Famine

Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) warns that improvement in food security in most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas remains dependent on the full performance of the rains through the end of the rainy season. Factors reportedly contributing to the sustained emergency levels among the poor and very poor in the region include high food prices and constrained humanitarian response, largely due to insecurity, especially in northeastern Kenya and south-central Somalia and Mogadishu regions, and impassable roads. However, prices of locally-produced staples (especially maize and sorghum) are currently showing a declining trend in most markets in the eastern Horn, although these are still significantly higher than the 5-year average in all markets.

In Somalia, land preparation and planting are below average for this time of the year due to the displacement of people. The current famine is likely to persist in the affected areas until the next *deyr* harvest (from January 2012) due to low cereal stocks, high food prices and declining ability to purchase food through the sale of livestock or wage labour. Most households are able to meet only 40-50 per cent of their basic survival needs through production, markets and coping strategies. Food security in pastoral Gedo, Juba and Bakool is likely to improve due to the rains and following the return of camel herds from areas to which they had migrated.

In Djibouti, rains have not yet started but are expected in the coming weeks at above average level.

In Ethiopia, good rains continue to be reported in most of the drought-affected southern and southeastern parts of the country. However, drought conditions persist in pockets of northern Afar and northeastern Tigray Regions (northern Ethiopia) where the June/July to September/October rains performed erratically, as well as in East and West Harerge zones of Oromia (central Ethiopia). Reports also indicate that parts of Borena zone in southern-most Oromia Region along the border with Kenya have yet to receive significant rains. Overall, however, prospects for the coming *meher* harvest continue to be positive, with average to above-average harvests expected in long-cycle crop-producing areas. The response to the impact of floods in western and south-eastern parts of the country is on-going, even as the impact of the floods is expanding due to continued heavy rains in the affected areas.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

DJIBOUTI

According to FEWSNET, poor households in both urban and rural areas are expected to remain at crisis levels through March 2012. The food security situation at household level remains dire, with an estimated 210,000 people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. The recent government ban on charcoal production and firewood collection has reduced household livelihood strategies. 15 per cent of the rural population depends on charcoal as a main income. Food prices for key staples remain high at 12-40 per cent above last year's prices, hence making food inaccessible to the majority of affected households. The situation is expected to improve in November with increased food imports following harvests in Ethiopia.

Food: WFP continues to assist some 130,000 beneficiaries out of the estimated 210,000 people affected countrywide, including some 70,000 beneficiaries in drought-affected rural areas and 18,500 beneficiaries in the capital. The second phase of the government's food distributions in rural Djibouti is expected to begin on 12 November, targeting 10,000 families in rural areas and 6,000 families in urban and peri-urban areas. During the first phase in September, the government reportedly reached some 800 families with food supplies in the drought-affected rural areas. School feeding programmes, including on-site feeding and take-home rations, continue in all rural primary schools of the country, and have so far reached 13,500 children from 80 primary schools.

Health: The Ministry of Health (MoH) declared a cholera outbreak in Djibouti this week after several cases were received at the Regional Health Centre in Obock. UNHCR has sent several missions to Obock to assess the situation and deliver medical items to the hospital. No new cases of measles and Acute Watery Diarrhoea have been reported this week. An action plan was developed earlier this month by the MoH in partnership with UN agencies to guide the strengthening of diarrhoeal disease control countrywide and enhance capacity of key health facilities and staff in case management and prevention.

WASH: The government, in partnership with development partners and donors, is in the process of strengthening the country's capacity to cope with the effects of drought and climate change by increasing access to surface water and accelerating reforestation and the revitalization of grazing lands. 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.

Refugees: An estimated 21,400 refugees are registered at Ali Addeh refugee camp, almost double the camp's original capacity of 14,000 individuals. As of the beginning of November, infrastructure construction at the new refugee camp (Holl Holl camp) is around 85 per cent complete, and should be finished by end of November 2011. The Djibouti Refugee Agency anticipates a new influx of about 10,000 refugees over the next six months as a result of ongoing insecurity in south central Somalia and Mogadishu. As reported last week, WFP is reaching some 18,200 refugees in Ali Addeh camp with general food distributions and targeted

supplementary feeding. UNHCR and WFP completed the Nutrition, Health and Food Security survey in Ali Addeh refugee camp last week. The findings are expected sometime this month.

