

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 23-30 December. The next report will be issued on 13 January.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

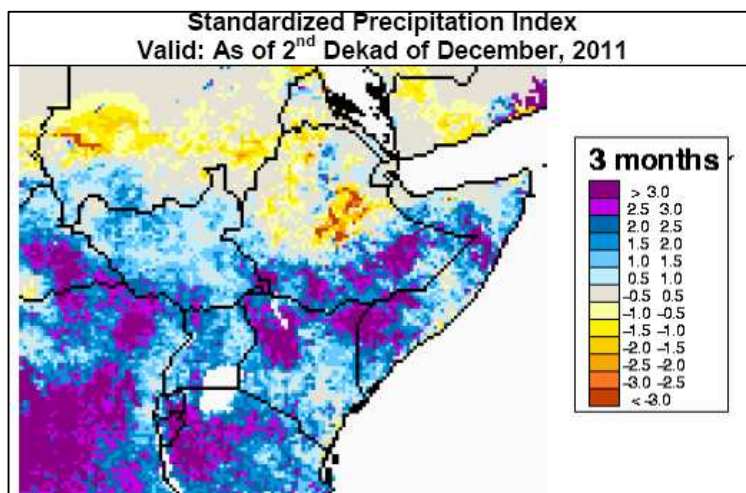
- Three aid workers on a monitoring mission in Mataban, Hirran Province, Somalia died when a gunman opened fire on 23 December.
- Latest reports from UNICEF and KRCS indicate that flood waters in Kenya are subsiding, with most displaced communities returning to their homes.
- Inter-communal conflict in Moyale leaves 37 people dead, thousands displaced.
- Two grenades thrown at a club in Wajir district in north-eastern Kenya near the Somali border wounded at least seven people on 24 December.
- In Ethiopia, the multi-sectoral national needs assessment has concluded, with findings to be the foundation of the January-June 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document.

II. Situation Overview

An analysis of the standardized precipitation (SPI) index during the past three months indicates well above-average (SPI > 2.5) rainfall across regions of eastern Africa, including southern Ethiopia, the western and northern parts of Kenya, and southern Somalia, according to the FEWS NET/USAID Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook for 29 December – 4 January (see image). While the wetness has improved conditions over areas that were hit by drought previously, excessive water has also caused flooding, damaged crops, and led to population displacement in many areas of eastern Africa. As the October – December rainfall season is ending, a decrease in rainfall is expected over much of the Greater Horn of Africa during the next seven days. However, the central and southern parts of Kenya could receive light (< 10 mm) rainfall during the next week, according to the report.

Heavy rainfall in November and December led to widespread flooding and displacement of more than 80,000 people in western Kenya, Nairobi, Mandera, Isiolo, Wajir and parts of the Coast. Reports from UNICEF and KRCS on 28 December indicate that the situation is normalizing and flood waters have subsided. Most displaced communities have started returning to their homes.

Insecurity in north-eastern Kenya persists, with the most recent incident occurring on 24 December when two grenades were thrown at a club in Wajir district in north-eastern Kenya near the Somali border, wounding at least seven people according to security sources. Source: FEWS NET



Inter-communal conflict has compounded this insecurity, with 37 people reported dead and thousands displaced following weeks of fighting between the Gabra and Borana pastoralist communities in Moyale, near the Kenya-Ethiopia border. There has been little humanitarian response to the affected people who need protection services as well as shelter and non-food relief items. On 25 December, suspected cattle rustlers from Turkana killed six herders in Burat Village in Isiolo and allegedly stole hundreds of camels and goats. Police in Isiolo report that 1,700 people have been displaced. This is the latest incident in a string of revenge attacks that have rocked Isiolo since July over stolen cattle among three communities - the Borana, Turkana and Somali.

