

REGIONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND RESILIENCE RESPONSE



JULY-SEPTEMBER 2016

OCHA/Charlotte Cans



SPECIAL WHS EDITION

Putting humanity first and delivering on the Commitments of
the World Humanitarian Summit

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INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth edition of the Regional Outlook. This report presents a three-month trend analysis of humanitarian challenges in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region, and an outlook for July-September 2016. The document has been developed with humanitarian and development partners to inform preparedness, early action and advocacy efforts, and to mitigate and manage humanitarian risk in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region. Countries covered in this region are: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

This is also a special World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) edition of the Humanitarian Outlook. In May 2016, 9,000 participants representing governments, businesses, aid organizations, civil society, affected communities, youth and others, came together in Istanbul to confront the magnitude of the humanitarian challenges facing humanity. In order to forward this agenda, this report is organized along the lines of the five Core Commitments to deliver the Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity¹. In addition the report also separately focuses on gender equality - Core Responsibility Two calls on us to "uphold the norms that safeguard humanity, including eradicating sexual and gender-based violence and treat survivors with dignity" while Core Responsibility Three reminds us to "leave no one behind, including through empowering and protecting women and girls."

This report applies the lessons and commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit and outlines examples of good practice in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region. Furthermore, it explores how partners can engage with the commitments made at the WHS moving forward.

KEY HUMANITARIAN RISKS

1. **Conflict is expected to increase**, as a combination of an escalation of existing conflicts – breakdown of fragile peace in South Sudan, the gradual withdrawal of regional troops from AMISOM in Somalia, continued spread of violence in Burundi – as well as election related violence in Kenya and DRC.

2. **The number of IDPs and refugees is expected to rise**, in particular as a result of the ongoing crisis in South Sudan, leading to an increase in humanitarian need. The population of South Sudanese refugees in the region could pass the 1 million mark this year if current cross-border displacement trends continue. **The threat of forcible returns of Somali refugees** also continues to be of concern.

3. While the El Niño has unwound the **humanitarian impact will persist** for the coming few months. Food prices in Eastern Africa have increased substantially and are the highest globally, undermining the purchasing power and reducing access to food. The probability of a La Niña climatic event has been revised downward but still stands at 60%. Historic evidence suggests that the humanitarian impact of a La Niña following an El Niño is higher as coping capacities have been eroded.

4. The number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) food insecurity or **in need of emergency food assistance** in the region currently stands at **23.9 million** (excluding DRC), representing more than 20 per cent increase from the previous reporting period. This increase is

mainly due to a rapidly deteriorating food security situation in Sudan, South Sudan and Burundi.

5. Communicable diseases on the rise. There has been an increase in the incidence water-borne diseases (e.g. cholera Tanzania and South Sudan and AWD in Ethiopia) and vector-borne disease outbreaks (e.g. malaria in Burundi and South Sudan). The outbreak of Yellow Fever in Angola has spread to DRC and Uganda, and represents a continental threat. There has been a disruption to health services due to flooding. Without the establishment of good country and cross-border monitoring and response systems, there is a risk of a major disease outbreak.

6. Humanitarian and civil society space is shrinking across the region and insecurity and bureaucratic impediments are a key constraint to reaching those most in need.

7. While humanitarian needs are increasing, **humanitarian funding, especially for regional refugee appeals, is falling behind.** Overall \$ 6.6 billion is required of which 37 per cent is funded.

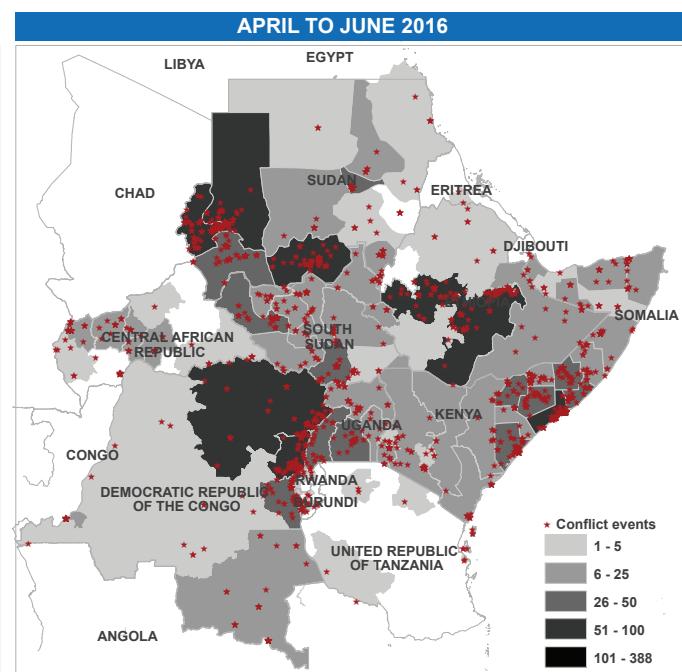
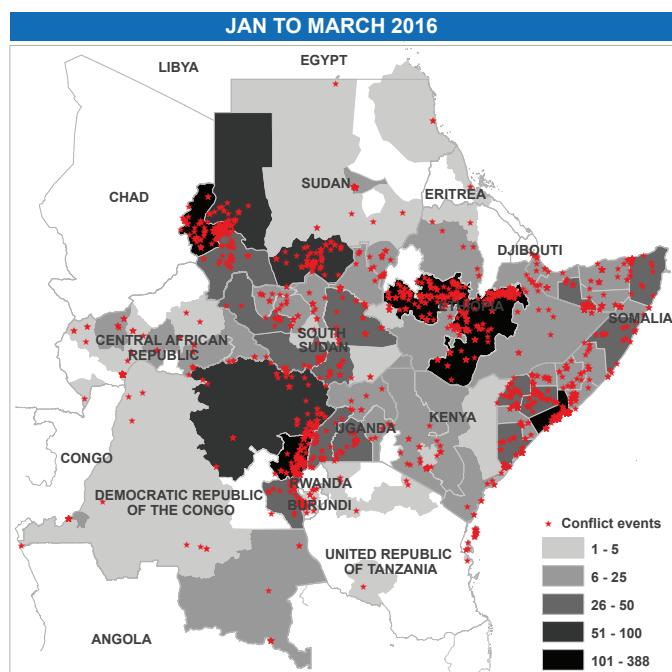
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. MAIN DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN NEED

Conflict

Conflict continues to be pervasive in Eastern Africa and was more prominent in the past months of dry season. The preceding three months saw a period of intensified fighting between government forces and armed opposition groups in the Jebel Marra area in **Sudan** triggering the majority of civilian displacement in Darfur during that period. During the first five months of 2016, the UN and partners estimate that between 80,000 and 127,000 people may have been newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. However, due to access constraints, they have been unable to verify these figures. Fighting and aerial bombardment in South Kordofan in Sudan has also led to a new population displacement with a new wave of 1,600 refugees to South Sudan in April 2016. In **Somalia**, Al Shabaab and other non-state armed actors are continuing campaigns to move to the north of the country. As a consequence severe fighting has taken place in the areas of Puntland and Galmudug. The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) reports 1,160 conflict-related fatalities in Somalia during the last three months. Violence and human rights violations in **Burundi** are expected to continue and spread outside the capital Bujumbura, with civilians being increasingly targeted. The number of fatalities has dropped in Burundi, but in an alarming trend, the majority of them have been attributed to violence targeted against civilians, indicating a worsening human rights and protection of civilians situation in the country. In **South Sudan** the situation on the ground has deteriorated in the past month. An outbreak of violence in Wau County on 24 June resulted in over 36,000 people displaced. Violent clashes erupted outside the Presidential Palace and engulfed the capital between 7 and 11 July. Estimates by humanitarian partners indicate that it claimed the lives of hundreds of people and more than 36,000 people were

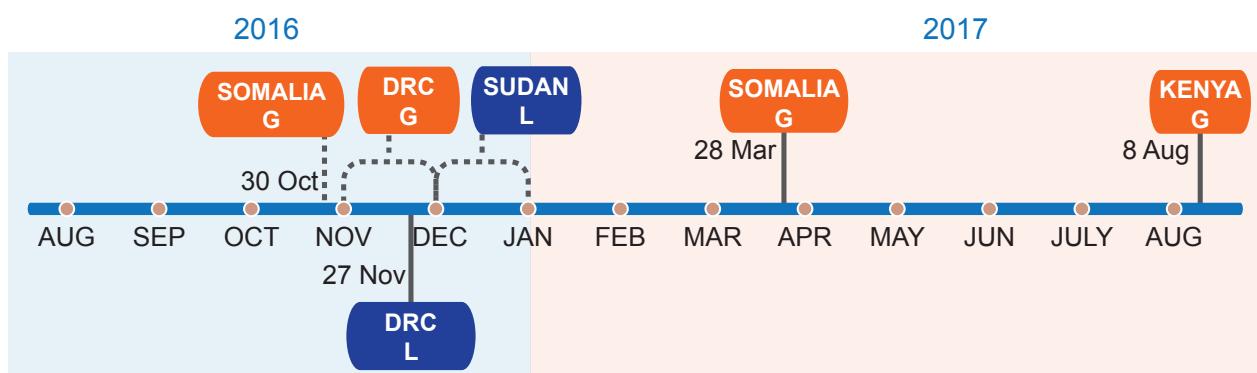
CONFLICT EVENTS



displaced at the height of the fighting and sought shelter in various locations throughout Juba, including the UNMISS base in Tongping, UN House in Jebel, WFP compound, ADRA compound, and churches and schools across the city. On 26 July Taban Deng, former minister for mining and part of SPLM-IO, has been appointed to replace Riek Machar, the First Vice President. Riek Machar has spoken out against his replacement. The fighting and the subsequent political development underscore the precarious nature of the peace agreement. Thousands of people continue to leave the country, including due to rising food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal.

Mediation efforts are ongoing but with mixed results. Mediation to resolve outstanding issues between **Sudan and South Sudan** is ongoing under the auspices of the AUHIP, which succeeded in defining a timeline for the activation of the buffer zone alongside the contested border on 6 June. The terms of the Sudan – South Sudan oil transport agreement come to an end in September, and negotiations on an extension are stalled due to events in South Sudan. The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) led by former president of Botswana, Mr. Festus Mogae, is overseeing the implementation of the peace agreement in **South Sudan**, which saw the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). However, significant challenges remain, including differing positions on the issue of state numbers and borders. Similarly, the peace process to bring the conflicts in **Sudan** to an end has stalled since November 2015, and the opposition has refused to sign a new Road Map that was endorsed by the government in March. Both parties have declared unilateral cessation of hostilities, as the fighting season ended in June without major changes in the frontlines. Meanwhile, Former Tanzanian President, Benjamin Mkapa, is the mediator in the **Burundian** crisis the Intra-Burundi Dialogue resumed in in the Tanzanian city of Arusha on 12th July, facilitated by former Tanzanian president Benjamin Mkapa. However, the second round of the Burundi dialogue took an unexpected turn after Burundi government officials walked out protesting the presence of participants they accuse of planning to overthrow President Pierre Nkurunziza.

EAST AFRICA ELECTORAL TIMELINE



Other elections in 2016 (Dates not confirmed)

RWANDA
N.A.

DRC
N.A.

TANZANIA
R

Elections Key

G - General Elections

P - Presidential Elections

N.A. - National Assembly Elections

R - Referendum

L - Legislative Elections

----- Date not confirmed

Sources: African Union, National Democratic Institute

Electoral violence is already occurring and likely to intensify. Kenya is witnessing political and ethnic polarizations and increased insecurity related to anti-Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) demonstrations. IEBC has faced criticism from various electoral stakeholders including the opposition parties and have accused the IEBC of incompetence and partisanship and called for the Commission to step down before the next general elections. The opposition party CORD lead numerous weekly protests in May which resulted in casualties. The government and the opposition have since agreed to form a Joint Parliamentary Select Committees to recommend legal and institutional reforms on the IEBC. Whilst violent protest over the **Somali** electoral process is not expected to result in large-scale violence at this stage, it has already heightened inter-and intra-clan tensions and may well result in further low-level occasional and localized clashes. The most likely source of escalating conflict over the next few months in **DRC** is the much-disputed presidential electoral process that has already led to an increasingly polarized and fractured political landscape. Delays in the election timetable, initially scheduled for November 2016, have been the cause of unrest.

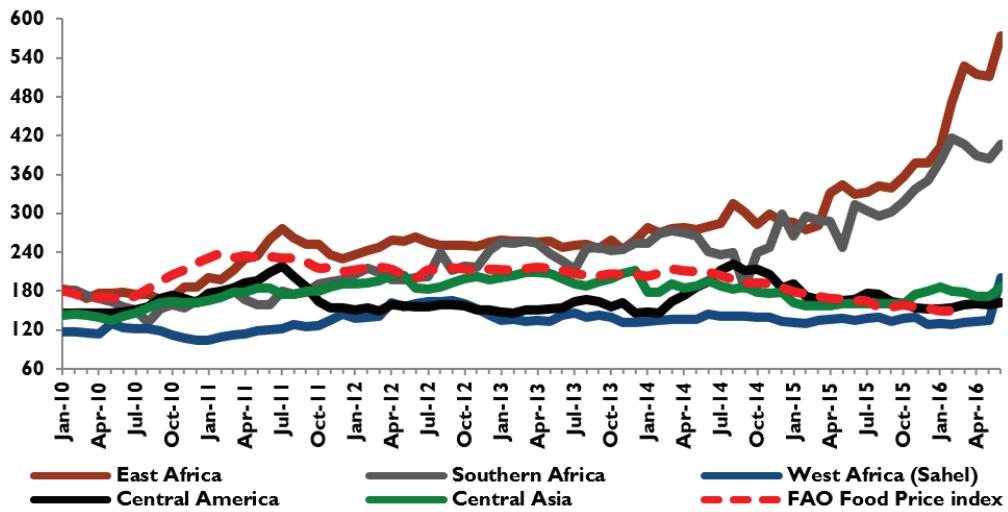
Climate

Extreme climatic events will continue to challenge the region's coping mechanisms over the coming months. While the previously strong 2015-16 **El Niño climatic event** has officially passed, its humanitarian impact in particularly the drought affected northern sector areas is likely to persist for several months. Most parts of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, South Sudan and Somaliland have been experiencing wetter-than-average conditions since April, facilitating an earlier beginning of the growing season across these regions. The rainfall outlook up to September is indicating that favorable rains within pastoral and agro-pastoral areas will continue, presenting good prospects for both improved agricultural and livestock performance in the northern sector, including Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, western Kenya, and far north and north-eastern Uganda. This could initiate recovery from the impact of the disastrous out-going drought crisis in the northern sector countries since late 2015. However, a possible **La Niña event**, which could lead to flooding, should it occur (currently the probability is 55-60 per cent), could exacerbate the El Niño impact in the region.

Economy

The **South Sudanese economy continues to be impacted by the dramatic fall in global oil prices** witnessed over the past year. There has been a slight rise in the past months, which although positive, is not enough for South Sudan to see any oil revenue after it makes its agreed revenue payments to Sudan. Inflation and currency devaluation are still negatively impacting the country, where as of March, the value of the South Sudanese pound has dropped by 50 percent to the US dollar. Annual consumer price inflation in the 12 months to May was 295 per cent; the annual average rate in 2014 was just 3.4 per cent. **Currency depreciation is still a challenge** in Sudan, Burundi and Uganda, and Burundi Sudan and Ethiopia are still suffering from high inflation rates. **These issues continue to push up food prices have been risen to record levels in East Africa** in many countries, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition across the region.

REGIONAL PRICE INDICES (JAN 2010 - JUNE 2016)



Sources: FAO, FEWSNET

II. HUMANITARIAN IMPACT

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

The number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) food insecurity in the region currently stands at 23.9 million, representing more than 20 per cent increase from the previous reporting period. This increase is mainly due to a rapidly deteriorating food security situation in **Burundi, Sudan and South Sudan**. 10.2 million people continue to face Crisis and Emergency food security levels in **Ethiopia**, despite the advent of the rainy season. Key areas of concern remain the northeastern parts of Ethiopia previously hit by drought, Sudan, northern Somalia, Djibouti, and Karamoja region in Uganda. The key drivers of food insecurity remain conflict and insecurity, impact of El Niño-induced drought, reduced production, economic shocks (such as high food prices and inflation) and other inherent vulnerability factors. Across the Horn of Africa, malnutrition rates are expected to remain high, particularly due to the ongoing food insecurity exacerbated by the impact of El Nino. Ethiopia saw a significant increase from 1.44 million children acutely malnourished (450,000 severely) to 1.96 million (458,000 severely) during the past three months alone. Most countries in the region will reach their peak in admissions in the coming months as the lean season has started. Some countries including Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia, have seen earlier increases indicating that the lean season has started earlier compared to previous years. It is also anticipated that overall admissions for severe acute malnutrition will have increased compared to previous years.

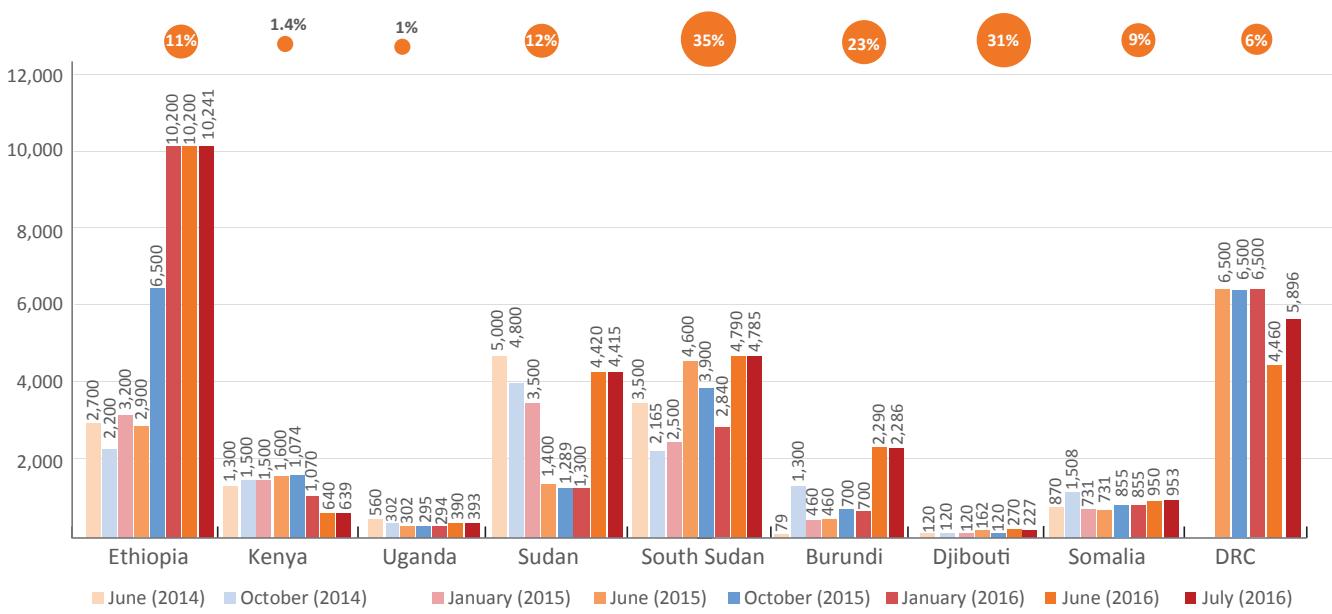
Near normal to above-normal March-May rains, including in areas previously affected by droughts (Ethiopia & NW Somalia), provide an opportunity for crop production, rangeland regeneration, pasture and water improvement for livestock, but are likely to increase vulnerability through damage to crops and property, livestock diseases and deaths. Below-average rainfall performance in SE Kenya, southern and NE Somalia is likely to negate the gains made during the El Niño period by affecting livestock and crop production, negatively impacting on food security.

Moving into the lean season, food security is expected to deteriorate during the coming months. For Ethiopia, the total relief caseload of 10.2 million people is expected to increase up to

September. In addition, the fate (post June) of some eight million PSNP beneficiaries in Ethiopia is not yet known. Harvests as of October and increases in livestock productivity in pastoral areas are expected to improve food access and decrease the number of households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Levels of food insecurity for pockets of population in Blue Nile and South Kordofan in Sudan are expected to worsen as harvest was lost and access to markets has reduced as a result of recent military activities. Main season harvests as of October will improve access to own-produced food. Areas of the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatoria in South Sudan are expected to move to emergency in the coming months following poor 2015/16 harvests and as high prices further restrict food access. An increased number of households are expected to cultivate in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile compared to last year, and food security is expected to improve in November with the harvest. To date a total of 23 SMART surveys were conducted in South Sudan. Twenty out of the 23 surveys show GAM level above 15% WHO emergency threshold. In Unity all the 9 recently conducted SMART surveys show prevalence of acute malnutrition at an alarming rate way above the emergency threshold (>15%) and some bordering very critical levels (>30.0%). This is a worrying observation at the onset of the lean period and chances of further deterioration is anticipated as we advance to the peak lean season.

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION ('000)*



*Population in IPC Phase 3&4 (June 2014 - July 2016)

X% Food Insecure population as percentage of total population

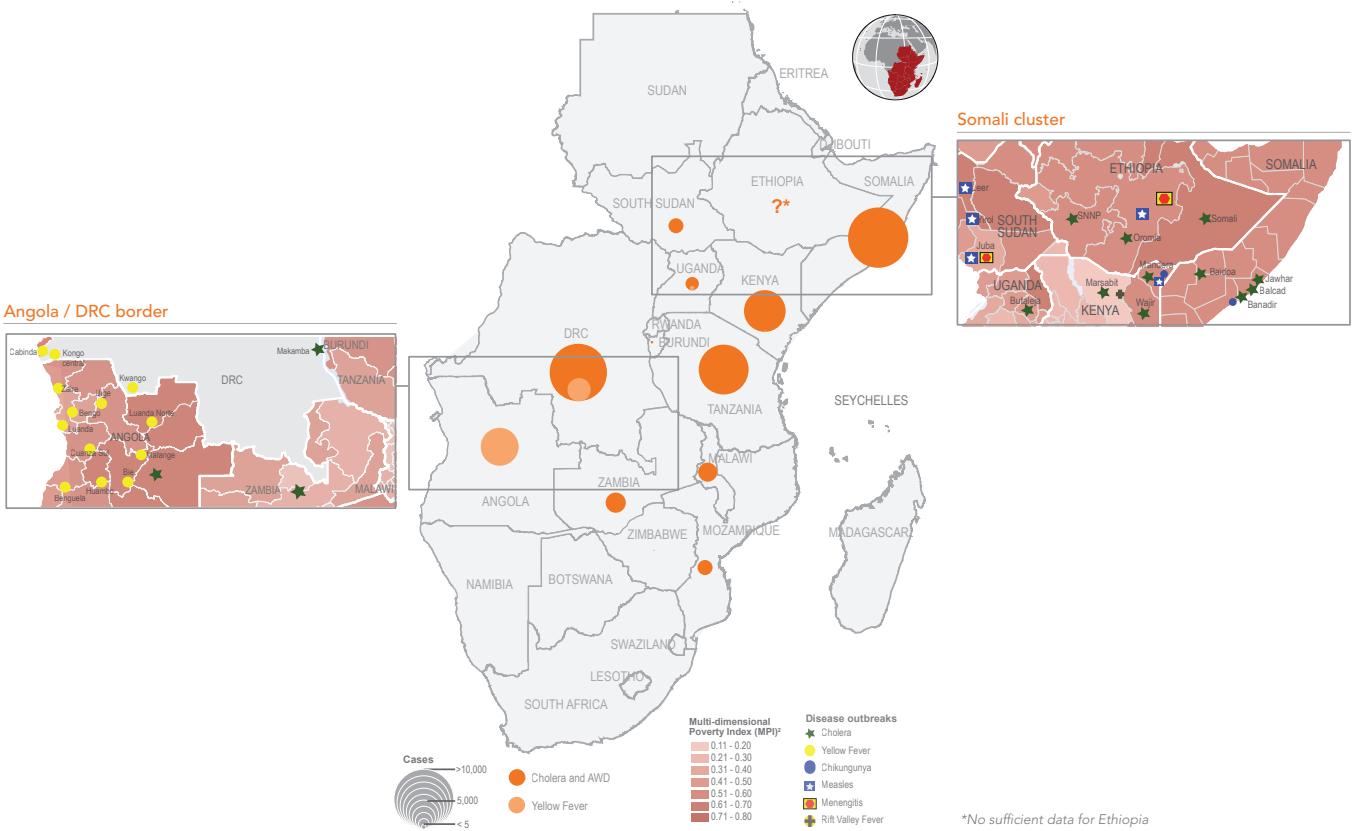
Source: FSNWG Monthly Update: Food & Nutrition Security Situation (As of 15 Aug 2016)

Communicable Diseases

Dry conditions in drought-affected parts of Ethiopia, Puntland and Somaliland have resulted in poor sanitation and unhygienic conditions, giving rise to an increase in waterborne and vector-borne diseases. To make matters worse, torrential, heavy rainfall since late April triggered floods across many parts of eastern Africa. Whilst this was positive news in terms of drought recovery, flooding conditions have resulted in simultaneous disease outbreaks. Increased food insecurity in most countries in the region has resulted in increased malnutrition rates and has exacerbated already poor health conditions. Extreme weather conditions have also placed great strain on

struggling communities and the health and sanitation facilities that serve them. The rains and floods further damaged infrastructure, including health facilities and roads, hindering access to humanitarian assistance, including medical and nutrition centres. The significant deterioration in nutritional status, access to water, and appropriate sanitation facilities, is expected to have a considerable negative effect on outbreaks of disease.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES MAP



Creation date: 15 Aug 2016 Sources: 1: WHO, 2: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) 2016 Feedback: ochaea@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Of all outbreaks, **Cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhea** are of biggest concern, with over 25,000 suspected cases across the eastern Africa region to date (Somalia: 10,975, Kenya: 5,735, Uganda: 591 and South Sudan: 339). **Yellow Fever** continues to be a continental threat. In Angola, where an outbreak originated in December 2015, 3,294 suspected cases have been reported to date, of which 861 confirmed, resulting in 115 deaths. The outbreak has also spread to the neighbouring DRC (1106 suspected cases) and to Uganda (68 suspected cases – outbreak contained). In addition WHO reports outbreaks **measles** in Kenya, South Sudan, where child mortality could be further aggravated by the outbreak of measles in Unity, and Sudan where at least 1,073 confirmed cases of measles were reported between 1 January and 13 May; **Chikungunya** (Kenya and south and central Somalia); and **Rift Valley Fever** (Uganda).

