



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 13 to 27 January. These reports are issued every other week. The next report will be issued on 10 February.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- MSF closes its largest medical centres in Mogadishu after two staff members were killed.
- Puntland's Garowe Municipality begins forced relocation of IDPs.
- UNHCR expresses "increasing concern" about insecurity in and around refugee camps in the Horn of Africa.
- Analysis of a recent nutrition survey of northern Kenya finds significant reduction in malnutrition in Turkana and Marsabit, though no improvement in Wajir.
- In Djibouti, the food security situation remains critical for pastoral households and urban areas.
- Ethiopia to require US\$168.7 million for humanitarian aid for January-June 2012.
- Crisis in South Sudan adversely impacting the food pipeline in the Horn of Africa.

II. Situation Overview

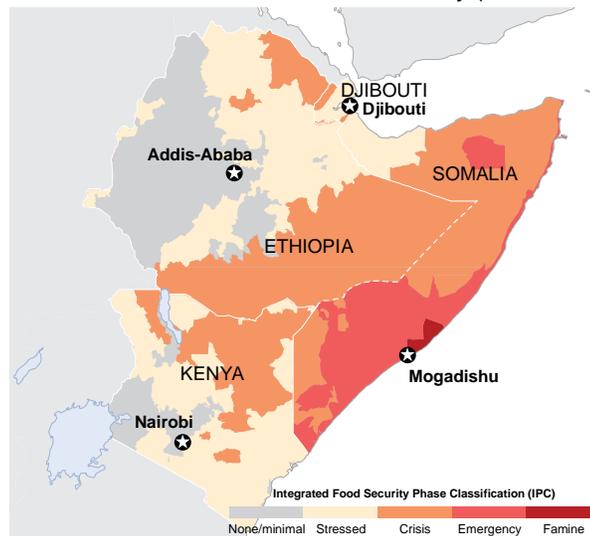
On 19 January, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) announced that it was ending all activities in the Hodan district of the Somali capital, Mogadishu, after two of its staff were killed on 19 December 2011. This reduces by half the assistance MSF is providing in Mogadishu. MSF noted that, for now, other projects in Somalia would continue in other districts of the capital, as well as in 10 locations in the rest of Somalia. In Hodan, MSF had been assisting 200,000 Somalis who had fled to the capital in recent months.

The MSF reduction of services in Mogadishu follows the announcement on 12 January by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that it was suspending food and seed distributions intended for 1.1 million people in urgent need of assistance after its goods were blocked in parts of central and southern Somalia.

Garowe (Puntland) officials have begun the forced relocation of IDPs from the Shabelle Settlement to a new site close to the Jawle Settlement. The IDPs, the majority of whom are women and children, were forcibly transported into trucks to the new site, and were not provided any food, water or shelter. A task force comprising UNHCR, OCHA, the Ministry of Interior and other relevant organizations will meet to examine ways to engage the Puntland leaders on the matter.

On 13 January, UNHCR stated that it was increasingly concerned about insecurity in and around camps hosting hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa. It noted that the situation was particularly worrying, complex and tenuous in the Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya where the threat of improvised explosive devices, kidnappings, vehicle hijackings and banditry remained high. More than 955,000 Somalis live as refugees in countries neighbouring Somalia. The UN Refugee Agency lamented the killings of police officers, kidnappings of aid workers, and targeting of refugees. The Kenyan authorities are investigating the killings of two refugee leaders that occurred on 29 December 2011 and 1 January 2012, along with other threats and abuses against refugees. Despite continuing restrictions for humanitarian workers on movement from Dadaab town to the camps, with police escorts now essential, UNHCR noted that basic services such as health, food, water, sanitation, education and protection were being maintained

Horn of Africa Crisis: Food Security (Nov - Dec 2011)



Map Sources: UNCS, FEWS NET, FSNAU, FAO, OCHA.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created 12 Jan 2011.

thanks to stronger and deeper involvement of the refugee communities in the day-to-day running of the camps.

WFP reports that the crisis in South Sudan is adversely affecting the food pipeline in the Horn of Africa. Given the urgent and large-scale need to pre-position food commodities in South Sudan before the start of the rainy season in April, the Mombasa Port and road networks inland are increasingly congested. WFP is assessing whether it will be able to meet monthly requirements for all of its operations in the region that rely on the Mombasa corridor. In the meantime, alternative means for moving food into South Sudan via regional supply lines, such as through Uganda and Ethiopia, are being explored.