On 23 December, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) confirmed the deaths of two staff members and a colleague working for a cooperating partner organization in Somalia following an attack that took place in Mataban town in Hiraaan. The attacker gave himself up and was taken into the custody of the local authorities. WFP operations have been temporarily suspended in Mataban while the case is investigated. The mission was in the area to monitor a general food distribution as well as camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In Ethiopia, the multi-sectoral national needs assessment held between 18 November and mid-December has concluded, with all regions having submitted their reports to the federal Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). The regional reports will be consolidated into one document and released in the form of the annual Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) in the coming weeks. The HRD identifies requirements for food and non-food emergency assistance countrywide and is normally issued at the start of the year and revised around mid-year. The 2012 HRD is expected to be issued before the end of January.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

ETHIOPIA

Food: As of 28 December, the eighth round of relief food dispatches, which target some 3 million people, stood at 56 per cent completion. The seventh round dispatches, which targeted 3.9 million people, stood at 96 per cent as of the same date and are now considered completed. Relief food is allocated by round in Ethiopia, with each round consisting of a one-month ration of cereals, vegetable oil and pulses per person, as well as corn-soya blend for moderately malnourished children under age 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women in areas covered by targeted supplementary feeding. A ninth round of relief food assistance is planned for January 2012 to cover the gap between the expiration of the revised 2011 HRD and the issuance of the 2012 HRD.

WASH: In the past week, water trucking requirements countrywide increased from 38 to 59 trucks, with all new needs reported in previously drought-stricken parts of Oromia and Somali Regions where emerging water shortages have been reported. The number of trucks required in Oromia increased from 1 to 17, while in Somali the increase was from 13 to 18 (NB: in the previous two weeks, water trucking requirements in Somali Region had already increased from zero to 13 trucks). WASH partners are planning a needs assessment for water trucking in other parts of Somali Region, where additional water shortages are being reported. The number of trucks deployed countrywide remains the same, with 38 deployed in total: Afar (15), Somali (13), Tigray (8), Amhara (1) and Oromia (1).

Meanwhile, the WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for Oromia Region, which covers the period from December 2011 to February 2012, indicates that regional water shortages are expected to increase substantially in the coming weeks. At present, 153,458 people living in seven *woredas* (districts) of East and West Harerge zones are affected by water shortages. By the end of December/early January, an additional 887,635 people in 34 *woredas* across six zones of the region may face acute water shortages. Exacerbating the water shortages is the high number of water schemes that are out of service: for example, 43 and 35 per cent of existing motorized water schemes in East and West Harerge zones, respectively, are non-functional.

Health: During the past week, four suspected cases of measles were reported in Gamo Gofa zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR), compared to 88 cases reported the week before in Keffa zone of the same region. WHO provided case management training for 13 health personnel in Keffa zone at the request of the Regional Health Bureau (RHB), and has revitalized the zonal and *woreda* level epidemic committees; the RHB provided drugs and financing to the affected areas. Increased support is requested from health partners, who are insufficiently present in the affected areas. No new measles cases were reported from Warder zone of Somali Region, where a suspected outbreak was confirmed in the previous week. Coverage of the measles and polio vaccination campaign has reached some 5.66 million children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years (93 per cent coverage), including 576,000 in Amhara Region (central Ethiopia), 1.1 million in SNNP Region (southern Ethiopia), 1.4 million in Somali Region (southeastern Ethiopia), and 2.56 million in Oromia Region (central Ethiopia). Results from the last zones to be vaccinated in Somali Region (Degehabour, Korahe and Warder) are being compiled. The last phase of the campaign is expected to start in Afar and Tigray Regions this week.

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

Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness and prevention activities have started in East Harerge zone of Oromia Region ahead of the Kulebi Gebriel celebration, which will take place on 29 December. In Amhara Region, WHO conducted a rapid assessment of Wonkishet holy water site in Dera *woreda*, where a religious festival was to start on 25 December. The festival was the site of large-scale AWD outbreaks in 2007 and 2008; in 2011, some 20,000 pilgrims are expected to visit the site.