Forced Displacement and Irregular Migration

Following the global trend, the number of people who are displaced in the region continues to rise, mostly due to conflict. There are 3.4 million refugees and 8.9 million IDPs in the region – an increase of 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively since January. The continuous increase of refugee outflow from South Sudan is a particular concern. The population of **South Sudanese**

refugees in the region could pass the 1 million mark this year if current cross-border displacement trends continue. The increasing scale, complexity and protracted nature of forced displacement in East Africa is placing unprecedented strains on host countries and communities and hostility against IDPs and refugees is growing. Despite limited opportunities for durable solutions, refugee and IDP camps in **Kenya** are being closed and evictions of Somali IDPs in urban centres continue to rise. With increasing levels of violence expected in **DRC**, these numbers are likely to climb higher as refugees from DRC flow into the region. Nearly 3,000 irregular migrant Burundians were expelled from Rwanda and, given the tensions between the countries, expulsions are expected to be an upcoming trend. In preparation for the UNGA high-level meeting on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants in September the issue of preventing transferring the burden to other countries in the region should be addressed.

REFUGEE CASeload

3,369,958

Refugees caseload as of July 2016

3,162,875

Refugees caseload as of Dec 2015

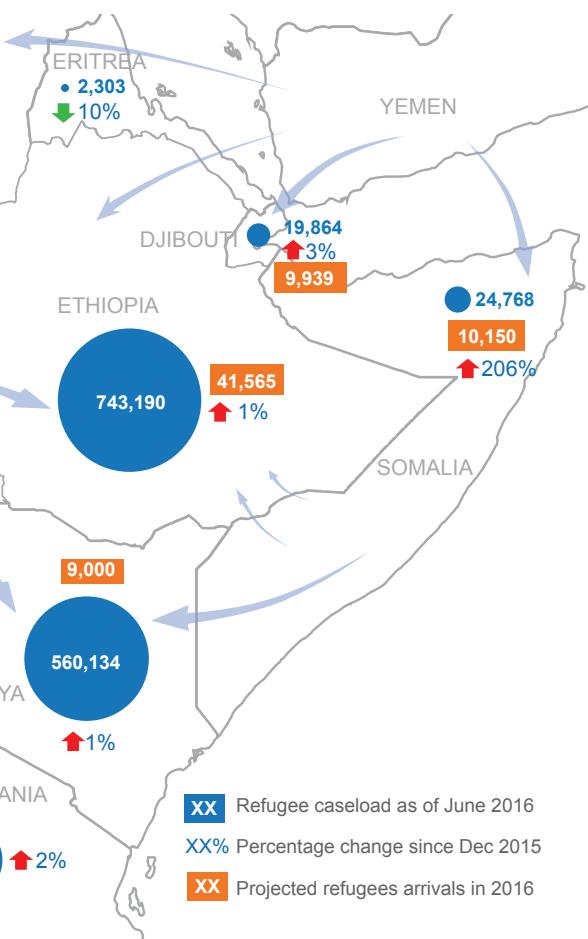
250,971

Projected Refugees Arrivals In 2016

 7%
Percentage change since Dec 2015

377,989  22%
52,813

SUDAN



Creation Date: 17 Aug 2016

SOURCES: UNHCR Global Trends 2015, UNHCR Data Portal, OCHA Reports

Migrants are subject to increasing protection risks in both transit and host countries. Over 580 irregular migrants were arrested and charged for illegal entry in Sudan, Kenya and Tanzania and over 400 Eritreans were deported back to Eritrea from Sudan. Nineteen Ethiopian migrants died in Zambia on their way to South Africa. IOM in Djibouti estimates that tens of thousands of migrants undertake the perilous journey through their country annually on their way to Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Development partners are increasingly viewing forced displacement as a development challenge. For example, the World Bank recently approved \$175m to support communities hosting refugees in the Horn of Africa. The funding comes from the International Development Association, the Bank's

fund for the world's poorest countries. Consequently Ethiopia will receive loans worth \$100m, while Uganda and Djibouti will get \$50m and \$20m respectively, all at low to no interest. The Migration Partnership Framework established by the EU has allocated €8 billion over a 5 year period to reduce the numbers of people trying to make the dangerous crossing. In the longer term, it also wants to create an investment fund with private sector contributions from EU countries that could eventually reach more than €60 billion. In June, Government officials and partners from Africa's Great Lakes region confirmed local integration as a viable solution to displacement. This opens up a new and promising area of cooperation between humanitarian and development actors in order to address humanitarian needs.

III. CHALLENGES

Protection of Civilians

Recurring and pervasive violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, with deliberate targeting of civilians, including humanitarian workers, continue to affect the region. Indiscriminate use of explosive weapons on populated areas has intensified in **Sudan** and civilians, particularly male youth, are arbitrarily arrested and detained in **Burundi** on an almost daily basis. HRW released a report on 26 July accusing members of Burundi ruling party's youth league, the Imbonerakure, of having repeatedly gang-raped women since protests started in 2015. Many of the rapes appear to have been aimed at family members of perceived government opponents. Policemen or men wearing police uniforms have reportedly also committed rape. Excessive use of force by security forces against opposition and students protestors in **Sudan** and **Kenya** has resulted in fatalities. In a report HRW recently drew attention to serious human rights violations by Kenyan security forces, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detentions, and torture. Inter-communal raids by **South Sudanese** tribesmen have killed and abducted hundreds of women and children. In South Sudan, tens of thousands of people have been displaced in and around Wau, and there are reports of extensive sexual and gender-based violence. Since the most recent clashes in Juba after 8 July, hundreds of people have been killed, and at the peak of the violence 36,000 people sought protection in Juba's PoC-sites.

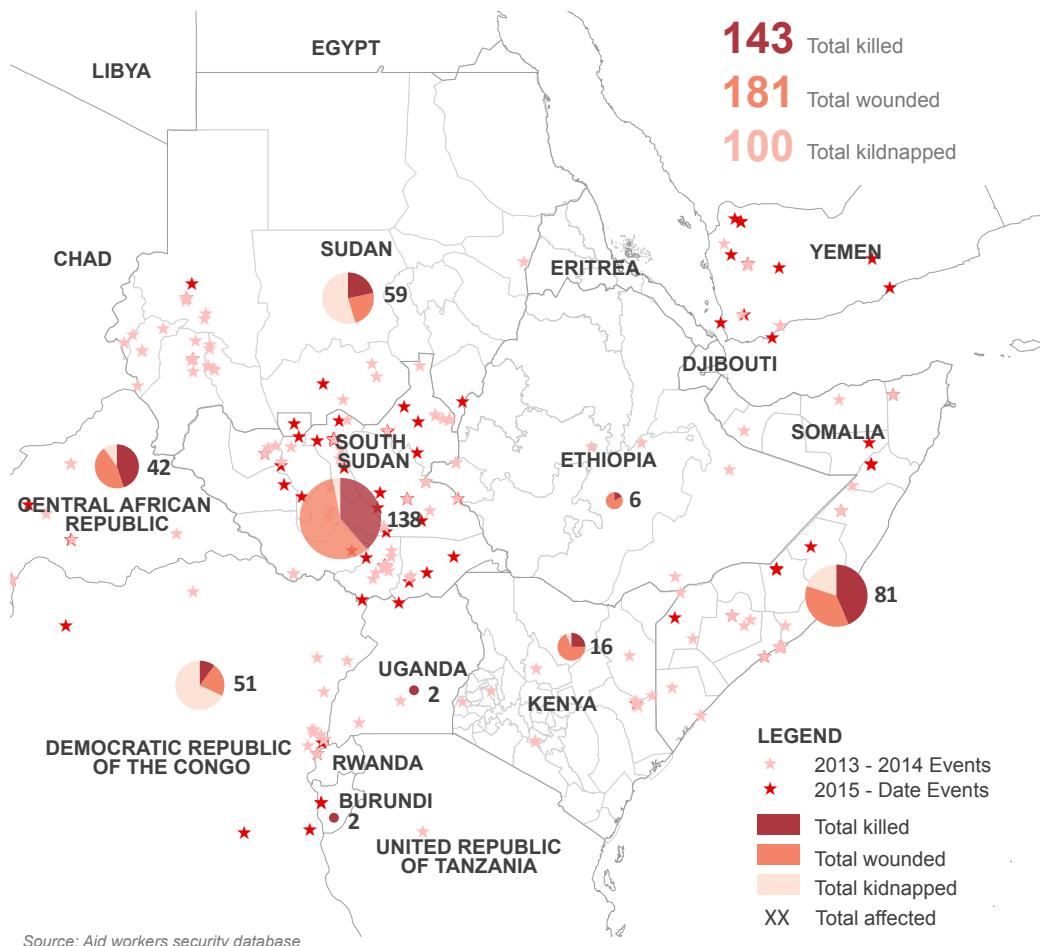
Children continue to be particularly affected. Twelve parties to the conflicts in **South Sudan**, **Sudan** and **Somalia** have been listed by the UN Secretary General's Report on Children and armed conflict, 20 April 2016, as recruiting or using children; killing or maiming children; committing rape and other forms of sexual violence against children; abducting children; or engaging in attacks on schools and/or hospitals. The military use of and attacks on schools affected the most number of both boys and girls over the reporting period, depriving them of the right to education and further jeopardizing their safety, whilst adolescent boys in conflict affected areas were increasingly at risk of recruitment and arbitrary arrest and detention.

Lack of accountability

The hybrid court in **South Sudan**, envisioned under the peace agreement, has not yet been established. Following a failure to hold perpetrators to account in **Burundi**, the International Criminal Court has started a preliminary examination of acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances. After **Sudan** and **Kenya** this is the third country in the region that is the focus of an ICC investigation. Disrespect for the norms that safeguard the protection of civilians continue to take place with impunity and there are signs of increasing antipathy towards international judicial and accountability mechanisms by East Africa states.

Humanitarian Access

VIOLENT ATTACK AGAINST AID WORKERS (2013 - AUGUST 2016)



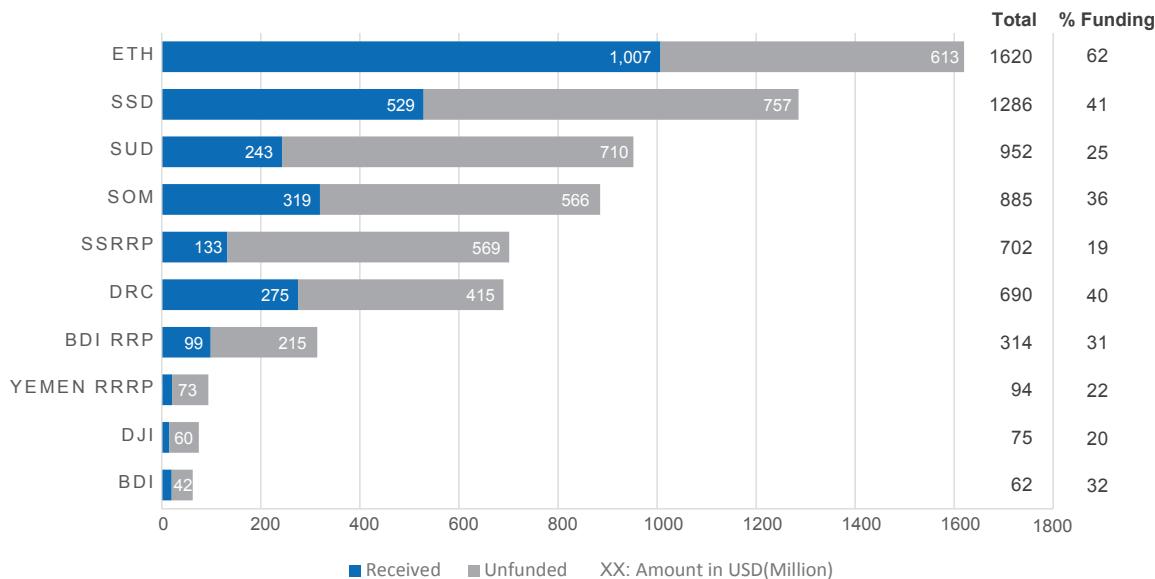
Reduced levels of humanitarian access for humanitarian organizations in the East Africa region remains one of the major challenges to effective aid delivery, depriving people in need of assistance.

This reduced access is mainly due to **widespread insecurity as a result of poor centralized control**, in South Sudan and parts of Somalia, and **stringent bureaucratic impediments**, most notably in Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and parts of Ethiopia, but also increasingly in the rest of the region. Restriction of access is more prominent in areas where conflicts are on-going, compromising the collection of new information on the needs of the IDPs, and reducing the ability to assist the most vulnerable. **A distrust of humanitarian aid, rooted in the perceived impartiality over the past decades, continues to contribute to reduced access.**

Civil society space is shrinking rapidly in the region. NGO law in South Sudan is an example of this worrying trend.

Funding

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS FUNDING STATUS - (USD MILLIONS, AS OF 17TH AUG 2016)



Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and recipient organizations, Ethiopia HRD funding updates from OCHA Ethiopia Office

As of early July 2016, the humanitarian requirements to meet urgent humanitarian needs across the region currently stand at \$6.6 billion, which is only 37 per cent funded. Despite the large numbers of refugees, **Refugee Response Plans (RPPs) are the worst funded humanitarian appeals in the region.** They are now being revised, as additional needs will arise from ongoing insecurity in South Sudan. The South Sudan Refugee Response Plan is only 15 percent funded, whereas the Yemen RRP received 19 percent by the end of July. The sole exception to this gloomy picture is Burundi, where significant contributions have increased the Burundi RRP funding level to 30 percent, thanks to CERF funding, however still substantially less than the amount required. On an encouraging note, the Ethiopian appeal is one of the best funded in the world, at \$994 million as of 27 July (of \$1.5 billion required), signaling a clear commitment by the Government of Ethiopia and international donors in ensuring that the El Niño-induced drought does not undo years of development gains in the country. However, urgent further funding is required.

IV. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

While significant progress has been made on the delivery against the WHS commitments, and some of the best practices are outlined in Annex 2, more needs to be done by humanitarian actors under all five core responsibilities.

Core Responsibility One: Prevent and End Conflict

Support efforts to prevent violence and protect the most vulnerable in the run up to elections in Kenya and DRC by proactively contributing to national and sub-national risk analysis and actively communicating the potential humanitarian consequences through public and social media in addition to undertaking humanitarian preparedness actions.

Draw attention to and speak out on the humanitarian consequences of conflict². In addition draw attention to and speak out on the consequences of climate change, both in terms of increased probability of conflict² and increased humanitarian needs. There is a strong conflict prevention and humanitarian imperative to address climate change.

Core Responsibility Two: Upholding the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

Support UN efforts to open a 'humanitarian track' to AU-led peace for South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, and invite parties to the conflict to access negotiations in September, to uphold the right of the people to be assisted and deliver aid in the next dry season (from November 2016 onwards).

The population living in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states of Sudan has received no humanitarian assistance since the conflict between the Government and the SPLM/A-N began in June 2011. Despite IHL obligations and UNSC Resolution 2456, the parties to the conflict continue to deny access to over one million vulnerable people. An effective and locally coordinated remote monitoring system reveals that the needs of the population (especially food security and health) are dire and growing, as a result of a recent wave of fighting and El Niño effects on the harvest.

Core Responsibility Three: Leave No One Behind

Step up advocacy efforts and develop a set of preparedness actions given the potential detrimental impact of a multi-risk scenario including a forced return of Somali refugees. Displaced and refugee children in the region require special attention as they bear the brunt of conflicts in the region: around 70 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees and 55 per cent of the Burundian refugees are children, and are at the highest risk of disease, protection violations and exploitation as they and their families move in search of water, food and work. This is particularly important in the context of other risks in potential host countries including La Niña effects, increased number of refugees from South Sudan and election violence in Kenya and DRC.

Core Responsibility Four: Changing people's lives: from delivering aid to ending need

In contexts where this is possible, ensure that humanitarian strategy is reflected in Development Frameworks. In particular, humanitarian partners to engage in the mid-term review of the Kenya 2014-2018 UNDAF, and ensure that follow-up UNDAFs in Rwanda, Djibouti and Burundi include durable solutions to protracted humanitarian needs.

In relatively stable contexts, advocate with Governments to implement sustainable risk management practices and together with development partners invest in durable solutions to address chronic humanitarian needs. In context where there is active conflict, humanitarian partners and donors should engage with multiyear resilience building interventions when possible.

Core Responsibility Five: Invest in Humanity

Hold humanitarian donors and humanitarian partners accountable to the Grand Bargain agreement reached at the WHS namely their commitment to transparency, more direct funding to local organizations (25 per cent by 2020) reducing duplication and management costs, harmonizing donor reporting, multi-year planning and funding, and engaging in a single, comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs for each crisis to inform strategic decisions on how to respond and fund thereby reducing the number of assessments.

Develop a regional strategy for diversifying the donor base, and in particularly design and implement an outreach strategy with Gulf donors.

REGIONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA AND GREAT LAKES REGION



RESPONSIBILITY ONE: PREVENT AND END CONFLICT

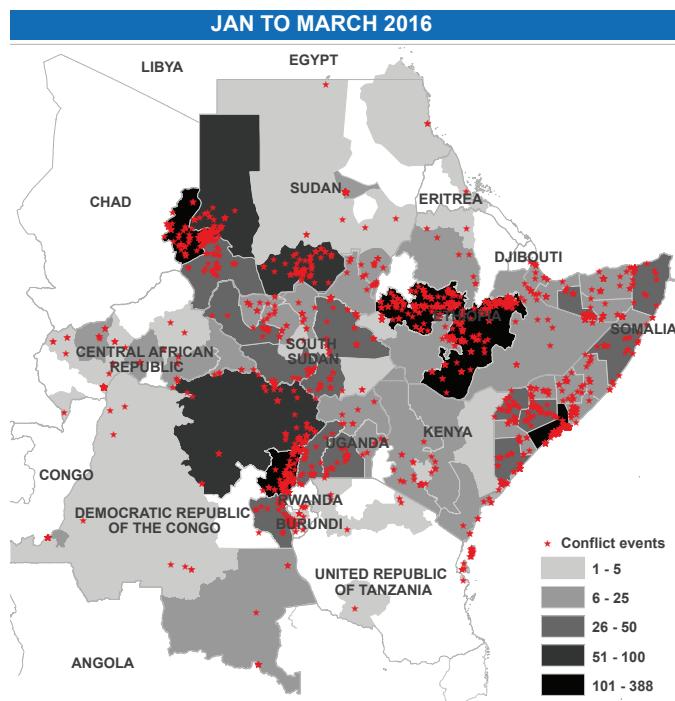


#1
CORE RESPONSIBILITY
PREVENT AND END CONFLICT

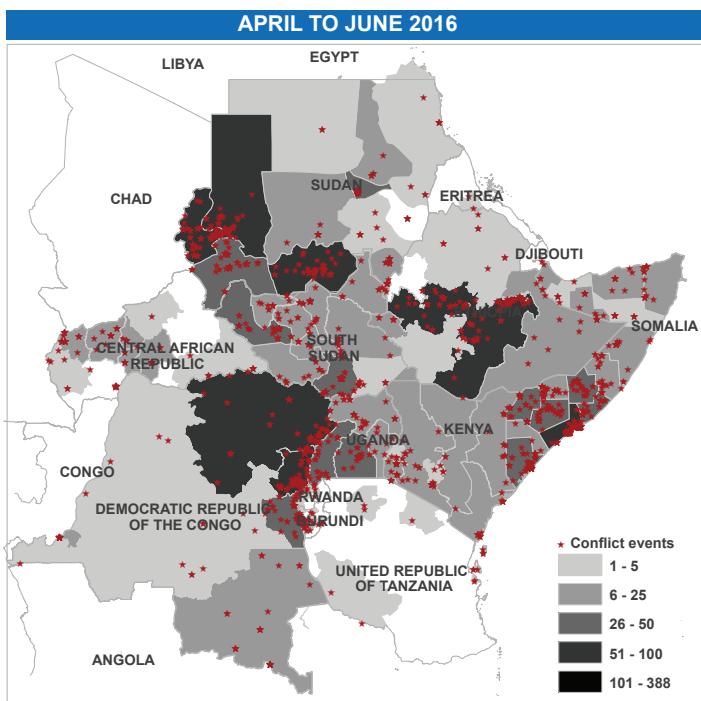
Conflict prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts are recognized as the most durable solutions for saving lives, reducing economic and social losses, and reducing the need for humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping operations or post-conflict reconstruction in conflict-affected regions. However, as new conflicts emerge in places once considered secure and gain intensity or relapse where they were once thought to be resolved, there remains a considerable gap between good intentions on conflict prevention and reality. The failure to reach durable political solutions may prolong human suffering, cause existing conflicts to intensify, or result in parties to tenuous peace agreements breaking their commitments and falling back into violence causing enormous socio-economic development setbacks. Courageous leadership, early response, investments in stability and broad participation by affected people and civil society are pivotal to a recommitment to use political leadership to peacefully prevent and resolve conflicts.