In Djibouti, the food security situation remains critical for pastoral households and in urban areas. According to FAO, the situation is not expected to improve in the coming months as the long dry season sets in, particularly given the impact of several successive failed seasons. Rangeland conditions in coastal areas have been negatively affected by the poor start of the “*Heys/Dada*” rains (October-February). Meanwhile, herd sizes have reduced dramatically, especially in north-western and south-eastern pastoral areas, decreasing households’ income and food sources. The recent governmental ban on charcoal production and firewood collection has further reduced households’ livelihood strategies. It is estimated that food aid is meeting approximately 50 per cent of annual household food needs of the Djiboutian beneficiary population. The total estimated population in need of humanitarian assistance is set at 210,000 people. This includes about 120,000 small-scale farmers and herders living in north-west and south-east areas, about 60,000 urban dwellers affected by high food prices, low remittances and reduced employment opportunities, and about 30,000 refugees and asylum-seekers (mainly from Somalia and Yemen) hosted in camps.

In Ethiopia, the 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) covering food and non-food requirements for the first half of the year was launched on 19 January. Some 3.2 million people will need relief food assistance nationwide. Somali and Oromia Regions have the highest beneficiary figures, with 1.1 million (34.4 per cent) and 1 million (33.7 per cent) respectively. Overall, some US\$168.7 million is required, including an estimated \$122.3 million for food assistance and \$46.4 million in non-food assistance. The HRD is based on the findings of a joint multi-sectoral assessment conducted in November and December 2011, as well as government early warning information. The HRD does not cover requirements for refugee response.

On 19 January, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) co-chaired the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) in Nairobi, Kenya, for the first time, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and IGAD on 15 November 2011. The official co-chairing by IGAD marks a major step towards institutionalizing the coordination of food security and nutrition initiatives in the region.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

DJIBOUTI

Health: WHO received the first component of a new set of two diarrhoea kits (including antibiotics, IV and oral rehydration salts), sufficient for the treatment of 200 severely dehydrated patients and more than 500 moderately dehydrated cases; emergency medicines (including for the management of childbirth); and one interagency emergency kit (which will provide essential medicines and supplies to around 10,000 people for three months). A proportion of this assistance will be used to equip a newly-built health facility in Warableh, on the outskirts of Djibouti City, where at least 5,000 people with insufficient access to health services live. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has highlighted the need to ensure electricity and water supply in the centre.

On 25 January, the MoH organized, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, a roundtable to advocate and mobilize urgently needed resources for HIV. This urgency stems from the decision of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, at the end of November 2011, to cancel Round 11 grants, thus leaving gaps in the funding of HIV/AIDS in Djibouti.

Agriculture and Livestock: FAO’s animal health programme is sponsoring a distribution of vaccines, medicine and micronutrients for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malnutrition and ticks for 100,000 livestock. The agency is also increasing its support to water-harvesting technology in rural areas through the construction and rehabilitation of 12 additional cisterns of 100 cubic metres in Dikhil and Obock as well as the distribution of 500 200-litre water barrels to drought-affected agro-pastoralist communities for the redistribution of the harvested water at the village level. Additionally, FAO is supporting sustainable agriculture through the rehabilitation of 125 micro-irrigation systems throughout the country. It is also in the process of rehabilitating

<http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

10 per cent of the small vegetable/fodder gardens in Djibouti. FAO has set up the Disaster Risk Reduction Website, a portal and forum for all food security-related material for Djibouti, available at: <http://www.disasterriskreduction.net/djibouti/en/>.

Refugees: Work on the Holl-Holl site continues. Expected to be completed in the coming weeks, it is intended to ease congestion at the Ali Addeh camp, currently hosting more than 20,000 refugees. As a follow-up to their September 2011 visit, researchers from the University of Neuchatel (Switzerland) arrived on 11 January to explore possible groundwater resources for the construction of new boreholes in both the Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl camps as well as in neighbouring areas. The team installed monitoring devices in Ali Addeh camp in order to monitor water levels, salinity and extraction rates. This system will allow continuous follow-up and data tracking/sharing of WASH activities in the field. Working together with UNHCR, the joint mission's objective is to increase the quantity of safe drinking water for refugees and local populations surrounding refugee camps.

