

REGIONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE **HORN OF AFRICA** AND THE GREAT LAKES REGION

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND RESILIENCE
RESPONSE



OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2016



Cover Photo:

3 February 2016, Ula Arba kebele, Ziway Dugda Woreda, Arsi zone, Oromia region, Ethiopia.

Hussein is resident in Ziway Dugda Woreda with a population of 149,000 people. About 82,000 people (55%) require emergency food assistance. The price of livestock has gone down by 80% while the price of cereals have increased three-fold.

"This drought is the worse we are experiencing in for 30 years", says Hussein

Credit: OCHA/ Charlotte Cans

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
I. HUMANITARIAN TRENDS: JULY – SEPTEMBER 2016	4
II. REGIONAL OUTLOOK: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2016	6
III. VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS	8
IV. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	9
CLIMATE	9
SOUTH SUDAN, GREAT LAKES	9
KENYA-SOMALIA	9
II. HUMANITARIAN TRENDS AND OUTLOOK	10
DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEED	10
CONFLICT TRENDS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	10
CLIMATE	14
ECONOMIC SHOCKS	16
III. HUMANITARIAN IMPACT	18
FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIXED MIGRATION	18
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT	18
CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT	19
CLOSURE OF DADAAB CAMP	21
MIXED MIGRATION	21
PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS	22
FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION	24
FOOD INSECURITY	24
MALNUTRITION	27
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	28
CHOLERA AND ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD)	29
IV. CONSTRAINTS TO RESPONSE	31
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS	31
VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL, ASSETS AND FACILITIES	31
BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS	33
FUNDING	34
CERF AND POOLED FUNDS	34
V. VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS	36

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been developed collectively with humanitarian partners in the region to inform preparedness and advocacy efforts to mitigate and manage humanitarian risk in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region¹. It presents a four-month trend analysis from June to September 2016 and a humanitarian outlook from October to December 2016. It is the fifth report in the series and updates the previous scenario report which was published in April 2016.

I. HUMANITARIAN TRENDS: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2016

While violent incidents decreased in the last quarter during the rainy season (in keeping with the seasonal nature of protracted crises in the region), conflict continued to pose a significant threat to the safety and security of civilians across the region. In **Sudan** reduced levels of ground fighting and aerial bombardment were reportedly conducted in the central area of Darfur and in the southern states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile – the ‘Two Areas’. In **Somalia**, while the number of fatalities from conflict reduced in Q3 as compared to Q2, Al Shabaab continued to perpetrate attacks in many parts of the country, as well as against the international presence, with a greater frequency of major attacks in Mogadishu as the country moves closer to elections. Violence in **Burundi** also dropped significantly in the second quarter of the year, but high tensions and a stalled peace process continued alongside a pattern of large-scale human rights violations. However, in **South Sudan**, clashes in various locations across the country, including heavy fighting in Wau in June, Juba in July, and hot spots across the Equatorias from July onwards, led to more than double the number of conflict fatalities compared to the previous quarter according to ACLED. This led to a deterioration in the humanitarian and human rights situation, with widespread sexual violence and attacks on aid workers. This has also resulted in an increase in the number of South Sudanese refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries, pushing the total number of South Sudanese refugees to over 1 million. Severe food and nutrition insecurity has now spread beyond the conflict affected areas, with Northern and Western Bar eh Ghazal and Warrap states being of particular concern. In **Ethiopia**, anti-government protests by the Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups continued with reports of casualties among protesters and security forces. OHCHR has called upon the Ethiopian government to permit the deployment of independent observers into the country to access the human rights situation. In **Kenya**, tensions around elections to be held in August 2017, which had led to violent protests in the recent past, subsided with the decision of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee to reform the electoral Commission.

El Niño’s impact continued to be felt in the region despite the persistence of ENSO-neutral conditions since the end of the strong El Niño episode in May 2016. The scale and size of the drought emergency in Ethiopia, where the El Niño has had the greatest impact, still dwarfs the scale of other crises in the region in terms of the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, now numbering 9.7 million people - a moderate decrease from 10.2 million people in June. The unprecedented humanitarian response by the Government of Ethiopia, supported by the international community, offers some lessons to establish a blue print for future action.

¹ This report includes Burundi, Djibouti, Eastern DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and the impact of the Yemen crisis on the Horn

Economic shocks across the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region continue to primarily affect the most vulnerable and compound humanitarian needs. Last year witnessed a fall in global commodity prices (such as crude oil) and weak global growth, the effects of which are still being felt into 2016. This economic downturn has been exacerbated by the socio-political instability plaguing countries in the East Africa region, as well as by the effects of production losses due to El Niño. The IMF revised the growth projections substantially down for sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting challenging macroeconomic conditions in its largest economies, which are adjusting to lower commodity revenues. In South Sudan, the deteriorating economic situation is compounding the impact of conflict on food insecurity. The year-on-year inflation rate in August 2016 was 730 per cent; the highest in the world.

Due to the convergence of climatic, conflict, and economic shocks, the number of food insecure people in the region² facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 and 4) levels, has doubled in the last 12 months from 11.0 million in September 2015 to 23.4 million people today. The worst affected countries are Ethiopia (9.7 million people), South Sudan (4.79 million people), and Sudan (4.42 million people). UNICEF reports a heightened malnutrition situation in the region including an unprecedented nutrition crisis in South Sudan. Six out of the eight IGAD countries in the region (South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia (IDPs), and parts of Kenya) are on high alert for acute malnutrition. South Sudan, North West Kenya (Turkana, West and East Pokot, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit) and Somalia (in particular IDP sites) have continued to experience a serious nutritional deterioration, whilst in Ethiopia, high numbers of people continue to be admitted for acute malnutrition, although the nutrition situation has slightly improved due to the average to above Belg harvest.

Violence and rising food insecurity in South Sudan and Burundi has resulted in increased population displacement. As of 30 September 2016, the largest refugee outflow for the region was of 1.03 million refugees from South Sudan. The majority of new displaced have fled South Sudan since fresh violence erupted in Juba on 8 July 2016, including over 150,000 people who have crossed into Uganda since early July and approximately 32,000 South Sudanese have arrived into the Gambella region of Ethiopia in recent weeks, seeking assistance and protection. Elsewhere refugees arriving into Sudan from the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region cited severe food and nutrition insecurities as driving factors. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal one in three children aged 6-59 months are believed to be acutely malnourished. The number of Burundian refugees continued to increase exponentially to 301,403 despite reported spontaneous returns of 36,798.³ Political instability and food insecurity are being cited by the refugees as being key reasons in their decision to flee to Tanzania.

The combination of new emergencies and resurging conflicts has increased the cumulative total number of refugees and asylum seekers in the East, Horn and Great Lakes to 3.6 million refugees, which represents a 13 per cent increase since the beginning of this year. As a result of the recent influx of South Sudanese refugees, Uganda is now the country hosting most refugees in Africa. The region also hosts 955,000 Somali and 404,105 DR Congo refugees, who live in protracted exile with limited prospect of durable solution without commensurate support from the international community to meet their needs.

The Government of Kenya announced in May that as a result of security, environmental and economic burdens, it would close Dadaab camp, which houses over 284,000 Somalis, by 30 November 2016. This stance seemed to soften on 25 June with a statement by the Tripartite Commission, which informed of a reduction of 150,000 people in the camp by the end of 2016. Since the beginning of voluntary repatriation in 2014, almost 30,000 Somalis have returned – 24,000 of them in 2016.⁴ On 29 August however, Jubaland

² The region includes Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya

³ Following the verification exercise in Makamba, 32,729 Spontaneous Returns were reported out of whom merely 3,483 claimed to have registered as refugees. See Regional Update Burundi #28 <http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/regional.php>

⁴ <http://www.voanews.com/a/somalirefugeesleavingkenyaduetothreatsandpressureunsays/3480706.html>

authorities in Somalia, announced the temporary suspension of voluntary returns due to the lack of absorption capacity for the returnees, notably in already densely populated areas, such as Kismayo.

Simultaneous disease outbreaks have affected the region in parallel with the El Niño weather events. Of greatest concern are some 63,220⁵ suspected cases of cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) across the region in 2016 alone, alongside other diseases, including yellow fever, measles, and chikungunya virus and kala-azar. Spikes in malaria cases have also been reported in Burundi, eastern DRC and in South Sudan, where is the top cause of morbidity in the IDPs and in the non-conflict affected states with 1.3 million cases reported this year. The impact of these outbreaks and the high risk of contagion in the region, particularly given the fluid population movements, requires appropriate interventions on key issues such as vaccination campaigns; scale-up of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services; community sensitization including setting a cross-border coordination mechanism; and improving systems of prevention, surveillance, control and treatment of disease. A joint IGAD/UN multi-agency proposal at an estimated cost of \$20 million is being finalized to address the cholera and chikungunya virus outbreaks and their risk factors in the Mandera Triangle (Mandera Kenya, Belet Haawo Somalia and Dollo Ado Ethiopia) from September 2016 to September 2018 through immediate, medium and long-term multi-sectoral approaches.

The operating environment in conflict settings continues to deteriorate, especially in South Sudan. Data made available during the reporting period indicated that, in 2015, South Sudan overtook Afghanistan as the country with the highest number of attacks against aid workers. And a new low of depravity was reached at the Terrain Hotel in Juba in July 2016. Violence against personnel and assets has had a tremendous adverse effect on humanitarian operations. In July alone as WFP and FAO warehouses were looted in Juba and several NGOs compounds were looted in Leer, causing millions of dollars worth of damage and loss.⁶ The operating environment in Somalia continues to be particularly difficult. In Ethiopia the drought response has experienced a significant slow-down as a consequence these protests. Food dispatches from Government warehouses, which have been operating at 25 per cent capacity for the past few weeks, to Amhara and Oromia were impacted. There has been a degree of normalization over the last few days.

Both the climate induced humanitarian needs and conflict induced displacement continue to be underfunded. As of 30 September, the humanitarian requirements to meet urgent humanitarian needs across the region currently stand at \$6.7 billion, of which less than half (48 per cent) is funded. Despite the large numbers of refugees, the Refugee Response Plans (RRPs) are still the most poorly funded humanitarian appeals in the region. The RRPs for South Sudan, Burundi and Yemen together require nearly \$1.2 billion, of which only 24 per cent has been funded. The South Sudan Refugee Plan has the lowest funding level at 20 per cent, while the Yemen RRP received 27 per cent by the end of September. The Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2016 is 37 per cent funded. Migration response and climate adaptation funds need to be more effectively deployed to provide durable solutions.

II. REGIONAL OUTLOOK: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2016

Conflict in protracted settings such as Somalia, parts of Sudan, as well as South Sudan, is expected to intensify during the dry season (November onwards). Tensions related to the state formation and electoral processes in Somalia could further exacerbate pre-existing inter-communal tensions, and lead to further violence. There are also reports that AMISOM intends to launch an offensive against Al Shabaab in Lower Juba before the implementation of the electoral process which could adversely affect the civilian population and further limit humanitarian activities. The situations in Burundi and South

⁵ Includes 18,102 cases in DRC

⁶ <http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan>

Sudan are likely to get worse. In Burundi, the Inter-Burundi Dialogue still excludes many elements of the opposition, lessening the chances of a political resolution in the near future, and despite UN Security Council approval for the deployment of additional police officers to Burundi, the government has not accepted their deployment. In South Sudan, Riek Machar remains outside the country and excluded from power and significant defections are being reported. If the South Sudanese transitional government is unable to support the process of reconciliation it is likely that further violence may break out, causing immense suffering to the civilian population. Continued violence will also greatly impact humanitarian programming and obstruct humanitarian access to people in need with disastrous consequences for the civilian population. The UN Security Council Despite UN Security Council approval for the deployment of additional police officers to Burundi and a 4,000 strong protection force in South Sudan the respective governments have resisted these initiatives so far. Elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) will be delayed till December 2018 according to the Corneille Nangaa, head of the country's electoral body. Tensions around the elections in DRC have already resulted in violence, according to Human Rights Watch, 37 protesters, six police officers, and one Kabilia supporter were killed. This has further destabilized the Great Lakes region and resulted in additional population displacement, including across borders. In Kenya, political re-alignments ahead of 2017 elections may create new sources of tension in the country. Tensions in Ethiopia are also of great concern. On 9 October the Government of Ethiopia declared a 6-months State of Emergency.

On-going conflict and ethnically-motivated violence in the East African region continues to be characterized by the deliberate targeting and harm of civilians. Serious international humanitarian and human rights law violations are occurring on a continuous basis. With a lack of accountability mechanisms, there is a risk that alarming reports of sexual violence, such as rape, gang rape and sexual slavery in South Sudan, discovery of new mass graves in Burundi and further violence against protesters in Ethiopia will continue to emerge

The latest climate model from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) forecasts reduced La Niña expectations, and suggest near-equal chances for neutral ENSO and weak La Niña conditions through end of 2016.⁷ IGAD ICPAC seasonal forecast has predicted normal to below normal rainfall for the period September to December 2016 in the areas historically affected by drought induced La Niña such as 2010/11 and 1988. This will mean additional drought for pastoral, agro-pastoral and seasonal cropping activities as well as flooding. The areas of concern for below average rainfall include pastoral areas of Ethiopia (South-Pastoral regions while the north-eastern pastoral areas are seasonably not expecting rainfall in the forecast period); Kenya (Eastern and Northern areas); Djibouti (northern and coastal areas); Somalia (mainly in Somaliland and Puntland); and Tanzania (northern pastoral and Mount Kilimanjaro areas). Above average rainfall is expected in the western sector which could lead to increase waterlogging, possible flooding and landslides in western parts of Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya as well as in the vast majority of South Sudan and Sudan (particularly Southern and Eastern Sudan, including Kassala, Red Sea, Kordofans and Nile States). In addition crop and animal diseases and pests, damage to infrastructure, displacement, and post-harvest losses are expected.

If La Niña were to materialize it is likely going to impact regions that have already been negatively affected by El Niño, most likely causing a further deterioration of food security into 2017. The number of people under crisis and emergency (IPC phases 3 & 4) or in need humanitarian assistance is likely to increase from the current 23.4 million people in the first half of 2017 as the rainfall season is consecutively negatively impacted particularly for the areas likely to receive normal to below normal rainfall and yet to recover from El Niño. In addition, food prices look set to continue their rise to record levels in countries that depict poor macroeconomic conditions and areas whose production will be affected by drier than normal conditions in September to December in East African countries, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition across the region.

⁷ According to the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI).

As a result of El Niño and possible La Niña drought and flooding, waterborne communicable diseases as well as vector-born diseases are expected to increase throughout the region. Above average rainfall expected in Uganda, western Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as in the vast majority of South Sudan areas where it could lead to a further increase in Cholera and AWD cases as well as simultaneous outbreaks of vector borne and/or waterborne diseases.

Population displacement is expected to continue to increase, particularly from and within South Sudan, with more than 100,000 additional refugees projected to arrive in Uganda by the end of the year according to UNHCR. While the Tripartite Commission agreed to meet in October 2016 to review progress made on the voluntary repatriation of **Somali** refugees from Kenya, the return of Somali refugees from Dadaab is likely to exacerbate the fragile humanitarian situation in the areas of return. The absorption capacity constraint raised by the authorities in Jubaland are an indication that tensions may rise there, since many Somali refugees in Kenya originate from the province and are likely to return there. Flooding over the next two months is expected to continue to displace populations in **Ethiopia** in the coming period. The recent violent clashes in **DRC** may be a precursor to more pre-election violence potentially leading to population displacement.

III. VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS

Humanitarian needs are expected to increase throughout the region, and humanitarian conditions in vulnerability hotspots are likely to deteriorate significantly. These areas include:

- **Multiple locations across South Sudan.** In Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), the acute food insecurity and malnutrition crisis is expected to continue, while in Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) ongoing conflict and insecurity continues to drive humanitarian needs. Ongoing clashes in the Equatoria are likely to trigger additional population displacement, including across borders to Uganda, DRC and CAR. Meanwhile, the Greater Upper Nile region remains highly unstable and further tensions are likely and may cause further displacement, including to Ethiopia and Sudan. There is also the likelihood of the continued spread of communicable disease outbreaks, including cholera, malaria, measles and kala-azar.
- **Uganda.** Given the unprecedented influx of South Sudanese refugees in the North (Adjumani, Kirandongo etc), with more than 100,000 South Sudanese refugees arriving in September alone, and structurally underfunded Regional Refugee Appeal.
- **South central Somalia, northwestern Kenya and southwestern Ethiopia areas.** The predicted depressed rainfall will lead to below average agricultural production in some parts; likely to further increase already alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels. At the same time, enhanced rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands is likely to lead to flooding, landslides and an increase in water-borne diseases, including along rivers in south central Somalia. Growing tensions, clan and localized conflict at county level ahead of elections, the return of Somali refugees from Kenya, could prove to be an additional stress factor, and severe global price hikes in commodities could further compound vulnerabilities.
- **Pastoralist areas in the eastern Ethiopia - northwest Somalia border areas** have faced two or more consecutive failed seasons since 2015 and are likely to continue to be hit by erratic and below average rains.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

CLIMATE

- (1) Governments, with the support of regional organizations, humanitarian and development partners, should update and implement national contingency plans for both drought and flood responses. Furthermore, coordinated resource mobilization efforts are needed, including exploring new sources of funding such as the Climate Adaptation Funds, which will hold discussions on the deployment of funds in November 2016 in Morocco. So far, the fund has committed US\$ 354.9 million in 61 countries since 2010 to climate adaptation and resilience activities.
- (2) Advocate for the results of the ongoing review of the impact of the 'Ending Drought Emergencies' adopted by IGAD in 2011 to feed into the work of the El Niño Envoys, namely in the development of a blue print and Standard Operating Procedures for integrated humanitarian/development action to better prepare for future climate shocks.
- (3) Scale-up integrated multi-sectoral emergency response, recovery and resilience building interventions including cash transfers/social safety nets, market based intervention, nutrition supplies, water, sanitation, health, provision of animal fodder and seeds, destocking, and plan for recovery activities, cross border coordination including to address disease outbreaks through multi-sector response including strengthened regional surveillance, water/sanitation, health and vector control.
- (4) Finalize the sub regional IGAD/UN communicable disease preparedness and response plan for Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia (Somali Cluster) and present to the donor community to implement a sustained response. Implementation of the plan could catalyze further action for this priority IGAD cluster, for development investment to mitigate against significant humanitarian risks, build resilient communities and achieve durable solutions for refugees and IDPs.

SOUTH SUDAN, GREAT LAKES

(5) Prepare for a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, DRC and Burundi, by developing and/or updating regional multi-country regional contingency plans based on where appropriate nationally led efforts with aligned scenario plans, analysis, and recommendations, for regional preparedness.

(6) Actively support early solutions planning and programming to better link humanitarian and development approaches to durable solutions, including through close coordination with the newly established IGAD Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration for the Horn of Africa and the ICGLR and the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes. It is critical to provide adequate long-term and predictable financial support to countries and communities in the region that host refugees and IDPs, in such ways that improve access to integrated services and economic opportunities. Through coordinated action, additional funding could also be leveraged, including from EU Migration funding.

KENYA-SOMALIA

(7) Develop regional contingency plans involving all Government counterparts and agencies, which include the identification of resources required to leverage support for more sustainable services informed by joint analysis of vulnerabilities and compounding risk factors associated with the closure of Dadaab refugee camp. These would include: a Somalia (re)integration plan; the mobilization of resources and messaging to address the underfunded RRP; increased food insecurity and population displacement as a result of La Niña; underfunding and humanitarian access constraints; as well as insecurity as a result of election-related violence, clan-based violence and/or terrorist attacks. Use this Plan for preparedness for the worst-case scenario and to maximize opportunities to achieve durable solutions.

(8) Engage in high-level advocacy with the AU, donors and development partners, to prioritize support to the regional effort in the search for durable solutions in addition to other priority initiatives including: cooperation between Kenya and Ethiopia on the Marsabit/Borana border, and the joint IGAD/UN sub regional plan to address communicable diseases in the Somali Cluster.

II. HUMANITARIAN TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEED

CONFLICT TRENDS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Overview: Violent conflict, being the main driver of humanitarian suffering and displacement, continues to pose a significant threat to the safety and security of civilians across the region. Situations of on-going conflict, conflict accompanying political and development processes and inter-communal violence have been responsible for 3,987 fatalities between July and September (ACLED data).

Despite the formation of the transitional government in April, low level clashes in parts of the country set the stage for a breakdown in the peace process. The intensification of active conflict in **South Sudan** in July, along with fighting in multiple locations – particularly the Equatorias - in August and September, more than doubled the number of conflict fatalities there as compared to the previous quarter. In **Sudan**, fatalities dropped significantly, reflecting a reported reduction in both ground fighting and aerial bombardment in Darfur and the Two Areas. This is in keeping with the seasonal nature of conflict there – conflict levels historically reduce during the lean season. However, this year military campaigns in parts of the Jebel Marra reportedly continued beyond the lean season.

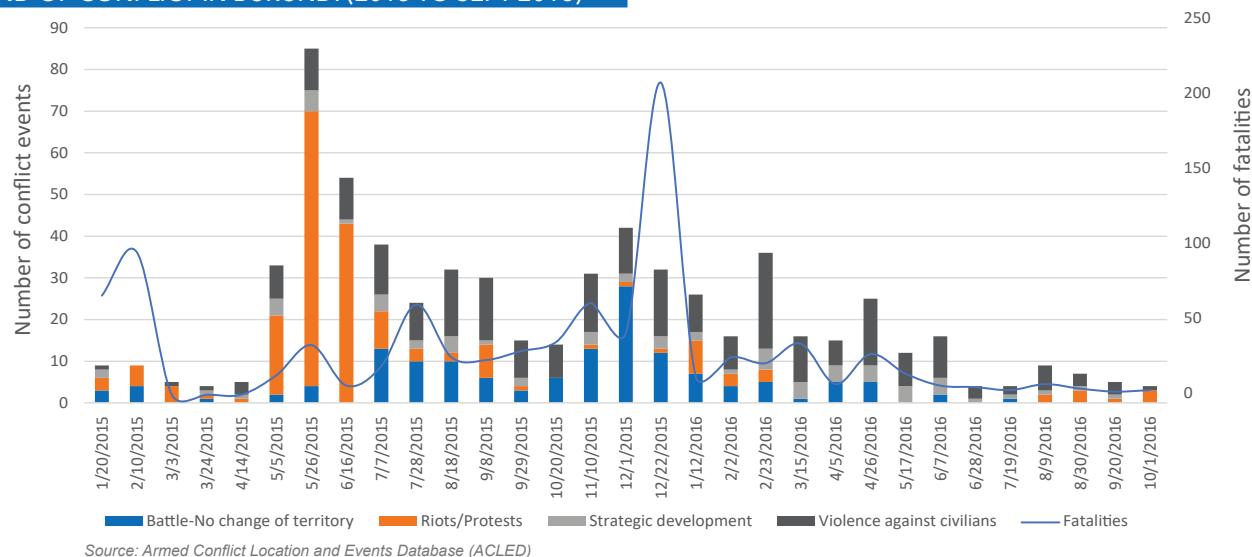
In **Ethiopia**, anti-government protests by the Oromo and Amhara ethnic groups continued with reports of casualties among protesters and security forces. OHCHR has called upon the Ethiopia government to permit the deployment of independent observers into the country to access the human rights situation. Intensifying Al Shabaab offensives after Ramadan, clan violence and the upcoming electoral process in **Somalia** threaten to increase the already consistently high number of fatalities there in the coming months. Reported fatalities in **Burundi** have dropped significantly in the second quarter of the year, yet Burundi is no closer to a political resolution and as this has had a direct impact on the increasing humanitarian needs in the country.

BURUNDI

Burundi is mired in a political crisis, which appears to be deepening, as the ruling party and opposition voices are no closer to a resolution of the constitutional crisis predicated by the elections held in 2015 when President Nkurunziza sought and won a third electoral term. An Intra-Burundi Dialogue took place in Arusha on 12 July, mediated by the East African Community and facilitated by Tanzania's former president Benjamin Mkapa. However representatives of five political parties who participated in the 2015 general election boycotted the summit over a conflict about the participation of certain opposition figures. The Government remains unwilling to negotiate with those political opponents it holds responsible for organizing the failed coup attempt last year. These include key opposition figures who remain in exile, with

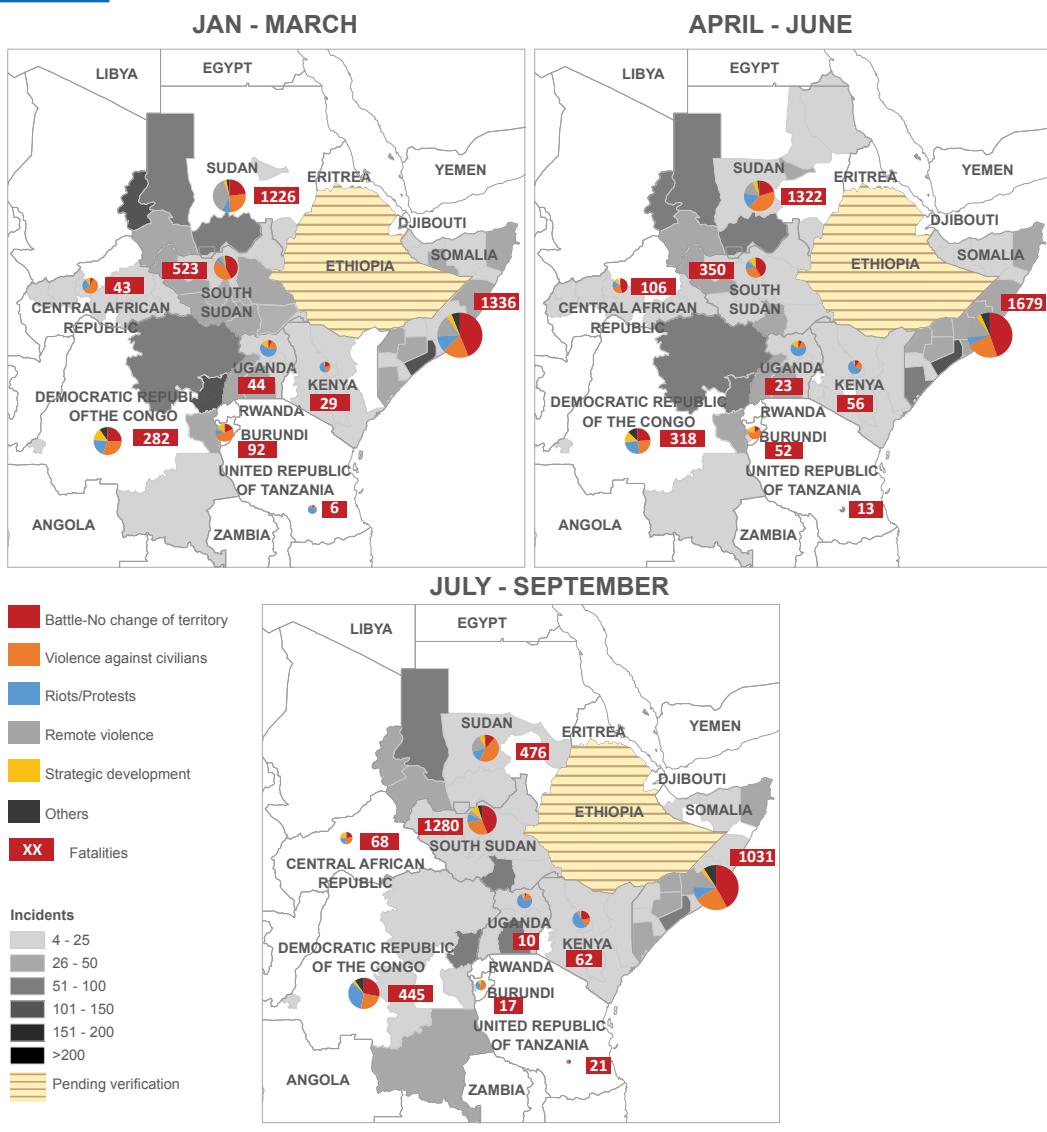
whom Mr. Mkapa also met in Belgium. According to Burundi's Foreign Affairs Minister Alain Nyamitwe, the main purpose of the now-stalled dialogue was the return of refugees and preparations for the 2020 elections. In the face of this political stalemate it seems likely that humanitarian conditions in the country will continue to deteriorate in the coming months.

TREND OF CONFLICT IN BURUNDI (2015 TO SEPT 2016)



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED)

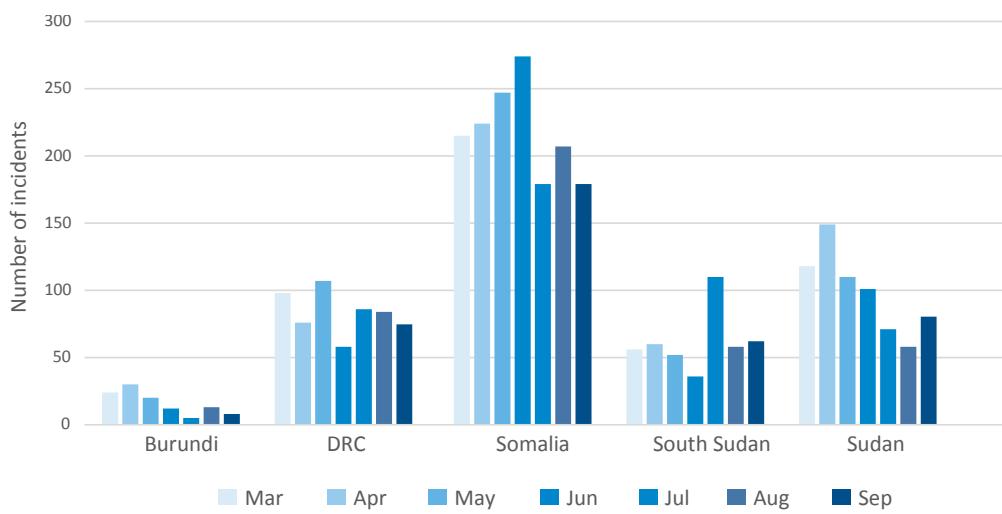
CONFLICT TRENDS



Source: Armed conflict and location and events database (ACLED)

On 29 July, the UN Security Council approved a UN police component of up to 228 officers in Burundi for an initial period of one year, with a mandate to monitor the security situation and assist OHCHR in monitoring human rights violations and abuses. Burundi has rejected the decision and has withdrawn its consent to allow 50 police officers into the country, although it will still allow the 200 African Union observers and military experts, of whom only 50 have taken up their posts thus far.

CONFLICT TREND - FEB TO AUG 2016



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED)

SOMALIA

Somalia's electoral process scheduled for September and October 2016 continues to be accompanied by rising political tension and violence. It remains unclear whether there is a direct correlation between incidents of political violence and the electoral process; however a further escalation of violence around the issue is possible. Al Shabaab has declared that it intends to disrupt the process, in which more than 14,000 Somalis in Mogadishu and in the regional capitals/seats of government will participate. 14,025 "electors" representing the clans will select the members of the lower house of Parliament while the country's recently formed state governments will nominate members of the upper house. Together, the two houses will elect a new president. These voters and stakeholders gathering in urban centres across the country will be vulnerable to attacks and security incidents, while at the same time, the use of financial, security and logistical resources to facilitate the elections could have a detrimental effect on humanitarian activities during this period.