ETHIOPIA

Food: Dispatch of the seventh round of relief food from the federal level to distribution points nationwide stood at 31 per cent overall as of 8 November, with 56 per cent of the relief food allocated for areas covered by the government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) dispatched, 26 per cent of the food allocated to WFP-covered areas in the Somali Region, and 8 per cent of food allocated to areas covered by the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP). Dispatch of the sixth round relief food has been completed. Of the 3.9 million beneficiaries to receive relief food rations under the seventh round, DRMFSS is covering 1.6 million, WFP is covering 1.27 million in the Somali Region 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.

Nutrition: Admissions of severely malnourished children to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) declined countrywide for the fourth month running (June to September), with 28,777 SAM cases admitted to 7,785 TFP sites in eight regions (approximately 82 per cent reporting), compared to 40,662 admissions in May 2011 (84.2 per cent reporting). Overall, 252,232 SAM cases have been admitted for treatment between January and September 2011. Of the 218,404 discharges recorded during the same period, more than 83 per cent were 'cured'. The mortality rate has been very low countrywide, at 0.6 per cent, and the defaulter rate just 4.8 per cent. Over the January to September period, some 701,557 children under 5 and 353,804 pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have been reached with targeted supplementary feeding. Of the total beneficiaries targeted, WFP covered 85 per cent of children under 5 and 79 per cent of pregnant and lactating women.

The coverage of nutrition interventions in hotspot *woredas* increased slightly from September to October. Thus, for example, out of 152 Priority 1 *woredas* in the five regions of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray (areas where nutrition coverage has been tracked since July 2011), 98.7 per cent had outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs), 83 per cent had inpatient therapeutic feeding units (TFUs), and 84 per cent with targeted supplementary feeding.

Ethiopia's Emergency Nutrition and Coordination Unit projects that TFP admissions should continue to decrease nationally in October by about 10 to 15 per cent from the previous month, and then stabilize in November and December. The number of hotspot *woredas* is also expected to decrease for the last quarter of 2011; the revised list for October to December is currently being finalized.

Health: Preparations are underway to resume the integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign in the Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia) which was interrupted two weeks ago by rains. Prior to the interruption, some 650,000 children (82 per cent of the target) aged six months to 15 years were vaccinated for measles and 231,000 children under 5 (76 per cent of the target) were vaccinated for polio in 16 of the 18 'phase 1' *woredas*. Meanwhile, 'phase 2' of the campaign kicked off in 16 *woredas* in central and northern parts of the region. Nationwide, more than 7 million children are targeted by the three phases of the campaign. Meanwhile, new suspected cases of measles continue to be reported from most areas of SNNPR. The measles vaccination campaign in SNNPR, and in 'phase 2' *woredas* of Oromia Region, is planned to start in mid-November. On 28 October, the polio vaccination component of the integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign was completed in two zones of SNNPR with more than 100 per cent coverage in each case. Back in the Somali Region, the Regional Health Bureau deployed a team to investigate a new reported outbreak of acute diarrhoea in Debeweyin *woreda* of the Somali Region. New cases of AWD are decreasing in the Kebridehar area of the same zone (Korahe). A decreasing number of suspected AWD cases also continue to be reported in East Harerge zone of Oromia (central Ethiopia).

WASH: The total number of trucks required to support water trucking countrywide continues to drop as a result of the good seasonal (Oct-Dec) rains in most drought-affected areas of the country. As of 2 November, 26 out of 28 required trucks were operational and reaching an estimated 52,000 people. The number of trucks required in the week up to 2 November declined by 11 from the previous week, with decreases in the number of trucks required in Oromia, Somali and Tigray. The two truck gap is in Afar region (northern Ethiopia) where Save the Children UK is working to deploy additional trucks.

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3

Celebrating 20 years of coordinated humanitarian action

Logistics: After approximately two weeks of cancellations due to heavy rains, which rendered the airstrip unusable, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights to Dollo Ado resumed on 24 October. However, the flights remain susceptible to cancellation if/when heavy rain falls in the area. WFP, which manages the UNHAS on behalf of the humanitarian community, UNHCR and the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority are working to identify possible additional airstrips in the Dollo Ado area. Elsewhere in the Somali Region, heavy rains are causing localized problems with delivery of humanitarian assistance as roads become impassable.

Refugees: The number of Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado area stood at 136,154 as of 8 November (53 per cent of them female). Following a secondary peak in the number of arrivals in mid-October of 400-700 a day, a daily average of 200 refugees has been arriving since 15 October (the actual peak in daily arrivals was in July, when more than 2,000 arrived some days). The new arrivals continue to be in relatively better nutritional and health condition than earlier arrivals. However, the continuous influx of refugees has created mounting pressure on the reception and transit centres, as well as the camps, in the Dollo Ado area: at present, nearly 6,700 refugees are staying at the transit centre awaiting relocation to a camp. Hilaweyn, the fourth and most recent camp established in the area, reached its maximum capacity at the end of October. The 2011/12 school year has begun in all four camps in Dollo Ado, with 4,400 out of 39,581 school-age children registered in schools to date. Of the 600 teachers required, the Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs has only been able to recruit 40, impacting the progress made in enrolling children.