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CONFLICT MAP



Source: Armed conflict location and events database (ACLED)

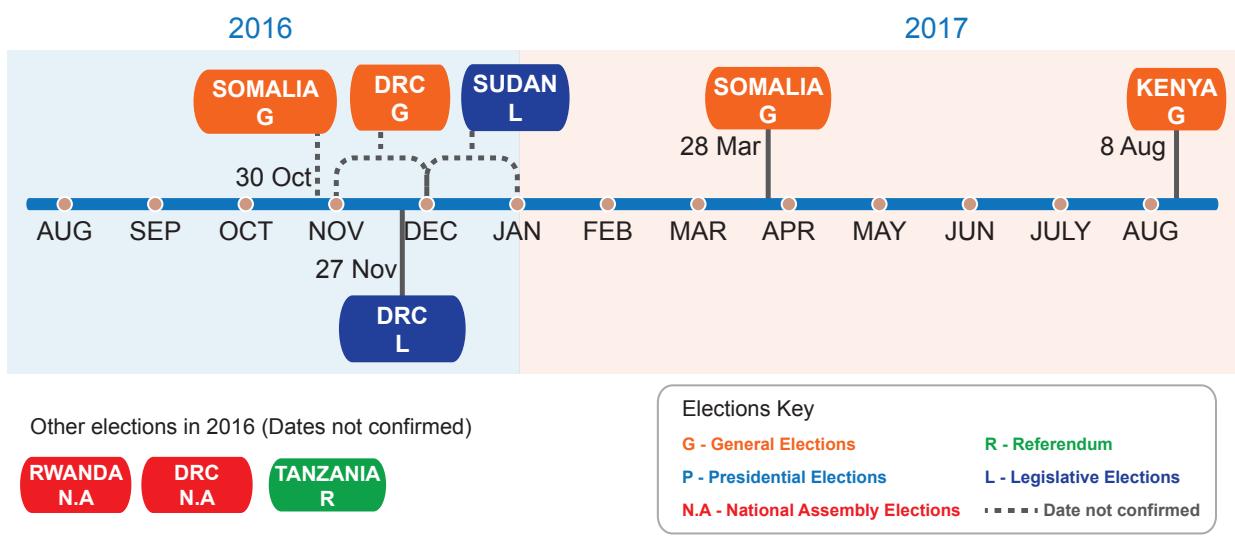


Source: Armed conflict location and events database (ACLED)

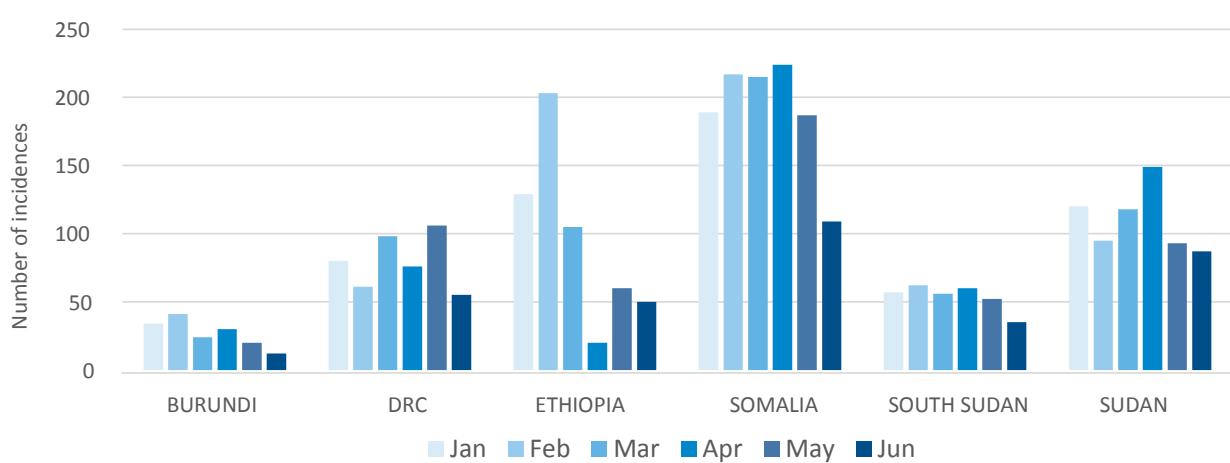
Overview: Conflict is a persistent feature in the eastern Africa region and one of the main drivers of acute humanitarian need. Since the last report issued in April 2016, violence resulting in fatalities has intensified in **Sudan** where almost a third more deaths (1,563) were recorded over a three month period, as opposed to 1,026 deaths recorded over a five month period between October 2015 and February 2016. In **Somalia**, 1,160 fatalities occurred, and in **Ethiopia**, whilst the number of fatalities did not increase by much, the proportion of fatalities caused by violence

against civilians increased to more than 50 per cent. The same worrying trend is present in **DRC** and most significantly in **Burundi**, where although the number of fatalities fell, more than 75 per cent were attributed to violence against civilians (ACLED). Recorded fatalities in **South Sudan** seem to have fallen substantially, perhaps tentatively indicating that the implementation of the peace agreement could have a real impact on levels of violence. However, areas that previously had not seen substantial violence have recently seen a surge in fighting, including in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Central and Eastern Equatoria.

EAST AFRICA ELECTORAL TIMELINE



CONFFLICT TREND JAN TO JUNE 2016



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED)

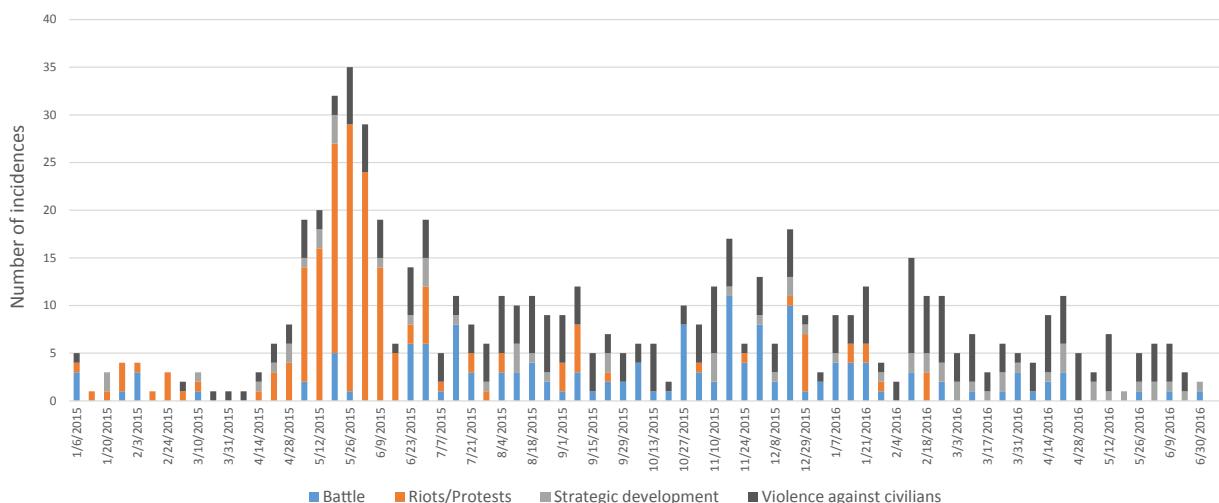
Burundi: The crisis in Burundi has now passed the one-year mark, and there is no end in sight, despite some positive signs early on in the year with the appointment of former Tanzanian president Benjamin Mkapa as facilitator for political talks between the Government and the opposition. International pressure, including the cessation of budget aid to the Government from the European Union has not had the effect of facilitating President Nkurunziza's agreement to a meaningful multi-party dialogue in order to reach a political settlement.

Violence has become increasingly indiscriminate. 52 people have been killed between March and May, mostly from violence directed at civilians, adding to the 1155 people who were killed between April 2015 and April 2016 (ACLED). Approximately 49 percent of fatalities have occurred in the provinces, mostly among opposition supporters and civilians fleeing violence, and perpetrated by government forces or affiliates (ACLED). According to UNICEF, more than 300 children have been arbitrarily detained since April 2015. More than 4,800 cases of human rights violations have been recorded since the beginning of the crisis. Rape and sexual assaults against women and girls have increased, while men and young people are victims of arbitrary arrests and summary executions. There is a real danger of the conflict in Burundi escalating and taking the form of a prolonged civil war, with devastating consequences for the welfare of its citizens, and severe humanitarian implications for its neighbours. On 29 July the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2303 authorizing the deployment of 228 United Nations police officers to Burundi.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Whilst not officially considered part of the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region covered by this report, conflict in DRC nevertheless affects its neighbours, particularly Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi.

The most likely source of escalating conflict over the next few months in DRC is the much-disputed presidential electoral process that has already led to an increasingly polarized and fractured political landscape. Delays in the election timetable, initially scheduled for November 2016, could cause unrest. Conflict in the eastern part of the country due to the activities of armed groups and army operations to contain it, has led to inter-communal violence, continued displacement and an outflow of refugees. There are currently some 1.8 million internally displaced persons and there are over 450,000 Congolese refugees hosted in the region. Should the political situation worsen, violent conflict could break out in Kinshasa and Katanga as well as exacerbating the ongoing conflict in the east. In this scenario, it is likely that many Congolese will flee to neighbouring countries placing further strain on depleted resources, given the deteriorating coping strategies caused by El Niño in many of these countries.

TREND OF CONFLICT IN BURUNDI



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED)

South Sudan: After the long-awaited formation of the transitional government on 28 April, sporadic fighting continues to be reported in multiple locations in Greater Upper Nile, while violence has escalated in parts of Western Equatoria (particularly in Mundri, Yambio and Ezo), Central Equatoria (particularly in Kajo Keji), Western Bahr El Ghazal (particularly in Wau and surrounding areas), and Jonglei (Pibor). Delays in establishing and implementing mutually agreed security arrangements in Juba are of concern. The Government's de facto rollout of the 28 States has generated tensions along the proposed new state boundaries and is one of the biggest threats to peace and stability in South Sudan with concerns regarding the possibility of population redistribution and political dominance along ethnic lines. The breakdown of the peace process, and the resumption of offensives by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudan People's Liberation Army-in Opposition (SPLA-IO) in those areas is a possibility. Violent clashes erupted outside the Presidential Palace and engulfed the capital between 7-11 July. Estimates by humanitarian partners indicate that it claimed the lives of hundreds of people and more than 36,000 people were displaced at the height of the fighting and sought shelter in various locations throughout Juba, including the UNMISS base in Tongping, UN House in Jebel, WFP compound, ADRA compound, and churches and schools across the city. On 26 July Taban Deng, former minister for mining and part of SPLA-IO, was appointed to replace Riek Machar, the First Vice President. Riek Machar has spoken out against his replacement. Fighting is also reported in Nassir and in the Equatorias. The fighting and the subsequent political development underscore the precarious nature of the peace agreement.

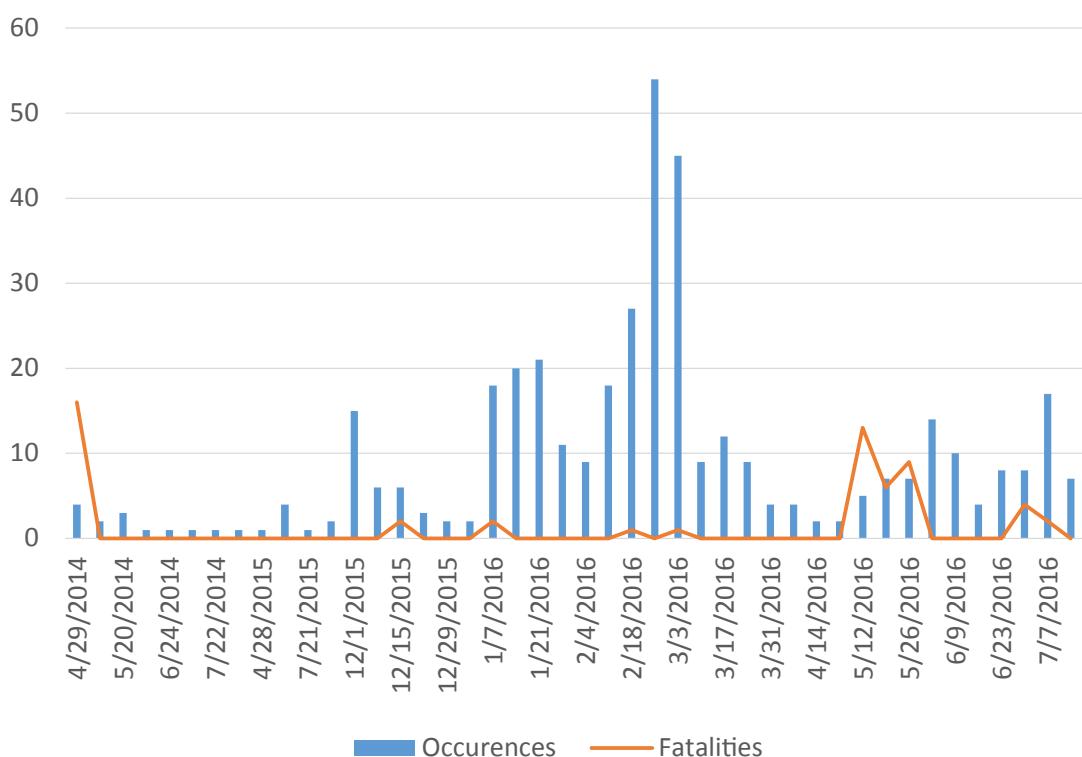
Somalia: Somalia continues to confront on-going violence perpetrated by al-Qaida-affiliated Al Shabaab as well as a growing threat from small pockets of self-declared supporters of the Islamic State movement (ISIS). Of particular concern in recent months was an attempt by Al Shabaab to move north, resulting in severe fighting in areas of Puntland and Galmudug and the arrest of a significant number of child soldiers operating under the command of Al Shabaab. Violence continues elsewhere in the country, including, particularly and in southern and central part, including Mogadishu, with Al Shabaab continuing to control much of the countryside and blocking and ambushing major supply routes. Responses by AMISOM contingents to attacks on their bases in a number of areas over the past several months have caused civilian casualties and continue to be a reason for concern. For the months ahead, political attention will focus on the 2016 electoral process, which will see consultations and voting conducted in Mogadishu as well as in the capitals of the emerging federal member states of Somalia. The likelihood of intra and inter-clan violence in this context is difficult to assess at this point. While large-scale violence is not likely to erupt, intra and inter-clan tensions can be expected to escalate into at least occasional and localised conflict in many areas, causing casualties, displacement, and widespread damage to property and livestock. Tensions also continue to run high in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions, the last remaining regional state to be formed in Somalia's state-building process, with violence having already erupted between clans in and around Belet Weyne, in particular. Clan tensions have also translated into violence in Galmudug, and the potential for continued clashes and fighting in Dhuusamarreeb remains high - as does the potential for a renewed clash between Galmudug and Puntland forces in Gaalkacyo, where fighting left several dozen civilians dead in December/January.

Sudan: Continued fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul Wahid Faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/AW) has displaced an estimated 80,000 people in the western region of Darfur since March, adding to the reported 129,000 civilians who had fled the area since January. Reported aerial bombardments and ground attacks, as well as acute food insecurity, in parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states since the beginning of the year, have led to increasing movements of the population inside and outside the state. The Government military campaign, that has seen a massive use of Darfur militias in all conflict zones and violations against civilians, ended in June, with the beginning of the rainy season, and without major change of the frontlines. However, the prospect for a long-term peace in the country seems remote, as the peace process mediated by the African Union High Implementation Panel (AUHIP) under Tsabo Mbeki has stalled

since November 2015. Strategic consultations held in March 2016 between the Government and the major opposition groups in Sudan failed, with the latter refusing to sign a road map and the participation to the National Dialogue in Khartoum.

Ethiopia: Ethnic-driven cross border incursions from South Sudan and more recently clashes along the Ethiopia/Eritrea border, continue to affect Ethiopia. In Gambella region, inter-communal skirmishes between the Nuer and Anuaks claimed the lives of dozens and led to the displacement of thousands. Tensions were further heightened following the cross border raid by South Sudanese Murle tribesmen targeting the Nuer community on 16 April, which led to more than 200 deaths and the kidnapping of 149 Nuer children. A vehicle accident in which two Nuer children died outside of Jewi refugee camp days later, led to subsequent deadly demonstrations by Nuers against highlander Ethiopians resulting in 10 deaths. Ethiopian security forces also regularly clash with the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in parts of Somali region. Al Shabaab infiltrations from Somalia, where the Ethiopian military maintains a presence as part of the AMISOM force in the fight against Al Shabaab, regularly occur, though they are usually met with stiff resistance by the Regional Special Police forces (RSPF).

ETHIOPIA RIOTS TREND



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED)

RESPONSIBILITY TWO: UPHOLD THE NORMS THAT SAFE GUARD HUMANITY



#2
RESPECT RULES
OF WAR

Serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law continue to be committed on an alarming scale. They include attacks directed against civilians and the wounded and sick, indiscriminate attacks, starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, rape, torture, and unlawful or arbitrary detention. Direct attacks against and unlawful impediments affecting health care personnel, their means of transport and facilities, as well as humanitarian workers and objects used for humanitarian relief operations have severe and long-term humanitarian consequences.

No matter the circumstances, it remains essential to continue to work to ensure respect for norms that safeguard humanity. International humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable, remain as relevant as ever to provide protection to civilians, the humanitarian and medical missions, and persons hors de combat in armed conflict. It is critical for all parties to armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law, including the rules of distinction, proportionality, and precautions, to spare protected persons and objects from the effects of military operations.

<https://goo.gl/0emDhl>

Protection of civilians

Overview: East Africa is characterized by a pervasive lack of compliance with fundamental norms that protect civilians, and there is little sign of progress towards accountability for violations. Recurring violations of international humanitarian and human rights law over the past months have included deliberate targeting and physical harm of civilians, including the most vulnerable; indiscriminate use of explosive weapons on populated areas; daily reports of summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detention, abductions, forced disappearances and torture; rampant conflict-related sexual violence; and the forced recruitment of children by both armed forces and armed groups.

Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law

Civilians continue to be deliberately targeted in widespread armed conflicts, violence and the intensification of inter-communal raids in the region, with the most vulnerable suffering the most. In **South Sudan**, SPLA troops killed, tortured, raped, and destroyed the homes of ethnic Fertit civilians, including elderly women, around the town of Wau in the west. Despite the establishment of a fact-finding commission by the President, the alleged crimes have not been investigated nor prosecuted by national authorities. In **Ethiopia's** western Gambella, over 180 people were killed and 125 children (with an average of 5 years old) were abducted when armed Murle tribesmen from South Sudan attacked 13 Nuer villages during a cross-border raid, facilitated by the high levels of arms in circulation in the region.

In **Burundi**, at least 21 attacks on civilian targets by unidentified armed actors took place in May, killing 16 persons and injuring at least 65; bringing the total number of persons killed in relation to the crisis since April 2015 to 542 (OHCHR). Civilians, especially male youth, continue to be arbitrarily detained during police roundups or when travelling to from neighbouring countries or

within the country with grave implications for people's freedom of movement. Impunity enjoyed by the national police (PNB), members of the intelligence service (SNR), soldiers and imbonerakure is contributing to the use of retributive violence.

The indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in populated areas has had devastating impacts on civilians, humanitarian access and undermined safe solutions for displaced persons. The **Sudan** Air Force significantly intensified aerial bombardments on civilian towns and agricultural lands in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Central Darfur. During the reporting period, 227 bombs were dropped on civilian areas in South Kordofan killing 14 persons, including six children aged 4 to 13 in one incident in Heiban county. Homes and agricultural crops have also been destroyed, livestock killed, primary schools and mosques damaged; thousands of people displaced and hundreds of children separated from their parents due to the use of explosive weapons.

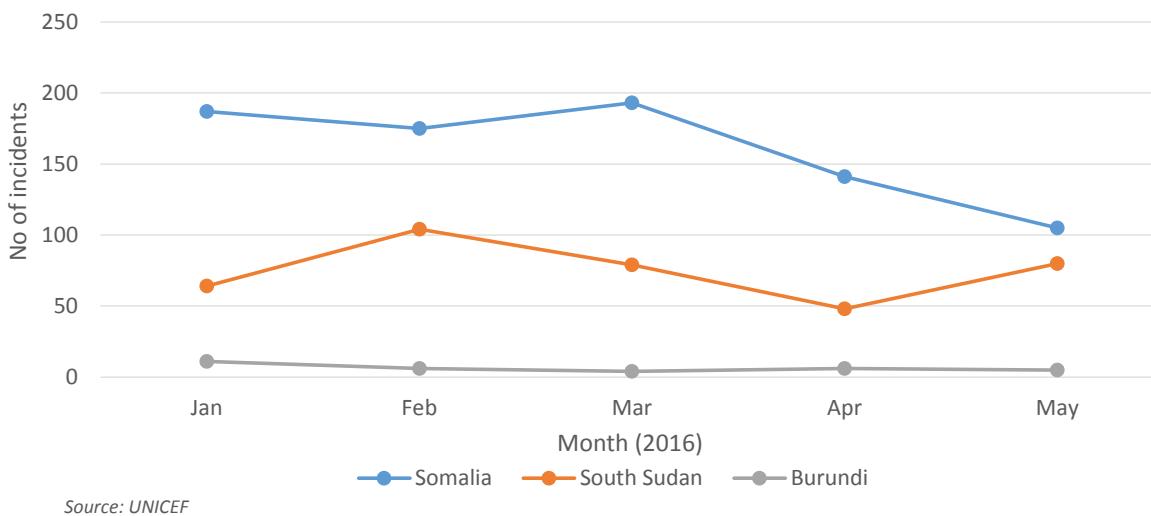
In **Burundi** the number of grenade attacks (82) have halved since the previous three months, however the number of casualties (20 killed and 226 injured) per grenade has almost quadrupled due to the increasing trend of targeting civilian places in populated urban areas. In **Somalia**, a series of vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices were detonated by Al-Shabaab in the streets of Mogadishu causing extensive damage and fatalities. On June 1st, at least 16 people were killed and 55 wounded when a large car bomb was detonated outside the Ambassador hotel in the heart of the city and gunmen stormed the hotel. In **South Sudan**, UNMAS continues to find large numbers of explosive hazards (759) and accidents remain higher than in recent years with an increasing trend of men and boys engaged in the scrap metal trade being killed and injured when they tamper with unexploded ordnances.

Governments in the region have carried out gross human rights violations and abuses against opposition and student protestors, challenging the right to peaceful assembly. In **Sudan**, security forces used extreme force against university students during a series of nationwide anti-government protests on campuses, not witnessed since 1995, which led to the death of two students; whilst dozens of male and female students from Khartoum University, have been arbitrarily arrested and detained without charge and have been denied access to their families and lawyer. In **Kenya**, excessive use of force by the police during weekly opposition demonstrations over alleged bias by the electoral commission has incited violence on the part of protestors with at least 5 killed and some 60 civilians injured (HRW), including children. In **Burundi**, police opened fire and injured at least two persons in Muramvya province during protests by high-school children against the arrest of fellow students for defacing the President's photo in textbooks. Over 500 students have been suspended from schools in the capital's Ruziba neighbourhood and Ruyigi province for similar reasons.

Grave child rights violations

The situation for children in the region is only getting worse. Twelve parties to the conflicts in **South Sudan**, **Sudan** and **Somalia** have been listed by the UN Secretary General's report on children and armed conflict of 20 April 2016 as recruiting or using children; killing or maiming children; committing rape and other forms of sexual violence against children; abducting children; or engaging in attacks on schools and/or hospitals. The military use of and attacks on schools affected the most number of both boys and girls over the reporting period, depriving them of the right to education and further jeopardizing their safety, whilst adolescent boys in conflict affected areas were increasingly at risk of recruitment and arbitrary arrest and detention.

INCIDENTS REPORTED PER MONTH



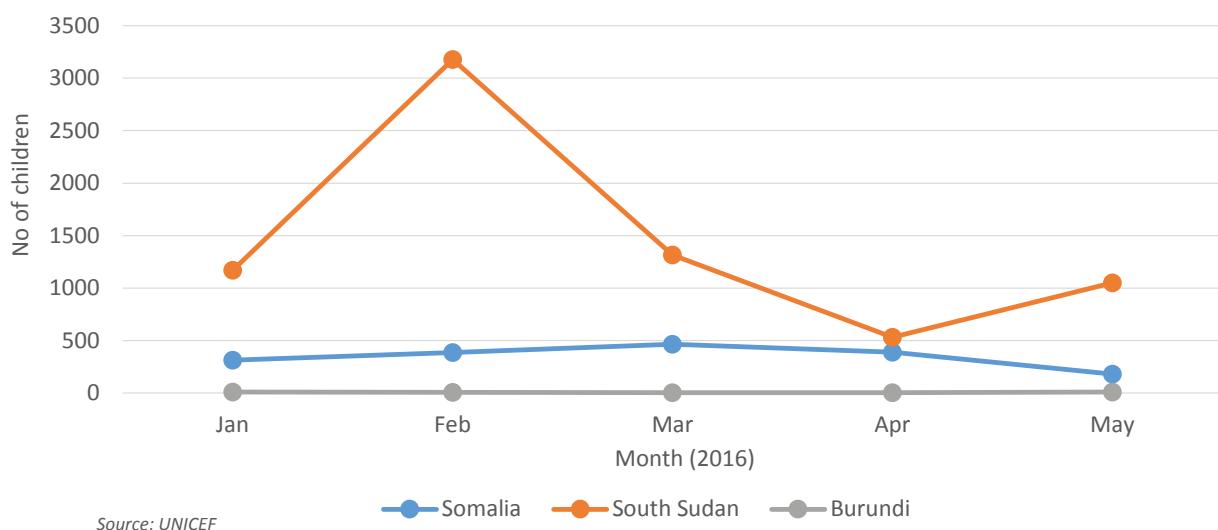
Source: UNICEF

In **South Sudan**, most child rights violations took place in the Great Upper Nile states, however the UN has documented fewer monthly incidents since February in all states, except in Western Equatoria where intense fighting erupted. Between March and May, 35% of the 164 incidents involved the recruitment and use of children, particularly in Unity state where boys are consistently observed in military attire and carrying weapons, acting as bodyguards or carrying out support roles in the armed forces and armed groups. At the end of May, 42 schools across the country were reported as being used for military purposes.