ETHIOPIA

As a result of good rains and associated *meher* (October-February) harvests in most drought-affected areas, the food security situation has started to improve. However, close monitoring is required as the dry (January-mid-March) season in the pastoralist areas of the southern and south-eastern lowlands is affecting water and pasture availability. In most of Afar and the northern zones of Somali Regions (north-eastern, eastern and southern Ethiopia), water and pasture shortages are likely to re-emerge during the first quarter of 2012 in pocket areas where the rains were insufficient to fully replenish water sources. Recovery from the drought will be slow, as people's food and cash income has decreased. Prices remain well above 50 per cent of the five-year average, which negatively impacts on the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households and overall food security in the country.

WASH: Water trucking requirements countrywide increased from 69 trucks last week to 71, with needs in Afar (15), Tigray (9), Amhara (1), Somali (20) and Oromia (26) Regions. Compared to last year, water trucking requirements nationwide over the past month are three times less than in January 2011 (71 trucks compared to 229). This is due to good *deyr/hagaya* (October-December) rains which have had a positive impact on water and pasture availability. Currently, 40 trucks are operational, leaving a gap of 31 trucks in Oromia (18), Somali (7) and Afar (6) Regions. In response to recurrent water shortages in these drought-prone areas, the Government and partners continue construction and maintenance of dysfunctional water schemes. UNICEF is supporting the rehabilitation of one water scheme in Oromia Region (central Ethiopia). In addition, UNICEF and partners deployed two pumps and generators for the development of new boreholes in affected areas in the region over the past week. The Somali Regional Water Bureau, with support from UNICEF, also continued its regular maintenance of water schemes. Of 287 viable boreholes in the region, 261 (91 per cent) are currently functional.

Health: Following reports of suspected cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) in Dollo Ado town, Somali Region (south-eastern Ethiopia), a joint investigation by the Government, WHO and other UN and NGO partners confirmed two out of the five suspected cases to be AFP. Efforts are underway to search for additional cases and to sensitize health workers. WHO has recommended collecting samples from all individuals who came in contact with reported cases, strengthening surveillance and completing the polio vaccination campaign in the few remaining targeted districts.

Humanitarian partners also continue to support the Government in surveillance, case management and education activities aimed at reducing outbreaks of diseases such as measles, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and malaria. Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR – southern Ethiopia) has the highest number of new measles cases, with 262 new cases reported over the past two weeks. In



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI, Europa Technologies, SIM, Natural Earth.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Map created in Dec 2011.

response, a plan has been submitted to the Ministry of Health to conduct a mass measles vaccination campaign for children between the ages of 6 months and 14 years in the most affected areas. Elsewhere, 63 new cases of measles were reported from Gode zone of Somali Region. In Gambella Region (western Ethiopia), reported cases of malaria from Agnuak zone showed a declining trend over the past two weeks. Despite the decline, the situation in the region requires continued prevention and control measures by the Regional Health Bureau and partners.

Refugees: As of 24 January, there were 143,587 Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado refugee camps and transit centre. Of these, 1,774 have arrived so far in January 2012 at an average rate of 77 refugees per day. Results of a health and nutrition survey conducted by the Government, UNHCR and partners in Kobe and Hilaweyn camps from mid-October to November show alarmingly high global acute malnutrition rates among children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years, at 47.8 per cent in Kobe and 50.6 per cent in Hilaweyn. The crude mortality rate was 1.9 per cent in Kobe and 1.35 per cent in Hilaweyn, while the under-five mortality rates were 5.95 per cent and 4.57 per cent, respectively. The survey sought to determine the baseline nutritional status of children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years and non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years), and to establish the 90-day retrospective mortality rates in the two camps. The survey team recommended that nutrition and health partners revisit the ongoing community outreach programme, and for UNHCR, ARRA and partners to develop a strategy to avert the situation. Further exploration of general food rations was also recommended, as the survey showed a need to identify more appropriate staple food rations (e.g. rice, wheat, flour) and options to minimize the selling of main staple foods and nutrition products by refugees.