Education: Preliminary findings from the *mehar* assessment in Somali Region indicate that most schools, although functional, are poorly staffed and lack necessary education equipment and access to water and sanitation facilities. A number of schools in Afder (14 schools) and Gode (31 schools) have been fully or partially damaged by the flooding reported in September and November 2011. The Regional Education Bureau (REB), UNICEF and other cluster members are mobilizing a response: UNICEF has dispatched five school tents and 20,000 students' kits to Gode zone for distribution and UNICEF and the REB are also delivering 43 school-in-a-box kits to schools in drought-affected areas of Shinile, Ayisha and Afdem *woredas* (Shinile zone). In Beneshangul Gumuz Region, UNICEF has identified some 600 education personnel, including 108 primary school teachers and 52 Early Childhood Development teachers from Sherkole and Tongo refugee camps, for training in basic pedagogy, psychosocial support, disaster risk reduction and education in emergencies.

Refugees: The transfer of the nearly 8,000 refugees from Somalia currently staying at the Dollo Ado transit centre to Boramino (the newest camp to be opened, on 30 November) is proceeding slowly. As of 27 December, some 795 households (3,549 people) had been relocated to the new camp. In the meantime, new arrivals continue to swell the number of refugees staying in the transit site: to date, some 3,406 new arrivals have been registered in December. The ongoing construction of sanitation facilities in the camp, which has been blamed for the slow pace of relocations so far, is nearing completion. UNHCR and the Government refugee agency, ARRA, are planning to increase the number of refugees transferred to the camp to 2,000 per week once the sanitation facilities are completed. In total, there are 141,802 refugees from Somalia registered in the Dollo Ado area, of whom 53 per cent are female, and of whom more than 98,000 have arrived in the past 12 months.

In western Ethiopia, 23,215 Sudanese refugees (56 per cent male) had been registered by UNHCR in Beneshangul Gumuz Region as of 24 December, including 9,034 refugees in Sherkole camp, 9,605 in Tongo camp and 4,576 in Adimazin transit centre. As previously reported, ARRA has identified some 1,300 (of approximately 1,700) refugees staying in the Gengen area who are willing to relocate to Tongo refugee camp. However, a joint UNHCR-ARRA mission to Gengen on 19 December indicated that road conditions are very poor, compromising overland relocation. Other options, including the use of military helicopters and/or road-clearing activities are being considered. The influx of Sudanese refugees, the majority of whom still prefer to stay in host communities, has put pressure on water sources in the hosting areas. In response, the Regional Water Bureau, UNICEF and IRC have rehabilitated more than 20 dysfunctional water supply schemes, including the Kurmuk dam water supply scheme. Existing water sources have been treated with chemicals, and the construction of additional communal latrines in host communities has been completed.

KENYA

Conflict in pastoral areas has this year left more than 350 people dead, compared to 179 people killed in 2010. It has become evident that conflicts over resources intensify during droughts. OCHA's analysis into pastoral killings this year is comparable to those killed in 2009 when Kenya faced another severe drought with 364 killings recorded. Conflict in pastoralist areas is exacerbated during drought episodes when cattle rustling is used as a means of restocking livestock lost to drought, and is often associated with competition for resources, historical inter-clan clashes over land, proliferation of small arms through porous borders in the northern and north-eastern parts of Kenya, and lack of policies to address mobility of pastoralists across administrative boundaries. Two such instances are highlighted in the Situation Overview, above.

Floods update: Heavy rainfall in November and December led to widespread flooding and displacement of more than 80,000 people in western Kenya, Nairobi, Mandera, Isiolo, Wajir and parts of the Coast. Reports from UNICEF and KRCS on 28 December indicate that the situation is normalizing and flood waters have subsided. Most displaced communities have started returning to their homes. However, an estimated 377 households in Western and Nyanza Provinces remain housed in 11 displacement camps. Of the 18 camps set up, 7 were closed and most people have moved back home. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Special Programmes reports that more than 100 acres of crops estimated to be worth over KES 5 million (\$55,000) have been destroyed by floods in Kiboi Irrigation Scheme, after River Yeptos in Baringo County burst its banks. About 200 farmers who had crops at the scheme may become food insecure as a result of the floods.