Al Shabaab has continued to perpetrate attacks in many parts of the country, as well as against the international presence in Somalia, with a greater frequency of major attacks in Mogadishu since the end of Ramadan. There are continued reports that AMISOM intends to launch an offensive against Al Shabaab in Lower Juba before the implementation of the electoral process. If and when undertaken, such military activity is certain to affect the civilian population and the limited humanitarian activities underway in Lower Juba and other regions with a strong Al Shabaab presence. In recent months, a number of cities have seen changes of control back and forth between government forces and Al Shabaab, including the Lower Shabelle city of Marka where the population has been caught in the middle of continuing violence.

Inter-clan violence and tension also remains high elsewhere, with clashes between Puntland and Somaliland forces in the context of Somaliland's voter registration exercise in the disputed areas of Sool, Eastern Sanaag and Buuhoodle at the end of July. The state formation process in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle remains controversial, with clans in Hiraan rejecting efforts led by the Federal Government and IGAD to re-launch the state formation conference in early September. Tensions related to the state formation and electoral processes exacerbate pre-existing inter-communal tensions, and further violence could erupt in the coming period.

EAST AFRICA ELECTORAL TIMELINE



SUDAN

Reduced levels of ground fighting and aerial bombardment were reportedly conducted in the central area of Darfur and in the southern states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile – the ‘Two Areas’ – with the onset of the rainy season. However, clashes reported at Alazraq, a major farming area in the central part of South Kordofan, by the government, negatively impacted the already fragile humanitarian condition of the population.

On 8 August 2016, the main members of the Sudanese opposition signed the Road Map Agreement, which was endorsed by the Government of Sudan in March 2016 with the exception of the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdel Wahid, the main rebel group currently active in Darfur. Following this, a two-tracked discussion on a cessation of hostilities and humanitarian assistance for the Two Areas and Darfur” began in Addis Ababa with the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) acting as mediator. After six days of consultation, the talks on the Two Areas collapsed, which in turn also stalled the Darfur track discussions, which also stalled over disagreement on divulging location of forces. As the Government and the opposition appear unable to currently come to a resolution, conflict in Sudan is expected to resume during the next dry season (November onwards).

SOUTH SUDAN

Deadly clashes took place in June in Western Bahr el Ghazal, displacing more than 80,000 people. Approximately 44,300 people were displaced in Wau town and a further estimated 38,800 were displaced in areas outside of Wau.⁸ On 7 July, fighting erupted in Juba between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO). The fighting which spread across the city, resulted in hundreds dead, and was accompanied by the looting of millions of dollars’ worth of aid from WFP and FAO warehouses. UNMISS compounds and Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites sustained impacts from small arms and heavy weapons fire, leaving two peacekeepers dead and damaging the maternity ward of a health clinic. UNMISS reported eight people killed and fifty-nine injured in and around PoC sites between 10-11 July.⁹ On 11 July, armed men in uniform stormed the Terrain Hotel, a compound

⁸ Statement of the Regional and International Partners of JMEC Regarding Wau June 29, 2016, <http://www.jmecsouthsudan.com/news.php?id=32>

⁹ <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/press-briefing-note-south-sudan-12-july-2016>

housing humanitarian workers, killing one aid worker and raping and beating others.¹⁰ On 16 August, the UN Secretary-General launched an independent special investigation to determine the circumstances surrounding these incidents and to evaluate the Mission's overall response.¹¹

On 11 July, following pressure from the international community - IGAD member states, the African Union, the US and China - President Kiir and Dr. Reik Machar agreed to a ceasefire. However, fighting has continued in multiple locations across the country, particularly the Equatorias, where tens of thousands of people have been displaced.

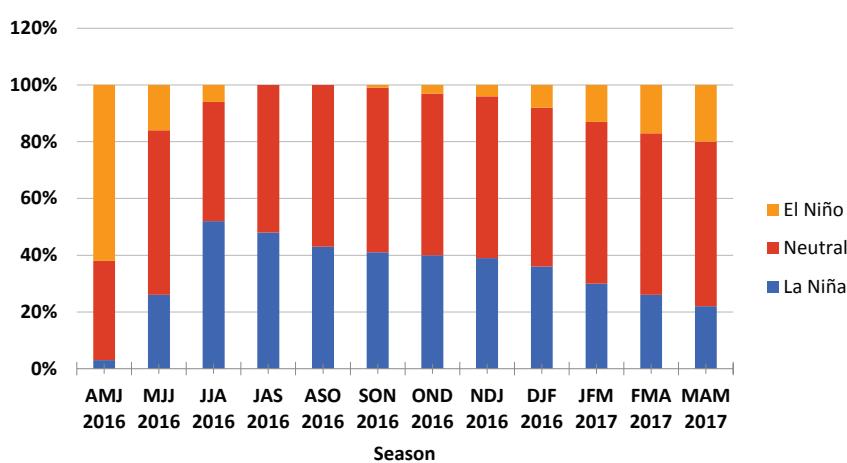
UN resolution (2304/2016), adopted on 12 August, called for the establishment of a Regional Protection Force for Juba, comprising of 4,000 extra troops with a mandate to provide extra security in the capital until 15 December 2016. The resolution also increased the ceiling for UNMISS troop levels to 17,000. Discussions are ongoing with the Government of South Sudan regarding the deployment of the force. The resolution allowed for the adoption of an arms embargo in the face of political or operational impediments to operationalizing the Regional Protection Force or obstructions to UNMISS in performance of its mandate.

Given the highly volatile situation, it is likely that further violence across the country will continue to cause immense suffering for the civilian population, and obstruct humanitarian access to populations in need in the months ahead.

CLIMATE

Overview: The impact of El Niño continues to be felt in the region despite the persistence of El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-neutral conditions since the end of May 2016.¹² The latest climate model from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) forecasts reduced La Niña expectations, and suggests near-equal chances for neutral ENSO and weak La Niña conditions through end of 2016. However, the most influential weather system on the Horn of Africa regional climate is the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which is currently in negative phase. The combination of a weak La Niña and a negative IOD has translated into depressed rainfall over most of the region and enhanced rainfall in some parts.

CPC/IRI EARLY - MONTH OFFICIAL ENSO FORECAST PROBABILITIES



According to the ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) consensus climate outlook there is an increased likelihood of below normal rainfall over most of the equatorial parts of the region, especially in the eastern and southern sectors of the region. The areas of concern due to the below average October-December rainfall include pastoral areas of Ethiopia (South-Pastoral regions); Kenya (Eastern and Northern areas); Djibouti (northern and coastal areas); Somalia (mainly in Somaliland and Puntland); and Tanzania (western sector which may lead to flooding).

areas); Somalia (mainly in Somaliland and Puntland); and Tanzania (western sector which may lead to flooding).

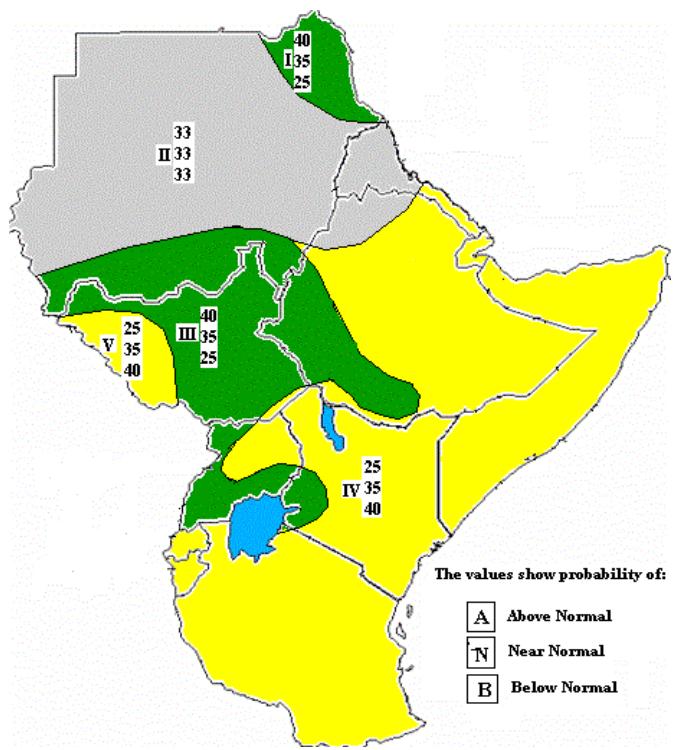
10 OCHA South Sudan Press Statement, 19 August 2016, http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SS_160819_World_Humanitarian_Day_Press_Release.pdf

11 <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2016-08-16/statement-attributable-spokesman-secretary-general-south-sudan>

12 WHO Monthly El Niño Update, August 2016.

and landslides in western parts of Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya as well as in the vast majority of South Sudan areas; enhanced rainfall in these areas is likely to increase waterlogging and possible flooding in flood-prone areas. In these areas, landslides, crop and animal diseases and pests, an increase in water-borne diseases, damage to infrastructure, displacement, and post-harvest losses are expected.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK



from Ethiopian Highlands, and up to 80 per cent of the crop was destroyed in June 2016. However, the OND season forecast and likely La Niña event occurring throughout the *Deyr* season (October-December), which is predicted be below-average, will lead to below average *Deyr* production and failure to adequately restore pasture and water resources.

In **Sudan** above average rains over key agricultural production areas (crop and livestock) in eastern and central Sudan have improved agricultural production prospects in the country. Persistent above-average rains have resulted in floods in Kassala, Darfur, Sennar, Kordofan, Al Gezira, Gedaref, and White Nile states in Sudan, affecting an estimated 201,000 people according to the National Flood Task Force. Crop production is expected to be better than last year and average-to-above average.

In **Djibouti**, Karan/Karma rains, which started in July, have resulted in average to above-average rainfall amounts. As a result, livestock conditions are also expected to gradually improve with on-going favorable rains in both Djibouti and Yemen.

In Kenya, the recently concluded Kenya Food Security Group Assessment (KFSSG), concluded that the poor seasonal rains (March – June) in northeastern pastoral areas and marginal agricultural areas of southeastern lowlands and coastal areas, are likely to prolong the adverse impact on crop and livestock production in these regions. There are currently reports of conflict among the pastoral communities of Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River, due to limited and rapidly declining rangeland resources in these counties. Unfortunately, the seasonal rainfall outlook for the much-depended-upon October – December, are also very likely to be poor, due to the combined effects of a neutral IOD and weakening La-Nina event at the end of the year. The food security situation is expected to remain precarious and is likely to worsen in coming months. Crop production prospects for the country are likely to be near-average to slightly below

In **Ethiopia**, *Kiremt* (June - September) seasonal rains have reduced slightly since mid-August, but this has not had an adverse effect on cropping and rangeland conditions across much of its highly productive agricultural areas in the central and western highlands. However, flood threats remain, with persistent heavy rains forecast for the coming months in the western half of the country.

In Somalia, southern agro pastoral areas are a cause of concern due to the significantly below average *Gu* and predicted below normal *Deyr* rain productions. Below-average and erratic *Gu* rainfall from April–June 2016 has led to a significantly below-average *Gu* harvest (which normally accounts for 75 per cent of total annual production), especially in southern agro pastoral areas. Moderate rainfall in mid-July enhanced pasture and water resources in the southern agro pastoral areas, leading to improved livestock productivity and values. Riverine areas of Hiraan were flooded, partly also due to water flow

average due to below-average rains over parts of western Kenya and southern rift valley regions of Kenya. Enhanced rain in western Kenya and around the Lake Victoria basin may result in flooding.

In **South Sudan**, despite the on-going above-average rains, violent conflict is likely to limit agricultural activities and overall production in the country. Furthermore, current floods and continued flood risks predicted throughout most of the country may exacerbate the situation, with more flood-related displacement expected, coupled with the loss of crops and other properties. This may occur in areas where people have already been displaced due to conflict.

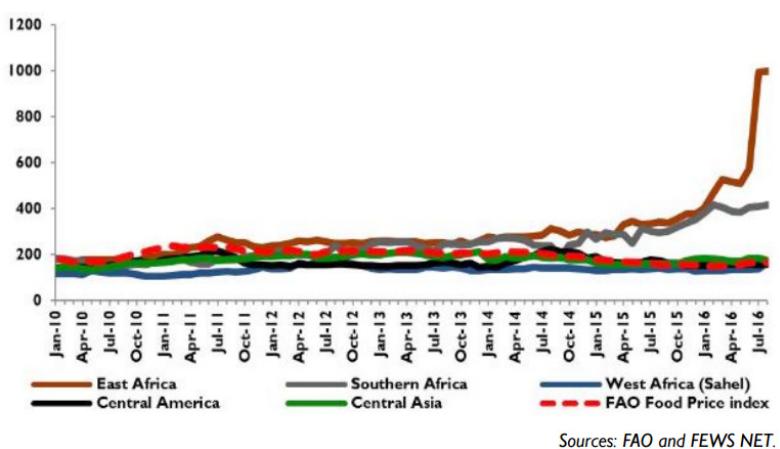
In northern **Uganda**, overall poor and erratic seasonal rains are likely to result in a reduced crop yield due to prolonged crop-water-stress. However, the rangeland conditions over eastern Karamoja are likely to improve with the late rains, which are forecast to continue. Flooding and landslides are likely in western, Lake Victoria basin and Mt. Elgon areas.

In **Burundi and Rwanda**, the forecast moderate to heavy rains (20 – 80mm) in the coming months, are likely to help ease the current drier conditions.

ECONOMIC SHOCKS

Overview: Economic shocks across the region primarily affect the most vulnerable and compound humanitarian needs. Last year witnessed a fall in global commodity prices and weak global growth, the effects of which are still being felt into 2016. This economic downturn has been exacerbated by socio-political instability plaguing countries in the East Africa region, as well as the effects of production losses due to El Niño. The World Bank revised its growth projections substantially down for sub-Saharan Africa. After slowing to 3 percent in 2015, economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to fall to 1.6 percent in 2016, the lowest level in over two decades. Low commodity prices and tight financial conditions, exacerbated by domestic headwinds from policy uncertainty, droughts, and political and security concerns, continued to weigh on activity across the region.¹³

REGIONAL PRICE INDICES (JANUARY 2010 - AUGUST 2016)



South Sudan has been particularly hard hit. According to the IMF Article IV report the decline in oil production by almost half and the sharp drop in international oil prices caused large shortfalls in foreign exchange receipts and government revenue. The fiscal deficit is forecast to be US\$1.1bn (about 25 per cent of GDP) in this financial year, and the Government is appealing for help from Kenya, China and the traditional donor community to meet basic expenditure.

The country is experiencing an economic crisis with a sharp decline in national income and hyper-inflation, exceeding 730 per cent in August. Moreover, the value of the South Sudanese pound has dropped by close to 90 per cent since the exchange rate liberalization in December 2015, while central bank international reserves have dwindled to a few days of import coverage.

Trade to and within South Sudan has been severely disrupted following renewed conflict in and around

13 World Bank, Africa's Pulse, No. 14, October 2016

Juba and due to insecurity along key roads connecting to Uganda, reducing food supplies on most markets. As a result, staple food prices increased drastically between June and July, reaching more than 10 times the five-year average on a number of key markets. These price spikes come at the peak of the lean season when most households have depleted their food stocks and are dependent on market purchases to access food.¹⁴

Burundi continues to feel the economic impact from the political crisis and a cross border trade ban with Rwanda is affecting livelihoods of traders and pushing up prices. On a more positive note, tax revenues in Burundi rose by almost 13 percent in July compared with a year ago. However this is insufficient to offset the withdrawal of donor funding.