In western Ethiopia, 26,323 Sudanese refugees (44 per cent female) were registered by UNHCR in Beneshangul Gumuz Region as of 21 January, including 9,293 refugees in Sherkole camp, 11,660 in Tongo camp and 5,370 in Adimazin transit centre. WFP and partners completed general food distributions for December in Sherkole camp, while in Tongo camp and Adimazin transit centre distributions are ongoing, as new refugees continue to arrive and require assistance.

KENYA

Food: In December, WFP reached more than 2.2 million drought-affected people in the arid lands regions of Kenya. Food distributions reached a greater number of people in December compared to October and November as road conditions improved. Close to 1.3 million drought-affected people were assisted with general food rations and more than 457,000 people received food in return of asset creation. Significant amounts of cash were transferred to more than 367,000 beneficiaries who participated in cash assistance programmes. Also in December, the first unconditional cash transfers were made to about 79,000 people in Machakos, Narok and Nyeri North. The heavy rains from October to December have replenished water resources and improved pasture and browse for livestock in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas affected by the 2011 drought, which should result in improved food security for these areas.

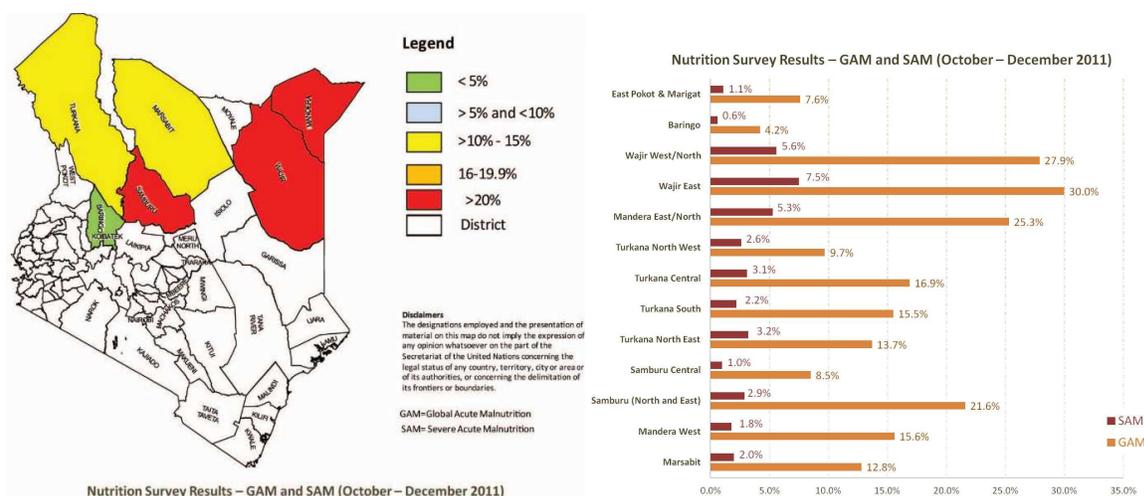
Health: Seven new cases of measles in Narok North and South were reported by the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and confirmed by the reference laboratory in Nairobi. Active disease surveillance for infectious diseases is ongoing, especially in drought-affected areas, supported by WHO, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Kenya Medical Research Institute. Meanwhile, WHO reports the completion of vaccination of over 260,000 children under age 5 for measles and poliomyelitis; provision of therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies and procurement of basic laboratory equipment and reagents in health facilities in eight of the most affected districts; and training of health personnel in diagnosis of infectious diseases in Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit counties. Other items being supplied include hygiene kits and communication equipment for surveillance.

Agriculture and Livestock: According to FAO, priority areas in 2012 include animal health; drought-resistant crop production and storage; irrigation; and natural resource management. The sector will place greater emphasis on empowering communities in natural resource management and livelihood diversification. Next month, FAO will lead the Short Rains assessment in 30 counties. The results of the assessment will serve to inform the Government, donors and humanitarian partners on priority needs and areas of intervention.

