

*This report is produced by OCHA Eastern Africa in collaboration with humanitarian partners and issued by OCHA in New York. It does not include information on Somalia which is covered in a separate situation report issued every Tuesday. It covers the period from 11 to 17 November. The next report will be issued on 24 November.*

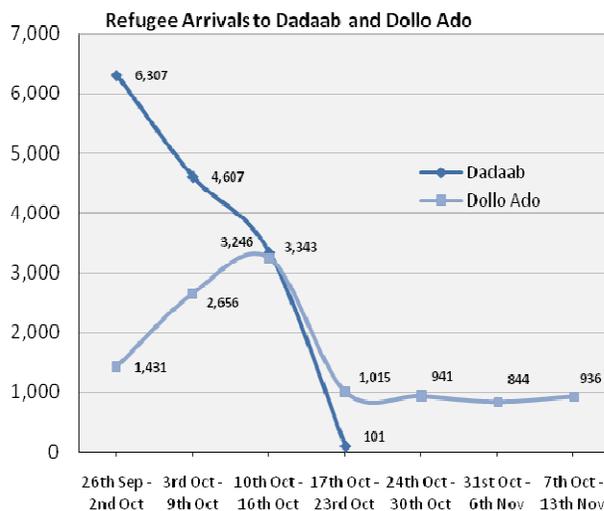
### I HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The security situation in southern Somalia, northeastern Kenya and areas around the Kenya-Somalia border remains highly unstable.
- Access to the drought-affected population in the Juba regions of Somalia and northeastern parts of Kenya continues to be impeded by insecurity and heavy rains.
- 60 cholera cases have been reported in Dadaab refugee camp since August, with ten laboratory confirmed cases as of 4 November. According to UNHCR, despite the limited medical resources at the camp, the situation is currently manageable.

### II. Situation Overview

The Kenyan military intervention in southern Somalia against Al Shabaab militants is ongoing. The insecurity is preventing IDPs in affected areas of southern Somalia from taking advantage of the current rainy season to plant their crops, thus raising concerns over increased food insecurity if the situation persists. Incidents of attacks on civilians and police targets by suspected Somali Islamic militants continued to be reported in the North Eastern province of Kenya. On 14 November, two security guards were injured by an improvised explosive device (IED) in Hagadera camp. Heavy fighting over the weekend between Kenyan military forces and Somali Islamic militants in Somalia across the border from El Wak, northeastern Kenya, left four military officers and nine militants dead. There have also been increased reported incidences of animosity by Kenyans against Kenya Somalis and Somalis living in Kenya, with fears that this might result in xenophobic attacks against Somali and other Cushitic communities in the country. The registration of refugees in Dadaab refugee camp remains suspended by the Kenyan Government's Department of Refugee Affairs. New arrivals however continue to be registered in Ethiopia. The volatile security situation is impeding access to affected populations (both Kenyans and refugees) in the North Eastern province, with humanitarian operations at the Dadaab refugee camp still limited to provision of critical essential services.

The latest Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Outlook for Eastern Africa (October 2011-March 2012) released on 16 November indicates that the early onset of the short/*deyr* (October to December) rains in both the pastoral and cropping areas of the eastern Horn, has come as a relief to the protracted drought that has caused two successive seasonal failures. In the pastoral areas, the rains continue to recharge most surface water resources and regenerate browse, resulting in the return of livestock that had migrated and improved access to milk from shoats and camels. In the cropping areas, comprising the southeastern marginal areas of Kenya, southern and southeastern Ethiopia and southern Somalia regions of Bay, Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba and Gedo, the rains have led to an early start of the short/*deyr* cropping season and increased farm labour opportunities. However, despite the favourable start of season, food security in both the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood areas is still precarious due to other factors including above-average staple food prices, constrained humanitarian access due to recent heavy rains and insecurity, and increasing disease incidences. Famine in the agropastoral areas of Bakool and Middle Shabelle, in Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, and among IDPs in Afogoye and Mogadishu will most likely persist until the next *deyr* harvest (January) when food access is expected to improve.



Source: UNHCR, Nov 2011

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

#### DJIBOUTI

Djibouti is yet to receive substantial rains during this season.

**Food:** The food security situation remains dire, with some 210,000 people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance countrywide. Of these, WFP continues to assist 130,000 people. It has so far reached some 70,000 beneficiaries in drought-affected rural areas and 18,500 beneficiaries in the capital. Following a re-prioritization by the Government, the second phase of the food distribution that had been scheduled for 12 November, targeting 10,000 families in rural areas and 6,000 families in both urban and peri-urban areas, has been postponed. The Government will first distribute food supplies to some 4,500 families in the peri-urban areas starting next week, after which they will move to rural areas.