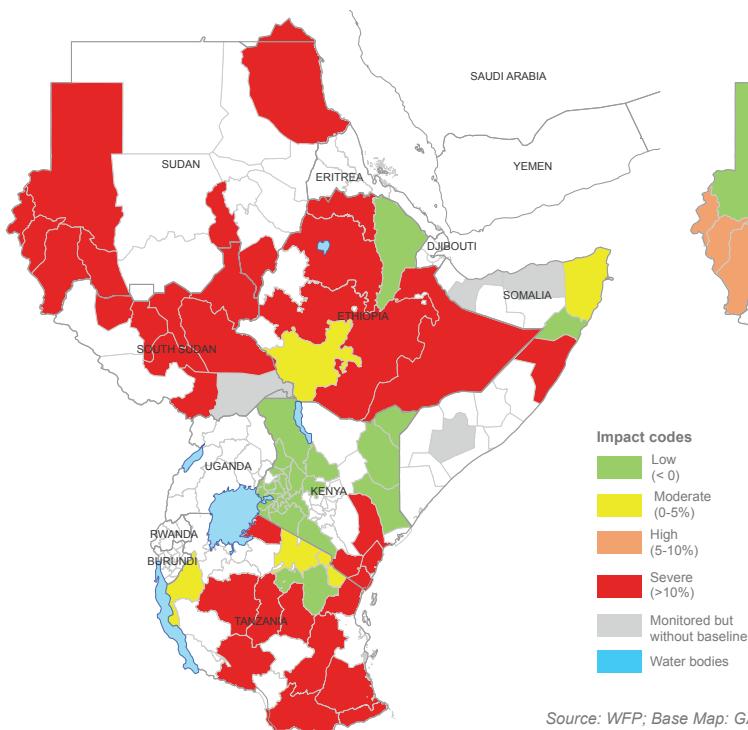
In **Somalia**, remittances are a key source of income and were estimated to reach a total of US\$1.4 billion in 2015 supporting 23 per cent of the GDP. However, many banks in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia have closed the bank accounts of Somali remittance companies purportedly due to the perceived high risks of money laundering and potential links to terrorism. The World Bank has selected and appointed “Abyrint AS” to act as the “Trusted Agent” to the Central Bank of Somalia and assist the authorities in comprehensively regulating and supervising money transfer businesses to sustain the remittance flow.

Sudan's annual inflation rate rose to 18.15 per cent in August from 16.5 percent in July as the price of foodstuffs and services climbed higher. A shortage of foreign currency has seen the Sudanese pound depreciate against the dollar on the black market, reaching about 16 to the dollar in late August.

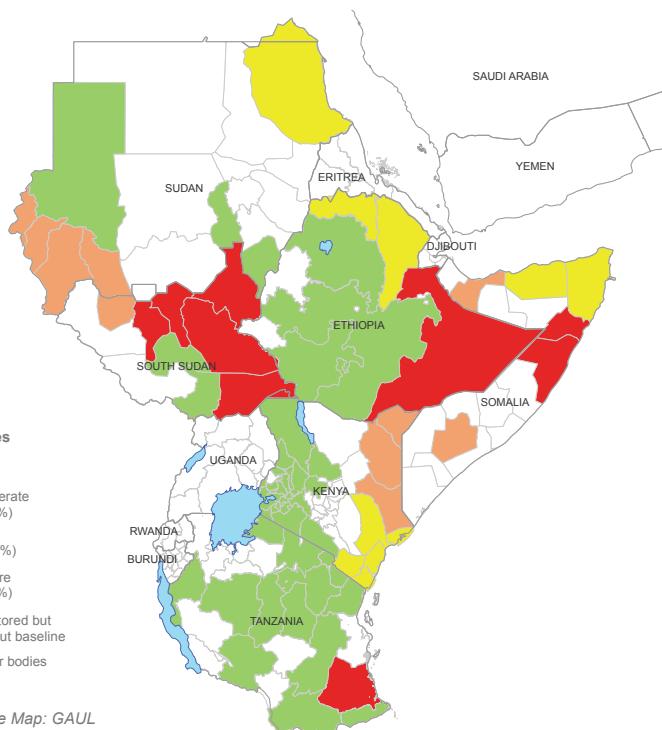
Food prices across the region continue to increase, having risen to record levels in many East African countries, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition across the region.

FEWS NET REGIONAL PRICE INDICES AND FAO FOOD PRICE INDEX, JANUARY 2010 - JULY 2016

Q2-2016 (April to June) vs. Q2-Baseline (Average April to June)



Q2-2016 (April to June) vs. Q1-2016 (January to March)



Source: WFP; Base Map: GAUL

Note: This map is based on the calculations at subnational level. Baseline prices are from Q2 2011-2015.

III. HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIXED MIGRATION

Overview: Conflict and natural disasters remain the two main causes of civilian displacement in the region, which now host 3.6 million refugees and 7.2 million IDP's. The number of refugees in the region has increased by 205,451 over the past quarter, and the number of IDPs has increased by 63,148. As of 30 September 2016, the largest refugee outflow for the region was of 1.03 million refugees from South Sudan.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

In **Sudan**, during the first eight months of 2016, approximately 80,600 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. An additional 117,440 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to about 59,000 who have reportedly returned) but the UN and partners have been unable to verify these figures due to a lack of access to the relevant locations. The vast majority of the displacement in 2016 has been triggered by the conflict in the Jebel Marra area that ignited in January 2016.¹⁵ Most of the unverified IDPs are believed to be in Central Darfur State.¹⁶

In **South Sudan**, intermittent fighting continues to displace populations across the country. The ongoing violence in and around Wau has resulted in the repeated displacement of more than 78,500 people. This includes nearly 39,800 internally displaced people (IDPs) currently sheltering at various locations in Wau town, including in the UNMISS protected area, the Catholic Cathedral, South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and Nazareth compounds. In addition, more than 38,800 people are estimated to be displaced in the Greater Baggari Area – including in Biringi, Ngo Halima, Tadu, and Ngisa - and Mboro. Thousands people were displaced Unity state, where fighting took place between 6 - 15 August.¹⁷ In Raja, 19,000 people were displaced after violence broke out in the city on 22 July.

In **Ethiopia**, 44,168 households reportedly returned to their places of origins after temporarily being displaced by the March - June floods.¹⁸ However in June a fresh displacement of 56,272 individuals was reported as result of the inter-clan conflict along the borders between Somalia and Oromia regions, increasing the number of people in protracted displacement in Ethiopia to an estimated 657,224.¹⁹ Flooding over the next two months is expected to continue to displace people in Ethiopia in the coming period.²⁰

In addition, based on IOM DTM **Burundi**, 59,758 are internally displaced in 7 provinces out of 18 in Burundi for both natural disasters and political instability, as of August 2016.

¹⁵ OCHA Sudan, 2016 New Displacements and Affected People in Darfur as of 31 August 2016.

¹⁶ OCHA Sudan, Jebel Marra Crisis Fact Sheet Issue 7.

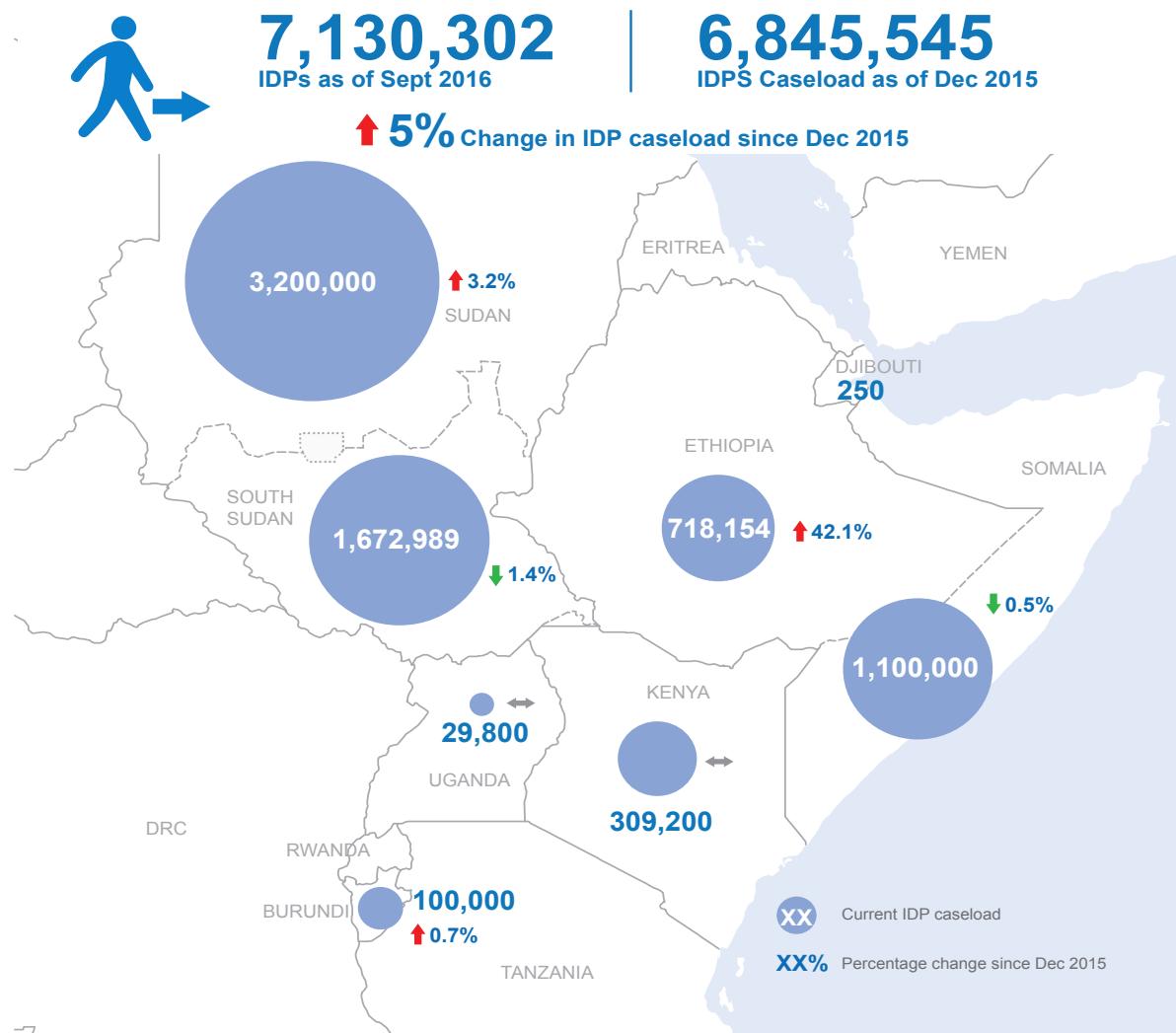
¹⁷ OCHA South Sudan, Humanitarian Bulletin, Issue 12.

¹⁸ OCHA Ethiopia, Humanitarian Bulletin 25 July 2016

¹⁹ IOM Ethiopia, Internal Displacement Update, August 2016

²⁰ OCHA Ethiopia, Humanitarian Bulletin, 15 Aug 2016

IDPS CASELOAD



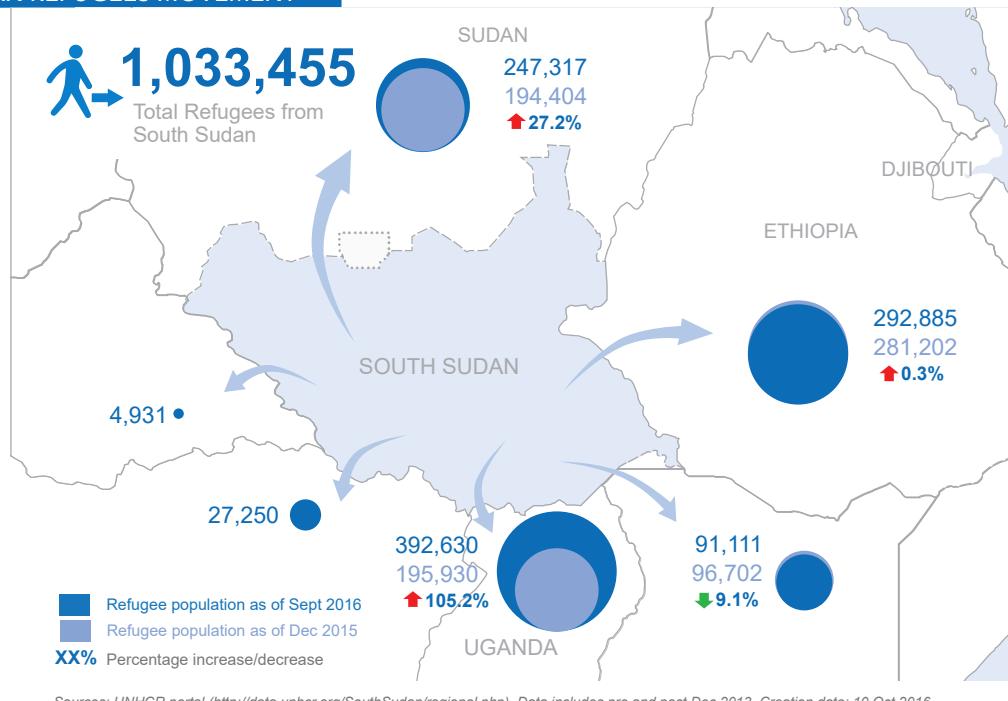
CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT

Large numbers of **South Sudanese** refugees continue to arrive across the region. Across the Greater Equatoria region, tens of thousands of people have been displaced and more than 150,000 people who have crossed into Uganda since early July and approximately 32,000 South Sudanese have arrived into the Gambella region of Ethiopia in recent weeks, seeking assistance and protection. As of 21 September 1,033,455 South Sudanese refugees have fled to neighboring countries – the majority after December 2013 - mainly Uganda (392,630), Ethiopia (292,844), and Sudan (247,317).²¹ This massive increase in refugee arrivals resulted in the need for the establishment of new reception centers and camps. In East Darfur State in Sudan, the authorities allocated land to establish two new camps for the Southern Sudanese refugees.²² In Uganda, transit centers are increasingly becoming congested, and refugees are transported daily to expanding settlements.

²¹ UNHCR South Sudan data portal

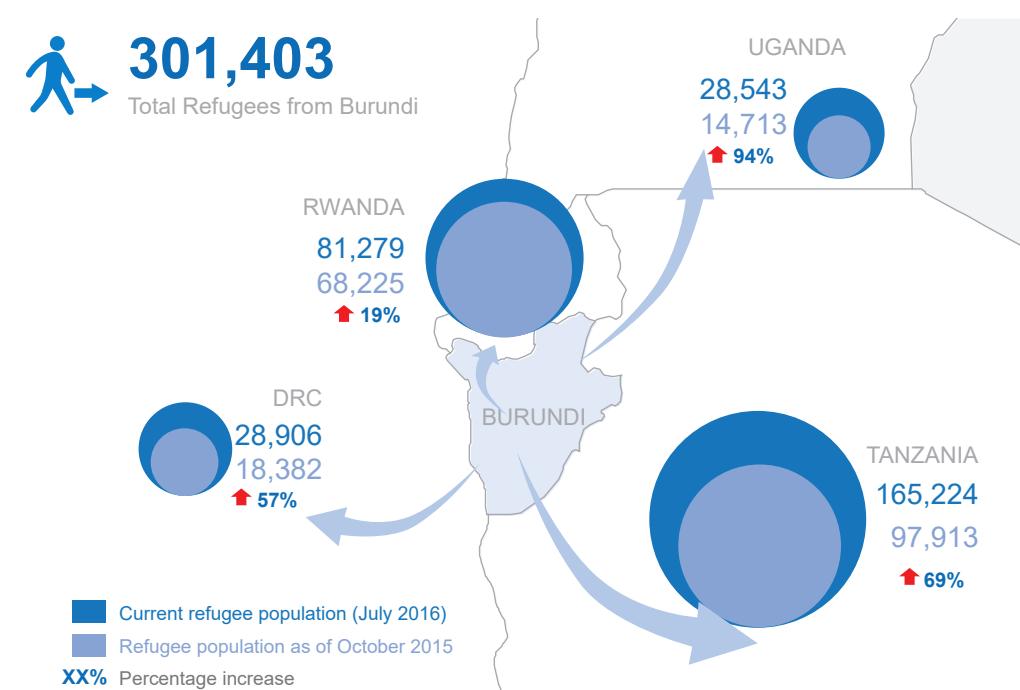
²² OCHA Sudan, South Sudanese influx to East Darfur, Issue 5.