In **Somalia**, 43 boys captured by the Galmudug forces during a military offensive against the Al Shabaab in March were released, however approximately 66 other children in connection with the same offensive remain in detention by Puntland authorities. Since March, 439 incidents of grave violations affecting 1035 children have been reported.

In **Burundi**, children in Bujumbura-Marie, Burmabi commune in Rumonge province and Mugamba in Bururi province are at greatest risk of killing, maiming and detention. Since February, 126 children including 11 girls have been detained and accused of participation in armed groups or insurrectional movement. Children seeking work or refuge in neighbouring countries are arbitrarily arrested and detained, particularly in the border areas of Ngozi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Ruyigi and Rutana provinces.

TOTAL CHILDREN AFFECTED BY GRAVE CHILD VIOLATIONS



Source: UNICEF

Violations of Housing, Land & Property Rights

Housing, land and property violations remains an acute protection concern, in particular among displaced populations, and is one of the main obstacles in the search for durable solutions. In **Somalia**, forced evictions continued to rise in the urban areas of Mogadishu and Kismayo. Between April and May, 2,145 households comprising 12,870 individuals, mainly IDPs, were evicted from Mogadishu at times through violent means and often without notice and with no safe and viable alternative solutions (PRMN). With urban pressure mounting in Somalia's cities due to rural-urban displacement and migration, unlawful evictions and rights violations are expected to increase.

Lack of accountability for violations

Victims of human rights violation in the region conflict zones continue to seek a judicial mechanism³ that can investigate their grievances and hold perpetrators accountable. The culture of impunity is widespread and includes a number of state run or state supported forces, that are accused of committing grave violation of civilian rights. As the case with the governmental army of **South Sudan** (SPLA), and the **Burundian** ruling party youth league known as Imbonerakure. The lack of political will and support in the region for national and international legal mechanism continues to hamper bringing justice to the victims of the war crimes, and the establishing of safeguards measures to prevent the reoccurrences of similar crimes.

Suggested international legal mechanisms for the region, were not so far successful in bringing any of the accused perpetrator in front a court of law. The Hybrid courts suggested for **South Sudan** by the IGAD sponsored peace agreement is not yet established. Recently the AU renewed the mandate of the ministerial committee to look into the possibility of African countries withdrawal from the ICC, and the call for the deferral of the case against the **Sudanese** president Omer Al Bashier. The continental organization did not suggest any alternative legal mechanism to the ICC, that can investigate the alleged war crimes committed in the different corners of the regions.

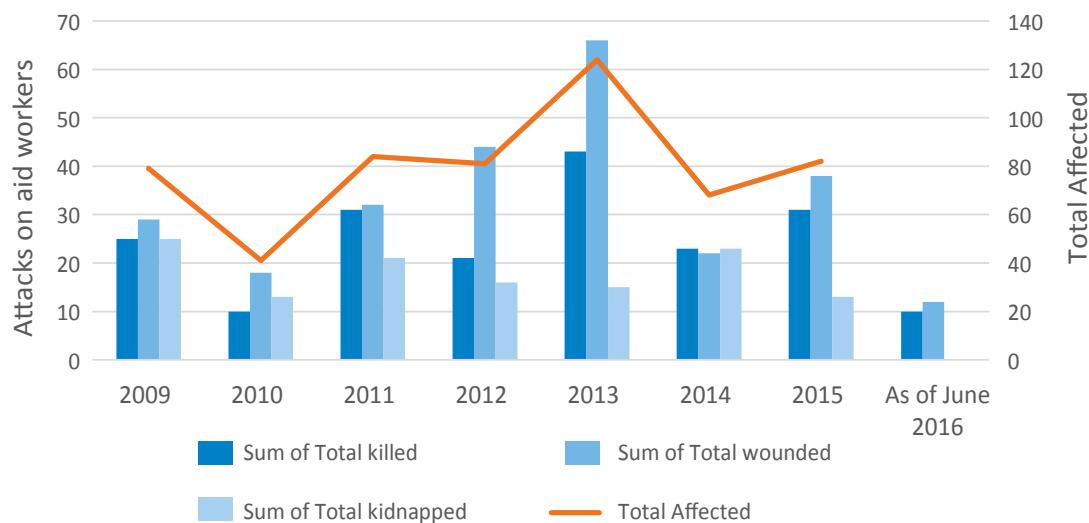
Humanitarian access

Overview: Reduced humanitarian access for humanitarian organizations in much of the East Africa region remains a challenge. That is mostly due to widespread insecurity as a result of poor command and control in **South Sudan** and parts of **Somalia**, and stringent bureaucratic impediments, most notably in **Sudan**, **Eritrea** and parts of **Ethiopia**, but also increasingly in the rest of the region. Restriction of access is more prominent in areas where conflicts are ongoing, resulting in the inability to collect new information on the needs of the IDPs, and reducing the ability to assist the most vulnerable. Enhanced coordination and collaboration among agencies, in data collection, analysis and access negotiations, and the promotion of the adoption of common approaches is essential to improve access, especially in Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia.

Attacks on humanitarian workers

The number of attacks to humanitarian workers has dropped to 13 victims in the reporting period (March-May 2016), with 6 deaths (South Sudan), compared to the previous quarter and the same period last year. That still accounts for more than half the number of the humanitarian workers globally affected (18), making East African the most dangerous region for humanitarian workers in the world⁴.

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



Source: Aid workers security database

While the general access situation has improved in **South Sudan**, as a result of the peace agreement implementation, the country still accounts for most attacks against humanitarian workers in the region, with 6 killed and at least 3 wounded in the past months. In particular, an INGO national worker was shot and killed in the street in Akobo Town, by an unknown gunman. An INGO demining convoy was ambushed on Yei-Morobo road in Central Equatoria, and two national staff members were shot and killed. Generally in South Sudan, 78 access incidents were reported by humanitarian partners in May 2016, compared to 60 incidents in March, and 48 incidents in April. Violence against humanitarian assets and personnel accounts for 73 per cent of all reported incidents, mostly in Central Equatoria, followed by Unity⁵. Attacks are in many cases ethnically motivated, but also indiscriminate and directed towards civilians and health workers. A nurse was shot dead in May by military personnel while driving an ambulance at night in Yei, Central Equatoria. Few days later, an unknown man shot a hospital car, belonging to a catholic mission, in Lakes state and the driver was injured. The little accountability (45 per cent of the attacks in April were not attributed) and the enduring militarization of the country, are indicators of the limited domestic capacity to facilitate a solution to the problem in the short term.

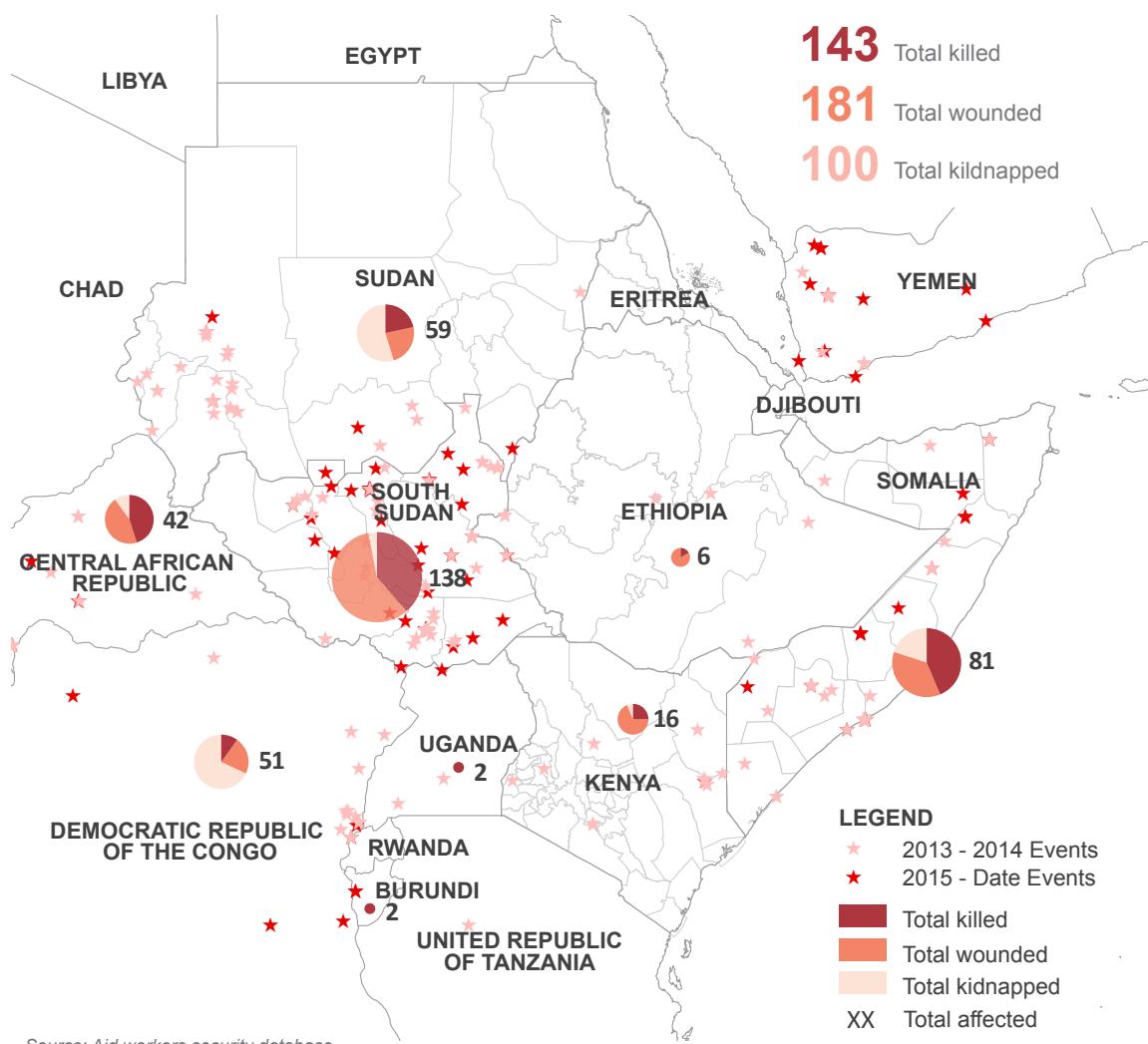
In **Somalia**, staff safety and security remains a major concern. Attacks and threats against humanitarians are on the rise. During the first five months of 2016 alone, over 60 violent incidents directly impacted humanitarian organizations, accounting for the death of two, injury of six, arrest of five, abduction of three and physical assault and detention of five humanitarian workers. Whilst in 2015, over 140 incidents that directly impacted humanitarian organizations led to the death of 17 humanitarian workers, injury of 18, abduction of 11 and arrests of 38.

Since the previous report, two INGO staff were wounded in Garowe over a land dispute in March, and several NGOs/INGOs staff arrests and detention were reported. General insecurity is caused by the proliferation of armed actors and fragmentation of non-state armed actors. Humanitarian partners consider these factors, together with Al Shabaab's denial of access requests to areas under their control, on the ground as the biggest obstacles to maintaining or gaining access. The areas

⁵ South Sudan: Humanitarian Access situation snapshot, April 2016

where access has been mostly constrained due to security reasons in the past months are Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Gedo, Galgadudd, Middle and Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle Proliferation of illegal checkpoints and extortion along major access roads, especially in Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, interferences in the implementation of humanitarian activities, remain a challenge. Al Shabaab re- incursions into areas where AMISOM and Somali National Armed Forces have pulled out, creates further challenges to INGOs, like in parts of Lower Shabelle and Nugal regions and in the coastal area of Puntland.

VIOLENT ATTACK AGAINST AID WORKERS (2013 - AUGUST 2016)



Structural and bureaucratic impediments

Bureaucratic impediments affect the ability of humanitarian organizations to respond in a timely, effective and efficient manner to the needs of the population, especially in **Sudan** and **Eritrea**, but they are rising in **Somalia** and **South Sudan**. The reduced ability of humanitarian partners to collect accurate information, often leads to lack of agreement on numbers and needs of the affected people. That impacts planning, fundraising and program management with a great risk of a further deterioration of humanitarian conditions. The Head of OCHA in **Sudan** was de-facto expelled in June following criticism of the organization's reporting on the humanitarian situation. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of people in the country's war-affected areas of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile remain cut off from UN assistance, and the impact of ongoing hostilities remains of grave concern. The situation is unlikely to improve in the coming months, with the upcoming rainy season and little space for political dialogue in the country.

In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, access to the population living under the opposition is blocked since 2011, while access to government-controlled areas is severely restricted. Generally, in Sudan, humanitarians are not able to move in, out, or around the country, without permission from the Government. Protection missions are impacted more than any other sector, and international staff movement more affected than national staff movement. As restrictions are constantly applied (73 per cent of cases in March and 83 per cent of the cases in April), followed by delays/denials in the approval process, INGOs report that in many cases attempt to gain access are no longer made. As of April, 54 operational international partners remain in Sudan, a 12 per cent reduction from 2013, and 97 per cent of remaining personnel in Darfur are national staff.

In **Somalia** rising administrative and bureaucratic impediments in government controlled areas, and interferences in the project implementation modalities, is one of the most important contextual trends that is exacerbating access problems. The temporary suspension of projects and interruptions linked to the implementation of the Puntland procurement law, was raised as an issue in the past months by humanitarian actors on the ground.

Logistic constraints

During the previous quarter, at the height of the dry season, the majority of logistic impediments in the region were related to insecurity. Insecurity due to armed banditry remains a concern in **Kenya**, particularly along the trade and 'humanitarian' routes, i.e. Kapenguria - Kakuma - Lokichoggio, Garissa - Dadaab - Liboi, Garissa - Wajir - Mandera, and Isiolo - Marsabit sections. In the sections between Kapenguria - Lokichoggio and Isiolo - Marsabit truck drivers prefer moving at night to avoid ambushes.

In **South Sudan**, security incidents along the main state and interstate roads have increased over the last months, which are likely related to the general economic situation, non-payment of salaries for soldiers, as well as opportunistic criminality. The use of armed escorts for humanitarian cargo movements has massively decreased since the beginning of the year. The month of May saw two humanitarian cargo movements with armed escorts. With the onset of the rainy season the road conditions will be very poor and humanitarian operations will likely switch to the use of air assets in areas where physical access constraints will continue to exist. Road checkpoints are a common occurrence, especially in large towns.

Physical access constraints related to the poor status of road infrastructures and limited coverage and frequency of humanitarian air services remain a challenge in **Somalia**.

In **Sudan** physical access was challenged by unfavorable weather conditions. Haboob storms in April delayed humanitarian flights across the country, while as rains began in Blue Nile, road conditions deteriorated, affecting the ability to assist the people in the southern part of the state.

RESPONSIBILITY THREE: LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND



At the end of 2014, the estimated number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing persecution, violence and armed conflict had reached the historic height of 60 million. As crises become protracted so does displacement, with many unable to return home for decades. Addressing the impact of this reality on displaced individuals and families, as well as on their host communities and countries is not only a humanitarian challenge; it is also a complex political and development one. To ensure that forcibly displaced people have safety and dignity, and the opportunity to thrive, a fundamental shift is needed by States and the international community that goes from not only meeting humanitarian needs to an approach that improves the lives and self-reliance of displaced persons and contributes to the development of their host communities.

<https://goo.gl/Rhmoe8>

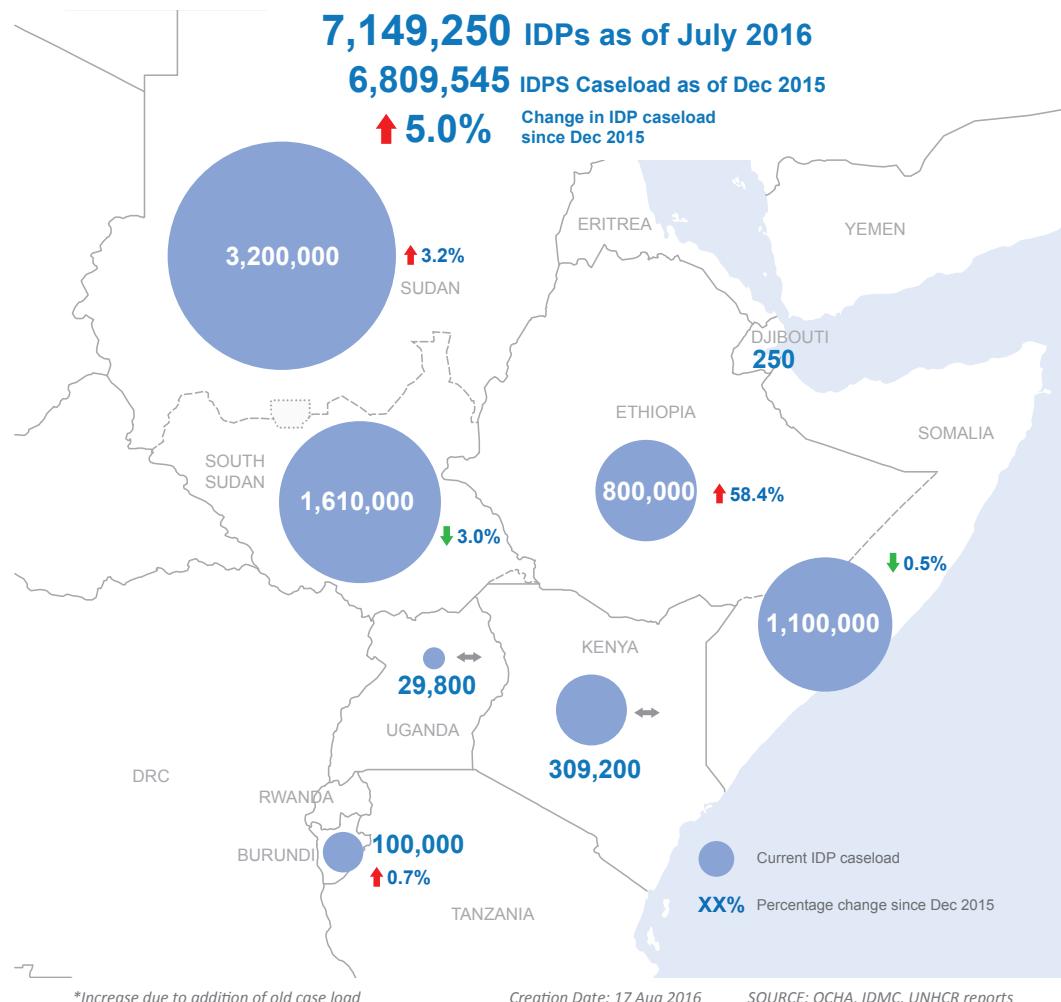
Forced Displacement and Irregular Migration

Overview: The number of people who are displaced in the region continues to rise with 8.9 million IDPs and 3.4 million refugees (an increase of 5 per cent and 7 per cent respectively since January), the latter primarily from **Yemen, South Sudan** and **Burundi**. The increasing scale, complexity and protracted nature of forced displacement in East Africa is placing unprecedented strains on host countries and communities and hostility against IDPs and refugees is growing. Despite a lack of durable solutions, some refugee and IDP camps in Kenya are being or planned to be closed and evictions of Somali IDPs in urban centres continue to rise.

Internal Displacement

The region has been hit with heavy rains, causing floods and resulting in displacement. Some 70,000 people were displaced by floods in **Somalia** during the reporting period, and an estimated 485,610 were affected by Belg floods in **Ethiopia**, including 189,668 temporarily. Encouragingly, the Early Warning system developed by humanitarian actors and the local authorities was able to warn the population of the threat, allowing civilians the chance to relocate temporarily.

IDP CASELOAD



In **Burundi** the estimated number of those displaced by the on-going political conflict since April 2015 has been revised to 100,853 people. Torrential rains and flooding in Gatumba in mid-May displaced a further 4500 people, most of whom were women and children. In addition to this, a caseload existing since 1993 of 78,000 people in protracted displacement with unaddressed humanitarian needs, remains scattered in several locations in the country.

In Darfur, **Sudan**, continued fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul Wahid Faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/AW) has displaced an estimated 80,000 people in the western region of Darfur since March, adding to the reported 129,000 civilians who had fled the area since January. Meanwhile, the South Kordofan Blue Nile Coordination Unit (SKBNCU), a humanitarian body that operates exclusively in SPLA-N controlled areas, reported some 13,000 newly displaced persons in South Kordofan.

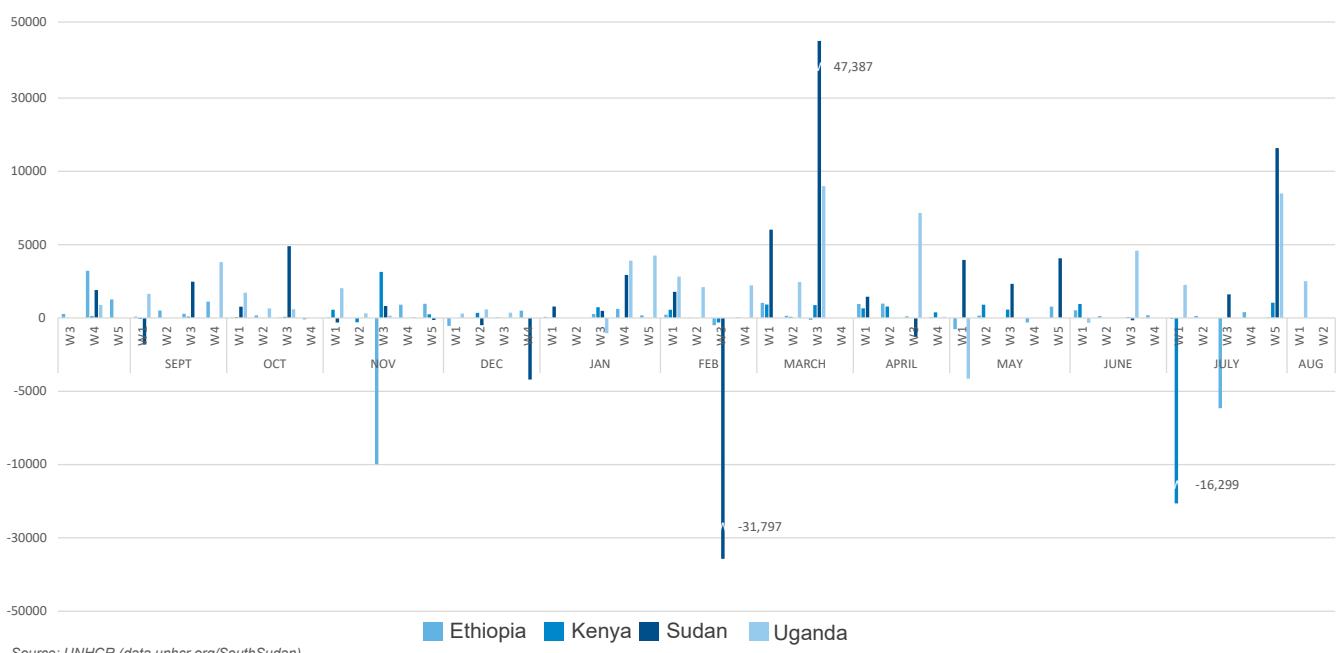
In **South Sudan**, fighting between government troops and armed actors in Western Bahr El Ghazal, Wau County, led to the displacement of more than 21,400 people in the greater Baggari area, more than 63,000 in Wau town, 8,000 in Mboro and 5,500 in Gette. Fighting erupted in mid-February amid the signing of the peace accord between the government and the opposition forces under the leadership of Riek Machar. Humanitarian actors who assessed the affected area - Greater Baggari area in Wau County - recorded that homes and food stocks of IDPs were burnt. Violent clashes erupted outside the Presidential Palace and engulfed the capital between 7-11 July.

Estimates by humanitarian partners indicate that it claimed the lives of hundreds of people and more than 36,000 people were internally displaced at the height of the fighting and sought shelter in various locations throughout Juba, including the UNMISS base in Tongping, UN House in Jebel, WFP compound, ADRA compound, and churches and schools across the city.

Cross-border displacement

More people fled **South Sudan** than expected in the first six months, due to ongoing violence, a collapsing economy and food shortage. Fighting that broke out on 8 July between rival factions loyal to Salva Kiir and Riek Machar has increased the number of people seeking protection in neighbouring countries. As of July, there are over 933,000 South Sudanese refugees in the region, the majority of people has fled to Uganda (some 300,000); Ethiopia (280,000) and Sudan (over 240,000) but also in Kenya, DRC and CAR. A total of 83,714 refugees have fled South Sudan since 8 July alone, including 69,215 into Uganda- this is more than refugee arrivals in Uganda in the entire first six months of 2016 (33,838). More than 90 per cent are women and children. Amongst the South Sudanese refugee population are nearly 37,000 unaccompanied and separated children, which represents an alarming 13 per cent of South Sudanese refugee children. People are coming from South Sudan's Eastern Equatoria region, as well as Juba and other areas of the country.