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

The Government and WFP had rehabilitated the irrigation scheme at a cost of about KES 8 million (\$88,000) and anticipated it would benefit more farmers and boost food security in the semi-arid area.

Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees: The security situation remains serious in and around the Dadaab camps. Government security agents and police are trying to find those responsible for repeated Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attacks in Dadaab camps and the surrounding region. Regarding the alleged assault of some refugees during arrest of suspects by police, high-level officials have assured UNHCR that the Government of Kenya opposes such method of arrest. According to UNHCR, all necessary precautionary measures are being taken to enhance staff safety and security. Restricted movement remains for all staff of UNHCR and partners to the camps, although exceptions are being made for movements for life-saving activities upon approval by the Area Security Coordinator (ASC). Additionally, UNHCR reports that measures are being taken to ensure continuity of delivery of life-saving services comprising food, health/nutrition, WASH and protection.

Following a brief suspension due to security concerns, general food distribution in all camps has resumed: on 25 December, distributions were resumed at Ifo and Dagahaley by WFP and CARE using the refugee incentive workers and food committees supported by police presence while on 26 December, distributions resumed at Hagadera and are expected to continue until the end of the week. Police presence is planned at every Food Distribution Point.

On the health front, 13 GIZ medical staff with security escorts were able to resume duties on 24 December at Ifo Hospital, which has been kept operational by refugee incentive workers, and an increase in the level of health services is envisaged. The local GIZ coordinator has confirmed availability of 24/7 health services at Ifo Hospital.

Through remote monitoring by liaising with refugee leaders, it was reported that refugees in all camps have access to life-saving services including water supply, health services and all other protection services. However, a private contractor repairing a faulty borehole in Ifo is yet to complete the job. Refugees who live in the section near that borehole are still obliged to collect water from other sections. By using commercial transporters, CARE continues to deliver fuel to borehole generators.

SOMALIA

Food: Humanitarian partners are targeting the 4 million food-insecure people throughout Somalia, of whom 3 million are in the South. The Food Assistance Cluster are in the process of revising planned activities in 2012 and will provide an updated gap analysis in the New Year. They intend to revisit planning figures for the first quarter of 2012 and adjust their activities accordingly to ensure that the any gaps across the country are met. Delays in December field reports does not allow for an update on the number of people assisted by the Food Assistance Cluster to date in Somalia since the last situation report.

Nutrition: From July to date, the cluster has covered 271,049 children fulfilling 100 per cent of the target to year-end. The key challenges to note include partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes; availability of experienced nutrition staff; partner capacity for quick scale-up of programmes; supplies pipeline to cover all needs; and insecurity hampering staff movement for monitoring and outreach activities.

Health: Over the first two weeks of December a total of 3,520 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (including 1,018 under-5 children) with 52 related deaths were reported in the southern and central regions. In the Banadir region 1,826 cases, including 1,286 (70 per cent) of under-5 children were reported. Also over the same period 722 suspected measles cases (including 565 under-5 children) with 2 related deaths were reported in southern and central Somalia up until 14 December and a further 4 deaths in Lower Shabelle in the reporting week. While a total of 2,077 suspected malaria cases were reported in the same region, including 760 cases for children under-5 with 4 related deaths.

WASH: AWD/cholera and hygiene promotion training was conducted in Mogadishu targeting 26 hygiene promoters working for WASH cluster partners aimed at increasing participants' knowledge and skills. An additional 130 hygiene promoters/community mobilizers from IDP camps were trained (1 or 2 days training), and another 50 are to be trained before end-December. The inter-cluster Hygiene Promotion Plan is now complete, and will soon be available on the WASH cluster website. The plan covers nutrition centres, schools and communities for a common approach to prevention, outbreak response, methodology, standards, and indicators, by Health, Nutrition, Education and WASH cluster agencies.