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES MOVEMENT



As of August, there are 301,403 **Burundian refugees** in the region - an increase of 30,082 from end of July 2016.²³ The figure has increased despite the reported spontaneous return of 36,798 Burundian refugees to the country, mostly to Makamba province.²⁴

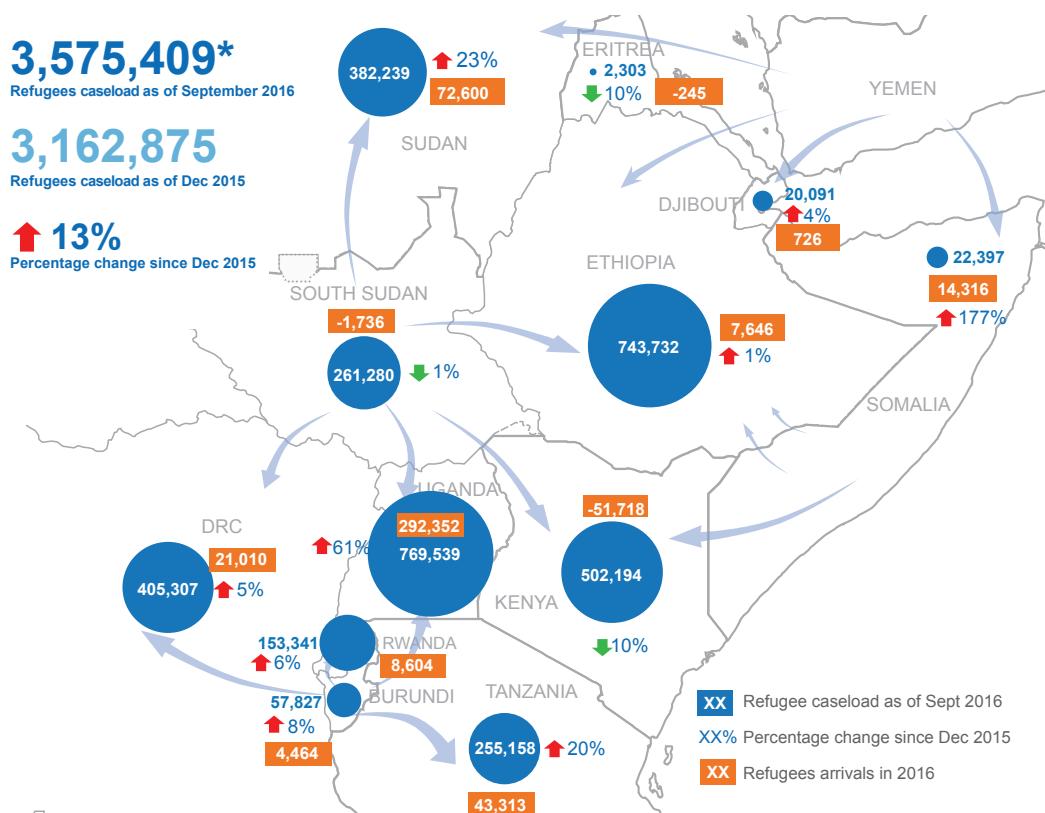
BURUNDI REFUGEES MOVEMENT



23 data.unhcr.org/burundi

24 Following the verification exercise in Makamba, 32,729 Spontaneous Returns were reported out of whom merely 3,483 claimed to have registered as refugees. See UNHCR Regional Update Burundi # 28, <http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/regional.php>.

REFUGEE CASELOAD



Creation Date: 10 Oct 2016 SOURCES: UNHCR Global Trends 2015, UNHCR Data Portal, OCHA Reports

* This figure captures the rapid influx of S.Sudan refugees into Uganda in Sept 2016

CLOSURE OF DADAAB CAMP

The Government of Kenya announced in May that it will close Dadaab camp, home to over 284,000 Somali refugees, by 30 November 2016, citing security, environmental and economic burdens. However, its position seemed to soften on 25 June with a statement by the Tripartite Commission, which informed of a reduction of the population in the Dadaab camp by 150,000 people by the end of 2016, as a result of voluntary return to Somalia, relocation of non-Somali refugees, de-registration of Kenyan citizens who registered as refugees, and a population verification exercise. The number of returns increased between June and mid August, with over 10,000 refugees returning home.²⁵ Since the beginning of voluntary repatriation in 2014, over 30,000 Somalis have returned – 24,000 of them in 2016.²⁶ However on 29 August, Jubaland authorities announced the temporary suspension of voluntary returns over the lack of absorption capacity for the returnees, notably in already densely populated areas, such as Kismayo.

According to UNHCR, the majority of Somali refugees have indicated their intention to return to Lower Juba (61%), Bay (17%), Middle Juba (9%), Banadir (9%), Gedo (4%), and other areas (1%). These areas are affected by the ongoing conflict and the provision of social services is limited. Relative stability will not be sufficient to encourage Somali refugees from Dadaab to return home. Availability of social services in Somalia, including education, will be essential, particularly for those families whose children have access to education in the camp in Kenya. It is also fundamental to the preventing of youth radicalization.

MIXED MIGRATION

Despite the challenges faced by refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa, their number is increasing

25 OCHA Somalia, August Humanitarian Bulletin.

26 <http://www.voanews.com/a/somalirefugeesleavingkenyaduetothreatsandpressureunsays/3480706.html>

at an unprecedented rate, particularly in regards to irregular migrants arriving in Yemen.²⁷ The number of estimated new arrivals there in June and July were 14,373 and 12,750 respectively, constituting the two highest records of arrival in one month since 2006 when UNHCR began collecting statistics.²⁸ These figures reflect mostly economic migrants (and some asylum seekers) from Ethiopia (86%) followed by people coming from Somalia (14%).²⁹ This spike has been attributed to a general belief that the crossing the border illegally from Yemen into Saudi Arabia is easier during the month of Ramadan, which fell over June – July this year, as well as the common misperception that crossing into Saudi Arabia is easier due to insecurity and lax border control resulting from its war with Yemen. New arrivals to Yemen continue to land by sea in record numbers, and humanitarian actors are engaged in enhancing awareness on the risks of movements to Yemen, as it is not a place of safety or security.

Many of the people on the move leave because of economic and climate related factors, and they comprise mainly of the following groups: Sudanese, Eritrean, and Somali nationals; and youth groups, mostly male. However high numbers of unaccompanied children are also part of these populations' flows and routes i.e. either the Eastern route to Yemen across the Gulf of Aden, or the northern route to Europe through the Mediterranean.

By early October, 314,004 refugees and migrants had arrived in Europe, of whom 5.6 per cent are Eritrean, 2.9 per cent Sudanese and 2.3 per cent Somali, according to the IOM database. More migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa are choosing to use Egypt as crossing point rather than Libya due to the prevailing insecurity in Libya and the protection risk faced by the migrants and refugees there.

Refugees and migrants are highly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks and human rights violations, often unprotected by laws once they cross international borders. Journeys for migrants continue to be perilous. According to the IOM missing migrants website, 348 migrants from the Horn of Africa were reported to have perished during their respective journeys this year to date³⁰, and many others remain unaccounted for. According to UNHCR, 80 persons have been reported as drowned or missing on their way to Yemen crossing the Gulf of Aden. While the majority of refugees remain displaced within the region, many are embarking on these high-risk journeys, crossing multiple borders at the hands of smugglers and traffickers. They are exposed to protection risks such as detention, lack of documentation, hunger, malnutrition, torture, kidnapping, gender-based violence, and violence at the hands of armed gangs, and in Yemen, war.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

Overview: On-going conflict and ethnically-motivated violence in the East African region continues to be characterized by the deliberate targeting and harm of civilians. Serious international humanitarian and human rights law violations are occurring on a continuous basis, in a region that suffers from a clear lack of accountability mechanisms to end and prevent the occurrence of such violations against civilians.

In Burundi, the Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH) has identified

27 Irregular migrants do not include refugees who are part of these mixed flows, and enter irregularly alongside migrants.

28 These figures are collected and compiled by UNHCR Yemen

29 http://www.regionalmms.org/monthlysummary/RMMS_Mixed_Migration_Monthly_Summary_June_2016.pdf http://regionalmms.org/monthlysummary/RMMS_Mixed_Migration_Monthly_Summary_July_2016.pdf

30 <http://missingmigrants.iom.int/latest-global-figures>

14 new mass graves in several parts of the country.³¹ Civil society actors are speculating that these graves contain the remains of those arrested or abducted by government and law enforcement forces and the allied militia of Burundi's ruling party's youth league, the Imbonerakure, all of which are accused of perpetrating a wide range of human rights violations with impunity. Human Rights Watch (HWR) has documented cases of women activists or women related to members of opposition groups being raped in front of their children by the Imbonerakure, and in other cases in front of the police.³² Between mid 2015 and mid 2016, OHCHR documented 651 cases of politically motivated torture by government agents (police and the military intelligence), against civilians accused of being members of rebel and opposition groups.³³ Since the end of July, children living in the streets have been subjected to arrest, detention and forced return to their home villages, with no reintegration plan and support. UNICEF and partners documented 75 such cases, primarily boys in Bujumbura Mairie, Ngozi and Gitega provinces. Through the technical committee on children living in the streets, collaboration with government officials is ongoing to locate the children, provide appropriate protection support. UNICEF partners (FENADEV and Terre des Hommes), have so far secured the release of 22 boys.

In **Ethiopia**, protests in Amhara and Oromia regions had had an impact on the delivery of food assistance. There are reports of casualties among protestors and security forces. OHCHR has called upon the Ethiopian government to permit the deployment of independent observers into the country to assess the human rights situation.³⁴ On 9 October the Government of Ethiopia declared a 6-months State of Emergency.

In **South Sudan**, there continue to be reports of grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law against civilians, including killings, rape, abduction, and recruitment of children by armed actors. Medicins sans Frontieres (MSF) has protested against the prevention of civilians accessing health facilities in Leer, Wau and the Equatorias.³⁵ UNICEF has announced that 650 children have been recruited as child soldiers by different armed groups since the beginning of 2016, in addition to approximately 16,000 children who have been recruited since the conflict broke out in 2013.³⁶ Some 8,971 children in the country have been identified being unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) - and having been forcibly separated from their families.

According to the UN Secretary General's report on conflict-related sexual violence, human rights monitors documented 194 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 280 persons in 2015; among survivors who reported to service providers, 25% were children. Alarming reports of sexual violence, such as rape, gang rape and sexual slavery, continue to emerge, particularly in Juba, southern Unity, and en route to Uganda in the wake of the recent fighting. However, the documented cases do not capture the full scale of the problem, due to the many barriers survivors face if they try to seek help. Women obliged to leave Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites due to shortages of food and firewood are particularly at risk. Women and girls in IDP locations also face increased risks of GBV linked to congestion and poorly designed facilities, such as latrines.

In **Sudan**, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights, in his report to the Human Rights Council in July 2016, expressed concerns about continuing human rights challenges, including human rights violations and abuses in conflict-affected areas (the Jebel Marra area of Darfur and the Two Areas),

³¹ <http://www.ibtimes.co.in/rightsgroupclaimstohavediscovered14massgravesacrossburundi691250>

³² https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting_resources/burundi_compendium_2016_web_version_4.pdf

³³ OHCHR, 17 June 2016, apport annuel du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme et rapports du Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'homme et du Secrétaire général

³⁴ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20396&LangID=E>

³⁵ <http://www.msf.org/en/article/south-sudan-access-essential-healthcare-dramatically-reduced-due-increased-violence>

³⁶ <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/hundreds-children-recruited-armed-groups-south-sudan-violations-against-women-and>

perpetrated by both State and non-State actors. Compounded by inter-communal clashes, this has resulted in large-scale displacement of civilians and related PoC concerns regarding displaced persons. He also pointed out a growing concern about the “pervasive actions” of the National Intelligence and Security Service that are exemplified by widespread reports of arbitrary arrests and incommunicado detentions

FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION

Overview: The number of food insecure people in the region facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 and 4) levels, and who are in urgent need of assistance, has doubled in the last 12 months from 11 million in September 2015 to 23.4 million people currently. The worst affected countries are Ethiopia (9.7 million people), South Sudan (4.79 million people), and Sudan (4.42 million people). Key areas of concern are the previously drought-stricken parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Burundi, Djibouti, and Karamoja region in Uganda.

The food security situation is likely to further deteriorate through the end of the year. GHACOF projects below average rainfall in the eastern agro-pastoral sector covering Somalia, Djibouti, parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan. Above average rainfall is expected in the western sector, which may lead to flooding and landslides in western parts of Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya, as well as in the vast majority of South Sudan areas.

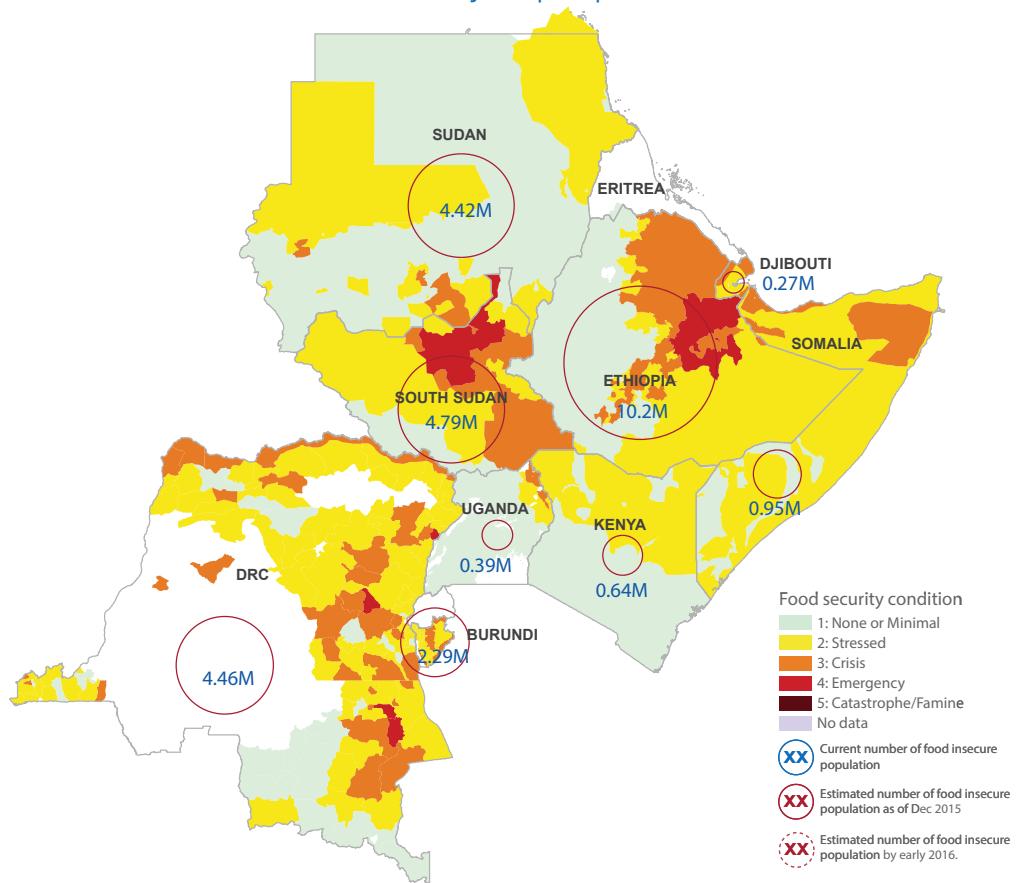
UNICEF reports a heightened malnutrition situation in the region including an unprecedented nutrition crisis in South Sudan. Six out of the eight IGAD countries in the region (South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia (IDPs), and parts of Kenya) are on high alert for acute malnutrition. South Sudan, North West Kenya (Turkana, West and East Pokot, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit) and Somalia (in particular IDP sites) have continued to experience a serious nutritional deterioration, whilst in Ethiopia, high numbers of people continue to be admitted for acute malnutrition, although the nutrition situation has slightly improved due to the average to above *Belg* harvest.