In northern Ethiopia, some 17,100 Sudanese refugees were hosted in Sherkole and Tongo camps and the transit centre at Adimazin as of 6 November, with the majority of refugees (57 per cent) males between 18 and 59. Some 563 unaccompanied or separated children (394 boys and 169 girls) had also been registered. While there has been a reduction in the number of people crossing at the official border points in the past week, the number crossing at unofficial points has reportedly increased. On 4 November, UNHCR reported that the Sudanese Armed Forces had seized the border towns of Kurmuk and Geissan (the formal crossing points) and were now controlling the border. In Ethiopia, identification of land for additional refugee camps, and access to water to supply Tongo camp and the transit centre, remain major challenges.

KENYA

Food: General food distributions for November continue in Dadaab camps, despite the deteriorating security and logistical/access problems in most of the northeastern province. Rapid upscale of unconditional cash transfers as part of WFP's drought response is on-going, with at least 80 per cent of targeted households having opened bank accounts, a pre-requisite for receiving cash transfers. Disbursements under the Cash for Assets project are also underway. WFP reports that the food pipeline is secure up to late February 2012.

Health: Malaria cases continued to be reported in Pokot West, Central and North districts of Pokot County. Even though the cases being seen in Turkana Central and North districts are declining in numbers, the rates are still higher than the thresholds for the season and time. Laboratory confirmations showed positivity of 36 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. No deaths due to malaria have been reported. No new cases of either measles or Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported this week. Two new cases of dengue have been confirmed in Kilifi (Coast province and Marsabit (Eastern province) district. Currently increases cases of fever are being reported from Marsabit county and are being investigated. A previous outbreak in September and October affected some 40,000 people, with 1,289 cases positively confirmed and five deaths recorded.

WASH: Water access continues to improve in Garissa, South Wajir and Wajir Counties following heavy rains in the past weeks. However, water trucking is ongoing as general conditions are yet to record a significant improvement in affected areas. The rains have also increased the risk of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases across many parts of northern Kenya. The quality of the water remains a major concern, particularly for surface water and shallow well sources that are easily contaminated. Anecdotal reports indicate an increasing risk of waterborne diseases in flooded areas where bucket latrines are being used and emptied directly into flowing water. WASH partners are chlorinating shallow wells and distributing aqua-tabs in Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir and have further completed fencing of six shallow wells in West Pokot. Insecurity and poor road conditions currently restrict the implementation of WASH activities in the north and northeast regions.

Early Recovery: Members of the disaster risk reduction (DRR) platform are conducting trainings at both national, regional and district level to support and improve the capacity of communities in preparedness and response. CARE Kenya hosted a capacity building training to raise awareness amongst communities on DRR and water resource management in Jarajilla, Bename, and Dadaab, in Garissa district. The initiatives complement other actors who are supporting host communities in Garissa and working on DRR. A similar training was conducted last week by UNDP for district disaster committees in Nairobi.

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Agriculture and Livestock: The ongoing harvesting of long rains crops in the high rainfall areas continues to boost food availability, accessibility and price stability. With exception of beans and wheat, prices of food commodities in particular maize continued to decline in most parts of the country. The price of a 90kg bag of maize decreased by about 42 per cent between June and September 2011. FAO/Government/GIZ has distributed drought resistant seeds to 200,000 vulnerable farming families in marginal agricultural areas. The distribution of 5,000 improved indigenous breeds of chickens to 1,000 very vulnerable households in Kitui is proceeding, paving way for an additional distribution of another 7,500 chickens soon. The rainfall also improved pastures for livestock in the pastoral areas of North Eastern districts. Because of flooding in several areas, FAO is procuring 400,000 doses of Rift Valley Fever vaccine and the government is purchasing a further 50,000 for inoculations. The inoculation campaigns will be decided after the government flood/livestock assessment meeting scheduled for next week. The Ministry of Livestock estimates that some 248,854 livestock have died due to drought in 24 drought affected districts.