Agriculture & Livelihoods: From January to December 2011, the cluster has reached an estimated 4,236,951 people with combinations of food vouchers, cash transfer, seeds, and/or animal treatment in line with different livelihoods. Of this number, 2,295,070 people benefited from cash-based and food vouchers and 1,941,881 pastoralists and agro pastoralist/farmers received livestock services and seeds. Renewed flooding in southern Somalia, in particular along the Juba River, may affect overall production output despite earlier reports that the February/March harvest would not be affected by the heavy rains.

Education: Given ongoing chronic food insecurity, 31,907 children in 318 schools receive monthly food vouchers which their families can redeem from local merchants and over 11,000 children attending all 212 education-supported CFSs receive similar vouchers or food rations. However, insecurity is hampering distribution of the remaining supplies currently held in partners' warehouses.

Emergency Shelter & NFIs: At least 1.3 million people out of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia are being targeted with non-food items (NFIs)/emergency assistance packages (EAPs) containing items such as blankets, bed mats and plastic sheeting. In addition, 150,899 IDPs are being targeted for transitional shelter which can be reused, recycled, resold and moved in order to allow IDPs to return home with their shelter. This week, 9,276 IDPs benefited from EAPs. Problems of distribution still persist in Gedo, while a distribution in Hiraan was cancelled due to insecurity.

Protection: Funding for the Protection Cluster remains at just 17 per cent, presenting many challenges to reach people in need of protection, and awareness-raising programmes.

Logistics: The Kenyan Ports Authority (KPA) has made several changes to its tariffs/procedures effective from 1 February 2012 (for details see: www.kpa.co.ke). Mombasa Port closed at 11 p.m. on 23 December and reopened on 26 December causing further congestion with waiting times of 18 to 22 days for the bulk terminal and 5 to 8 days for the container terminal. Most vessels coming in to Dar Es Salaam Port are expected to be delayed due to ongoing heavy rains, forecasted to last another week. Berbera Port is congested this week, with six vessels waiting to berth. Bossaso Port is currently congested, with all berths occupied. Djibouti's bulk terminal continues to be congested, with approximately 11 bulk cargo vessels booked to berth through end-January 2012. The next Logistics Cluster sea transport of humanitarian cargo is tentatively scheduled for the second week of January. Interested humanitarian organizations should submit their Cargo Movement Requests to hornofafrica.cargo@logcluster.org. Meanwhile, the increased turn-around time of trucks during the rainy season has caused a shortage of available trucks from Mombasa and has also contributed to the congestion at the port. Deliveries to Belet Hawa, Luuq and Dolo (apart from Ma'adato, the main bottleneck on this route) are accessible for all vehicles. Deliveries to Doble, the Mombasa-Dadaab-Kulan-Liboi-Doble route has greatly improved, while Diff and Shabah remain inaccessible due to poor road conditions. Trucks are now arriving in El Wak for onward humanitarian dispatches. A Somalia Physical Road Network Conditions Map is available at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/somalia-physical-road-conditions>

For further information on the humanitarian response in Somalia, please refer to OCHA-Somalia Situation Report No. 28 dated 29 December.

IV. Funding

As at 29 December, funding for 2011 appeals by the four drought-affected countries of the Horn of Africa region was as follows: Djibouti Drought Appeal: 58 per cent of \$33 million requested; Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements, July-December: 93 per cent (of \$398 million requested); Ethiopia refugee-related requirements: 58 per cent (of \$246 million requested); Kenya EHRP: 71 per cent (of \$742 million requested); Somalia CAP: 82 per cent (of \$1 billion requested).

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

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

**79%
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.

V. Humanitarian Giving

To make a donation through the United Nations, please consider one of the following options:

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

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

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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