I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Tensions remain high in North Eastern Province of Kenya following a series of explosive attacks targeting military and police convoys in the area.
- Aid workers have further reduced operations in the Dadaab refugee camps following heightened insecurity.
- WHO has called on health partners to intensify cholera preventative activities in Mogadishu following an increase in cases.

II. Situation Overview

While drought conditions have eased in many locations due to the recent rains, drought conditions are expected to worsen in parts of the Horn of Africa in the coming months as the dry season sets in. A new food security analysis of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system in Djibouti has indicated that the food security situation in Obock Region has deteriorated from ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) to ‘Crisis’ (IPC Phase 3). Deterioration in food security conditions is now likely in coastal and southeast areas as well. In Ethiopia, even as the seasonal deyr (October-December) rains continue in most lowland areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, drought conditions are expected to worsen in the northernmost parts of the Afar Region and parts of northern Somali Region in the coming month. On the other hand, drought conditions in the northern, north-eastern and southern parts of Kenya have significantly eased following good rainfall received in the October-December short rains season. In Somalia, while the deyr rains have subsided in many parts of Lower and Middle Juba regions, flooding continues to affect many settlements in Middle Juba. Meanwhile, famine conditions remain in the Middle Shabelle region as well as among the IDP communities in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor.

Across the region, aid workers are making efforts to reach drought- and flood-affected populations, the majority of whom will require some time to recover due to the loss of livelihoods and foodstuffs during the crisis. UNICEF assessments have identified WASH, food, non-food items (NFI) and treatment for diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections and malaria as the most critical needs for the flood-affected populations.

The security situation in Somalia and northern Kenya remains volatile, hindering access and effective delivery of assistance to people in need. Six explosions reported in the last two weeks have resulted in the deaths of three police officers and serious injury to 17 people. Following the attacks, humanitarian agencies have temporarily suspended even more services in the Dadaab refugee camps and inside Somalia. Insecurity in the area over the past two months has increasingly limited humanitarian operations in Dadaab. IOM has suspended all camp-based relocations and medical staff support to the Kenya Red Cross. Security services are on high alert countrywide and along the Somali-Kenyan border.

In Somalia, the joint operation by the Kenya Defence Forces and Somalia’s Transitional Federal Government troops has intensified, with military air strikes this week targeted at Al Shabaab strongholds in Kismayo in Lower Juba region. Landmine explosions also continued to be reported in south Mogadishu. On 20 December, an Improvised Explosive Device targeting women engaged in a cash-for-work programme resulted in the death of one woman and wounded three others. Insecurity continues to displace people and prevent access to areas affected by the drought and famine.

This week, 100 of an expected 900 Djiboutian troops joined the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The remaining 800 troops are expected to join the current 9,800 Ugandan and Burundian troops in the next two weeks. AMISOM is seeking to increase its current strength of 12,000 troops. Sierra Leone is also expected to send a force of 850 soldiers next year, while Kenya has offered for its troops already fighting in Somalia to join AMISOM.
III. Humanitarian Needs and Response by Country

DJIBOUTI

**Food:** A new food security analysis of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system was conducted from 13 to 15 December by the Government of Djibouti and UN agencies looking at food security in rural regions. Of particular significance was the upgrading of Obock Region from ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) to ‘Crisis’ (IPC Phase 3) (see map). The study also found that survival and livelihood protection deficits persist in all pastoral livelihood zones, particularly in the north-west and along the south-east border. Conditions in the north-west are not expected to improve in the coming months as the dry season sets in, particularly given the impact of several successive failed seasons. With the poor start to the Heys/Dada rains (October-February, the most important rains in the coastal areas), deterioration in food security conditions is now likely in coastal and southeast areas as well. Households in both the north-west and south-east zones will remain in ‘Crisis’.

24,500 people are benefiting from food-for-assets projects (feeder roads rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, horticulture production, tree planting), according to WFP. In addition, 13,500 primary school children in rural areas are being assisted through school feeding.

**Refugees:** On 17 December, UNHCR launched a refugee census operation in Ali Addeh camp aimed at verifying the presence of refugees and planning for an eventual transfer of a yet undetermined number of refugees to the Holl Holl camp, expected to be ready for occupancy in early 2012. The exercise is also intended to prepare for protection and community services activities, family visits and resettlement interviews.

**WASH:** On 17 December, a project was launched to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities in Warabeley (Balbala) in Djibouti City targeting 150 poor households. Each household was provided with 50 metres of water pipe and a water drum with a 200-litre capacity and a 20-litres jerry can. Some 50 households also benefited from improved access to sanitation through the construction of latrines.