**Refugees:** Infrastructure construction at the new Holl Holl refugee camp is ongoing and due to be completed by end-November. An estimated 21,400 refugees are registered at Ali Addeh refugee camp, almost double the camp's original capacity of 14,000 individuals, hence the need for a new site. Of the 21,400 refugees in Ali Addeh camp, WFP is reaching some 18,200 of them with general food distributions and targeted supplementary feeding.

#### ETHIOPIA

The strong performance of the *deyr/hagaya* (October to December) rains continues to improve water and pasture availability in most drought-affected southern and southeastern parts of the country. Areas that had been experiencing continued drought conditions in East and West Harerge zones of Oromia (central Ethiopia) have also received some rain in the past week. Drought conditions persist, however, in pockets of northern Afar and northeastern Tigray Regions (northern Ethiopia), where the July-to-September rains performed poorly this year. Meanwhile, unseasonable rains have been received across the central, western and northern highlands of the country in the past week, and may continue through November. While these rains may favour perennial plants and late-planted pulse crops, they could have a negative impact on fully-matured crops, and could also impact post-harvest activities.

The National Meteorological Agency forecast indicates that further strengthening of *La Niña* conditions is expected in the coming months, which could negatively impact the *sapie* (December/January) rains, which are important for sweet potato cultivation, as well as the short *belg* (February to May) rains in the central and western highlands of the country and the major pastoralist *gu* rains (March to May) in the lowlands. Sweet potatoes are important bridging crops for the poorest households during the March-to-May lean season. Poor performance of the *belg/gu* could extend and deepen lingering drought conditions into much of 2012.

The flood conditions that have affected parts of southeastern and western Ethiopia are receding, while response for the affected communities is ongoing.

**Logistics and Telecommunications:** Heavy rains across parts of the southern Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia) continue to cause localized problems for the delivery of humanitarian assistance as road transportation becomes difficult, and sometimes impossible. Some food distribution points in areas affected by flooding have become temporarily inaccessible due to impassable roads, while the services of the UNICEF-run mobile health and nutrition teams deployed in areas around Kebridehar have been suspended. At least one area affected by the floods (Denan *woreda* in Gode zone of Somali Region) has been totally inaccessible for several weeks.

In addition, ensuring telecommunications access for the humanitarian agencies working in the Dollo Ado area remains a challenge. Due to prevailing security concerns, UNHCR and WFP have had to suspend their provision of internet access to other agencies. The two agencies had previously been providing WiFi coverage within their compounds. Discussions are underway on establishing a new, more secure location for the internet access point.

**Food:** Dispatch of the seventh round of relief food rations from the federal level to distribution points nationwide is ongoing, with 42 per cent of the overall dispatch completed as of 15 November. The recommendations for the eighth round of relief food allocations were finalized on 4 November. Based on available resources and shipments expected to arrive in country, all beneficiaries should receive complete rations of all commodities, with the exception of pulses in the Somali Region, which may be distributed at a

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reduced ration. In the eighth round, the Government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector is expected to cover 1.4 million beneficiaries, WFP to cover 1.27 million beneficiaries in the Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia), and the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation to cover 820,000 beneficiaries. In Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, no food assistance has been planned under the seventh and subsequent rounds. However, partners remain concerned that the most vulnerable households in the region continue to require additional assistance.

**Agriculture:** Due to the onset of the seasonal rains in the southern and southeastern lowlands, the Agriculture Task Force in Ethiopia has advised that all slaughter destocking activities are to cease. Continuing agriculture and livestock support includes rehabilitation of ponds and traditional wells, livestock health interventions, provision of supplementary livestock and some restocking of animals, as well as distribution of seed, cuttings and tools to smallholder farmers.

**Health:** The start of Phase 2 of the national emergency measles campaign has had to be postponed in Somali Region due to heavy rains. In total, the campaign targets some 7 million children aged between 6 months and 15 years in 148 drought-affected *woredas* (districts) across six regions of Ethiopia. Phase 1 of the campaign was rolled out in October in parts of Somali and Oromia Regions (southern and southeastern Ethiopia) most affected by the drought. During Phase 1, 94 per cent of the children targeted, or 1.4 million children, were vaccinated.

**WASH:** Water trucking requirements continued to decrease as a result of the good seasonal rains received in most areas. As of 15 November, 20 of the 22 trucks required countrywide were operational, compared to 26 out of 28 trucks required two weeks before. There were no further water trucking needs identified in the Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia), while requirements were down to one truck in Oromia Region (southern Ethiopia) during the past week. The water truck operating in Oromia Region is supporting nutrition interventions in West Arsi zone (central Ethiopia). In parts of northern Ethiopia, however, needs continue to increase in areas where the June/July to September/October rains performed poorly, with the number of trucks required increasing from 11 to 13 in northern Afar, and remaining stable at eight in Tigray.