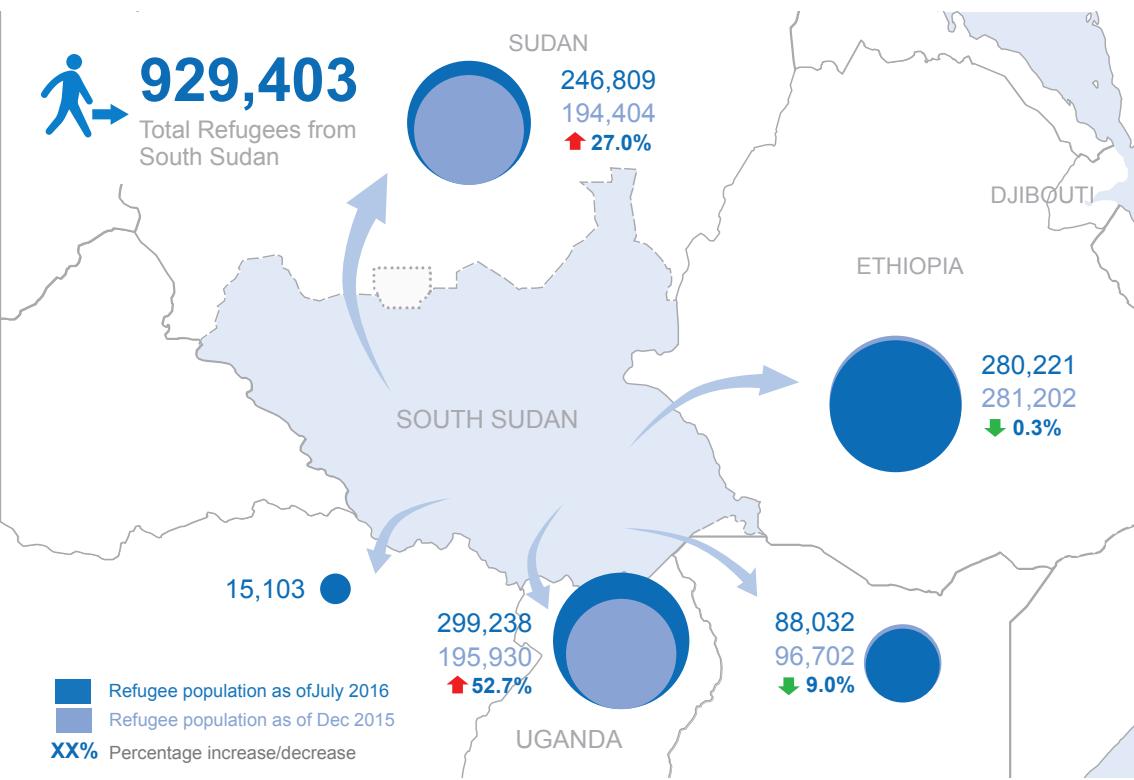
SOUTH SUDAN WEEKLY REFUGEE MOVEMENT



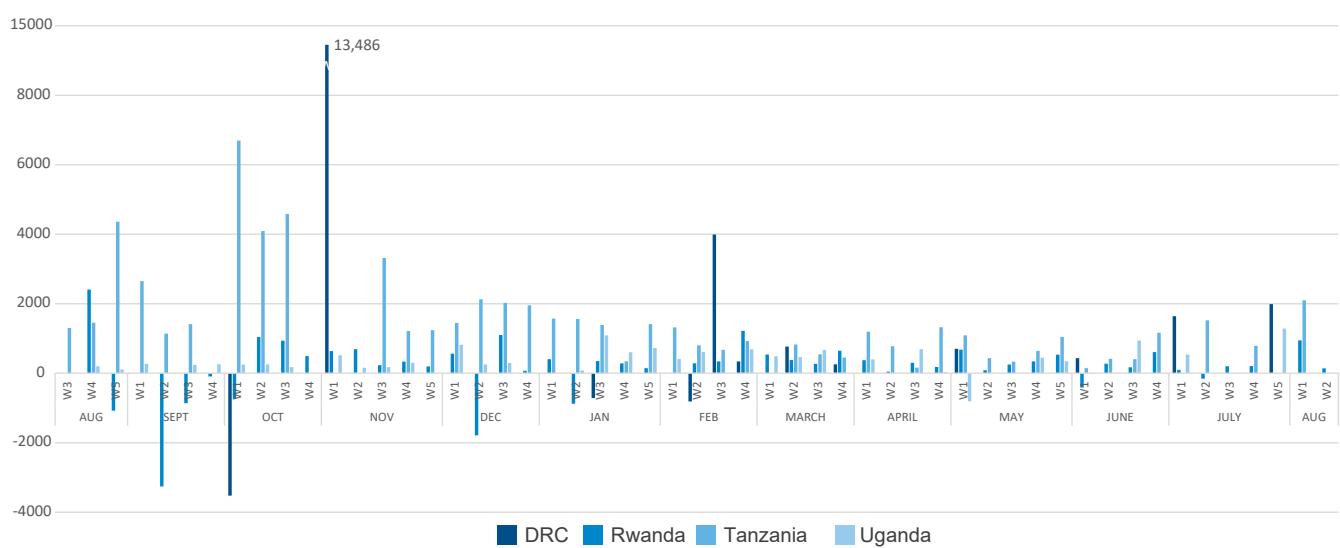
Source: UNHCR (data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan)

A total of 274,339 **Burundian refugees** have sought refuge in neighbouring Eastern African states since the beginning of the conflict in April 2015, and with an increase of 18,546 between March and May. The majority of those leaving Burundi have fled to Tanzania. Due to harassment and the risk of arrest at the borders, citizens are finding it more difficult to leave. At least 75 per cent of separated Burundian refugee children are between 12-17 years old, predominantly boys fleeing the risk of arrest and recruitment and both girls and boys in search of safe education opportunities.

REFUGEES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

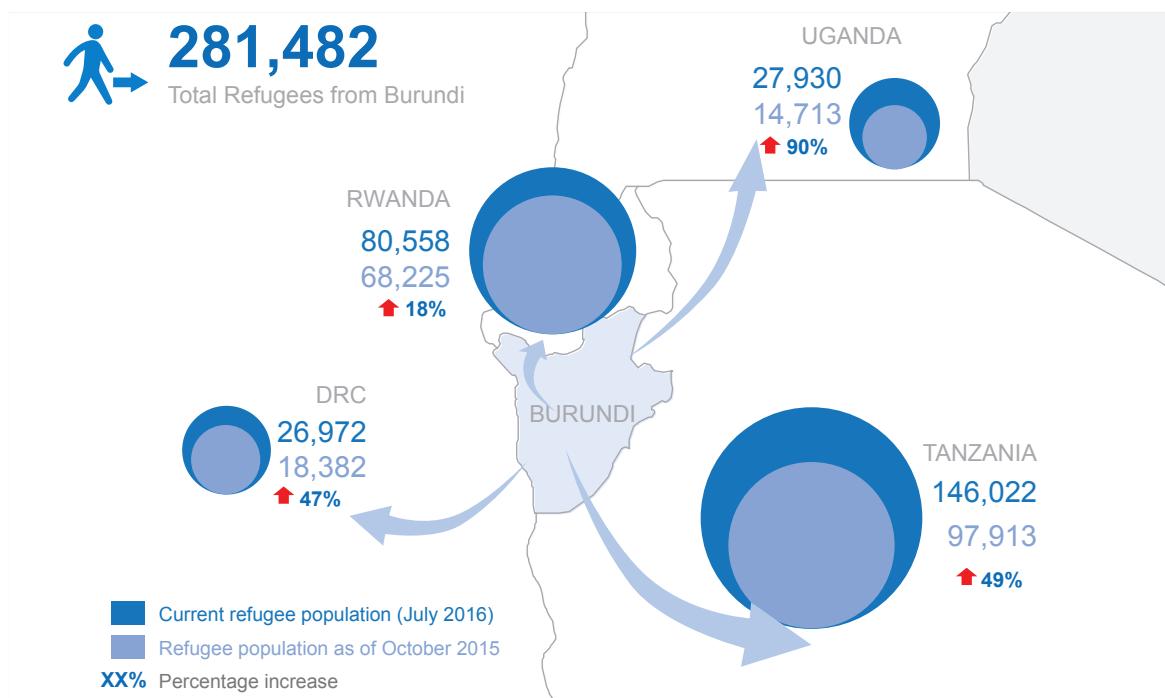


WEEKLY REFUGEES INFUX (BURUNDI SITUATION)



Source: UNHCR

REFUGEES FROM BURUNDI



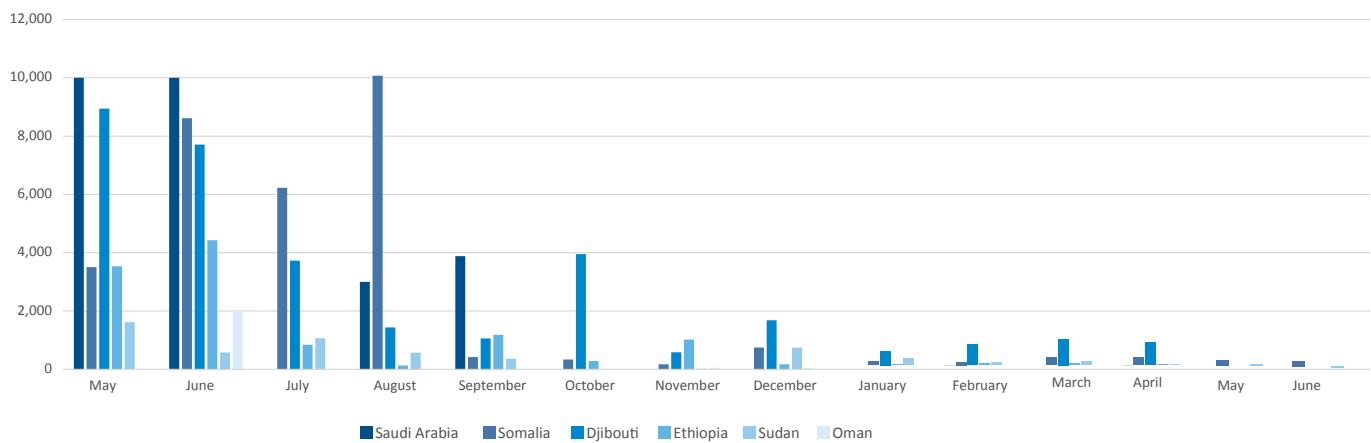
Creation date: 17 Aug 2016 Sources: UNHCR portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/regional.php>) www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

UNHCR reports that out of 178,713 people that have fled Yemen, a total 86,740 people arrived in Eastern Africa from Yemen as of May 2016 (an increase of nearly 12,000 people since 26 February), the majority heading to Somalia (mostly returnees: 27,872) and Djibouti (mostly Yemeni: 19,636), further straining already depleted coping capacities. Despite this large number, arrivals from Yemen have dropped dramatically as compared to 2015. At the same time, since January 2016, 39,962 irregular migrants from the region arrived in **Yemen**, despite insecurity in the country, primarily from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

TOTAL ARRIVALS FROM THE YEMEN CRISIS

178,713

As of 26 July 2016



Creation Date: 26 July 2016 Source: UNHCR data portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/yemen>)

Conflict in **DRC** is intensifying, where electoral violence and the presence of armed groups in the east of the country have raised the levels of violence. This has been reflected by a large increase in IDP figures between March and May - 200,000 additional people have been displaced in the country, and X Congolese have flowed into the region, adding to an already substantial population of Congolese refugees [452,900] hosted by Eastern African countries.

On 6 May 2016, the Government of **Kenya** announced its decision to close Dadaab Refugee Camp which is hosting about 343,043 refugees, the majority (326,611) of which are Somalis. Following discussions under the umbrella of the Tripartite Commission (Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR) at the end of June 2016 in Nairobi, the group issued a Communiqué outlining a plan to reduce the population of Dadaab by 150,000 by the end of 2016 (including through re-location of non- Somali refugees to other camps in Kenya, de-registration of Kenyans currently in the camp and voluntary return of Somali refugees that will be assisted by a increased returns package). On 26 July 2016, UNHCR appealed for \$115.4 million to fund the voluntary return and reintegration of Somali refugees from Dadaab refugee camp. The funds will go towards a number of activities, including, relocation of 16,000 non-Somali refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma refugee camp in Northwest, relocation of 15,000 Somalis waiting resettlement process to Kakuma, support 50,000 Somali refugees from Dadaab to voluntarily return Somalia, among other activities. Most of the areas refugees come in Somalia from remain insecure and the war-torn country lacks infrastructure. Despite assurances by the Kenyan government that legal obligations will be respected, there are serious concerns on whether the short time frame given will allow for safe and voluntary returns. There are also concerns that the developments in Kenya could spur a mass onward movement of refugees to other countries in the region such as Uganda or increase the number of IDPs in Somalia. In addition to the concerns on forced return of refugees, the closure of Dadaab camp has potential significant negative economic consequences for the host community.

REFUGEE CASELOAD

3,369,958
Refugees caseload as of July 2016

3,162,875
Refugees caseload as of Jan 2016

250,971
Projected Refugees Arrivals in 2016

↑ 7%
Percentage change since Dec 2015

22%
Percentage change since Mar 2016

0.4%
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

0.5%
Percentage change since Mar 2016

1.6%
Percentage change since Mar 2016

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206%
Percentage change since Mar 2016

5.4%
Percentage change since Mar 2016

41,565
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

11,618
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

152,630
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

43,049
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

27,973
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

53,465
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

215,034
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

44,864
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

568,414
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

560,134
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

264,204
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

743,190
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

377,989
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

19,864
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

24,768
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

41,565
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

5,2813
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

10,150
Projected refugees arrivals in 2016

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Irregular Migration

Irregular migration from the Horn of Africa continues through three main routes: the Central Mediterranean corridor (via Sudan using either Egypt or Libya costs to Europe), the Eastern Corridors (Yemen and the Gulf countries), and the Southern Corridor crossing the continent to South Africa. Increasingly, migrants are exposed to protection risks and human rights violations by smuggling and trafficking networks including abductions, exploitation, sexual violence and torture. Consequently, migrants are changing the routing. Irregular migrants, mainly Ethiopians, arriving in Yemen are using the Arabian sea shores rather than the closer Red Sea shores due to the high risk of abductions.

Irregular migrants are also increasingly facing arrest and deportation by the governments of transit and host countries. From 10 March to 30 May the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Sudan had arrested a reported 588 migrants for charges related to illegally entering the country. The highest reported number was in Sudan with the arrest of 422 Eritreans. According to HRW the detainees were all deported back to Eritrea, despite the fact that there were six registered refugees among them. Additionally, Rwandan authorities recently expelled 2,927 Burundians living in Rwanda without documentation. Trafficked persons, unaccompanied or separated migrant children, stranded migrants and victims of violence are particularly vulnerable amongst the migration population in the region.

RESPONSIBILITY FOUR: CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES - FROM DELIVERING AID TO ENDING NEED



#4
FOR RESPONSIBILITY
WORKING DIFFERENTLY
TO END NEED

Tens of millions of people live in acute humanitarian need. Many millions more are vulnerable to shocks including conflict and natural hazards. While the existing aid model brings relief and advancement to many, too many people face protracted and recurrent crises that leave them dependent on aid or at risk of additional shocks. The World Humanitarian Summit consultation process documented a widespread call for a "new way of working" that, as described in the Secretary-General's report for the Summit, "moves beyond the comfort of traditional silos" to bring diverse actors together across mandates, sectors and institutional boundaries to achieve collective outcomes for people affected by crises.

Humanitarians must deliver principled assistance and protection where it is needed. There is at the same time a shared moral imperative to prevent crises and sustainably reducing levels of humanitarian need. The new way of working and financing must deliver collective outcomes for crisis-affected people, over multiple years, based on comparative advantage. We must place people at the center in practice, by asking what it would take to reduce people's risk and vulnerability and improve their development prospects, and then charting a course for collaboration with a diverse group of actors to achieve it.

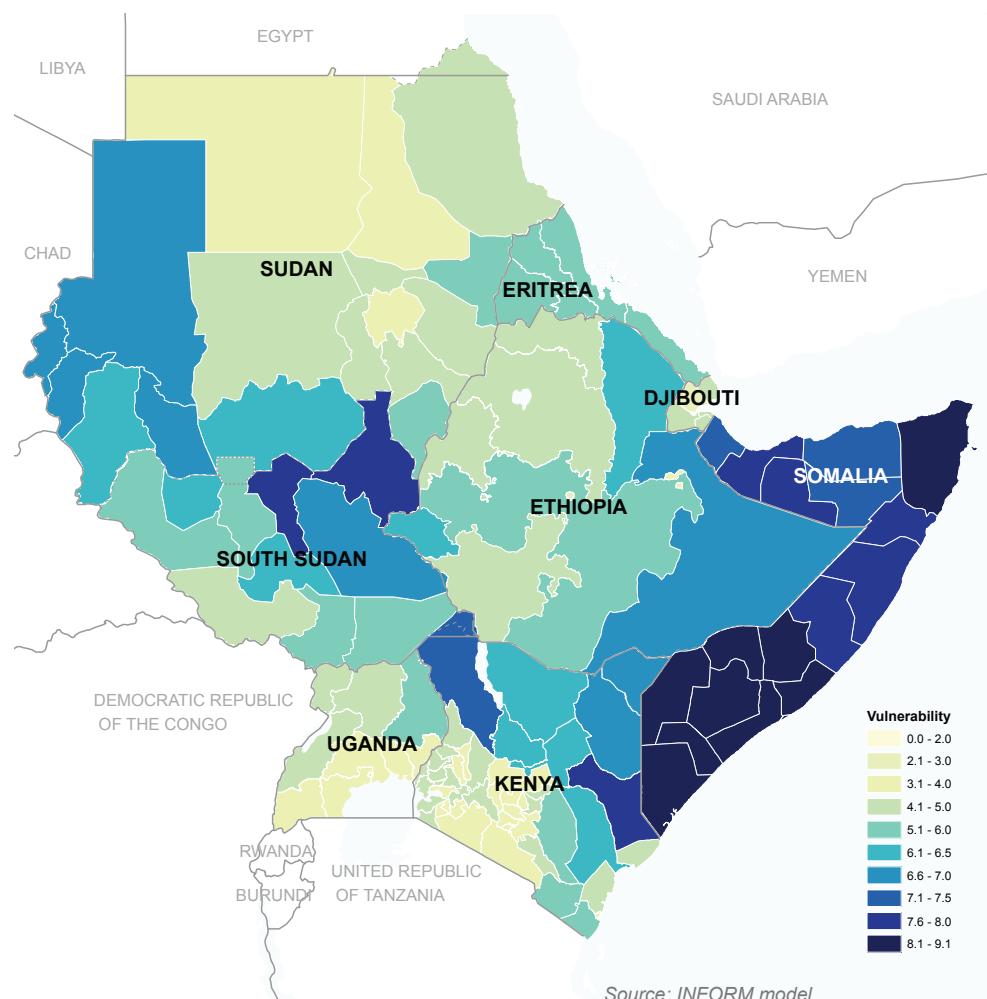
<https://goo.gl/JieZnj>

Overview: Despite economic growth, the Horn of Africa is home to the population with the highest multi-dimensional poverty, which is impacted by conflict-induced protracted displacement, El Niño- induced drought, economic shocks and simultaneous communicable disease outbreaks. These compounded shocks are leaving 23.9m people in need of humanitarian assistance, and this is expected to increase in the coming months.

Existing vulnerabilities

The Horn of Africa region is characterized by exceptionally uneven levels of developments as demonstrated by the vulnerability map for the region. Buoyed by economic growth, many countries in the Horn of Africa have made great strides in reducing poverty and achieving select MDGs. However, progress has been variable. Countries that have or are experiencing conflict, have often lagged behind, which is consistent with the findings of the 2011 World Development Report. However the disparity is even greater within a country when compared at a subnational level. For example, poverty in Turkana County is over 94 per cent, one of the highest levels globally, and more than double the national average. At a subnational level, border counties have some of the lowest levels of services. Turkana County in Kenya has only one physician for every 100,000 people; only 24 per cent of the population of Karamoja sub-regions in Uganda has access to health care compared with the Uganda national average of 72 per cent.

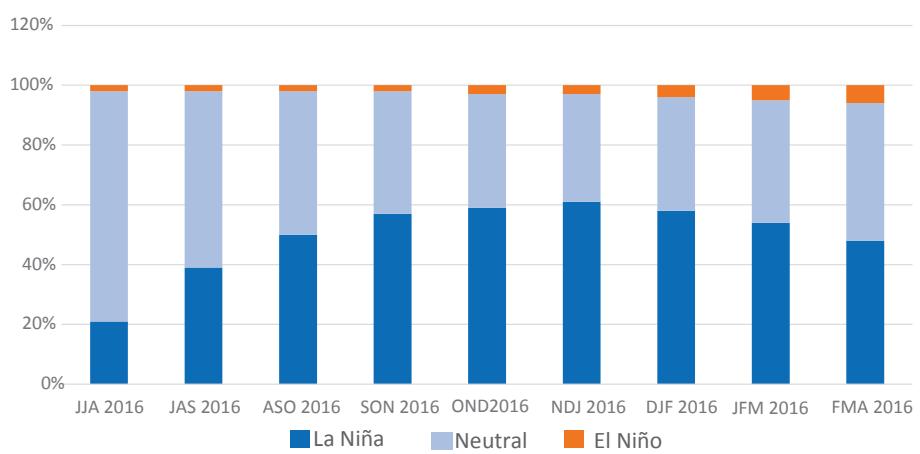
VULNERABILITY MAP



Climatic shocks: El Niño and probability of La Niña

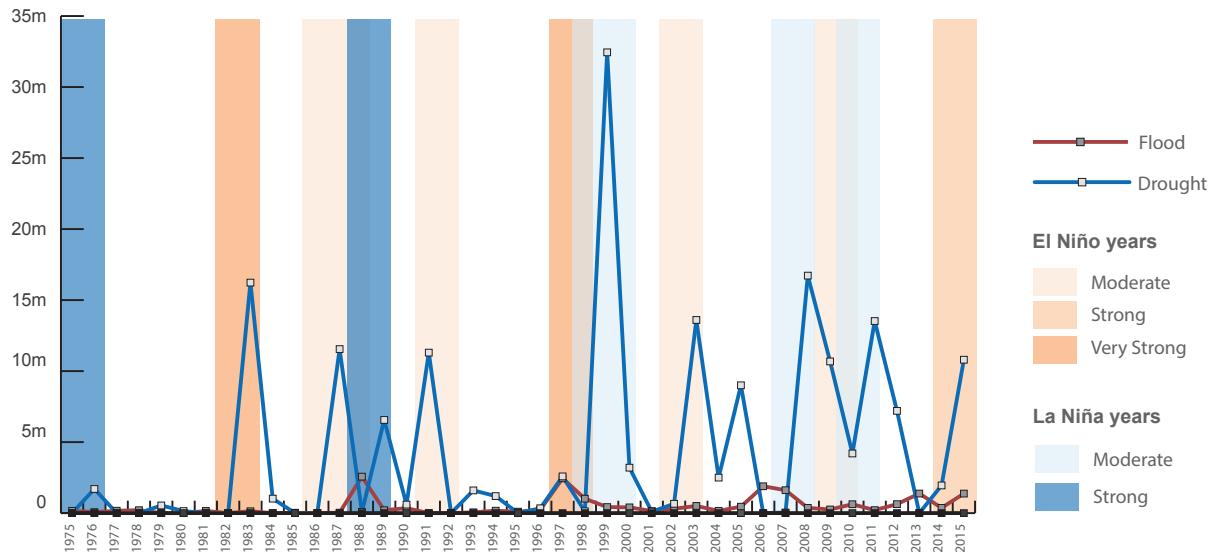
According to ICPAC and other climate experts, the current El Niño event, though weakening, is the third strongest on record. In addition, there are forecasts for continuing hot and drier-than-average conditions through mid-2016. This means that El Niño-induced humanitarian impacts will continue to grow for several months, and could be compounded by a La Niña event with a 60 percent likelihood of developing by the fourth quarter of 2016.

CPC/IRI EARLY - MONTH OFFICIAL ENSO FORECAST PROBABILITIES



Historic comparisons also reveal that the average humanitarian impact of La Niña is greater than El Niño in the Horn. For example, the 1988 floods affecting 2.5 million people and the 1999 drought affecting 31.5 million people were both associated with a La Niña event following El Niño. The 2011 drought, which affected nearly 14 million people in the Horn of Africa, was also associated with La Niña. It is therefore imperative that countries continue their resilience programming for the most vulnerable, as well as preparedness and early warning activities even beyond this El Niño - La Niña transition phenomenon.