Protection: Tension and recent clashes in the Isiolo area is not simply cattle and natural resource-related conflict, but a complex mix of local politics, land issues and other factors, according to a recent protection-oriented humanitarian mission. After weeks of conflict and tension between communities in and around Isiolo leading to deaths and injuries to civilians and displacement, the current situation can be described as a low-level conflict with tensions capable of fuelling further clashes. There is a high possibility of larger scale displacement of both Turkana and Borana communities and subsequent humanitarian and protection needs if the situation is not contained. Some limited numbers of people are still displaced and unlikely to return home in coming weeks. The PWGID is monitoring the situation closely, and is working on reaching specific decision makers through advocacy to help resolve the current crisis. Meanwhile, the National Commission on Integration and Commission (NCIC) in a statement issued on 6 November warned that hate is permeating social media networks, broadcasts and SMS text messages amounting to civilian 'ethnic and racial profiling' of Kenyan "Cushites", specifically Kenyan Somalis. The NCIC says they have received many complaints of victimization of Kenyan Somalis. The NCIC warns that "increasingly Kenya is preparing the ground to make Somalis targets of xenophobia and violent attacks".

Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees: Registration of new arrivals at Dadaab refugee camp remains suspended, although agencies have reportedly observed a significant reduction in the daily influx compared to previous months, thought to be due to conflict and rains. Humanitarian operations in Dadaab are currently limited to critical essential services in food, water, critical health and nutrition, and limited child protection services. Emergency transportation of refugees from the border in Liboi also remains suspended. On 7 November, IOM resumed the transportation of refugees to and from Hagadera and Kambioos camps to collect their families' food rations provided by WFP. This has come as a relief to thousands of refugees who have been walking a 12-km route to pick up and bring back one or more of the 20-30 kg bags of rations under the harsh weather conditions. IOM restarted operations this week upon UNHCR's request to meet the humanitarian needs of the 10,236 refugees currently living in the Kambioos Camp and after WFP announced it could not deliver food rations to the camp due to insecurity focused at the Kenya-Somalia border. As of 8 November, IOM had transported 1,477 families or 4,672 refugees. **Health:** A cholera outbreak has been reported at the Dadaab refugee camps, with 11 laboratory confirmed cases. There is now confirmed local transmission of cholera in all three main camps. As a result of the insecurity and pulling out of some staff from the camp, local staff hired on incentives are now managing cases outside the hospitals, raising major concerns in the event of an outbreak. **Food:** Refugee food assistance programmes including general food distributions, blanket supplementary feeding; supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and school meals are running through cooperating partners. No new figures have been provided for the past week but as reported earlier the month, some 185,000 beneficiaries had been reached through the above interventions. **Education:** UNICEF and education partners remain concerned over the government's decision to close primary schools (grades 1-7) three weeks earlier than the scheduled end of the national school year in Kenya, following increased threats made to teachers. National teachers are being evacuated, with only a few remaining to support examinations taking place nationwide from 18 October to 14 November, under tight security. Reports suggest there have been threats regarding the Kenya curriculum education offered to Somali children and are ready to attack buses transporting teachers to the camp schools.

SOMALIA

Food: Up to the last week of October and according to half of the Food Assistance Cluster members (FAC) that have submitted their monthly report, a total of 2.1 million people were assisted through general food distribution, food vouchers and cash responses. Another 1.4 million beneficiaries have been reached by the 16 NGO members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) since April. Mogadishu, Somaliland and Puntland reportedly saw an increase in beneficiaries reached compared to August and September. Ongoing

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military incursions in Lower Juba have reduced access and availability of food in the areas recently taken over by the TFG and allied forces. FAC members have been encouraged to begin prepositioning their supplies closer to the beneficiaries to minimize possible delays due to the rains.

Nutrition: According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, the situation of most rural, urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs) is still very fragile, particularly in famine-stricken areas. There are currently 450,000 malnourished children under five years of age in Somalia. To date, the cluster has reached a total of 439,824 malnourished children with nutrition treatment services. In addition, of the 1.2 million people targeted for blanket supplementary feeding by the end of the year to prevent acute malnutrition, a total of 107,113 households with malnourished children under age five, comprising about 642,678 people, have benefited since the start of the programme in August. In addition, from January to date, 17,611 pregnant and lactating women have been reached through targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

Health: Of the estimated 3.7 million people in need, the Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people through the provision of access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services, with 150,000 people targeted through mobile health clinics. The spread of diseases remains a priority concern of the cluster. An emergency measles vaccination campaign (including polio, de-worming tablets and vitamin A supplements) is targeting 2.3 million children between 6 months and 15 years of age in accessible regions of central and southern Somalia since July.