During the reporting period, a joint UNICEF/Ministry of Water and Energy mission rehabilitated 15 water points serving 27,000 people in Arta, Ali Sabieh, and Dikhil and 7 wells serving 2,100 people in rural areas of Obock and Tadjoura regions in the north of the country. UNICEF in collaboration with the Djibouti Red Crescent built 50 latrines to benefit 300 people, while 150 latrines are under the construction for 900 people in Wahladeba (Balbala) in Djibouti City. Meanwhile, 36,000 litres of water were daily distributed this past week to 500 vulnerable households (3,000 people) in the peri-urban area of Bouldougo.

FAO has initiated a rural water point rehabilitation programme in the five regions of Djibouti targeting 15 key wells and troughs for both livestock and human consumption. Some 3,750 people are to be reached. FAO is increasing its support of water harvesting technology in rural areas through construction and rehabilitation of 12 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 village level. Some 2,160 beneficiaries are targeted. FAO’s rural water point rehabilitation programme is increasing access to underground sources of water for 10,000 households (60,000 individuals) in rural pastoralist and
agro-pastoralist communities in the five regions of Djibouti; 60 per cent of the beneficiaries are estimated to be women; women-headed households are targeted as part of the programme.

**Nutrition:** 342 malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months were newly registered over the reporting period. Severe acute malnutrition and moderate malnutrition cases increased from 125 to 174 and from 115 to 168 respectively compared to last week. UNICEF continues to ensure availability of ready-to-use therapeutic foods at community level as well as therapeutic milk at therapeutic feeding centres in Djibouti City and regional hospitals.

**Health:** During this reporting week, 35 cases of acute watery diarrhoea were registered and treated in Peltier hospital in Djibouti City. In total, 256 AWD cases have been reported since the beginning of November.

**Child Protection:** UNICEF continues to work with local NGOs to provide care to around 700 orphaned and vulnerable children with services including education, material and/or financial support.

**ETHIOPIA**

**Food:** As previously reported, the price of cereals, including maize, wheat and sorghum, has begun to decrease in most Ethiopian markets with the advent of the new harvest and the ongoing distribution of subsidized wheat by the Government, according to WFP’s latest Market Watch Report. However, prices remain well above the five-year average, while year-on-year food inflation (i.e. November 2011 compared to November 2010) stood at 50.3 per cent. The Government also announced a new adjustment to fuel prices for December, raising the price of fuels by 4.72 per cent for benzene (petrol) and 5.42 per cent for diesel (no change for kerosene). This is the fourth such price adjustment in 2011 (previous adjustments occurred in January, April and September). While the decreasing price of staple foods is expected to support the improving food security conditions reported in most drought-affected areas since the start of the rains in October, the relatively high food prices and increased fuel prices may adversely impact the food security of the most vulnerable households, particularly in remote areas, as commodity prices are influenced by transport cost.

As of 13 December, dispatch of the seventh round of relief food assistance (targeting 3.9 million people) from the federal level to food distribution points stood at 86 per cent nationwide, while eighth round dispatches (targeting 3 million people) stood at 16 per cent. 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 current Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) at the end of December and the issuance of the 2012 HRD expected in late January/early February.

**WASH:** Even as the seasonal deyr (October-December) rains continue in most lowland areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, parts of Degehabur, Jijiga and Shinile zones of northern Somali Region remain dry, with water shortages expected to re-emerge in the coming month. In response, Oxfam GB has deployed 13 water trucks to Aldem (2 trucks), Ayisha (6 trucks) and Shinile (5 trucks) woredas of Shinile zone in the past week, bringing the total number of trucks operating countrywide to 38 (from 25 the previous week). The late onset and below-normal karma (July-September) rains and the advent of the jilaal (October-February) long dry season in Afar Region has led to early depletion of pasture and water sources. The prevailing drought conditions are expected to worsen in the northernmost parts of the region and lead to an increase in water trucking requirements in the coming month. Currently, 15 trucks are operational in Afar, benefiting 19,250 people. The remaining trucks (10) are deployed in Tigray (8), Amhara (1) and Oromia (1) Regions.
Health: New suspected measles cases continue to be reported in various zones of the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), as well as in Warder zone of Somali Region, where an investigation team verified 26 suspected cases (including one death) in Danot woreda, and identified 19 clinical cases in Warder Town. The Somali Regional Health Bureau (RHB), in collaboration with WHO and MSF-Holland, is supporting zonal authorities to enhance case management and verification activities. Meanwhile, the national integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign is ongoing in both areas. By 7 December, the campaign had reached 5.13 million children, or 74 per cent of the 7 million children aged 6 months to 15 years targeted in 148 drought-affected woredas across six regions. The campaign is now nearing completion in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali Regions. The last phase of the campaign is expected to start in Afar and Tigray in the last week of December.