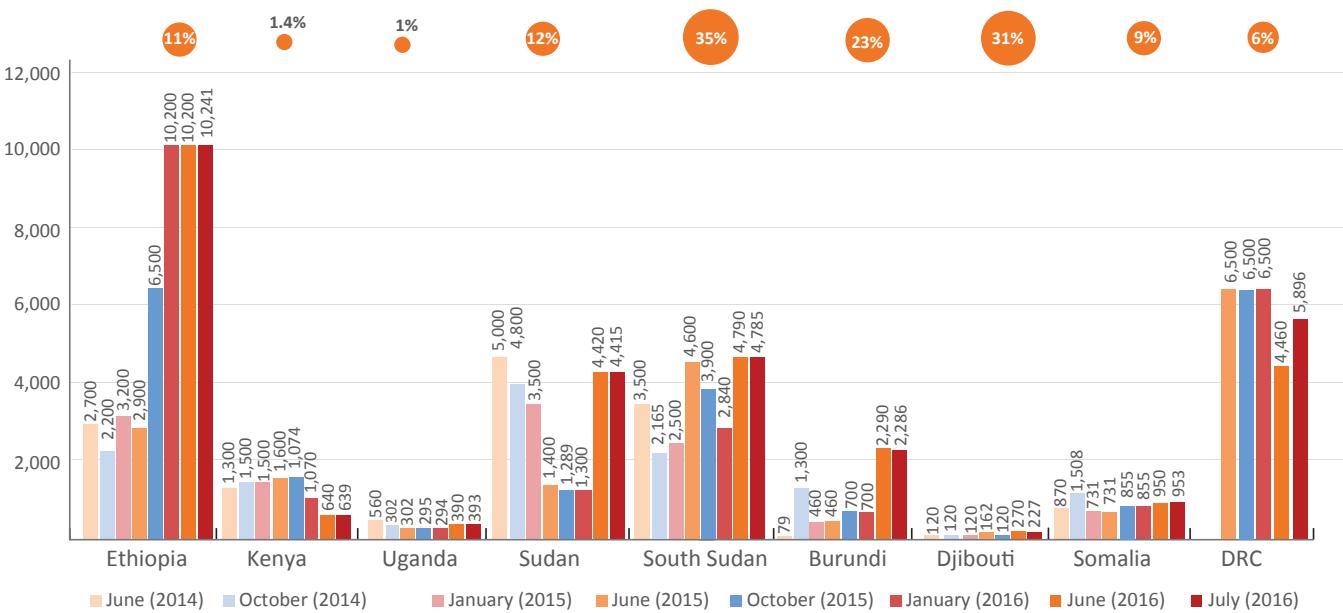
DROUGHT AND FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE IN EASTERN AFRICA BY YEAR



Source: <http://ggweather.com/enso/on.htm>, EMDAT

Food insecurity and Malnutrition

FOOD INSECURE POPULATION ('000)



*Population in IPC Phase 3&4 (June 2014 - July 2016)

X% Food Insecure population as percentage of total population

Source: FSNWG Monthly Update: Food & Nutrition Security Situation (As of 15 Aug 2016)

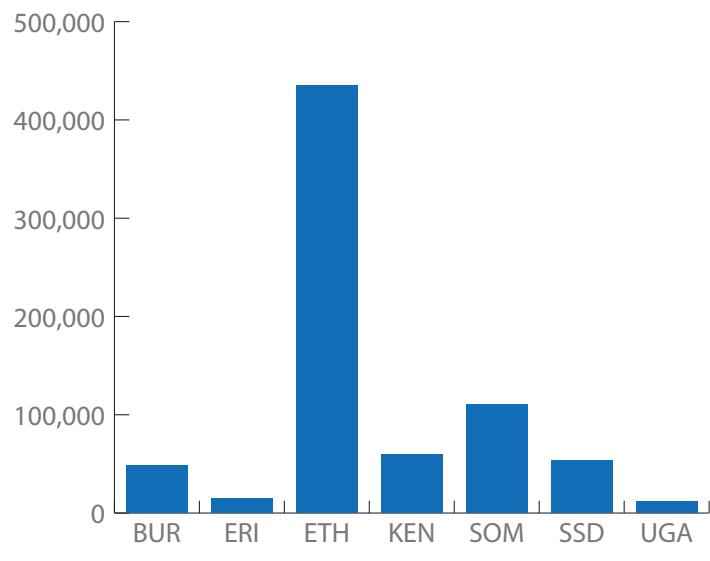
The number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) food insecurity in the region currently stands at 23.9 million (not including DRC), representing more than a 20 per cent increase from the previous reporting period. This increase is mainly due to a rapidly deteriorating food security situation in **Sudan, South Sudan and Burundi**. In **Ethiopia**, 10.2 million people continue to be in need of emergency food assistance since December 2015, despite the advent of the rainy season. Enhanced rainfall due to El Niño was favourable to most of **Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda** and **Tanzania**; leading to good pasture, crop development and replenishment of water sources and an overall improvement in the food and nutrition security for the season Oct-Dec 2015. However, excessive rains in the same period led to flooding that affected an estimated 600,000 out of an expected 2 million people in parts of **Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda**. Despite the delay in the onset, adequate rainfall in March-May 2016 resulted in flooding continuously impacting people living in flood-prone areas. Heavy rains intensified in late April, affecting some 418,098 people, displacing 231,916 people and killing 271 people in the region. The country most affected has been **Ethiopia** (more than 485,000 people) followed by Somalia and Kenya (45,000 people affected respectively).

Current areas of concern are: parts of **South Sudan**, (particularly areas breaching emergency thresholds in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity and Upper Nile states; Sudan (parts of Darfur, South Kordofan, eastern and central states); and **Somalia** (south, central, northeast and IDP sites). Ethiopia (mainly Afar, Amhara and Somali regions and lowlands of southern and eastern Oromia region); Central and eastern areas of **Burundi** (provinces of Gitega, Muramvya, Mwaro, Kayanza, Karusi, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana), and localized areas of Bujumbura, Kirundo and Makamba in Burundi; north eastern Kenya; parts of Karamoja in **Uganda**; **Djibouti** (pastoral areas in the Southern regions of Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil, Obock, northwest Tadjoureh and refugee camps).

El Niño and the consequent food crisis has increased protection concerns and child separation in drought and flood affected areas. In the most affected Ethiopian regions of Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Afar more children migrated to urban areas looking for casual work, increasing their risk of being exposed to exploitation, trafficking and abuse. Furthermore, children displaced in the Afar region have not been able to attend school due to the lack of proper documentation as well as the language barrier. In South Sudan, family separation is growing as parents leave behind children in the search for work and food. Over 9,400 children have been registered as unaccompanied or separated predominantly in the Greater Upper Nile region and at least a third of these have been reunited with their families. Due to significant funding shortfalls, family tracing and reunification services are likely to be scaled back by 70 per cent leaving over 5,000 children without access to crucial protection services and support to reunite with their loved ones.

The nutrition situation remains precarious in the region. Expected target admissions for severe acute malnutrition remain the same in most countries within the region, and are presented in the figure below. An exemption is the increase of target admissions in Ethiopia that saw an increase

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 TO BE TREATED IN 2016

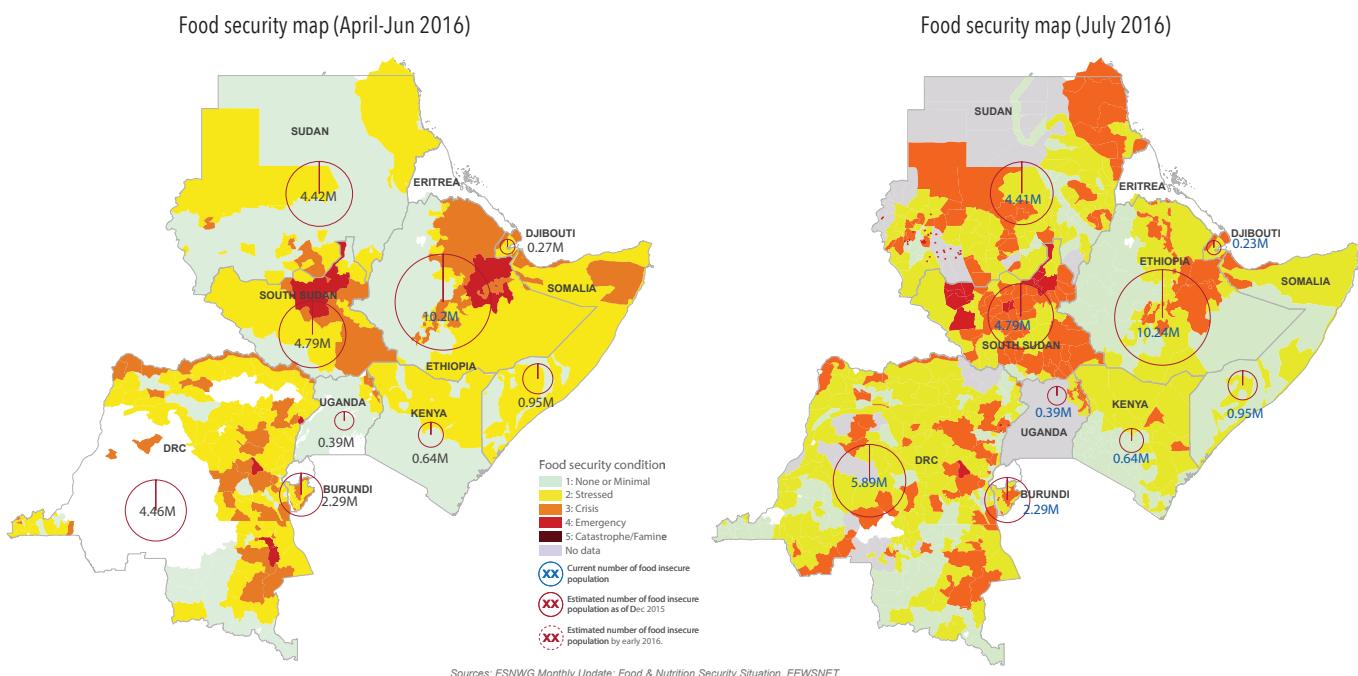


Source: UNICEF (<http://www.unicef.org/appeals/esaro.html>)

from 1.44 million children acutely malnourished (450,000 severely) to 1.96 million children (458,000 severely). Most countries will reach their peak in admissions in the coming months, as the lean season has started. Several countries in the region, including Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia, have seen earlier increases in admissions indicating that the lean season has started earlier compared to previous years.

It is also anticipated that overall admissions for severe acute malnutrition will have increased compared to previous years.

FOOD SECURITY MAP



Communicable diseases

Overview: Dry conditions in drought-affected parts of Ethiopia, Puntland and Somaliland have resulted in poor sanitation and unhygienic conditions, giving rise to an increase in waterborne and vector-borne diseases. To make matters worse, torrential, heavy rainfall since late April triggered floods across many parts of eastern Africa. Whilst this was positive news in terms of drought recovery, flooding conditions have resulted in simultaneous disease outbreaks. Increased food insecurity in most countries in the region has resulted in increased malnutrition rates and has exacerbated already poor health conditions. Extreme weather conditions have also placed great strain on struggling communities and the health and sanitation facilities that serve them. The rains and floods further damaged infrastructure, including health facilities and roads, hindering access to humanitarian assistance, including medical and nutrition centres. The significant deterioration in nutritional status, access to water, and appropriate sanitation facilities, is expected to have a considerable negative effect on outbreaks of disease.

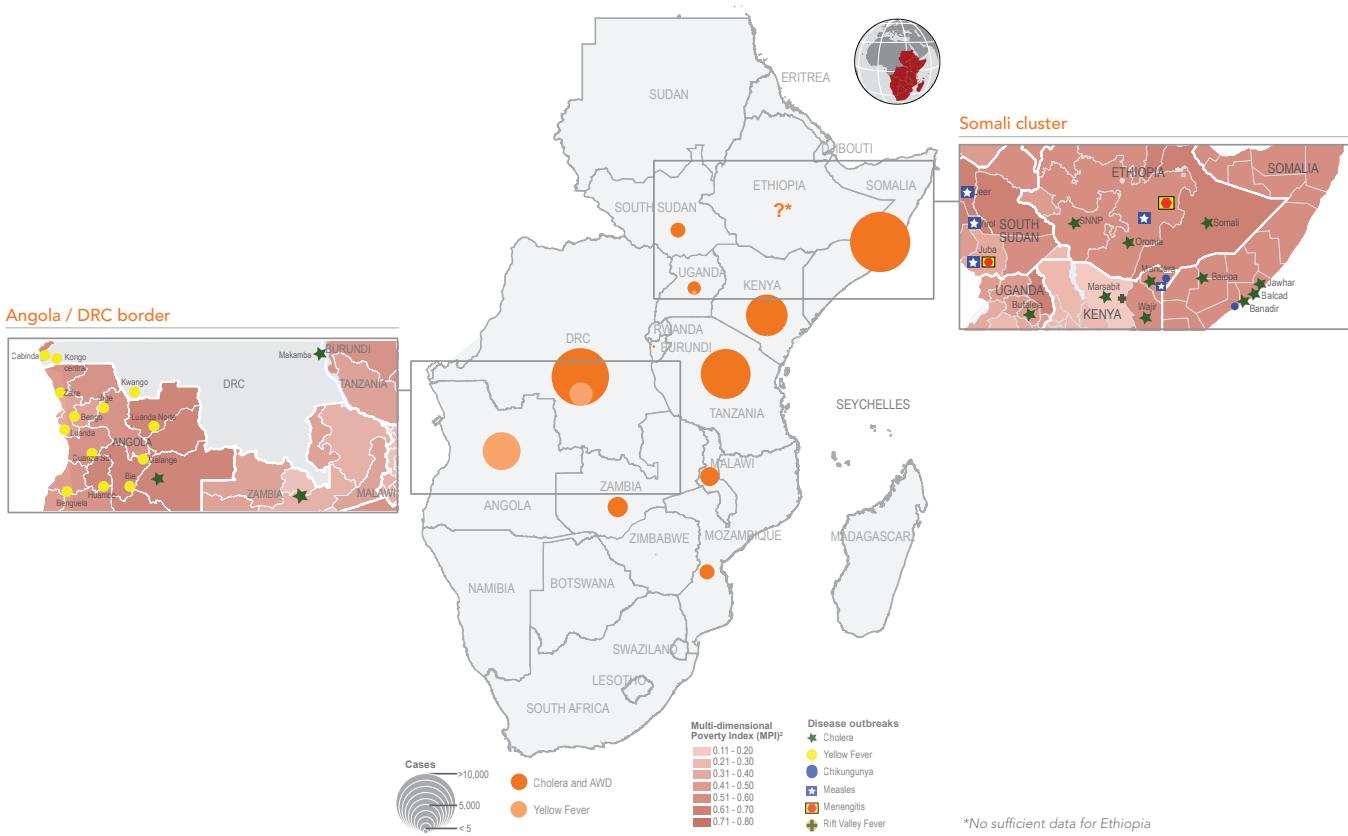
Of all outbreaks, **Cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhea** are of biggest concern, with over 25,000 suspected cases across the eastern Africa region to date this year (Somalia: 10,975, Kenya: 5,735,

Uganda: 591 and South Sudan: 339). Recent reports show more than 60 per cent decline in cases but partners will continue with preventive activities. Risk factors remain for an outbreak in South Sudan remain high, particularly in Juba where the rising price of water means people are more likely to be exposed to contaminants. Across the country 271 cholera cases have been reported, including 14 deaths since 12 July 2016.

Yellow Fever continues to be a continental threat. In Angola, where an outbreak originated in December 2015, 3,294 suspected cases have been reported to date, of which 861 confirmed, resulting in 115 deaths. The outbreak has also spread to the neighbouring DRC (1106 suspected cases) and to Uganda (68 suspected cases – outbreak contained). In addition measles outbreaks are still a challenge in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan. As of 31 May 2016, 4,395 measles cases have been reported in Ethiopia, including 3,597 confirmed cases. Eleven counties in South Sudan have reported measles outbreaks to date in 2016. At least 1,073 confirmed cases of measles were reported in Sudan between 1 January and 13 May.

The Somali cluster is facing concurrent Chikungunya, Dengue, Cholera/AWD and Measles outbreaks. The impact of these diseases is compounded by high multi-dimensional poverty, food insecurity and high malnutrition levels, displacement, conflict, lack of clean drinking water and weak social services. The governments in the region, together with humanitarian partners, have been able to significantly reduce the number of cases of Chikungunya and Cholera in recent weeks. However, sustained disease surveillance, WASH and Vector Control and weak social services remain a concern in effectively addressing recurrent disease outbreaks in the area.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



Economic shocks

Overview: Economic shocks across the region primarily affect the most vulnerable or compounds humanitarian needs. The South Sudanese economy continues to be impacted by the dramatic fall in global oil prices witnessed over the past year. There has been a slight rise in the past months, which although positive, is not enough for South Sudan to see any oil revenue after it makes its agreed revenue payments to Sudan. Inflation and currency devaluation are still negatively impacting the country - as of March, the value of the South Sudanese pound has dropped by 50 percent to the US dollar. Annual consumer price inflation in the 12 months was 295 per cent; the annual average rate in 2014 was just 3.4 per cent. Currency depreciation is still a challenge in Sudan, Burundi and Uganda. Burundi, Sudan and Ethiopia are still suffering from high inflation rates. As a result food prices have risen to record levels in East Africa in many countries, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition across the region.

Rising Cost of Commodities and Inflation

2015 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 (source: World Bank, Africa's Pulse, April 2016).

This has been particularly starkly illustrated in South Sudan over the 18 months, where the annual consumer price index (CPI), which measures the cost of living of a specific basket of goods, increased by 165 per cent - an all-time high, triggered by the drop in oil prices, low harvests and the floating of the South Sudanese pound in December 2015. The price of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) increased from 1.618 SSP in January 2015 up to 5.157 SSP in December 2015, pushing an additional 1 million people below the poverty line, as the population struggled with increasing prices and decreasing purchasing power¹⁰. Ethiopia experienced a 7.4 per cent year-on-year general inflation rate in April. Food inflation was 6.3 percent and the non-food inflation rate was 8.7 per cent. While Global Food prices are declining, East Africa is the region where the price of food has increased the most over the past year.

Currency Depreciation

Currency depreciation continues to be problem in the region. In Uganda, large currency depreciation initiated a tightening of monetary conditions that dampened economic confidence and domestic demand. In South Sudan, the floating of the South Sudanese pound in December has led to a persistent depreciation of the currency and has reduced local purchasing power, exacerbated by insecurity and conflict⁶.

RESPONSIBILITY FIVE: INVEST IN HUMANITY



Significant improvements to the mobilisation, allocation, and use of resources necessary to preserve life and dignity are urgently needed for people affected by conflict and disasters. All stakeholders must act with much greater urgency, coherence and solidarity to better meet the needs of the 125 million people affected by humanitarian crises today. At the same time, all stakeholders must invest more to reduce the risks and manage the impact of humanitarian crises on affected people, while aiming to address the differentiated needs, vulnerabilities and capabilities of women, girls, boys and men affected.

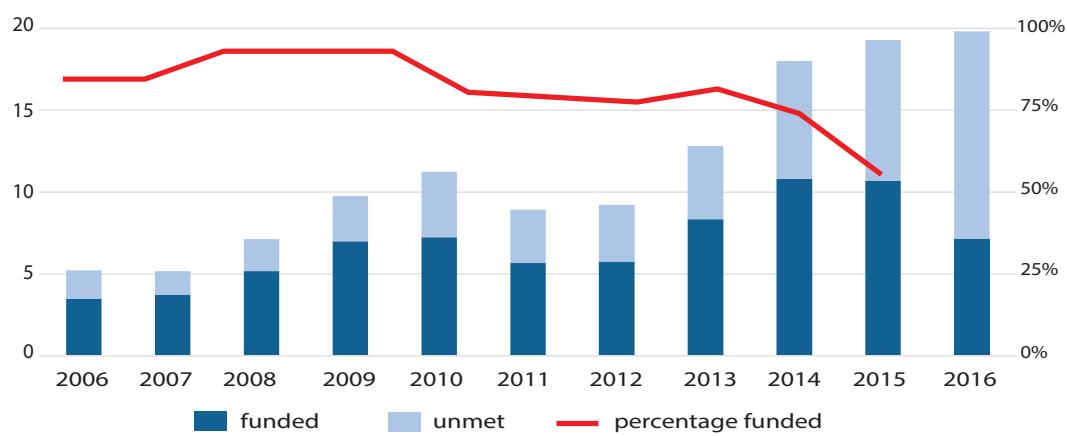
Financing should promote better humanitarian and development planning and programming to improve the use of funds, in line with the “new way of working” outlined in Core Responsibility Four of the Agenda for Humanity, and represented in the Core Commitments on the Roundtable

‘Changing People’s Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need’. We need to ensure that resources are available to the diverse range of actors best placed to meet and reduce peoples’ needs; and also to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, including as envisioned in the commitments of the Grand Bargain.

<https://goo.gl/ladvfg>

Overview: As of 26 July 2016, the financial requirements of UN-coordinated Humanitarian Response Plans, Flash Appeals and Regional Refugee Plans as reflected in the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) amount to an unprecedented US\$19.5 billion. This figure is expected to rise. These appeals are currently funded at \$6.2 billion, or 32 per cent.

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING (\$US BN)



Source: OCHA FTS (<http://ftsbeta.unocha.org>)

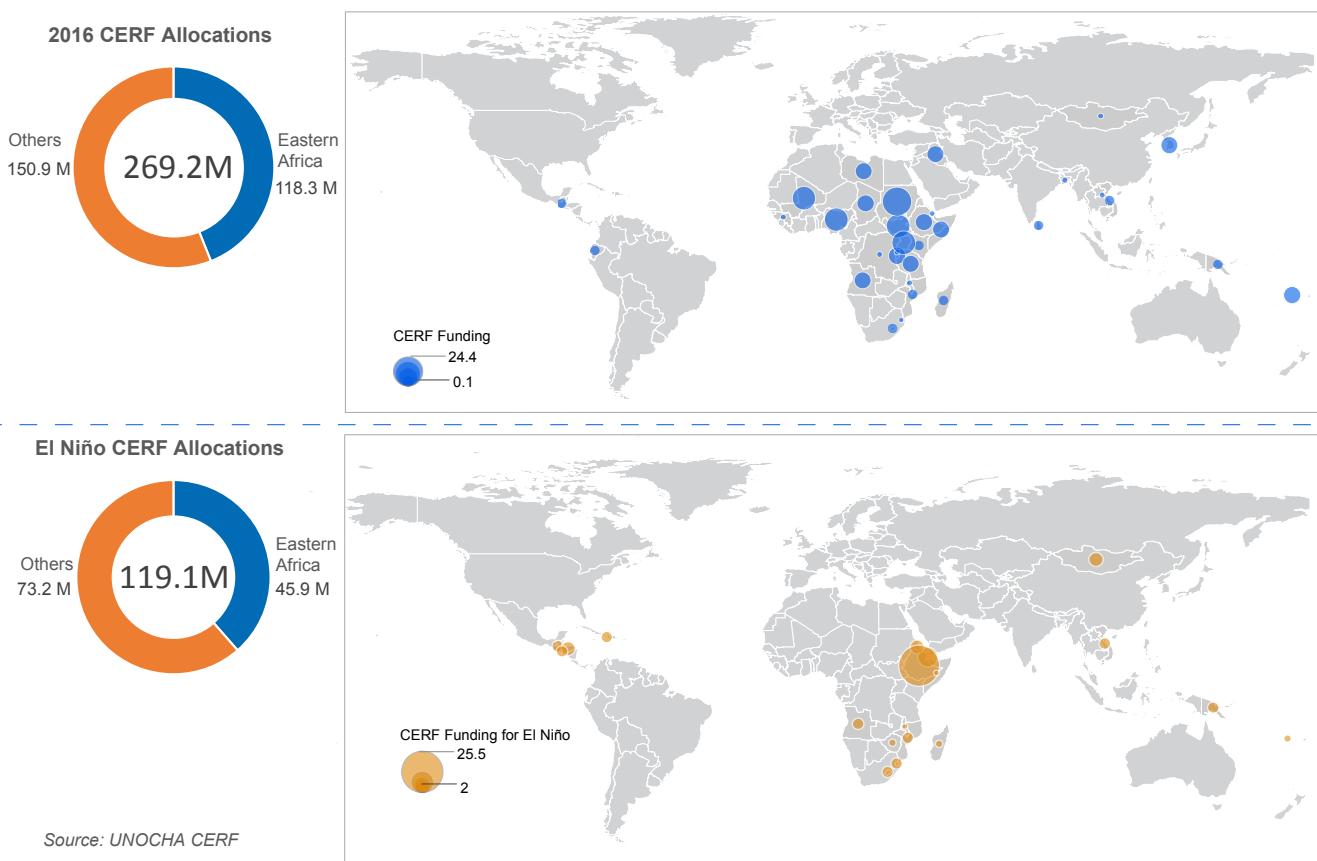
The humanitarian requirements required to meet urgent humanitarian needs across the region stands at \$6.6 billion, which is only 40 per cent funded.