FOOD INSECURITY

In **Ethiopia**, despite recent improvements due to an average to above average *Belg* harvest, 9.7 million remain food insecure.³⁷ With the June to September rains on-going and flooding increasing vulnerability in mid and lower areas of the country, a further decline in food insecurity is expected after the Meher harvest in October/November 2016. However, many of the areas worst-affected by the 2015 El Niño-induced drought will continue to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, at least through September 2016, as households continue to face significant difficulty in meeting their basic food needs. Furthermore, Southern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Ethiopia risk experiencing below-average rainfall in the last quarter of 2016. This may lead to an earlier and worse than normal deterioration of livestock body conditions and livestock productivity. According to UNICEF, the number of Priority 1 hotspots have reduced to 206 (from 219 in March 2016). However, high admissions for acute malnutrition continue although the nutrition situation has slightly improved. In addition, an estimated 4 million children (an increase from 1.3 million in January 2016) will require school feeding for the new academic year starting in September 2016.

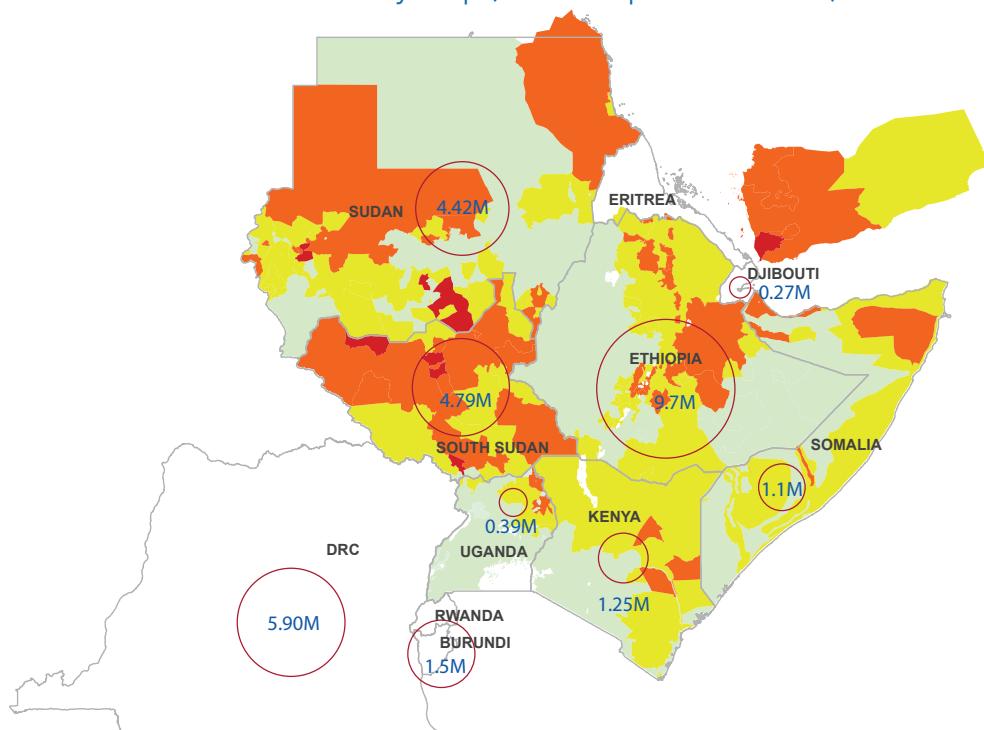
FOOD INSECURITY

Food security map (April-June 2016)



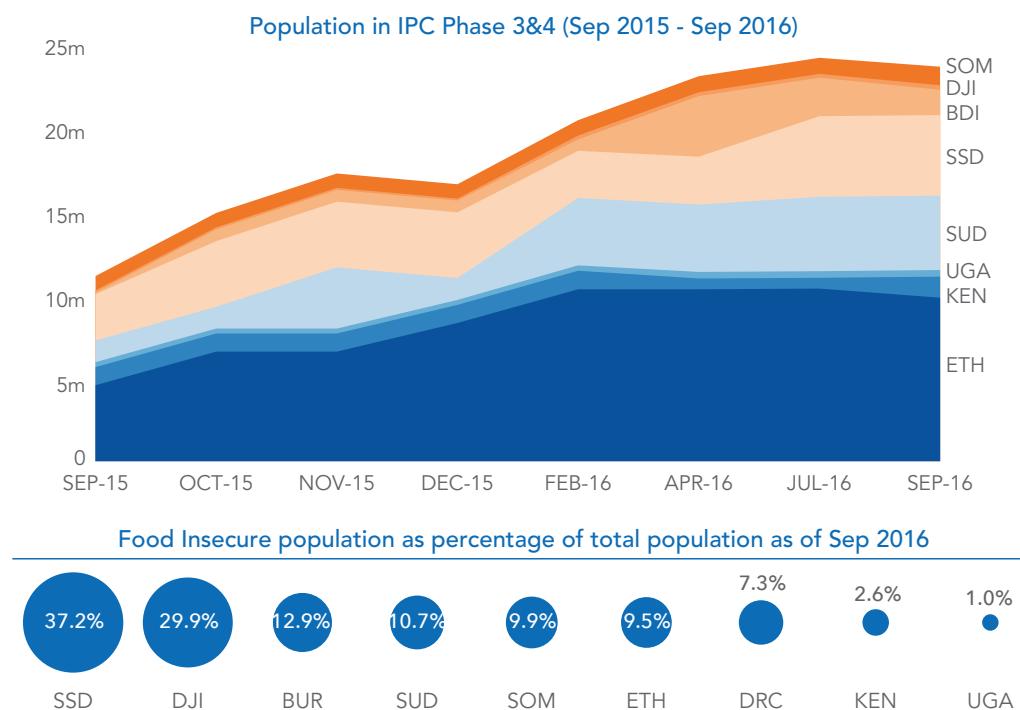
Creation date: 10 Oct 2016 Sources: FSNWG Monthly Update: Food & Nutrition Security Situation, FEWSNET

Food security map (June - September 2016)



Source: FEWSNET: <http://www.fews.net/east-africa/key-message-update/august-2016-0>

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION ('000)



South Sudan faces its worst food insecurity situation since the outbreak of the conflict in 2013 with **4.8 million people facing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity** as of the end of July 2016. Food prices in some areas have more than doubled between June and July 2016. Large areas of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal sorghum prices in Aweil were 1,099 per cent above the five-year average in late August, reflecting the gravity of the situation. Malnutrition has increased beyond emergency thresholds (above 15 per cent) in all states except Central Equatoria and Lakes and the situation is expected to deteriorate further in the coming months. According to the Nutrition Cluster, the national average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates is 18.1 per cent; the highest rates found in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (33.3 per cent), Unity State (26.2 per cent), Warrap State (23.1 per cent), and Western Bahr el Ghazal State (20.6 per cent).

More than 4.4 million people in Sudan faced Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels by July 2016, exacerbated by the 2015 El Niño-related drought and protracted conflict resulting in displacement and the disruption of livelihoods and markets. Despite recent flooding in Kassala, Sennar, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and North Darfur states that affected 160,000 people, rains during the main season in summer 2016 are expected to contribute to better production prospects. As a result food security is expected to improve with the coming harvest for those whose livelihoods are not severely constrained by conflict. UNICEF reports a higher peak in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admissions in January-June 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 and the Ministry of Health recorded the highest SAM rates (7 per cent) in East Darfur State as of July 2016. This includes South Sudanese refugee children.

In Somalia, as of August 2016, 1.1 million people were facing Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels (IPC 3 and 4) especially from among the protracted IDP caseload with severely constrained food security and income opportunities. An additional 3.9 million people require livelihood support. A significantly below average 2016 *Gu* harvest (which accounts for 75 per cent of total annual production) due to below average and erratic rains from April-June 2016 affected food availability and translated into food price increases, including in Hiraan where floods destroyed more than 80 per cent of crops. In addition, the upcoming *Deyr* rains (which account for 25 per cent of annual production) are likely to be below average. It is alarming that agro pastoral areas (north-west, south and central regions) have faced two or more consecutive failed seasons since 2015 with a corresponding negative impact on food security conditions. Poor rural households in these areas are heavily dependent on markets, which are vulnerable to disruption

caused by conflict, civil insecurity and severe global price hikes in commodities from the world market. According to FEWSNET, food security is expected to deteriorate throughout much of Somalia from October 2016 to January 2017, especially in the pastoral and agro pastoral areas that have been affected by poor seasonal performance since March 2016. UNICEF warns that Somalia is in a ‘sustained’ critical situation, and increased monitoring (due to the below average *Gu* harvest and likely below average *Deyr* rains) has indicated critical nutrition levels in six out of the twelve IDP camps surveyed, while the results from the rest of the country have not yet been released.

In Kenya, food insecurity has more than doubled - from 600,000 (Aug 2015 - March 2016) to 1.25 million people (August 2016 – Feb 2017) according to the results of the recent joint short rains assessment report. The main drivers of food insecurity are below-average 2016 long rains characterised by poor spatial-temporal distribution, livestock and crop pest and diseases; and elevated food prices. According to the August 2016 Ministry of Health (MOH) report, the number of children requiring treatment for SAM was highest in Turkana, West and East Pokot, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit counties.

In Burundi 1.5 million people (including 400,000 severely food insecure), face Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels, despite fair season B harvests in the country. Food prices are expected to increase with the forthcoming lean season as of mid-September 2016 largely due to food unavailability, currency devaluation and inflation. UNICEF reports rising admission figures for children suffering SAM.

In Uganda, as of August 2016 the number of people facing Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels stood at 392,909 due to the poor performance of the long rains which led to below average harvests, food unavailability in the markets and increasing food prices. In Karamoja region, the June 2016 Food Security Needs Assessment (FSNA) report found 50 per cent of the population to be food insecure (12 per cent severely); while WFP and UNICEF report the districts showing the highest malnutrition rates are: Moroto (GAM 13.7 and SAM 3.4 per cent), Kotido (GAM 12.1 and SAM 3.5 per cent) and Napak (GAM 13.6 and SAM 2.5 per cent) districts. It should be noted that high stunting levels (over 30 per cent) in the same districts indicate chronic under-nutrition requiring the need for multi-sectoral, long-term interventions. Most households lack appropriate storage facilities leading to increased post-harvest losses, which further affects food availability.

In Djibouti, as of August 2016, some 270,000 people were facing Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels following two seasons of induced dry conditions in southeastern pastoral areas (Dikhil and Ali Sabieh) and Obock pastoral areas. Despite good March-June Diraac/Sugum rains, which generally improved pasture, livestock body conditions and productivity in the country, pasture conditions did not fully recover in these areas. The July-Sept Karan/Karma rains are expected to improve the situation further, but with the continuing lean season (June-September), poor rural and urban households may find it increasingly difficult to access daily wage/labour opportunities. Families are extremely vulnerable as a result of drought conditions that have persisted since 2007 and the loss of livelihoods this has caused. The country suffers from limited coping options, high food prices, inadequate access to basic water, sanitation services and healthcare; and a social safety net programme with very limited coverage. In its 2016 appeal, UNICEF reports that malnutrition among children under five is a “silent emergency” in Djibouti. An estimated 17.8 per cent of children under-5 years of age are wasted and 5.7 per cent suffer from SAM (above the WHO emergency thresholds of respectively 15 and 3 per cent).

MALNUTRITION

In Ethiopia, high admissions for acute malnutrition continue although the nutrition situation has slightly improved due to the average to above Belg harvest, and priority 1 hotspots reduced to 206. While the estimated number of children that require treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016 decreased from 458,000 to 420,000 and those in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition from

2.5 million to 2.36 million, support for the continuum of care remains critical to avoid increased morbidity and mortality.

Kenya saw a deterioration of the nutrition situation in Turkana, West and East Pokot, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit. Results of the Government-led multi-agency Long Rains Assessment (LRA) released on 12th August 2016 indicate that the overall caseloads of acutely malnourished children has increased by 19 per cent compared to six months ago (from 266,100 in February 2016 to 337,300 in August 2016).

Somalia is in a sustained critical situation, with increased monitoring due to the below average *Gu* harvest and likely below average *Deyr* rains. The post *Gu* assessment indicated critical nutrition levels in 6 out of the 12 IDP camps surveyed, while the results from the rest of the country have not been released yet.

South Sudan saw a serious deterioration of the nutrition situation in the last months. The last food security and nutrition monitoring system indicated that Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Gazal and Warrap have a malnutrition prevalence above the emergency level of 15 per cent, Unity 26.2 per cent and Northern Bahr el Gazal 33.3 per cent. This is consistent with increased admission in nutrition programming and nutrition surveys conducted (24 out of 29 surveys conducted in 2016 where above the emergency level). Over 362,000 children are estimated to be suffering from SAM due to the steadily deteriorating food insecurity, displacement, and the destruction of health, water and sanitation facilities, along with underlying issues of sub-optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