Despite increasing numbers of malaria cases reported in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP Regions, the epidemic threshold has not yet been reached, except in Borena zone of Oromia Region, WHO reports. Malaria prevention and control measures have led to a marked decline in new cases over the past two weeks.

New suspected cases of AWD were reported in East Hararge zone of Oromia Region. The Oromia RHB and partners have developed an epidemic preparedness and response plan, and are training 100 health staff in Public Health Emergency Management and pre-positioning drugs and medical supplies. Further east, 32 cases of bloody diarrhoea, including eight deaths (suspected to be dysentery), were reported between 10 and 16 December in an area of western Gode zone, Somali Region. The affected people had reportedly used a common unsafe water source. Gode Hospital, in collaboration with the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB), the woreda office and the NGO Merlin, deployed an investigation team to the area and initiated response activities. Merlin donated medication to support disease control activities and prepositioned contingency supplies should the outbreak spread. UNICEF dispatched water purification chemicals and hygiene promotion items including soap, jerry cans and other WASH supplies to the area. According to the DPPB, the outbreak is under control.

Education: The Somali Regional Education Bureau (REB) has requested emergency support for students displaced by flooding in late September and November in Mustahil and Kelafo woredas of Somali Region. The Regional Education in Emergencies taskforce has identified education supply needs for 4,000 students, including 175 school-in-a-box kits. In Afar, preliminary findings from the latest merher assessment show a continued high risk of school closure and drop-outs due to water shortages. A number of schools have also been damaged in wind storms, including 16 formal and 13 alternative basic education schools now without roofs. All regions are drafting Disaster Risk Management and Education plans. The plans will be incorporated into the regional Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans.

Logistics: WFP, which manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), has requested support to reinstate the service of the DHC8 airplane, which had been supplementing the normal UNHAS service contracted to a local air operator. The operation of the DHC8 was discontinued on 15 December and the Government has indicated that it will not extend its clearance for the aircraft. Prior to the arrival of the DHC8, it was observed that the two Caravan aircraft regularly chartered by UNHAS were unable to provide sufficient service to meet the increased need of the humanitarian community to access the Dollo Ado refugee camp complex. With the departure of the DHC8, there is a concern that agencies may resume chartering additional flights directly from operators that do not meet UN safety standards.

Refugees: Transfer of the more than 8,400 Somali refugees currently staying at the Dollo Ado transit centre to Boramino camp (the newest camp which was opened on 30 November) is proceeding. To date, some 480 households (2,251 people) have been relocated. In total, there are 141,105 refugees from Somalia registered in Dollo Ado as of 21 December, of whom 53 per cent are female. In response to the persisting high malnutrition rates reported in the Dollo Ado camps, WFP has intensified its nutrition response. The agency has been providing supplementary feeding (Super Cereal) to all children under age 5 and to pregnant and breastfeeding women regardless of their nutrition status since September; it is now working to expedite delivery of Super Cereal Plus from Djibouti, and with partners has begun distributing Plumpy’sup (used to treat moderate acute malnutrition) to malnourished children under age 5. WFP, UNHCR and the Government refugee agency (ARRA) continue to investigate the cause of the elevated malnutrition levels in the camps.

In western Ethiopia, 23,004 Sudanese refugees (56 per cent male) had been registered by UNHCR in Beneshangul Gumuz Region as of 17 December, the vast majority having arrived from Blue Nile State since the beginning of September. In the past week, according to IOM, ARRA has identified 1,300 of the approximately 1,700 refugees staying in the Gengen area as now willing to relocate to Tongo refugee camp. Many of the estimated 33,000 refugees who have crossed over from Sudan since June 2011 have preferred to stay in host communities along the border. Meanwhile, distribution of the two-month food rations for


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.
22,000 food-insecure people identified in 17 refugee-hosting kebeles (villages) of Beneshangul Gumuz has started.

KENYA

Insecurity in North Eastern Province may impact delivery of relief aid and free movement of pastoralists, and undermine recovery of the livelihoods base. In addition to a string of alleged attacks by Al Shabaab that have rocked North Eastern Province since mid-October (when Kenya launched a military offensive against the militants in Somalia), inter-communal skirmishes in Moyale (Eastern Province) have further exacerbated insecurity in the northern region. On 20 December, clashes between herders over a settlement scheme resulted in the death of two people. The Government has deployed additional security to the area to guard against revenge attacks.