REGIONAL FUNDING STATUS IN USD MILLIONS (AS OF 3 JULY 2016)

ETH	823	701	1524	54%
SSD	499	787	1286	39%
SUD	214	738	952	22%
SOM	332	553	885	38%
SSD RRP	109	529	638	17%
BDI RRP	95	219	314	30%
YEM RRP	18	76	94	19%
DJI	21	54	75	28%
BDI	33	29	62	53%

■ Funded ■ Unfunded

CERF ALLOCATIONS



As the region is structurally underfunded, it received 44 per cent of the global CERF allocation in 2016. With a target to double the CERF to \$1bn this could significantly benefit the Horn of Africa.

COUNTRY	2015 HRP			2015 CERF			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED
	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING	% FUNDING	GAP	FUNDS ALLOCATED		
 BURUNDI RRP	306M	106M	35%	200M	2.5M		2.4%
 DJIBOUTI	82M	17M	21%	65M	3M		17.6%
 DRC	692M	379M	55%	313M	14.8M		3.9%
 ERITREA					2.9M		
 ETHIOPIA	596M	445M	75%	151M	27M		6.1%
 RWANDA					10.5M		
 SOMALIA	863M	378M	44%	485M	25M		6.6%
 SOUTH SUDAN	1.64B	1.06B	65%	580M	26M		2.4%
 SOUTH SUDAN RRP	810M	203 M	26%	637M			
 SUDAN	1.04B	593M	57%	448M	27M		4.5%
 UGANDA					3.6M		
 YEMEN RRP	91M	59M	65%	32M	44M		74.5%
TOTAL	\$6.02B	\$3.24B	54%	\$2.780B	186.3M		5.7%

COUNTRY	2016 HRP			2016 CERF			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED
	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING	% FUNDING	GAP	FUNDS ALLOCATED		
 BURUNDI RRP	314M	95M	30%	219M			
 BURUNDI HRP	62M	20M	32 %	42M	13.0M		65.0%
 ETHIOPIA	1.524B	985M	65%	539M	11.0M		1.2%
 DJIBOUTI	75M	15M	20%	60M	2.0M		13.3%
 DRC	690M	171M	25%	519M	1.6M		0.7%
 KENYA					5.0M (SSD RRP)		
 RWANDA					3.16M		
 SOMALIA	885M	319M	36%	566M	12.9M		4.1%
 SOUTH SUDAN HRP	1.286B	520M	40%	766M	21.5M		3.4%
 SOUTH SUDAN RRP	702M	109M	16%	593M			
 SUDAN	952M	214M	22%	738M	23.4M		10.9%
 UGANDA					18M (SSD RRP)		
 YEMEN RRP	94M	18M	19%	76M			
TOTAL	\$6.584B	\$2.466B	37%	\$4.118B	\$111.56M		4.5%

Source: OCHA/FTS/CERF

CATALYZE ACTION FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Disasters kill more women than men, and hit women's livelihoods hardest. 60 per cent of all maternal deaths take place in humanitarian settings and all forms of gender based violence against women and girls spike during disasters and conflict. While women, girls, men, and boys all suffer in a crisis, women and girls face greater obstacles to reaching their full potential and leading safe, healthy, and dignified lives due to structural gender inequalities. The capacity, knowledge, and impact that women and local women's groups consistently display in a crisis is also rarely supported due to these structural inequalities.

<https://goo.gl/97E3XW>

Gender inequality is pervasive across all sectors in all the ten countries, despite their adoption of major conventions and resolutions on gender equality. Except for Somalia, which is currently in the process of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) all nine countries have ratified (see link <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>). Further, five countries: Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda, have ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, on the Rights of Women in Africa. This is a contextualised instrument covering provisions in the CEDAW. Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia have signed and are yet to ratify the protocol. By ratifying these instruments, the countries in the region accept the institution of a broad range of measures to end discrimination against women by incorporating the principle of equality of females and males into their legal systems, abolishing all discriminatory laws and adopting appropriate ones that advance equality of persons without negative discrimination.

Gender equality issues are an integral part of the social, cultural, environmental, economic, security and political landscape of the region. Unequal social status; increasing levels of poverty; a stronger push towards dominant patterns of development; communicable diseases; climate; and conflict related hazards in Eastern Africa have gendered impacts. Despite legal measures through formal law and constitutional amendment, in most of the countries in the region, women remain unequal to men in personal identity and social status; which in turn limits substantive gender equality. In all ten countries, land and agriculture continues to be the main source of livelihoods for over 70 per cent of the population, yet, in all countries there are wide gender disparities in agricultural land ownership - with women owning less than 5 per cent of individually registered land, access to credit, productivity, access to market and technology for smart agriculture. Developmental shifts to cuts in spending in basic social services; particularly in health is accompanied with the shifting of the care economy into households where women in the region provide over 90 per cent of the household level care work.

Burundi, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan have active conflicts. The region has suffered from the impacts of the recent El Niño phenomenon. It continues to experience annual cycles of drought, epidemic outbreaks; and are at threat of militarized activities linked to terrorism. Gender disparities in the experience of insecurity and conflict, fatalities, and engagement in peace processes, and recovery have been observed in the affected countries. Similarly, gender disparities have been observed in droughts, flood, epidemic and climate change in the region. Lessons learned through humanitarian response in the four countries with active conflict demonstrate that pre-existing gender inequalities often combine with new vulnerabilities arising from conflict, epidemics and natural hazards to further widen gender disparities. Further, resilience of communities and individuals to withstand, cope with and overcome shocks is emphasized. In the recent Commission on the Status of Women and World Humanitarian Summit, building community resilience through the elimination of gender disparities across all sectors has been affirmed as a critical factor, requiring transformative actions in institutions, systems, cultures and perceptions and actions which negate gender equality.

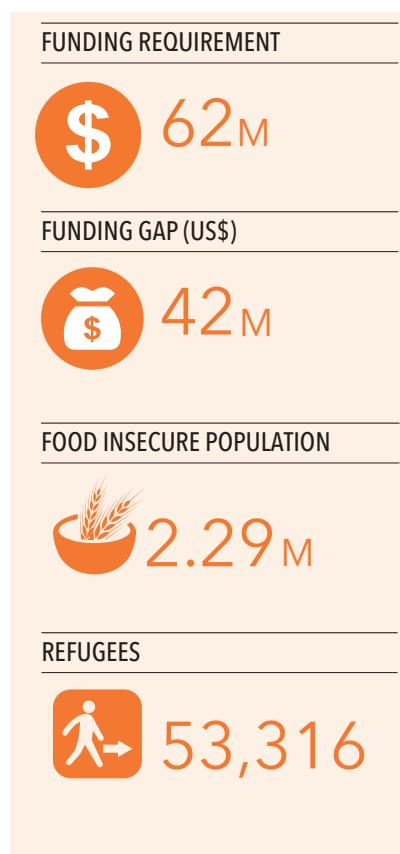
ANNEXES



Credit: OCHA Cecilia Attefors

ANNEX 1: COUNTRY PROFILES

Burundi



1.1 million people in Burundi are considered in need of humanitarian assistance, including access to essential services and basic livelihoods, as a consequence of the on-going political crisis that began in April 2015.

This political crisis is affecting one of the most fragile countries in the world. According to the 2015 UNDP report on Human Development, Burundi occupies 184th place (out of 188 countries) with 10.1 million inhabitants having a life expectancy of 56.7 years and a mortality rate of 82.9 under five years per thousand births.

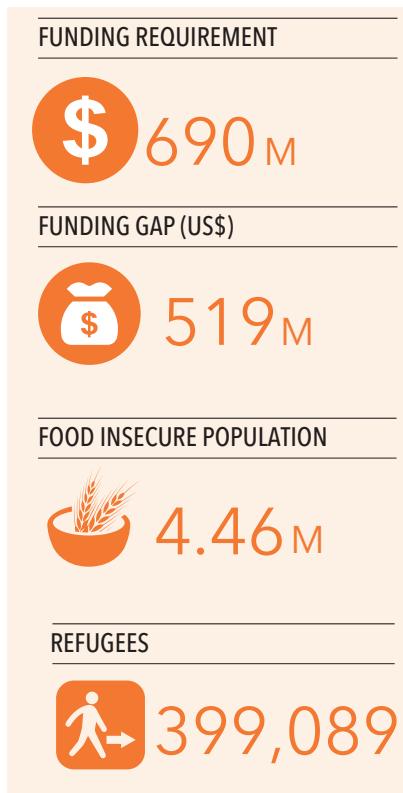
Protection is the main humanitarian threat, particularly in relation to political violence, intimidation against the civilian population and violation of human rights. 52 people have been killed between March and May, mostly from violence directed at civilians, adding to the 1155 people who were killed between April 2015 and April 2016 (ACLED). According to UNICEF, more than 300 children have been arbitrarily detained since April 2015. More than 4,800 cases of human rights violations have been recorded since the beginning of the crisis. Rape and sexual assaults against women and girls have increased, while men and young people are victims of arbitrary arrests and summary executions. On 29 July the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2303 authorizing the deployment of 228 United Nations police officers to Burundi.

According to UNHCR, almost 275,000 people - more than half of them children - have fled to five neighbouring countries in search of asylum. Current estimations expect some 330,000 refugees to be of concern by the end of 2016. IOM estimates that as of March, some 25,000 people are displaced inside the country (15% displaced by natural disasters) adding to existing caseload of 78,000 IDPs in protracted displacement since the crisis in 1993. The internal flows of displacement are increasing the pressure on host communities whose resources and access to services are limited, as well as on levels of food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

UNHCR reports an 85 per cent funding shortfall to meet the needs of an increasing regional Burundian refugee caseload while OCHA reports the Burundian humanitarian response plan is only 30 per cent covered.

An estimated 2.3 million **people faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity as of May-June 2016** in central and eastern areas (provinces of Gitega, Muramvya, Mwaro, Kayanza, Karusi, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana), and in localized areas of Bujumbura, Kirundo and Makamba. An additional 3.4 million people are stressed (IPC phase 2). This was due to below average Season A harvest, conflict-related disruptions to cultivation in affected areas and rising food prices caused by decreased availability of food in the market. The suspension of development assistance, donor support and lack of foreign currency has negatively impacted the value of the Burundian franc, which in turn is affecting food imports.

Democratic Republic of Congo



Decades of successive shocks in DRC have intensified the humanitarian needs of 7.5 million people (9 percent of the population), leaving them vulnerable to the multiple shocks caused by conflicts, epidemics, malnutrition and natural disasters. Eastern DRC continues to be the theatre of a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis affecting at least 1.6 million IDPs, 90 percent of whom are displaced due to armed attacks and violence. Protection concerns remain high, with civilians regularly falling victim to a myriad of armed groups and explosive remnants of war contamination. The rise in human rights violations in the run-up to the forthcoming elections raises concerns that the security situation could deteriorate if the political crisis deepens. While serious insecurity continues to prevail in some areas of DRC, the country is also suffering the consequences of instability in the broader Great Lakes region, which hosts 452,900 Congolese refugees. The population movements from outside DRC combined with those inside the country greatly increase the vulnerability of host communities. In 2016, DRC is likely to continue receiving refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, while also facing internal pressures.

4.5 million people were projected to face Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 and 4) food insecurity between September 2015 and March 2016 (FSNWG June 2016), with chronic food insecurity very pronounced

in central and north-east regions. Global Acute malnutrition (GAM) is estimated at 8 percent, but pockets of high malnutrition rates above the emergency threshold (15%) can be found throughout the country. Almost half the children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition is estimated at 8 percent, which is above the emergency threshold.

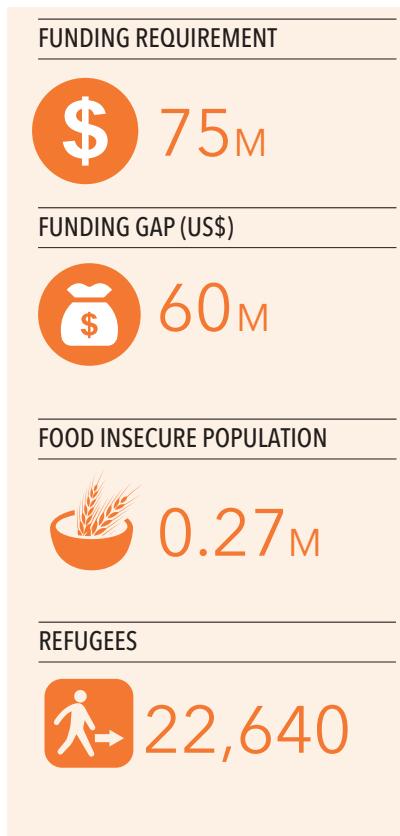
The DRC HRP is currently only 25 per cent funded, having received \$171m out of a requested \$690m.

Djibouti

Years of consecutive droughts and severe rainfall deficits in one of the most arid countries of the world continue to have a harsh impact on the lives and livelihoods of people in Djibouti. An estimated 227,463 were facing the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity level as of October 2015, as a result of the El Niño-related dry conditions in 2015 that continue to devastate pastoral livelihoods in the Southern regions of Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil, Obock pastoral areas and Tadjoureh in the northwest.

Despite the March to May Diraac/Sugum rains being above average cumulatively in most parts of the country, and partially restoring pastures and water reserves, water shortages due to the El Niño-related dryness, left many households in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Northwest Pastoral, Southeast Pastoral Border zone, and areas of Obock, Ali Sabieh and Dikhil regions. Food security is expected to improve in September after the end of the lean season. In addition, from June to September, the seasonal drop in employment activities due to very high temperatures and in income, along with higher food prices, will leave many households in Balbala, a populous peri-urban zone of Djibouti City, in Stress (IPC Phase 2).

With staple food prices continuing to rise in the country (Djibouti imports over 90 per cent of its food needs), high unemployment and 23 per cent of the population (282,000) living in extreme



poverty (World Bank), access to food is very limited for many vulnerable people. These include those living in rural areas as well as refugees and migrants hosted in the country. In addition, many rural dwellers that lost their sources of livelihoods, and an increasing number of families who saw their income being drastically reduced have been forced to abandon their homelands and seek refuge in urban centers.

Drought has further compromised poor water and sanitation coverage, severely affecting more than 35 percent of the rural population which does not have access to improved water, particularly in the regions of Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock, and is a serious concern for more than 171,000 people in the country. Limited vital resources such as water and pasture for host populations are also under pressure and exposed to accelerated degradation due to the increased displacement of over 10,000 pastoralists from Ethiopia and Somalia to the southern regions of Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil due to El Niño-caused drought.

The Djiboutian human population is facing poor food consumption scores, especially in rural areas, with values ranging from 15% to 51%, synonymous with a pronounced situation of food insecurity. The last nutrition survey was conducted in 2013, and indicated a precarious nutrition situation with global acute malnutrition rates between 14.7 and 25.7%. All regions have a GAM rate that is almost

or above the emergency threshold of 15%. The rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) varies between 2.1 percent to 6.9 percent in the most affected areas. Taking the current food security crisis into account, even higher malnutrition rates might be found. The GAM rate remains high in the camps affecting equally both girl and boys, with 25.7% in Markazi camp in Obock, 12.6% in Holl-Holl, and 10.6% in Ali Addeh.

An inflow of refugees and asylum seekers to Djibouti, mostly from Somalia and Yemen, as well as a continuous inflow of transiting vulnerable migrants transiting, are putting additional stress on the country's limited resources and local coping capacities. As of July 2016, an estimated 35,862 refugees, migrants and returnees have arrived in Djibouti since the March 2015 conflict in Yemen, of which 19,963 (56%) are Yemeni nationals. Over 6,000 refugees are residing in Markazi Refugee Camp in the Northern Obock Region, while others are integrated with host households in Obock Region and Djibouti City. Djibouti also hosts more than

20,000 long-term refugees, primarily from Somalia, of whom two third reside in Holl Holl and Ali Addeh camps in the Southern Ali Sabieh Region.

Eritrea

FUNDING REQUIREMENT	
FUNDING GAP (US\$)	
FOOD INSECURE POPULATION	
REFUGEES	 2,557

Eritrea is vulnerable to recurrent droughts and variable weather conditions due to its geographical location in the arid Horn of Africa region. Constrained economic growth and the residual effects of war also perpetuate the vulnerability of approximately two thirds of the population (AfDB, OECD, UNDP, 2014).

MUAC screening in December 2015 gave GAM rates between 3.1 per cent and 9.8 per cent, with a national of 6.3%. In light of this, UNICEF's targets for 2016 are the following: 16,000 children under 5 years treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and 65,000 children under 5 years with moderate acute malnutrition benefitting from targeted supplementary feeding.

It is estimated that in a year of good agricultural production, the country can produce a maximum of 70-80 percent of its annual cereal requirements, and in a bad year, as little as 20-30 percent (ADB, 2011). This situation makes 80 percent of the population directly vulnerable as their livelihoods largely depend on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism (National Statistical Office, 2010 Eritrea Population and Household Survey).

On average, the country suffers a drought every three to five years (FAO). The Government of the State of Eritrea maintains that El Niño has not had serious negative effects beyond the ordinary droughts the country experiences. Eritrea's annual economic performance has

been constrained by variable climate conditions; economic controls (limited foreign investment outside the mining sector, reduced aid inflows); the unresolved border dispute with Ethiopia; and a decline in remittances and scarcity of foreign exchange.

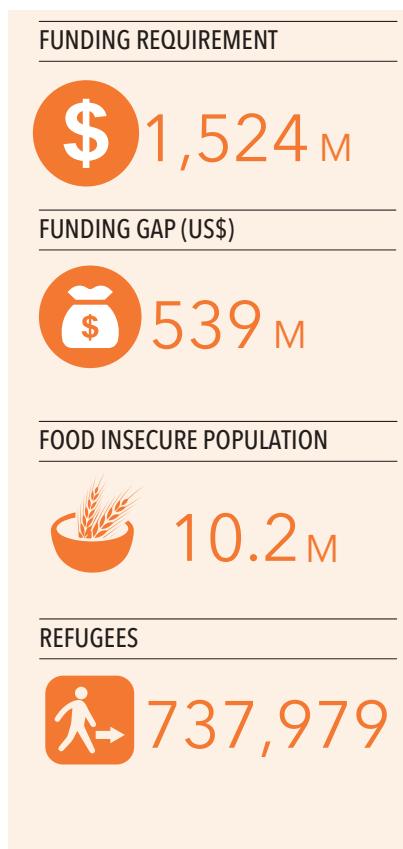
The Eritrean economy remains depressed and will operate below potential in 2016-17 due to a lack of capital, limited private sector participation, lack of foreign investment (except in the mining sector) and government policies (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016; African Development Bank,

2015). Nevertheless, annual real GDP may grow from about 1.8 percent in 2015 to 3.4 percent in 2017 driven by growth in the mining sector. A second mine, Koka, in addition to Bisha Mine, commenced commercial production in January 2016 (Economist Intelligence Unit - EIU, 2016). However, the marginal economic gains are yet to materialize into improved living standards for the general population. Inflation is expected to increase from 10.1 percent in 2015 to an average of

12.3 percent in 2016-17. A decline in remittances is expected due to the imposition of sanctions, although the largely unofficial remittance inflows are difficult to analyse (EIU, 2016). Lack of foreign currency may reduce capacity to import food that the country relies on to offset perennial food deficits. In light of the acknowledged 2015/2016 poor harvest period, as well as economic constraints, food insecurity is a concern (FAO 2016).

Eritrea is also vulnerable to natural hazards such as floods, volcanic activity, earthquakes, desert locust infestation and disease outbreaks. According to UNHCR as of Feb 2016, Eritrea hosts 2,298 refugees (2,232 camp-based Somali refugees and 66 urban-based refugees of other nationalities).

Ethiopia



Although Ethiopia was the world's fastest growing economy in 2015, registering an annual economic growth of 11 percent during the past few years, it remains one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world, because of its susceptibility to shocks. Chronic humanitarian needs in areas with insufficient development investments remain high.

The country is suffering from one of the worst droughts in the past few decades, with devastating effects on the lives and livelihoods of over ten million people. A lack of rainfall and the subsequent drought have caused a massive spike in humanitarian needs which is expected to continue through much of 2016, with some regions experiencing between 50 to 100 percent crop loss. Coping mechanisms are stretched to their limits, household debts are rising sharply and dietary diversity has narrowed significantly, with affected populations consuming a diet consisting predominantly of cereals. More than **10.2 million people were in need of emergency food assistance** as of December 2015. This follows the El Niño-induced drought in 2015 that resulted in very poor Belg and Meher harvests, significant livestock deaths and reductions in livestock productivity, and reduced household access to food and cash income. The last months have also seen intensified rainfall in some areas, leading to the displacement of 200,000 people.

Meanwhile, the government of Ethiopia and its partners released a Prioritisation Statement in May 2016 to urgently clarify additional acute relief needs and major gaps. The Statement predicts an increase in the number of food insecure and acutely malnourished people with the start of the lean period (June-September) without substantial increases in humanitarian assistance. This is of a concern given that a pipeline break of both Government and WFP food assistance is anticipated in August 2016. In addition, there are a growing number of internally displaced people (new projection stands at 150,000 households) requiring shelter and non-food items due to exceptional and worsening flooding, conflict over access to resources, the recent cross-border raid from South Sudan, and the continuing impact of the drought.

Access to emergency health services is needed for the approximately 458,000 children projected to be severely acute malnourished, 2.5 million moderately malnourished children under five, and pregnant and lactating mothers and the projected 820,000 displaced for the year 2016. The Meher 2015 assessment indicated that poor water availability, lack of sanitation coupled with decreased food availability, displacement, malnutrition, and outbreaks of communicable diseases (measles, meningitis, malaria, dengue fever, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infection) will significantly increase the risks of increased mortality and morbidity. **It is estimated that 20 percent of the expected 458,000 severely malnourished children will develop medical complications that need intensive lifesaving medical treatments in hospital-based therapeutic feeding centers.** Malnutrition amongst pregnant women increases the risk of miscarriage, fetal death and bleeding, contributing to increased maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Stresses from displacement are also linked with increasing psychosocial and mental health effects.

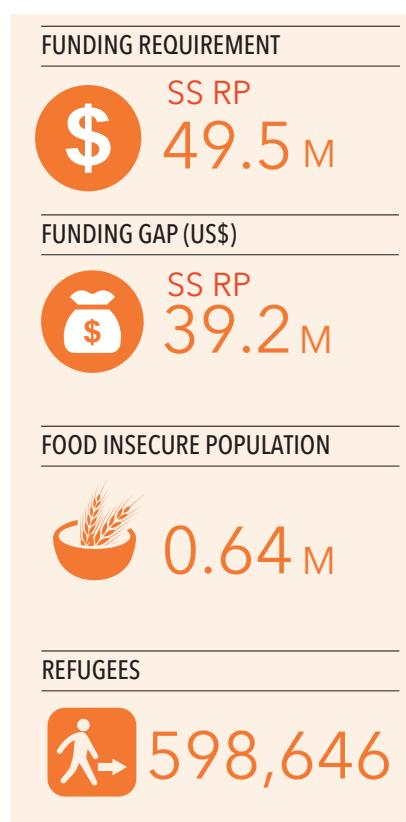
Despite tremendous progress in the WASH sector, water supply and sanitation coverage is not equitably distributed. Access to water and sanitation in the highland regions often exceeds 80 percent and access in the lowland regions is often below 5 percent. According to the Meher 2015 seasonal needs assessment, **6.5 million people (49.4 percent women and girls) were affected**

by drought. The impact of poor water access on the nutritional status of children, breastfeeding mothers and on waterborne diseases is considered urgent and critical. The acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in Ethiopia is still ongoing in 11 woredas, six zones of Oromia and Somali regions.

It is expected that an additional 104,450 people will be affected by flooding, which will require water purification, and related sanitation and hygiene services. Shortage of water and pastures resulted in the estimated death of hundreds of thousands of livestock particularly in parts of Afar and Somali regions.