Nutrition: Analysis from a recently concluded nutrition survey by UNICEF in northern Kenya found a significant reduction in malnutrition in Turkana and Marsabit, linked primarily to the broad network of outreach sites and measures such as blanket supplementary feeding programmes and general food distributions. In contrast, a lack of improvement in nutrition conditions was found in Wajir, which UNICEF attributed to a variety of factors, including: rains, which resulted in flooding, loss of livelihood assets and

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disruption of transport; a break in the supplementary feeding programme pipeline in October and November 2011, affecting the treatment of 5,089 moderately malnourished children; and insecurity, resulting in the disruption of nutrition services at various locations. Other factors noted were morbidity and poor hygiene and sanitation. On a more positive note, UNICEF anticipates improvements in food security in pastoral north and north-east regions as livestock return, leading to milk availability and better terms of trade.



WASH: The roll-out of sub-national coordination trainings to counties/districts has begun. Turkana, Pokot and Baringo were covered in the first session (17-19 January) and Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Tana River counties in the second (22-26 January). Participants included District Water Officers, District Public Health officers and NGO members of district Water and Environmental Sanitation Coordination teams (WESCOORDs). Trainings in a further 14 districts are planned for February/March. The sector noted that its strategy of pre-positioning WASH non-food items (NFIs) in district public health offices to support displaced populations proved successful in western Kenya during recent floods, and in districts such as Isiolo following violence-related displacement. With early recovery and resilience building a priority for 2012, WESCOORD will hold a "Sand Rivers" symposium on 2 February looking at the potential of sand dams and similar technologies for rural water supply, particularly in arid lands.

Education: From 15 to 21 January, the cluster undertook a data collection exercise to determine the effects of flooding on 67 schools, following heavy rains and flooding at the end of 2011 in Western, Nyanza, Eastern and Coast Provinces of Kenya. Preliminary findings show that there was little infrastructural damage to schools. On a more somber note, a survey conducted on the effects of inter-communal conflict in Isiolo district found that schools are targets of attack due to current hostilities, as evidenced by children from different communities playing separately, and some schools not admitting pupils or hiring teachers from certain communities. Several schools were found to be opening later and closing earlier than normal as a security precaution for children. Fear of attacks/counter attacks/vengeance is rife in many areas. According to the sector, five villages from Chumvier (about 47 km north of Isiolo, towards Archer's Post) are still camped at a military base in fear of their safety, and the local primary school has not opened since October 2011. In response, the cluster is working with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF to ensure temporary learning spaces are available for resumption of schooling.

Refugees: In a meeting held with UNHCR on 26 January, Kenyan Minister for Internal Security George Saitoti refuted media reports alleging that the Government of Kenya would be moving Somali refugees from the Dadaab camps back into Somalia. According to UNHCR, Minister Saitoti gave his assurances that Kenya would continue to honour its obligations towards refugees, but needed support from the international community to do so. As of 22 January 2012, the overall population in the Dadaab camps stood at 463,200 persons. A third of these refugees arrived in 2011 alone, feeling the conflict, drought, famine and human rights abuses in Somalia. The camps in Dadaab opened two decades ago and were originally designed to host some 90,000 refugees. The registration of new arrivals remains on hold as per Government of Kenya (GoK) directives. UNHCR Field Teams, together with the Camp Management Agencies and the refugee leaders, are currently in the process of establishing the number of new arrivals in all sites. In addition, a Rapid Verification exercise in all Dadaab camps is planned for the first half of 2012. UNHCR is forming a

cross-sectoral working group to plan and prepare for that activity. In the meantime, unregistered new arrivals are being provided food assistance by WFP.

SOMALIA

Food: An estimated 593,530 beneficiaries were reached with food assistance from 1 to 22 January. Although the food security situation will remain critical in the coming months, the medium-term impact of the Al Shabaab ban on many humanitarian agencies is difficult to ascertain as it will be temporarily offset by the January to March harvest (*Deyr*), predicted to be normal. The *Deyr* harvest typically provides households with livelihoods that revolve around agriculture or agricultural labour with access to cereals until the end of April. Households not directly benefiting from the harvest will remain vulnerable during this period. At least \$7 million is required to enable partners with access in southern and central Somalia to reach an additional 280,000 beneficiaries per month during the first quarter of 2012. In the absence of this funding, the number of people not receiving assistance in these areas is expected to increase. The cluster will meet to review gaps in the response, as well as partners' capacity to immediately scale up if funding becomes available.

Nutrition: There are gaps in areas of the south, especially in Afgooye, Bakool, Bay, Middle and Lower Shabelle and parts of Middle and Lower Juba, where partners on the ground can no longer operate due to the Al Shabaab ban.