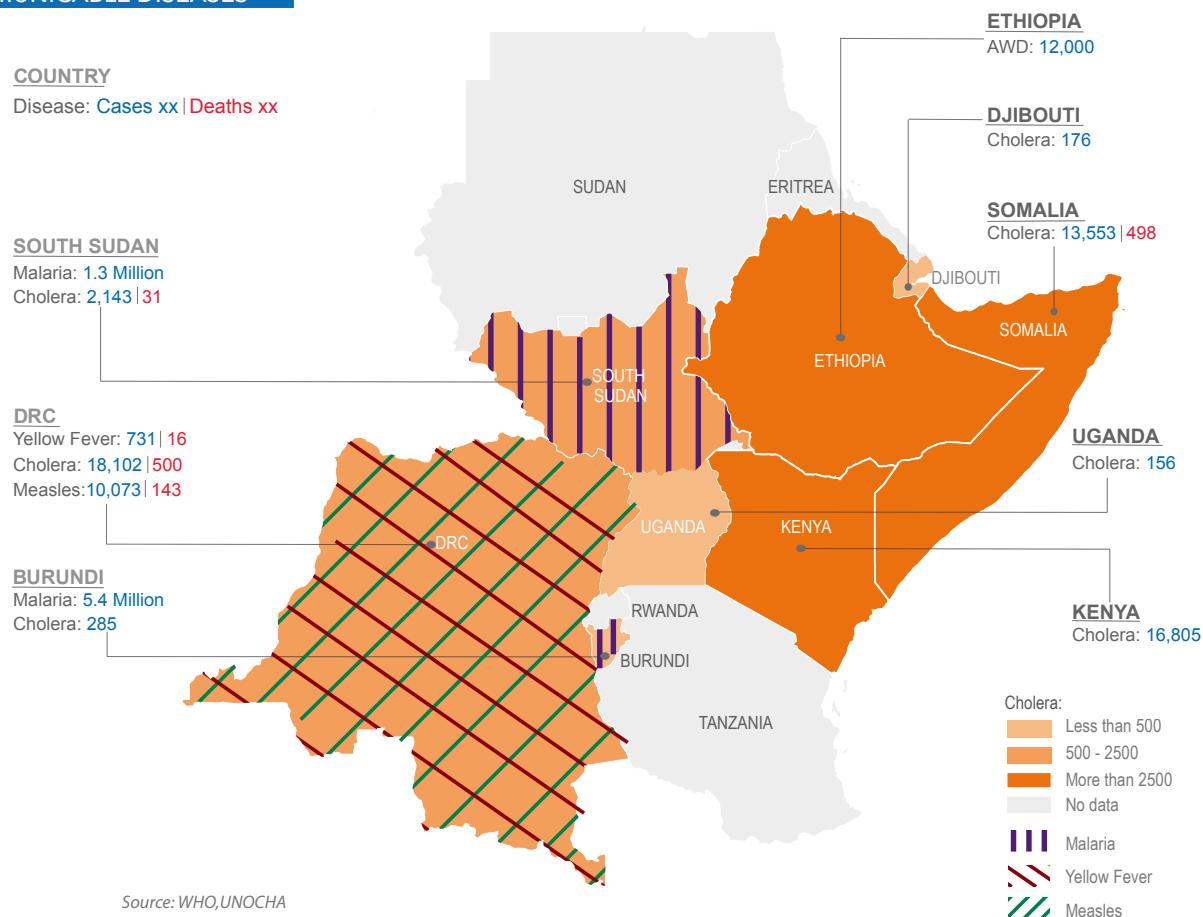
Sudan saw an earlier and higher peak in admissions during the lean season compared to previous years, including malnutrition admissions of almost 50 per cent higher than the same period in June and July in West Darfur State in comparison to the same period in 2015.³⁸ Karamoja in Uganda saw malnutrition prevalence that remained alert level during the last assessment.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Overview: Simultaneous disease outbreaks have affected the region in parallel with the El Niño weather events. The biggest health concerns in the region at the present time are Cholera and Acute Watery diarrhoea (AWD). In addition to this, simultaneous disease outbreaks, including yellow fever, measles, and Chikungunya virus, have further challenged the regions' already overstretched healthcare facilities. Furthermore, spikes in malaria cases have also been reported in Burundi, eastern DRC and in South Sudan, where is the top cause of morbidity in the IDPs and in the non-conflict affected states with 1.3 mn cases reported this year.

Complex cross-border mobility dynamics and Border communities engage in daily crossings for trade and livelihoods purposes make outbreak response challenging, if not well monitored, could make the spread of outbreak a real threat. Establishing effective border management mechanisms that allow free of human mobility would facilitate detection of such outbreaks prior to a wide spread.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



The impact of these outbreaks and the high risk of contagion in the region requires appropriate interventions on key issues, such as: vaccination campaigns, scale up access to safe drinking water, and sanitation and hygiene services, and community sensitization including setting a cross-border coordination mechanism, improving systems of prevention, surveillance, control and treatment of disease.

A multi-agency sub-regional response plan is raising funds to address the cholera and chikungunya virus outbreaks and their risk factors in the Mandera Triangle (Mandera Kenya, Belet Hawo Somalia and Dollo Ado Ethiopia). The plan requires \$20 million for immediate, medium and long-term multi-sectoral approaches between September 2016 and September 2018.

CHOLERA AND ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD)

There have been 63,220³⁹ suspected cases of AWD, Cholera, or both, recorded in the region since the start of the year to date. Active transmission of the disease is ongoing in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan and Tanzania. In July and August 2016, cholera outbreaks were declared in Burundi, South Sudan and Uganda. As of end of September, 285 cases including 1 fatality were reported in 6 out of 18 health districts in Burundi.

In Ethiopia, more than 9,000 cases of AWD have been reported in five regions since November 2015, including in Addis Ababa, as of June 2016. Preparedness and response efforts have contributed to reduced mortality with a CFR of 0.53 per cent, below the emergency threshold of 1 per cent. However, the likelihood of transmission remains high given the La Niña effect, seasonal flooding and population movements, including the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan. The beginning of the school year was postponed to 28 September (3 weeks delay) due to the risk of a spread of AWD. As per the Federal

³⁹ Includes 18,102 cases in DRC

Ministry of Health, a worst-case scenario would consist of 35,000 people affected by AWD until the end of 2016, with 9.8 million people at risk.

As of early August 2016, **Kenya** reported 16,805 cholera cases with a CFR of 1.5 per cent. All age groups have been affected, with the majority of cases being recorded among the 6 to 15 years-old. The number of reported cases has been on the decline during August, and is now limited to Mandera and Tana River Counties. However Kenya continues to face considerable risk of new new cases in border areas given fluid population movements including in areas bordering Somalia and Ethiopia, and the scarcity of water due to drought.

As of end of September, 2,143 cholera cases including 31 deaths (CFR 1.58%) have been reported in **South Sudan**. A total of 1,724 cases, including 12 deaths (CFR 0.69%) have been reported in Juba County; 20 cases and 8 deaths have been reported in Terekeka County in Central Equatoria; 77 suspected cases and 8 deaths in five settlement areas in Duk County, Jonglei; 114 cases and two deaths in Awerial County; and 27 cases and one death in Pageri County.

Since January 2016, over 14,000 cases were reported in **Somalia**, including 498 deaths in 25 districts in southern and central Somalia. Of these, 58 percent were children. A significant drop from nearly 4,000 cases in April to 800 in August has been reported, following a robust and timely response by partners. CFR stands at 3.7 per cent, well above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. Children under five bear the biggest brunt; according to WHO, children account for 58 per cent of the cases. Of all cases, 47.3 per cent were women and girls (6,178 cases). Banadir, Bay, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Hiraan are the most affected regions.

Between October 2015 and mid-August, **Uganda** reported, 3,077 cases of cholera from 32 districts with a CFR of 3.1 per cent. Of these, 45 cases have been identified in Uganda (44 South Sudanese refugees and one Ugandan national), of which 42 have successfully received treatment and been discharged. Congestion in the transit centres is overstressing sanitation and other facilities and services and presenting a major risk of further transmission of cholera. The houses of those who contract the disease are being disinfected and their water supply drained to prevent further infection. A door-to-door awareness-raising campaign is ongoing. The sale of fresh produce at markets and along roadsides has been temporarily prohibited. A Cholera Task Force has been established in Adjumani chaired by the Resident District Commissioner. Oral rehydration salts have also been prepositioned in Pagirinya in case of further cases. Continued surveillance and monitoring of refugee health remains a top priority.

In **Djibouti**, following an outbreak of severe diarrhea the state of emergency was declared by the Ministry of Health on 8 September. On 13th of September, there were 176 migrants at the IOM Migration Response Center (MRC) in Obock with half of them under treatment. 7 out of 32 new cases diagnosed were children. 4 out of new arrivals are affected by diarrhea. Additional cases of severe diarrhea were reported in other villages of Orobory, near Obock and in the zone of Fantaherou. One death was registered. The IOM rapid response team and the equipped vehicle was sent to Obock on 6th October with foods supplies, decontamination materials, and chlorine tablets provided by INSPD (Institute of Public of Djibouti). The outbreak was controlled in collaboration with MoH.

YELLOW FEVER

Yellow fever continues to be a continental threat, with major outbreaks in Angola and DRC, where over 18 million vaccines have been delivered to date. WHO has warned that the global stockpile of vaccines may not be sufficient if simultaneous outbreaks hit high density populated areas. In DRC, focusing on cross-border areas with Angola IOM started an emergency response for yellow fever through targeted vaccination and other public health measures. The interventions funded by Government of Japan under emergency funds will support DRC for the next six months to respond to the outbreak. With the presence

of Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, there is a danger of yellow fever outbreaks spreading within the Eastern Africa region as well. Uganda has already reported cases of the disease, although these have been controlled.

IV. CONSTRAINTS TO RESPONSE

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Overview: Access to beneficiaries and humanitarian space across the region is shrinking. This is evident in Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan, but is also the case in Ethiopia, Burundi, and DRC. The main impediment to the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need remains insecurity, with an increasing number of attacks perpetrated against humanitarian workers and assets. The second major obstacle is the growing number of bureaucratic impediments being introduced across the region, particularly in South Sudan and Sudan. Interference in humanitarian operations, illegal taxation, delays of visas and travel permits, are just some of the obstacles facing humanitarian organizations in the region. Access impediments are not expected to decrease over the coming months, in light of the on-going protracted conflicts; stalled, and/or fragile peace processes (Sudan, South Sudan, Burundi); widespread economic crises (South Sudan); and growing political instability (Somalia elections).

VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL, ASSETS AND FACILITIES

In **Somalia**, during the first seven months of 2016 alone, over 90 violent incidents directly impacted humanitarian organizations were reported, accounting for 7 fatalities, 8 injuries, 10 arrests, 3 abductions and 5 physical assaults and detentions of humanitarian workers. At least half of the fatalities of humanitarian workers recorded in 2016 occurred collaterally when staff members were caught up in attacks on populated places. A deadly bomb attack in Mogadishu on 26 July led to the death of a humanitarian worker along with 13 others in a bomb attack in a public space. At least 11 UN contracted security personnel were also killed and 12 sustained injuries. The explosion also caused damages to UN structures. Remote violence including mortar bomb attacks against the UN was recorded in July.

Data made available during the reporting period indicated that, in 2015, **South Sudan** overtook Afghanistan as the country with the highest number of attacks against aid workers. In South Sudan, violence against personnel and assets, including ambushes, looting, and burglaries and theft of personal belongings and vehicles, has been a major access constraint since the beginning of 2016, with 66 reported incidents in July alone. During the fighting, which erupted in the capital Juba on 7-11 July, one humanitarian worker was killed, and humanitarian workers were raped and beaten during the attack on the Terrain Hotel.

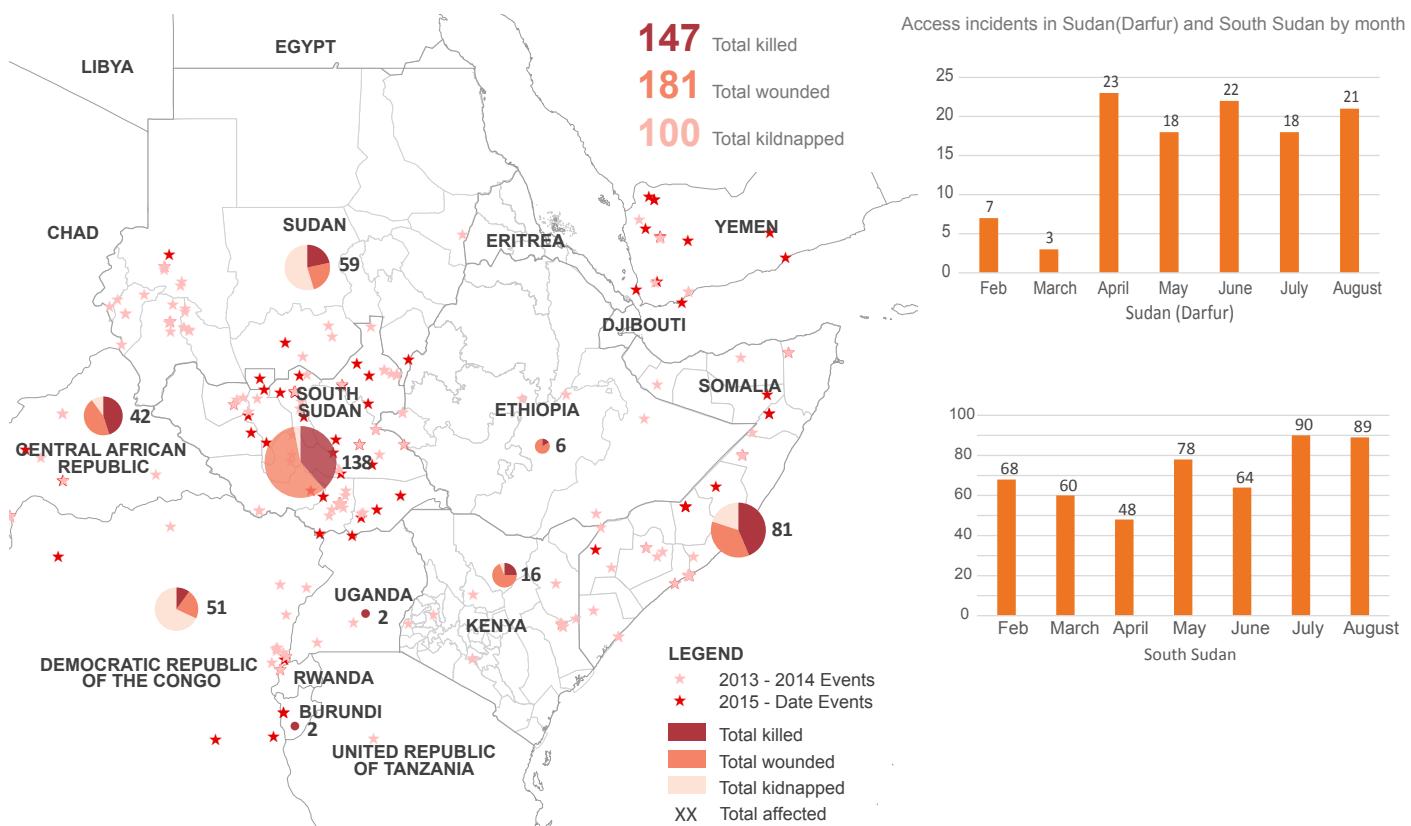
This violence has had a tremendous effect on humanitarian operations, as WFP and FAO warehouses and several NGOs compounds were looted throughout the country.⁴⁰ Violence is also closely linked to the deteriorating economic situation - in many cases the attacks are perpetuated by hungry soldiers.

In **Darfur, Sudan**, 18 incidents against humanitarian organisations and UNAMID were reported in July and 21 in August, of which 2 were against humanitarian organisations (both in August). During the first eight months of 2016, 116 incidents were reported, of which 17 involved humanitarian actors. The majority of the incidents (85 per cent) involved UNAMID, however, it is notable that UNAMID staff presence is

40 <http://www.unocha.org/south-sudan>

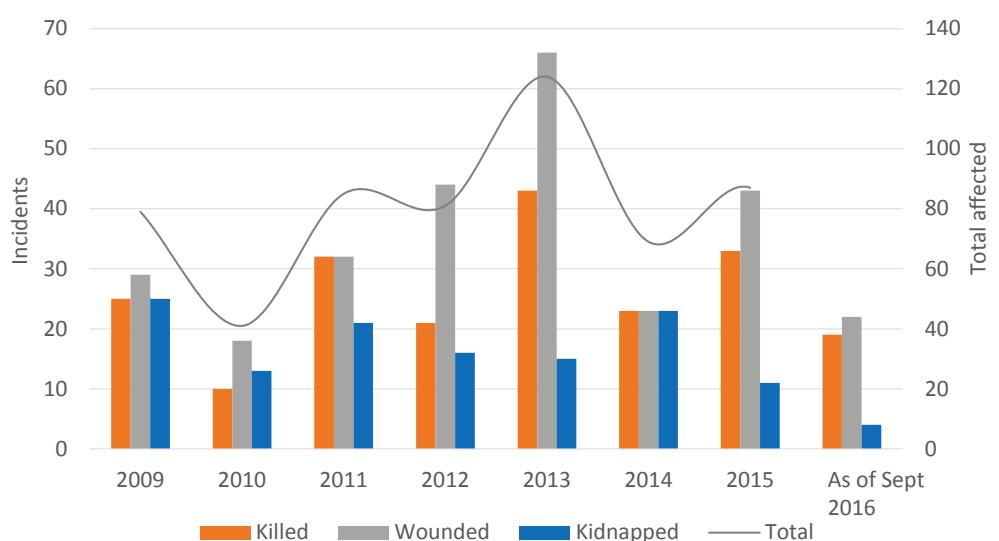
about five times higher than international organisation staff presence (UNAMID authorised full presence is 23,743⁴¹ and 4,446 staff were working for international organisations as of June 2016⁴²). Most incidents were reported in North Darfur. As a result, 1 person was killed, 18 were injured and 1 was kidnapped, and a substantial number of assets (64) were damaged or removed. The number of incidents reported per month was significantly higher between April and August than during the first three months of the year. With the stalling of the peace process, this number is not expected to decline in the coming months.