Food: Drought conditions in the northern, north-eastern and southern parts of Kenya have significantly eased following good rainfall received in the October-December short rains season. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), food security conditions for most of the south marginal agricultural areas and parts of northern pastoral Turkana have improved from ‘Emergency’ levels to ‘Stressed’ levels in four months. Parts of Turkana, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Moyale remain at crisis level but have also shown an improvement from emergency levels observed in August-October at the peak of the drought.

Some 4,483 households of the 15,455 households verified by WFP under the unconditional cash transfer programme received their entitlement this week. The rapid upscale programme that began in early December has so far registered 111,358 households of the 647,000 people targeted in drought-affected areas. Of the registered, 94,596 have opened bank accounts. The four-month project assumes six people per household, with each individual receiving an equivalent of $5 per month.

Health: According to UNICEF, the second round of polio campaign was implemented in 129 districts from 10 to 14 December and integrated a trachoma preventive treatment in Turkana County. Preliminary results indicate coverage of 103 per cent in Turkana central/Loima, 100 per cent in Turkana North/West and 97 per cent in Turkana South/East where trachoma coverage was at 48 per cent of the target. No suspected case of acute flaccid paralysis was identified during the campaign.

Nutrition: Preliminary reports by UNICEF indicate malnutrition rates have significantly reduced in Turkana North East over the last six months, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reducing from 37.4 per cent to 13.7 per cent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) reducing from 9.4 per cent to 3.2 per cent. Under-five mortality rates have also fallen below alert levels (less than 2/10,000/day). This is largely due to a scale-up of life-saving nutrition interventions in the area. On the other hand, preliminary results for nutrition surveys conducted in Mandera East and North reveal GAM rates of 25.3 per cent (21.6-29.3 per cent) and SAM rates of 5.3 per cent (4.1-7.0 per cent), which are only slightly lower than the rates reported in May 2011 (GAM 28.9 per cent and SAM 5.6 per cent). The sector’s interventions remain constrained by impassable roads following heavy rains and flooding in the area, which lacks alternative transport routes. Supplementary Feeding Programme stock-outs have been reported in Makueni and Mbooni health facilities following the seizure by the authorities of Corn-Soya Blend (CSB) suspected to be aflatoxin-contaminated; the CSB could have reached 7,900 children. The current stock of 178 tons of CSB cannot be used pending the sample results. The Nutrition Technical Forum is following up on the development of the Government’s Guidelines on Procurement Procedures for Fortified Blended Foods for Nutrition Stakeholders and Partners following the reported aflatoxin poisoning of locally-produced CSB.

Agriculture and Livelihoods: Heavy rainfall has led to pasture regeneration and improved access to water for livestock across the country. Livestock body conditions have improved and contributed to better terms of trade. FEWS NET observes that livestock prices are increasing in Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Narok and Laikipia. Goat prices have increased by 15-50 percent in Garissa, Mandera, Laikipia and Narok, while cattle prices have risen by five percent in Isiolo and Garissa; by 20-30 percent in Laikipia and Baringo; and by up to 170 percent in Mandera in October as compared to September. Milk production has improved in Rift Valley and Central provinces, with a commensurate increase in price.

The floods have however heightened the risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) and other livestock disease outbreaks. There have been sporadic reports of livestock losses from flooding but the main damage of the flooding has been to crops submerged under water along the Kerio and Turkwell rivers. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has purchased 400,000 RVF vaccines, two million doses of PPR (peste des petits ruminants) vaccines, 15,000 litres of dewormer, 1,000 litres of insecticide against ticks and mosquitoes.
and 36,000 bottles of multivitamins. FAO is also warning farmers about the dangers of aflatoxin, as the current wet conditions are deemed favourable for the deadly fungus poison that hits grain crops stored in damp warehouses. FAO is providing training and supplying building materials for 200 metal grain silos for Eastern Kenya, which is the area most prone to aflatoxin.

**Education:** In Western, Nyanza, Upper Eastern and Coast Provinces, some schools are being used as evacuation centres and displacement camps for flood-affected populations. Ahead of the new term in January, there are concerns over the timely opening of schools. UNICEF observes that school infrastructure including school latrines, kitchens and classrooms have been damaged extensively, especially in Western Kenya and Upper Eastern provinces. The sector is mobilizing partner agencies to collect information on the extent to which teaching/learning materials and school infrastructure have been damaged or lost to the floods, and is planning a joint needs assessment in January.

**Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees:** Following the 19 December explosion in Hagadera, IOM has temporarily suspended all camp-based relocations and medical staff support to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). The Department of Refugee Affairs of the Kenyan Government, with the assistance of UNHCR, conducted a headcount in early December and observed that 1,324 new refugees had arrived in Dadaab camps since mid-October when official registration of new arrivals was suspended. At the time of suspension, some 172,000 new arrivals had been received in 2011. **Food:** The second cycle of food distributions for the month of December in the Dadaab camps is ongoing. On 15 December, IOM’s drought response team carried out the second round of transportation of refugees from Kambioos refugee camp to Hagadera refugee camp to collect food rations, benefiting 2,145 families (10,109 individuals) of the targeted 2,188 families (10,236 individuals) for this round. The service has however been suspended due to insecurity; the next cycle has been scheduled for 1 January. **Health:** As of 15 December, 805 suspected cholera cases had been reported in Dadaab since August, with 59 per cent of the affected people being children under age 5. One death of a two-year old was reported this week in Hagadera, bringing the total number of cholera deaths to three. According to UNICEF, although the number of reported cases is increasing at a faster rate in children under age 5, many of these cases may not be cholera but other causes of acute watery diarrhoea. A Cholera Working Group comprised of representatives from Government Water and Health Departments and NGOs met on 14 December in Garissa and finalized the Cholera Preparedness Plan. Measles cases have continued to decline; with only one case currently admitted in Dagahaley. Preliminary results of the second phase of the polio campaign targeting children 0-59 months that was conducted from 10 to 14 December shows that 55,013 children were vaccinated in Ifo camp (126 per cent coverage), 36,874 children in Hagadera camp (105 per cent) and 32,087 children in Dagahaley camp (122 per cent). **Nutrition:** By 15 December, UNICEF reports that the number of severely malnourished children in the stabilization centres were 39 in Ifo; 50 in Hagadera; and 253 in Dagahaley, representing a decrease of 46 cases overall compared to last week. The decrease is attributed to a decline in watery diarrhoeal diseases following the marked reduction in rains. Data for 5-10 year-old malnourished children shows that 1,452 cases were admitted, of whom 362 were cured between July and December 2011.

**SOMALIA**

**Food:** In November, the cluster reached about 2,152,999 people in Somalia. This total is 17 per cent less than the number of people reached in October. Key issues affecting food assistance in November included: insecurity related to military operations, prolonged deyr rains and localized flooding. Gaps in humanitarian assistance are concentrated in Lower and Middle Juba as well as Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.

**Nutrition:** Of the 270,000 malnourished children targeted between July and December, 264,749 children were admitted to malnutrition treatment programmes within the period, representing 98 per cent of the target to year-end. The total number of children reached since January is now 504,224.

**Health:** Increasing rates of suspected malaria cases were reported in Lower and Middle Juba this week. Health facilities reported 1,705 cases, representing a 24 per cent increase over the previous week and an almost 300 per cent increase compared to two weeks ago. WHO is warning of a possible surge of cases of cholera in districts affected by flash flooding in recent weeks. In response, 52,500 nets were dispatched to Mogadishu for distribution in Lower and Middle Juba. However, partners are facing challenges in transporting them to the areas in need. Meanwhile, WHO is calling on its partners to intensify preventative activities in Madina, Bondheere, Hodan and Wadajir districts of Mogadishu, where 11 samples tested positive for cholera. On 16 December, the cluster launched a cholera public awareness campaign in Mogadishu.

**WASH:** Since January, 1,401,227 people have been provided with access to sustainable water. The deyr rains have subsided in many parts of Lower and Middle Juba regions. However, flooding continues to affect...
many settlements along the Juba River. The cluster’s most recent maps indicate that significant response gaps exist in districts of Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.

**Agriculture and Livelihoods:** Seed distribution in November has been delayed due to heavy rains and flooding. Despite the delays, the total area planted ahead of the February/March harvest is not expected to be affected. According to a recent analysis, fisher-folk along the coast have not received sufficient support.

**Emergency Shelter & NFI:** Since January, 66,354 people have received shelter material, including 44,046 people in southern Somalia.

For more information on the humanitarian response in Somalia, please refer to OCHA-Somalia Situation Report No. 27 dated 21 December.

### IV. Funding

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Horn of Africa Drought Funding in million US$</th>
<th>TOTAL: $2.4 billion required</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somalia CAP 1,033 82% funded</td>
<td>21% unmet 82% funded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya EHRP 742 70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements, Jul-Dec 2011</td>
<td>398 93% funded</td>
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<td>Ethiopia refugee-related requirements 246 Funded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti Drought Appeal 33 Unmet</td>
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An updated Horn of Africa funding table and detailed reports by country are available at: [http://fts.unocha.org](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 email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org).

### V. 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


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