Health: Disease surveillance and reporting is ongoing. Cases of measles continue to be reported in southern and central Somalia. In Banadir Hospital, 23 of 25 suspected cholera cases have been confirmed by laboratory analysis. Many primary health care facilities have been suspended as a result of the 28 November Al Shabaab ban, while many essential drug kits remain locked in warehouses. The ban has also resulted in a delay in cold chain and vaccine management, affecting vaccinations throughout many districts. A gap analysis task force has been set up to better understand the impact of the ban at the district level. The task force aims to have the first mapping results at the end of January.

WASH: The cluster is exploring alternative strategies to mitigate effects of the Al Shabaab ban, and is concerned the impact the ban may have in the event of a large-scale cholera outbreak during the *Gu* rains, expected to begin in late-March. Regional focal points are currently conducting an analysis of what is required and how agencies at the regional level could fill the gaps.

Education: School attendance has remained high since 7 January. However, enrolment declined in Hiraan following recent fighting in the area, limiting children's access to schools. In parts of Lower Shabelle, home to nearly 500,000 IDPs, enrolment increased by 40 per cent, likely due to an influx of IDPs from other regions. Overall figures suggest that second-term enrolment will be equal to or higher than the first term, during which 496,708 registered – 61,708 more than the target of 435,000 children. During the first two weeks of January, supplies for 51,210 children were dispatched to schools and partners. The materials comprised exercise books, textbooks, teacher guides, recreation kits and other basic school supplies for 32,200 children in Galgaduud; 10,320 children in Banadir and the Afgooye Corridor; and 8,690 children in Gedo region. A new end-user monitoring tool designed to assess the quality of education activities was piloted; its results will inform development of a comprehensive education monitoring and evaluation package.

Protection: Forced recruitment of children by Al Shabaab and the closure of Koranic schools resulting in displacement of young people and their families from Lower and Middle Shabelle regions was reported at a Protection Cluster meeting in Mogadishu. On 11 January, the gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection working groups completed the second draft of the standard operating procedures for GBV and child protection referrals in Mogadishu. As part of an ongoing education campaign, Radio Bar Kulan, Radio Kulmiye, Radio Shabelle and Radio Mogadishu broadcast messages on HIV prevention and reducing the risk of GBV with participation from female civilian protection unit officers, TFG parliamentarians and lawyers.

Logistics: This coming week, 126 tons of humanitarian cargo is to be shipped to Mogadishu via the cluster's coordinated sea transport. Cargo includes construction materials, jerry cans, soap, and NFI kits comprising plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, blankets, cooking pots, plates, spoons, cups, jerry cans, kettles, and iodized salt. Following the end of the *Deyr* rains, most routes are now accessible.

For further information on the humanitarian response in Somalia, please refer to OCHA-Somalia Situation Report No. 32 dated 25 January.

IV. Funding

Reports for 2012 funding requirements have begun arriving, while reports of funding for 2011 requirements will continue to be updated well into 2012.

Funding of 2011 requirements for the four crisis-affected Horn of Africa countries stands as follows: Djibouti has received 58 per cent (\$19 million) of \$33 million requested; Kenya has received 71 per cent (\$529 million) of \$742 million requested; Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements July-December 2011 have been 93 per cent (\$369 million) of \$398 million requested; Ethiopia Refugee-Related Requirements have been 58 per cent (\$143 million) of \$246 million requested; and Somalia has received 84 per cent (\$840 million) of \$1 billion requested.

Meanwhile, funding of 2012 requirements for three of the four crisis-affected Horn of African countries stands as follows: Djibouti has received 13 per cent (\$10 million) of \$79 million requested; Kenya has received 10 per cent (\$77 million) of \$764 million requested; and Somalia has received 5 per cent (\$83.5 million) of \$1.5 billion requested. In Ethiopia, the 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) covering food and non-food requirements for the first half of the year was launched on 19 January; \$168.7 million is required, including 365,612 tons of food (estimated at \$122.3 million) and \$46.4 million in non-food assistance. Meanwhile, Ethiopia Refugee-Related Requirements, which were published in December in the UNHCR Global Appeal are currently being revised due to events in Sudan and South Sudan; a date for the launch of the revised requirements has not yet been set.

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

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 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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