ATTACKS ON AID WORKERS IN EASTERN AFRICA (2009 - SEPTEMBER 2016)



Source: Aid workers security database for the map. OCHA for the trend graph. Creation date: 28 Sept 2016

ATTACKS ON AID WORKERS IN EASTERN AFRICA (2009 - SEPTEMBER 2016)



Source: AWSD (<https://aidworkerssecurity.org/incidents>)

41 UNAMID

42 OCHA Sudan, Presence of Aid Workers in International Organisations (June 2016)

BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

In **South Sudan**, the enactment of the NGO Act and South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) Act in February 2016 has resulted in a more restricted and controlled humanitarian space. In June 2016, the RRC introduced the requirement to obtain a RRC clearance letter for all movement of humanitarian goods by road out of Juba, coupled with a clearance letter from SPLA. This has already caused delays and disruptions in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian partners also continue to face restrictions on movement, despite assurances received from the Government, including repeated denials when attempting to deliver assistance outside of Wau town.

In **Sudan**, the number of NGOs operating on the ground has decreased⁴³, as has their scope of action. NGOs are subsequently submitting a reduced number of access applications seemingly as self-limiting practices triggered by the increasing bureaucratic impediments.⁴⁴ In March, April and May 2016, almost half of organizations (48 per cent) operating in Darfur, for example, reported being unable to complete all planned missions due to access constraints. Compounded by the reduction of capacity and presence of aid workers and funding, access challenges have reduced the reach of humanitarian assistance in the country. Cross-line access to the non-government controlled areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile has been impossible since 2011 and Jebel Marra in Darfur, have not received aid. While a scoping mission was undertaken with Government officials it is to be seen how this scoping mission may enable the delivery of aid to the affected people in the Jebel Marra. Meanwhile, IDP verifications in North Darfur have been put on hold following a GoS decision in February 2016.

In **Somalia**, non-state armed actors have continued to target local populations, imposing heavy taxes on all productive assets, including farmlands, crops, fruit trees and livestock. This has reduced the ability of the population to purchase essential commodities. Roadblocks and checkpoints in south-central Somalia, and in the contested Buuhoodle district in the north, manned by armed actors, continue to severely hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The three main roads most affected in Somalia remain Belet Weyne-Burlo-Burte-Mogadishu, Mogadishu-Baidoa-Doolow and Mogadishu-Barawe-Kismayo. Attacks are directed at both humanitarian and commercial trucks, and include the payment of illegal taxations, and extrusion and violence against personnel, including summary executions. Road access limitations increase operational and transportation costs for humanitarian agencies delivering food to affected areas, with some conflict-affected locations only reachable by plane. The attacks also increase commercial food prices as traders transfer the high cost of operating in insecure areas to consumers, further affecting the

⁴³ There are currently 54 international and 73 national organizations operating in Darfur, and 144 international and 6,488 national staff. Prior to the 2009 expulsion of 13 INGOs, there were 17,700 national and international aid workers in international organizations in Darfur, compared to currently 4,446 aid workers (a decrease of over 75 per cent) of whom 97 per cent are national staff.

⁴⁴ Since the adoption of the “2016 Directives and Procedures for Humanitarian Action” travel permits to the Darfur region are issued only for a maximum duration of six months, and instances of attempted imposition of specific national operating partners have been recorded. Travel permits to areas outside the state capitals remained challenging due to among other issues, the lack of state level procedural frameworks clearly prescribing timeframes and roles of different authorities.

Rebel-held areas in Jebel Marra remained cut off. Since the beginning of the Jebel Marra hostilities, access to certain areas in Darfur has been restricted, including Thur, Deribat, Golo, Guldo, and Rokero. Further complicating access to Jebel Marra was the decision to handle access requests to certain locations in Jebel Marra through HAC at the federal level. The humanitarian community made numerous attempts, without success, to conduct comprehensive multi-sector assessment missions to affected locations including, Guldo, Golo, Thur, Boori and Wadi Boori. Where access was permitted, tight control measures affected the ability to conduct independent assessments and deliver assistance. For example, on 3 August, a field visit to Golo, led by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Darfur, with the participation of UNAMID, UNCT members and Government representatives from federal and local levels, was permitted only a few hours on the ground.

While an emergency food distribution was carried out by WFP in Fanga Suk, Nertiti and Thur, lack of access and administrative restrictions, prevented food distribution in Guldo, Rokoro or Golo, and delayed NFI distribution in Guldo town and Thur village.

population's access to commodities.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) in **Burundi** is demanding all health supplies to be placed under the MoH, with high charges, and which may compromise the capacity for a quick reaction.

FUNDING

Overview: Both climate-induced humanitarian needs and conflict-induced displacement continue to be underfunded. As of 30 September, US\$ 6.7 billion⁴⁵ is needed to meet urgent humanitarian needs across the region, of which only 48 per cent is funded. The largest appeals is for Ethiopia: The Ethiopia Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) is seeking US\$1.6bn to respond to the needs of the 9.7 million people affected by El Niño.

Despite the large numbers of refugees, the Refugee Response Plans (RRPs) are still the worst funded humanitarian appeals in the region. As of mid September, the RRP for South Sudan, Burundi and Yemen together require nearly \$1.2 billion, of which only 24 percent has been funded. The South Sudan Refugee Plan has the lowest funding level at 20 per cent, while the Yemen RRP received 27 per cent by the end of September.

CERF AND POOLED FUNDS

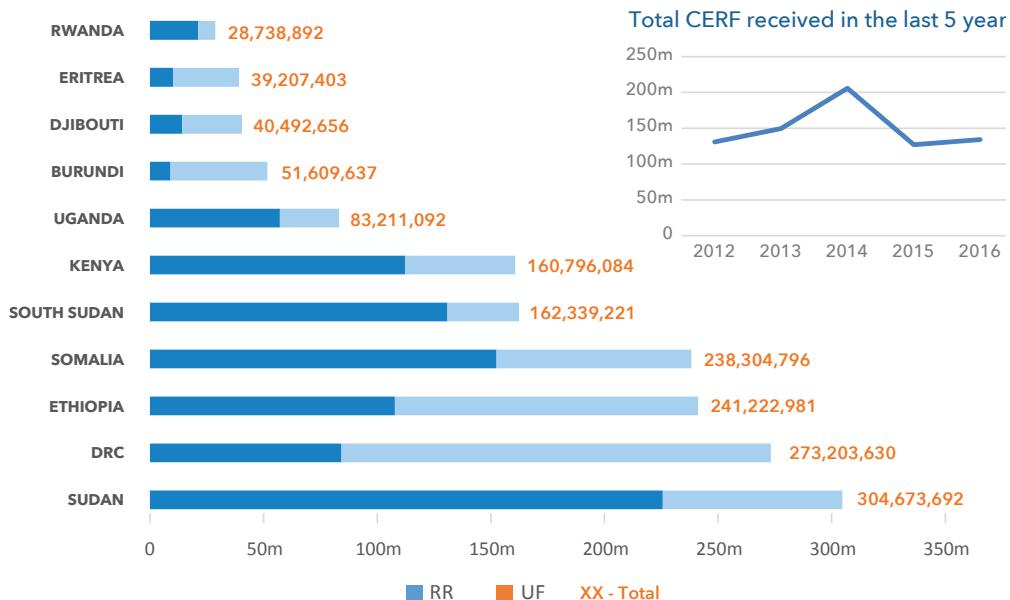
The Eastern Africa region is one of the largest recipients of CERF funding: six countries in the Horn and Great Lakes region comprise nearly 31 per cent of all CERF allocations over the past decade. In 2016, the region received over \$131 million in CERF funding, and Sudan is the largest recipient globally with \$24 million. Five of the countries in the top 10 CERF recipients of 2016 are from this region: Sudan \$25 million, South Sudan \$21mn, Uganda \$18mn, Burundi \$13mn and Somalia \$13mn.

CERF ALLOCATIONS TO THE REGION IN 2016

COUNTRY	RR	UF	TOTAL
BURUNDI		12,985,955	12,985,955
DRC	1,604,808	10,995,505	12,600,313
DJIBOUTI	1,972,054		1,972,054
ERITREA		2,002,599	2,002,599
ETHIOPIA		10,991,119	10,991,119
KENYA	962,943	3,998,746	4,961,689
RWANDA	4,218,944	4,998,778	9,217,722
SOMALIA	12,885,332		12,885,332
SOUTH SUDAN	20,823,623		20,823,623
SUDAN	17,644,007	6,991,425	24,635,432
UGANDA	10,297,497	18,000,027	28,297,524
TOTAL	70,409,208	70,964,154	141,373,362

⁴⁵ Somalia HRP funding has been adjusted downwards by \$34.5 million to reflect revised agency and donor reporting in Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

2006 - 2016 OVERALL CERF RECIPIENTS



Source: OCHA/FTS/CERF

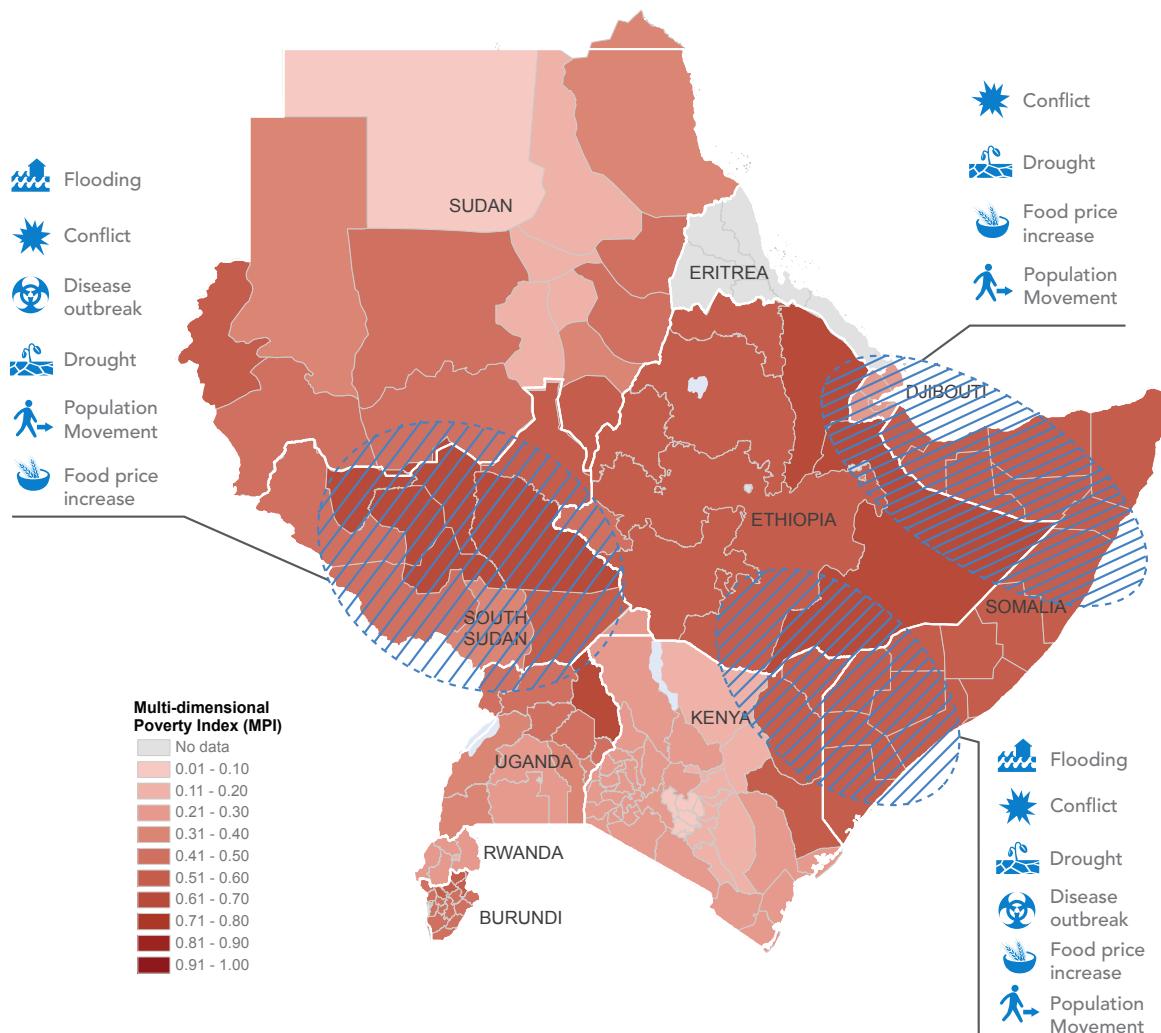
V. VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS

Humanitarian needs are expected to increase throughout the region, and humanitarian conditions in vulnerability hotspots are likely to deteriorate significantly. These areas include:

- **Multiple locations across South Sudan.** In Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), the acute food insecurity and malnutrition crisis is expected to continue, while in Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) ongoing conflict and insecurity continues to drive humanitarian needs. Ongoing clashes in the Equatoria are likely to trigger additional population displacement, including across borders to Uganda, DRC and CAR. Meanwhile, the Greater Upper Nile region remains highly unstable and further tensions are likely and may cause further displacement, including to Ethiopia and Sudan. There is also the likelihood of the continued spread of communicable disease outbreaks, including cholera, malaria, measles and kala-azar.
- **Uganda.** Given the unprecedented influx of South Sudanese refugees in the North (Adjumani, Kirandongo etc), with more than 100,000 South Sudanese refugees arriving in September alone, and structurally underfunded Regional Refugee Appeal.
- **South central Somalia, northwestern Kenya and southwestern Ethiopia areas.** The predicted depressed rainfall will lead to below average agricultural production in some parts; likely to further increase already alarming food insecurity and malnutrition levels. At the same time, enhanced rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands is likely to lead to flooding, landslides and an increase in water-borne diseases, including along rivers in south central Somalia. Increased offensives, growing tensions, clan and localized conflict at county level ahead of elections, the return of Somali refugees from Kenya, could prove to be an additional stress factor, and severe global price hikes in commodities could further compound vulnerabilities.
- **Pastoralist areas in the eastern Ethiopia - northwest Somalia border areas** have faced two or more consecutive failed seasons since 2015 and are likely to continue to be hit by erratic and below average rains.

VULNERABILITY HOTSPOTS

EA: Vulnerability hotspots



Sources: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) 2016



CARITAS



Diakonie
Katastrophenhilfe

DIE JOHANNITER.
Aus Liebe zum Leben

DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

FEED THE CHILDREN
help kids be kids



Help a child

HelpAge International
age helps



IAWG
Inter Agency Working Group
on Disaster Preparedness for East and Central Africa



International Medical Corps



MEDAIR
EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY



NRC
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

OXFAM



redr uk
people and skills for disaster relief



SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

tearfund

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA



UNEP

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

UNICEF

UNOPS



World Health Organization

World Vision
Building a better world for children



THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION
act alliance

OCHA

<http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa/>
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/eastern-africa>
UNOCHA ROEA