WASH: Surveys by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit from 2009 and 2010 indicate that in most districts of Somalia, less than 40 per cent of the population has access to a protected water source or to sanitation facilities, with less than 20 per cent of the population having access in south Somalia. Of the 3.3 million people in need of access to safe water and sanitation, the cluster has benefited almost 1.2 million people with access to sustained water and over 517,000 people with access to sanitation facilities.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: Of the cluster's target of 2.6 million people by the end of 2011, nearly 1.6 million beneficiaries have been reached with livelihood interventions such as agricultural inputs, emergency livestock interventions and vouchers in central and southern Somalia. Of these, more than 932,000 agro-pastoralists have received seeds and fertilizers and 663,000 pastoralists have been the recipients of interventions for their livestock. An estimated 80 per cent of the total has also received food vouchers.

Education: Currently, 434,119 students are reported to be enrolled in 1,898 schools in central and southern Somalia, and have benefited from cluster interventions. A recent education needs assessment survey indicated that almost 16 per cent of the schools surveyed have failed to re-open for the new academic year because of displacement, insecurity, and a lack of funds, highlighting the need to construct and rehabilitate classroom spaces, as well as provide incentives to teachers in a context where very few school staff receive salaries. In response to the estimated 1.8 million children who are out of school due to displacement and insecurity, 212 Education Cluster-supported CFSs are reaching 11,133 children in southern Somalia.

Emergency Shelter and NFI: Shelter and NFI partners have had to reduce the scale of their interventions due to insecurity in southern regions, particularly in the Jubas where military activities are ongoing. Of the 1,318,656 IDPs targeted with emergency assistance packages, 872,988 have been assisted since January, including 650,112 people since July. The majority of the beneficiaries were reached in southern regions. A total of 58,122 transitional shelters have been distributed since January, including 30,792 shelters since July, out of the target of 150,899. The response remains inadequate to the growing needs due to the current rains affecting vulnerable displaced communities.

Protection: The cluster is targeting 154,385 people at heightened risk of protection violations with protection assistance. The targets for awareness raising and capacity building are currently under revision. Since January, partners have provided preventive and/or responsive protection services to 71,718 people. In terms of capacity building and awareness raising, 6,142 people have received capacity building and/or protection awareness raising to enable them to provide better protection services such as on the importance of the impact of GBV, human rights and child protection.

Logistics: The Mogadishu Port started experiencing congestion this week, with most vessels experiencing long delays in docking. Ports in the northern regions of Somalia are also reportedly experiencing more and more congestion, as livestock exports to Arab states have increased in relation to the Hajj. Congestion also continues in the Kenyan port of Mombasa, where many of the humanitarian supplies destined for Somalia are unloaded. Depending on the time of arrival and vessel type and size, the docking time in the Mombasa port has reached peaks of four to ten days. Despite these operational constraints, due to its flexible supply chain arrangements, the WFP Mombasa office managed to handle nine charter vessels during the month of

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October and successfully negotiated with the Kenya Port Authority to obtain priority berthing whenever possible, including for the MV Caroline Scan that transports cargo for Logistics Cluster members twice-monthly from Mombasa to Mogadishu. Road conditions in southern and central Somalia continue to deteriorate due to heavy rainfalls in parts of these regions, slowing down truck movements between Somalia and Mombasa Port aimed at collecting humanitarian relief cargo. The route from Mombasa to Doble, located on the Somali side of the border with Kenya, is currently muddy in parts, and vehicle movement was temporarily blocked last week delaying humanitarian deliveries.

Emergency Telecommunications: Partners are investigating ways to provide reliable internet connectivity to humanitarian organisations operating in Doolow, in the Gedo region of southern Somalia, in response to expanding humanitarian activities in the town. Doolow is of strategic importance for humanitarian actors, as it is the town through which refugees transit when crossing the Ethiopian border into Dollo Ado refugee camp.

IV. Coordination

The humanitarian community in Kenya has discussed how to continue providing humanitarian assistance in the northeastern province in light of deteriorating security conditions. OCHA is following up on a contingency planning exercise with regard to scenarios for anticipated humanitarian fallout as a result of the military incursion into Somalia.

V. Funding

As at 11 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 - 81%; Ethiopia refugee-related requirements - 52%; Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan - 68%; Somalia CAP - 78%.

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

**76%
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.**

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> or <http://www.reliefweb.int/horn-africa-crisis2011> for further information.

VI. Contacts

Ben Parker, Interim Head of Office, OCHA Eastern Africa; Mobile: +254 733 860082 parkerb@un.org

Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe, Humanitarian Reporting Officer, OCHA Eastern Africa; +254 732 500 018 anjichi@un.org

To be added to or deleted from the OCHA Eastern Africa mailing list, please e-mail: wanjiram@un.org or gitonga@un.org