**Education:** In October, some 25,000 children in the drought-affected Afar, Oromia and Somali Regions received education supplies from the Regional Education Bureaus, supported by UNICEF, bringing the number of children so far assisted to resume their education to 70,000.

**Refugees:** The number of refugees from Somalia in the Dollo Ado area stood at 137,539 as of 16 November, with the majority (53 per cent) female. Since the beginning of 2011, nearly 97,000 new arrivals have been registered from Somalia. The continued influx of refugees has put new pressure on the capacity of the four Dollo Ado camps, all of which are at or above capacity. UNHCR and the Government refugee agency, ARRA, are working to open a fifth camp at Buramino, and plans to relocate the more than 6,000 refugees currently staying at the transit centre to the new camp with IOM support. Meanwhile, UNHCR, ARRA and other partners including WFP and UNICEF are conducting a series of health and nutrition surveys in the Dollo Ado camps. The survey was completed in Kobe camp at the end of October and has started in Hilaweyn; the other camps (Bokolomanyo and Melkadida) are to be covered in December.

On the other side of the country, an increasing number of Sudanese refugees have been crossing the Ethiopian border into Benishangul Gumuz Region (western Ethiopia) through various crossing points. A total of 19,255 Sudanese refugees were hosted in Sherkole and Tongo camps, as well as in the Adimazin transit centre as of 13 November. With additional displacement reported in Sudan's Blue Nile State, UNHCR is preparing to receive new arrivals, including farther south in the Gambella Region. WFP is monitoring the situation in Gambella. Meanwhile, a new transit centre is being developed in Benishangul Gumuz Region and a third camp location is being assessed. The host community in Benishangul Gumuz Region, itself food insecure, is increasingly feeling the strain of hosting Sudanese refugees, many of whom have chosen to stay in the community rather than be moved to the camps. Following a rapid assessment conducted in mid-October, 22,000 people in 17 refugee-hosting areas along the border with Sudan will receive two months of relief food assistance. Dispatch of the relief food to the targeted beneficiaries has already commenced. UNICEF is also supporting the Regional Health Bureau to run four mobile outreach teams to improve access to refugees and host communities.

## KENYA

**Food:** Heavy rains in parts of the country continue to put a strain on logistics for WFP operations, especially in the North Eastern province, where in addition to insecurity, access roads to Garissa and Hola have been cut off. Despite the challenges, WFP, in close coordination with the Government of Kenya, distributed food to

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189,668 beneficiaries in Dadaab through general food distribution, supplementary feeding and school meals. The rapid upscale of unconditional cash transfers targeting 107,887 households is ongoing in several districts. Targeted households will receive four monthly payments proportionate to the number of household members. Beneficiary enrollment and bank account opening (a pre-requisite for receiving cash transfers) continues, with 80 per cent of targeted beneficiaries having complied.

**Early Recovery:** Mercy Corps and the International Rescue Committee have been supporting resilience-building by supporting unconditional cash-based programming, and the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide essential health care to vulnerable communities. The activities have largely been implemented in North Eastern Province. Mercy Corps commenced the second cycle of unconditional cash transfers in Wajir South and Wajir West, covering 2,000 vulnerable households, including pastoralist dropouts. In a separate activity, Mercy Corps' cash-for-work project is supporting temporary livelihood opportunities in Ibrahim Ure, in North Eastern province, putting cash into the local economy and building the resilience of individuals, households and communities. Sixty households will benefit from 15 days of road clearance employment.

**Education:** Sector partners have reported that children in Mandera and Wajir are being pulled out from school by parents to tend farms due to the favourable weather being experienced. Generally, the sector has observed a notable decrease in school enrolment, despite concerted humanitarian response in the drought-affected areas. In Wajir for instance, only 1,408 students, compared to 14,302 at the beginning of the year, are enrolled in schools. Although the Sector suspects that factors other than drought have been causing a rapid decrease in enrolment, proper assessment of the situation has been impeded by insecurity in the area.

**Protection:** UNHCR and OCHA, with support of field officers from various organisations in Isiolo, conducted a rapid assessment of the displaced and conflict-affected communities in Isiolo in early November. The team concluded that tensions remained high. Several high-level government officials from the Provincial Administration and Ministry of Internal Security have visited the area to consult with local elders in an attempt to find a solution to the conflict which is linked to cattle rustling and increased weaponry in the area, among other social and political issues. 5,000 dignity kits have been distributed to women affected by drought/floods in northern Kenya. In addition, 219 assorted emergency reproductive health kits have been distributed to meet the reproductive health needs of approximately 66,000 beneficiaries.

**Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees:** As of 31 October, Kenya was host to 601,697 refugees of whom 463,573 are hosted in Dadaab, 84,381 in Kakuma and 53,743 in Nairobi. Registration of new arrivals at Dadaab refugee camp remains suspended due to insecurity in Kenya and along the Kenya-Somalia border. Humanitarian operations in the refugee camp are still limited to provision of critical essential services in food, water, health and nutrition, and limited child protection services. According to IOM, emergency transportation of refugees from the border in Liboi is also still suspended. IOM however completed the first phase of transporting refugees between Hagadera and Kambioos camps to collect food rations provided by WFP on 11 November. The first round of transportation that kicked off on 1 November benefited 2,188 families (10,236 refugees) who make up the total population of Kambioos Camp. IOM's transportation services are being offered in tandem with WFP's second food distribution this month after the organisation announced it could not deliver food rations to the camp due to insecurity. **Health:** A total of 60 cholera cases have been reported since August with ten laboratory confirmed cases as of 4 November. Trends reveal an increase in number of reported cholera cases in Hagadera, Dagahaley, and Kambioos camps, though data from Ifo 2 camp is scarce due to a period (now resolved) of limited access after kidnapping of humanitarian workers. The cholera outbreak continues in all camps but thus far the situation is manageable, according to UNHCR. Measles cases in the Dadaab camps continue to decrease following the mass measles campaign in September. There are 1,393 measles cases reported since January 2011. The situation is now under control, with only 13 cases identified across all camps in the previous week. Although the number of new arrivals has plummeted following Kenya's military incursion in Somalia, the camp is still receiving some new arrivals and active finding of spontaneous arrivals and referral for appropriate vaccinations and health screening is ongoing. **Nutrition:** A sector meeting held on 9 November discussed cholera response in the camps. IRC, GIZ and MSF have opened temporary Community Treatment Centres (CTCs) within the hospitals, since they cannot utilize the decentralized CTCs due to insecurity. It was resolved that the MoH Public Health Officers would survey the markets and restaurants in all camps and undertake measures to promote hygiene standards. A mass malnutrition screening of children under five in Ifo 2 and Kambioos has increased enrollment of children in OTP and supplementary feeding programmes to over 700 and over 600 respectively. An initial group of Community Health Workers has been trained in community-based management of watery diarrhoea. UNFPA Kenya has recruited two nurse/midwives to work in the Hagadera Hospital maternity wards in response to the increased workload due to the influx of refugees. An additional two trauma counselors have been recruited to provide psychosocial support to survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence at Hagadera. **WASH:** Water supply is taking place and previous disruptions

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experienced in Ifo 2 and Kambioos have since been rectified with improved water trucking. The previous week recorded improved supervision of refugee workers providing services where qualified staff cannot reach because of insecurity. However, the positive trend has been reversed by the 14 November attack on a police vehicle in Hagadera. The insecurity has grossly affected latrine construction to address sanitation needs. Most community-based activities have been affected, and the lack of hygiene promotion could create critical issues in health, especially in view of already confirmed cases of cholera. **Protection:** UNFPA has distributed 3,010 clean delivery kits to pregnant women in Dadaab to ensure safe delivery. It has established a continuing presence in Garissa and Dadaab with the recruitment of a UNFPA Reproductive Health/Sexual and Gender-Based Violence coordinator and an assistant to provide technical support on Sexual and Reproductive Health to implementing partners.

#### IV. Coordination

The Kenya/Somalia joint Humanitarian Country Team met on 14 November and discussed the humanitarian implications of Kenya's military action in Somalia. Key action points from the meeting include a combined cross-border impact analysis of the military intervention, a scenario planning exercise (already initiated through the regional RHPT), and drafting of common key messages as the situation evolves.

A new website has been developed to provide a platform for agencies responding to the crisis in the Horn of Africa to share information on evaluation and learning activities relevant to the crisis. The site can be found at <http://www.hornofafricaportal.org>.

#### V. Funding

As of 17 November, funding coverage for the appeals for the four drought-affected countries in the Horn of Africa was: Djibouti Drought Appeal - 53%; Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements, July-December 2011 - 81%; Ethiopia refugee-related requirements - 54%; Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan - 68%; Somalia CAP - 81%. The Somalia CAP and Ethiopia (refugee-related) appeal have this week increased by three and two per cent, respectively. An updated Horn of Africa funding table and detailed reports by country are available at: <http://fts.unocha.org>. FTS figures change daily as new information is received.

**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](mailto: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.

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