The education system is heavily impacted when flooding destroys schools (i.e. in regions like Afar and Somali) and droughts force families to abandon their homes in search of food, water and protection. The loss of assets and livelihoods has compromised the capacity of parents and caregivers to send their children to school and cover costs of clothing, school materials, and food. **2,104,913 primary school students (47 per cent girls) have been affected by drought and in some areas by floods (Shabelle zone, Somali region) and conflict (West Hararge zone, Oromia).** Schools in drought-affected regions have closed due to pastoralists moving with their children in search of water and pasture.

Kenya



Despite a growing economy, Kenya is still highly vulnerable to shocks, with more than half a million people requiring humanitarian assistance. The country faces a range of humanitarian challenges including food insecurity, critical levels of malnutrition, and disease outbreaks. These are driven by increased inter-communal conflicts over access to natural resources and recurrent drought and floods resulting in continuous internal displacement. The areas most affected are the arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) zones, largely inhabited by pastoralists, agro pastoralists and marginal mixed farmers and consisting of 23 counties.

The results of the long rains assessment in March 2016 **confirmed 640,000 people were facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) food insecurity levels**, mainly in marginal agricultural and pastoral areas, following a favourable 2015 climatic situation improving harvests and resulting in a decline of the number of food insecure people from 1.1 million in August 2015.

Food security is expected to deteriorate as the lean season sets in earlier than normal. Poor households in parts of the pastoral zones in Isiolo North and Garissa, having reduced income to support food purchases and fewer livestock products for food consumption, due to the March to May long rains (25-50 percent of normal) deteriorating rangeland conditions and lowering livestock productivity, are likely to move to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by September. The majority of

households are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with insecurity conditions likely to persist, especially in the northeast, northwest, and southeast pastoral areas, and coastal and southeast marginal agricultural areas as the forecasted La Niña conditions are likely to lead to below-average October to December short rains.

The country is prone to epidemics. The cholera outbreak, which began on 26 December 2014, has affected 30 counties. Twenty eight (28) of these counties have successfully controlled the outbreak as of June 20th, 2016. As of 20 June 2016, a cumulative total of 16,429 cases and 254 deaths

(CFR=1.5%) had been reported nationally. Of the cases, 1,819 (11%) were laboratory confirmed. In 2015, a total of 10,568 cases and 176 deaths (1.7%) with 1123 (11%) laboratory confirmed were reported compared to two (2) cases reported in 2014. From 1 January 2016, a total of 5,859 cases and 78 deaths (CFR=1.3%) were reported with 696 (12%) laboratory confirmed cases.

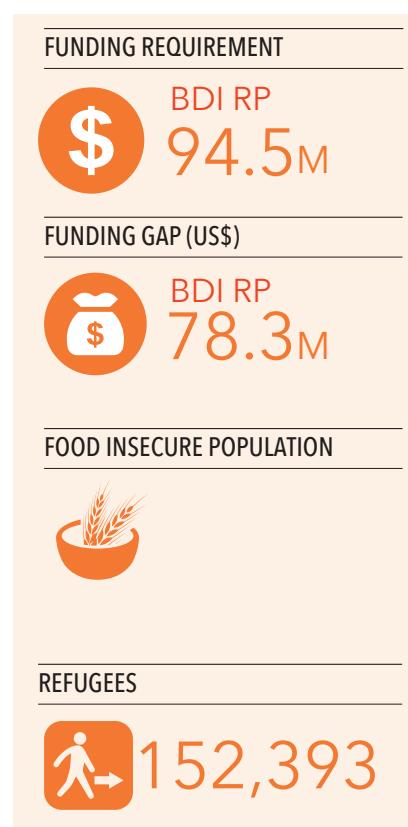
The Ministry of Health reported Chikungunya virus disease outbreak on 28 May 2016, which had started in the 1st week of May 2016 in Mandera County. As of 14 June 2016, 1,394 cases with zero death had been reported in Mandera County. Of the 82 samples tested, 25 were positive for Chikungunya virus by KEMRI Arboviral laboratory in Nairobi.

Measles outbreak was reported in February 2016 in Mandera County. Measles Vaccination campaign was carried out in April with additional Vitamin A supplementation for under 15 years old children reaching 84% coverage in Mandera county (387,119 vaccinated), and 81% coverage in Wajir county (173,330 vaccinated). The National Measles-Rubella campaign was also carried out from 16-24 May 2016 targeting more than 19 million children between 9 months and 14 years.

Violent inter-communal conflicts continue to occur in the northern Rift Valley. Humanitarian access and delivery of essential basic social services has been significantly constrained by continuous inter-communal conflict and AOG attacks, especially in northern, eastern and Coast regions. The resulting mass exodus of teachers and health workers since December 2014 has negatively impacted the quality of education, health care and the provision of nutritional assistance. Poor roads and hilly terrain contribute to the high levels of insecurity and inaccessibility in some regions.

Kenya will hold general election for the national and county elective positions-including presidential, parliamentary, gubernatorial elections- in August 2017. Formal and informal media all over the country has registered increased political tensions.

Rwanda



Although Rwanda is experiencing economic growth and is performing well on its MDG goals, extreme poverty still affects a good part of its population. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) method, 1,050,135 people are severely poor and 2,818,321 moderately poor. The vast majority of them live in rural areas, which have both a higher number of poor people (about 3.7 million) and also a higher relative incidence of poverty (42%), compared to urban areas (15%). Western and Eastern provinces are found to be the poorest. However, in the Eastern part of the country agricultural productivity is higher than in other areas, resulting in better consumption, while infrastructure and services (electricity, clinics, schools, etc.) are less developed, and malaria (a big contributor to child mortality) has a disproportional effect.

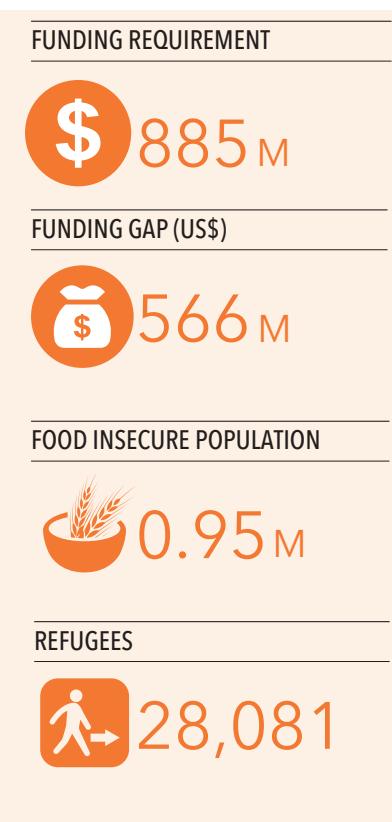
Events in neighbouring countries present the greatest risks to Rwanda. The country is host to 145,151 refugees and asylum seekers. Continuing armed conflict in eastern DRC and civil unrest in Burundi pose further risks of sudden mass influxes of refugees. More than

78,213 Burundians are currently in Rwanda - an increase of 74,967 since the conflict began in April 2015 (source: UNCHR data portal). Many of them have been placed in Mahama camp. According to some media sources (Al Jazeera), Rwanda's government plans to relocate Burundian refugees to other countries after being accused

of involvement in “destabilizing activities” in Burundi. Further, the unresolved armed conflict in eastern DRC and its regional impact continues to fuel political tensions among countries in the Great Lakes region, including between Rwanda and DRC.

The average to above-average El Niño-induced rainfall from March to May is expected to result in an above normal crop production and Season B harvest and improve food security with all areas expected to remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) through September. In East Province however, especially in the northern districts of Nyagatare and Kayonza, the late start and early cessation of rains negatively affected crop production leaving many households in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In addition, with the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2016, covering both food and non-food needs of the 79,200 refugees, being only 17 percent funded for Rwanda, WFP had to reduce school feeding rations.

Somalia



Despite having achieved steady progresses with increasing of political stability, and an electoral process scheduled for the coming months, **the humanitarian crisis in Somalia is among the most complex protracted emergencies in the world**. Resurgent conflicts across the country and endemic environmental hazards render 4.9 million of Somalia's 12.3 million inhabitants in need of assistance. The country continues to face violence from Al Shabaab, intra-clan tensions, as well as a growing threat from small pockets of self-declared ISIS supporters.

Large gaps remain in the provision of basic services, demanding a humanitarian response across a range of sectors. A chronic lack of development and accountability mean that access to basic services such as health and education are well below internationally accepted levels. Somalia scores extremely low across a range of human development indicators and is consistently at the bottom of development and humanitarian ranking lists. **More than 73 percent of the population lives below the poverty line; 1 in 18 women dies during childbirth; some 1.7 million children are out of school; 82 percent of the population does not have access to safe water and basic sanitation.**

According to the 2015/16 post-Deyr food security and nutrition quarterly brief, **an estimated 953,000 people were expected to be in Crisis and Emergency food insecurity levels across the country between February and June 2016**. An additional 3.7 million people across the country were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June 2016 and could potentially deteriorate to Crisis levels if humanitarian assistance and livelihood support is not continued. Following the poor Gu season performance in May, below-average rains in several areas in the south, central and northeast as well as dry spells in several areas, are likely to affect crop maturity, production and poor harvests in key agricultural areas, as well as lead to pre-mature decline of pasture and water resources resulting in livestock out-migration the coming months. As a result, it is anticipated that the food security situation will worsen in these areas, with trend analysis suggesting that approximately 36 percent of the population is in the risk of falling into acute food insecurity (crisis and emergency) when residing in areas that have received poor Gu rains.

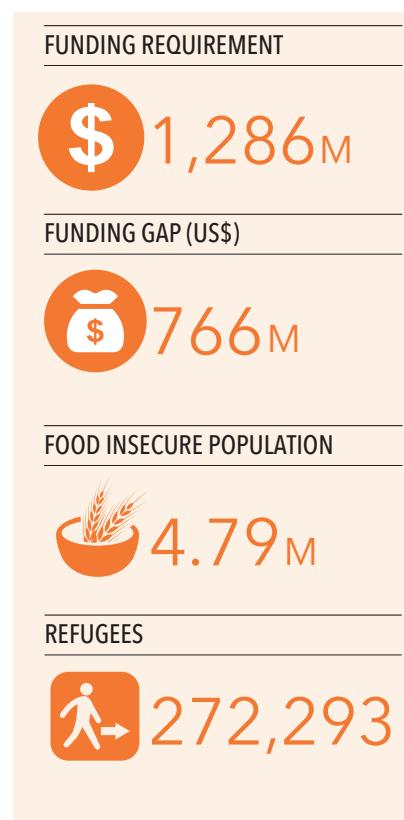
Malnutrition rates remain high - 305,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished,

and 58,000 children are severely malnourished. **The overall burden of acute malnutrition in 2016 is estimated to be more than 800,000 cases.** Health conditions are a serious concern. Frequent outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera (some 4,000 cases) and 5,700 suspected measles cases have been reported this year with 85 percent of the cases among children under the age of five.

Over 1.1 million people remain in a protracted internal displacement situation. Many live in terrible conditions and do not have adequate access to basic services and livelihoods. They are marginalised and are at risk of human rights violations including forced evictions, discrimination and pervasive gender-based violence (GBV). Family separations, GBV against children, forced recruitment and abductions are among the main violations against displaced children. In addition, GBV is exorbitantly high in IDP settlements. 75 percent of all GBV-survivors are IDPs.

There are over 1.2 million Somali refugees living in the region and in Yemen, and some are under increasingly pressure to repatriate. As of late November 2015 close to 30,000 people fleeing the crisis in Yemen had arrived in Puntland, Somaliland, and southern central Somalia (89% Somali). In May, the Kenyan government announced that they would be closing the Dadaab refugee camp by May 2017, which is currently home to some 327,320 Somali refugees, despite UNHCR's assertion that conditions in Somalia are not conducive for mass return. An additional 18,000 Somali refugee returnees (refugees and migrants) are expected to arrive from Yemen in 2016. **The priority needs of refugee returnees include family and community based humanitarian assistance aimed at addressing multi-sector humanitarian needs upon arrival and initial reintegration in areas of return, from the time of their arrival until medium and longer term interventions are in place.**

South Sudan



Despite the swearing in of Vice-President Riek Machar and the formation of the Transitional Government in April, sporadic fighting has been reported in multiple locations in Greater Upper Nile, and violence has escalated in several previously "stable" locations, including Western Equatoria (particularly in Mundri, Yambio and Ezo), Central Equatoria (including Kajo Keji), Western Bahr el Ghazl (particularly in Wau) and Jonglei (Pibor).

The situation on the ground has deteriorated in the past month. An outbreak of violence in Wau County on 24 June resulted in over 36,000 people displaced. Violent clashes erupted outside the Presidential Palace and engulfed the capital between 7-11 July. Estimates by humanitarian partners indicate that it claimed the lives of hundreds of people and more than 36,000 people were displaced at the height of the fighting and sought shelter in various locations throughout Juba, including the UNMISS base in Tongping, UN House in Jebel, WFP compound, ADRA compound, and churches and schools across the city. On 26 July Taban Deng, former minister for mining and part of SPLM-IO, has been appointed to replace Riek Machar, the First Vice President. Riek Machar has spoken out against his replacement. The fighting and the subsequent political development underscore the precarious nature of the peace agreement. Thousands of people continue to leave the country,

including due to rising food insecurity in Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr El Ghazal.

Conflict, along with economic decline, deterioration of food security, outbreaks of disease, and climactic shocks are affecting about 6.1 million people. In addition, communities are struggling with inter-communal violence, including as a result of cattle raiding. **South Sudan's economic crisis has been driven by the rapidly depreciating value of the South Sudanese pound (SSP), shortages of hard currency, global declines in oil prices, and significant dependence on imports.** The price of staple foods, such as sorghum, maize and beans, are at record highs (up to 150% compared to average). The decline in oil price has crippled the Government's social services sector and negatively affected more than 40 percent of the population.

About 2.3 million people have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, including 1.61 million internally displaced people (with 53.4 per cent estimated to be children) and 721,173 refugees in neighbouring countries. Some 185,000 IDPs have sought refuge [to be updated ahead of publication] in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, while around 90 percent of IDPs are on the run or sheltering outside PoC sites. Due to the fluidity of displacement, it is difficult to determine the number of IDP returnees. However, humanitarian partners estimate that tens of thousands of people have relocated and/or returned in recent months. Due to instability in neighbouring countries, the refugee population in South Sudan has increased. It is expected that the number of refugees in South Sudan will rise to 304,072 by the end of 2016. With nearly 90 percent of refugees living in camps in Upper Nile and Unity where the conflict has been particularly intense, tensions over scarce resources have increased between refugees and host communities.

The overall food and nutrition security situation has deteriorated in many parts of the country with an estimated 4.8 million people projected to be severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4) between May and July 2016, a significant increase from the 2.8 million people in January–March 2016 projection. The current deterioration in food security and nutrition is primarily due to physical insecurity, the effects of the economic crisis and depleted stocks from the last harvest. Areas of most concern are Northern Bahr el Ghazal, parts of Unity and Upper Nile states under emergency situation, as well as parts of Upper Nile, Unity, Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, and greater Equatorial under crisis conditions.

Food insecurity is likely to worsen during the lean season (May-Aug) as households exhaust their food stocks. With the nominal prices of food commodities continuing to rise in most markets in April and being significantly higher than in 2015 and the long-term average, prices are expected to continue rising during the May-July period peaking in July while purchasing power will be low for many households in line with lean seasonal trends, limiting household's access to food thereby heightening seasonal vulnerability to food insecurity.

The worst affected population is likely to include the displaced, returning households and the low income earners who are characterized by minimal assets and low purchasing power to satisfy their food needs. Approximately 300,000 people are the urban poor/food insecure located in Juba, Wau and Aweil towns. In the current analysis, approximately 350,000 people in Protection of Civilians [PoC] and IDP camps are excluded because they are classified in Phase 2 although their survival depends on regular humanitarian assistance.

From 23 nutrition surveys conducted in South Sudan in the period January-June, 20 of them indicated a GAM rate above the emergency threshold of 15%. The nutrition situation remains precarious throughout the country with increased admissions for severe and moderate acute malnutrition in children under five.

Mortality has been exacerbated by acute malnutrition and disease, including an unprecedented malaria and cholera outbreak in 2015 for the second year in a row. Thousands of people living with HIV have seen their life-sustaining treatment interrupted without possibility of resumption due to

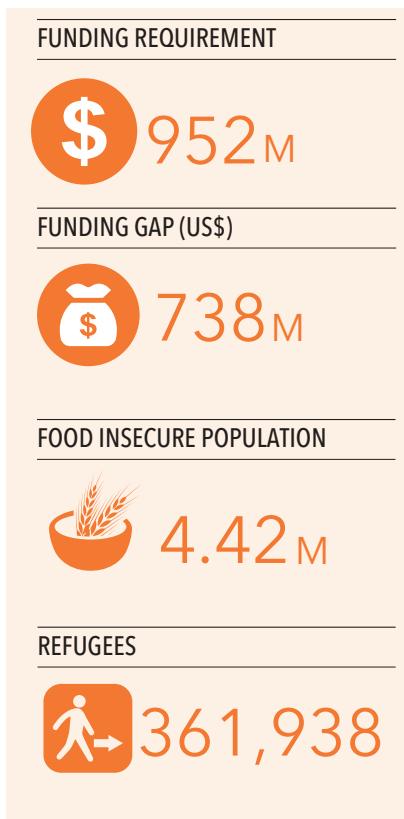
displacement. **More than 4.7 million of people are in need of basic health care.** As of September 2015, some 55 per cent of the health facilities in Unity State, Upper Nile State and Jonglei were no longer functioning. The rising cost of living and impact of the conflict have undermined people's ability to access safe water, including due to the destruction of water points. As a result **4.7 million people are estimated to be in need of WASH assistance.**

An outbreak of hemorrhagic fever syndrome has been reported in the northern region of South Sudan, where in late December 2015, 52 cases, including 10 deaths, were recorded, although it has not yet spread. Unfortunately the outbreak occurred close to Darfur in Sudan, where at least 469 cases of undiagnosed viral hemorrhagic fever, including 120 deaths, were reported between August and November 2015. Because of frequent cross-border movement between Sudan and South Sudan, the risk of international spread of the disease cannot be ruled out.

South Sudan is one of the most logistically challenging places in the world and has one of the most underdeveloped communications technology infrastructures. The severely underdeveloped and under-maintained road network makes 60 percent of the country inaccessible during the rainy season (April-November). In addition, 110 million square meters of land is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs).

Infrastructure losses are extensive. Nearly one in every three schools in South Sudan has been destroyed, damaged, occupied or closed, affecting the education of more than 900,000 children. It is estimated that armed actors have recruited some 15,000-16,000 children. Over 12,000 children have been registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing. While humanitarian partners have assisted 4,000 children to reunite with their families, more than 8,000 are still separated from their caregivers. An adolescent girl in South Sudan is three times more likely to die in childbirth, as a result of the practice of early marriage, than complete primary school. An estimated 1 million children are believed to be in psychosocial distress.

Sudan



Sudan continues to face complex humanitarian challenges, and serious protection concerns persist in many areas. During the first five months of 2016, 80,000 people were newly displaced across Darfur, according to the UN and partners. Up to an additional

127,000 people were also reportedly displaced (in addition to another 15,000 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. Continued and intensified fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul Wahid Faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/AW) is expected to continue until the start of the rainy season. In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, humanitarian organisations are still unable to reach the people most severely affected by four years of war. There are a total of 3,218,324 IDPs in the country.

Fighting in Blue Nile and South Kordofan state has also significantly affected civilians. Since the beginning of May, the UN has received reports that ordinances have been used in civilian areas, including in an incident in the Al Azraq area of Heiban locality in early May in which some six people were reportedly killed, including several

children, and another reported incident in Kauda on 25 May in which a school was damaged. The United Nations does not have access to these areas to verify these reports, but several reputable sources, including the Diocese of El Obeid, have reported this information. In 2016, at least 1,000 people have been displaced to Government held areas in South Kordofan and some 4,000 people in Blue Nile.

As of May 2016, the number of South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Sudan since December 2013 reached 231,652 people, out of a total 309,639 refugees in the country. This includes an influx of more than 57,818 people from South Sudan between the end of February and the end of May alone.

The national Acute IPC analysis for April to July 2016 estimated that over 4.4 million people will be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, including more than 100,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), an increase from the 4.02 million recorded as of September 2015. The current situation is attributed to the effects of the 2015 El Niño drought, poor access to food due high prices and insecurity, exacerbated in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur States by continued conflict causing displacement and disruptions to livelihoods and markets. Improvements in food security are expected due to the increased likelihood for a La Niña situation between July and September with above-average rainfall over many parts of Sudan during the main 2016 rainy season, which could result in at least average crop production as well as localized flooding in flood-prone areas.

Increased conflict since the beginning of this year in parts of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur States continues to threaten livelihoods and cause displacement, with an estimated 150,000 people displaced from Jebel Marra, 65,000 people within SPLM-N controlled areas and 10,000 people to South Sudan since January 2016. During the peak of the June to September 2016 lean season, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity is expected for recently displaced households. Continued displacement due to conflict and related restrictions on livelihood activities is expected to lead displaced and other conflict-affected households in Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, West Kordofan as well as refugees from South Sudan into Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

WFP is currently facing a 12-month funding shortfall of US\$ 181 million. Should no additional funding be received, WFP plans to cut rations for South Sudanese refugees by at least half, and prioritization and suspension of programs in other areas is likely during July to September 2016 peak lean season.

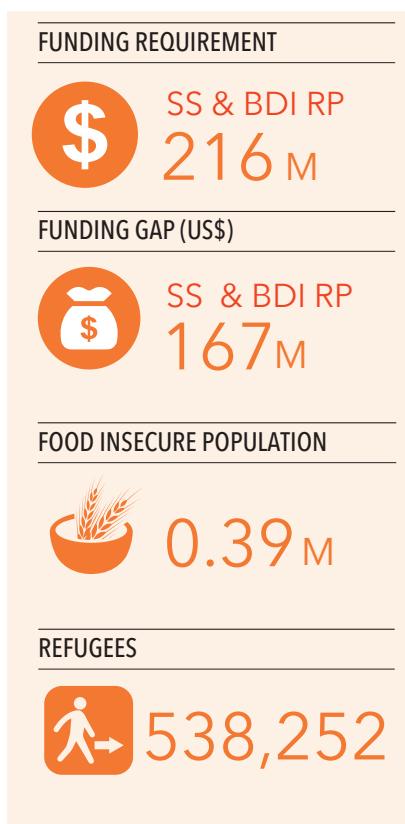
The nutritional status of children remains a countrywide challenge with continuous high malnutrition rates found throughout the country, while a prolonged measles outbreak demonstrated Sudan's continuing vulnerability to public-health emergencies.

El Niño brought reduced rainfall in key agricultural areas, reducing yields and the regeneration of water and pasture resources.

Funding shortfalls, as well as the GoS's increasing limitations on humanitarian access is forcing many NGOs to reduce or suspend projects in IDP camps, particularly in the health sector.

Uganda

Uganda has remained a peaceful haven in a turbulent region, and is a major destination for refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Burundi, being one of four countries involved in the Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the South Sudan situation as well as for Burundi. There are currently 538,252 refugees and asylum seekers in the country - 56 percent of whom are children (UNHCR Uganda Refugee Statistics Package May 2016). The refugee population is mostly composed of South Sudanese (39%) and Congolese (38%), with a projected 10,000 refugees expected to arrive from Burundi by the end of 2016 (UNHCR).



With 390,000 people under crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Karamoja between November 2015 and April 2016, poor households in Napak, Moroto, and Kaabong are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity through the lean season due to crop losses in 2015. As the onset of the March to May rainy season was three weeks delayed and below-average in northwestern, central, and eastern Uganda, late cultivation is expected to delay the harvest by one month and prolong the lean season through July. In northwestern and eastern Uganda, some poor household are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) due to the delayed harvests and below-average agricultural income-earning opportunities. In general, the food security situation is likely to remain poor or deteriorate during the lean season until the next harvests. Due to the likely La Niña event during the second rainy season with below-average rainfall, the October to December second rainy season is expected to be below-average with reduced harvest for December and decreased agricultural labor opportunities.

Despite high levels of public discontent following the disputed presidential Elections of 18 February 2016, tensions are unlikely to result in any significant level of insecurity within the country. The country continues to enjoy relative peace but a number of security risks remain, including spillover of conflict in the region, notably South Sudan, DRC, Somalia, and violence from inter-communal

tensions.

Uganda contributes the biggest contingent of soldiers troops to AMISOM in Somalia and therefore remains an Al-Shabaab target. However it has announced that it will pull its troops out of Somalia by December 2017.

ANNEX 2: BEST PRACTICES: DELIVERING ON WHS COMMITMENTS*

RESPONSIBILITY ONE: PREVENT AND END CONFLICT

Core Commitment 1: Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law



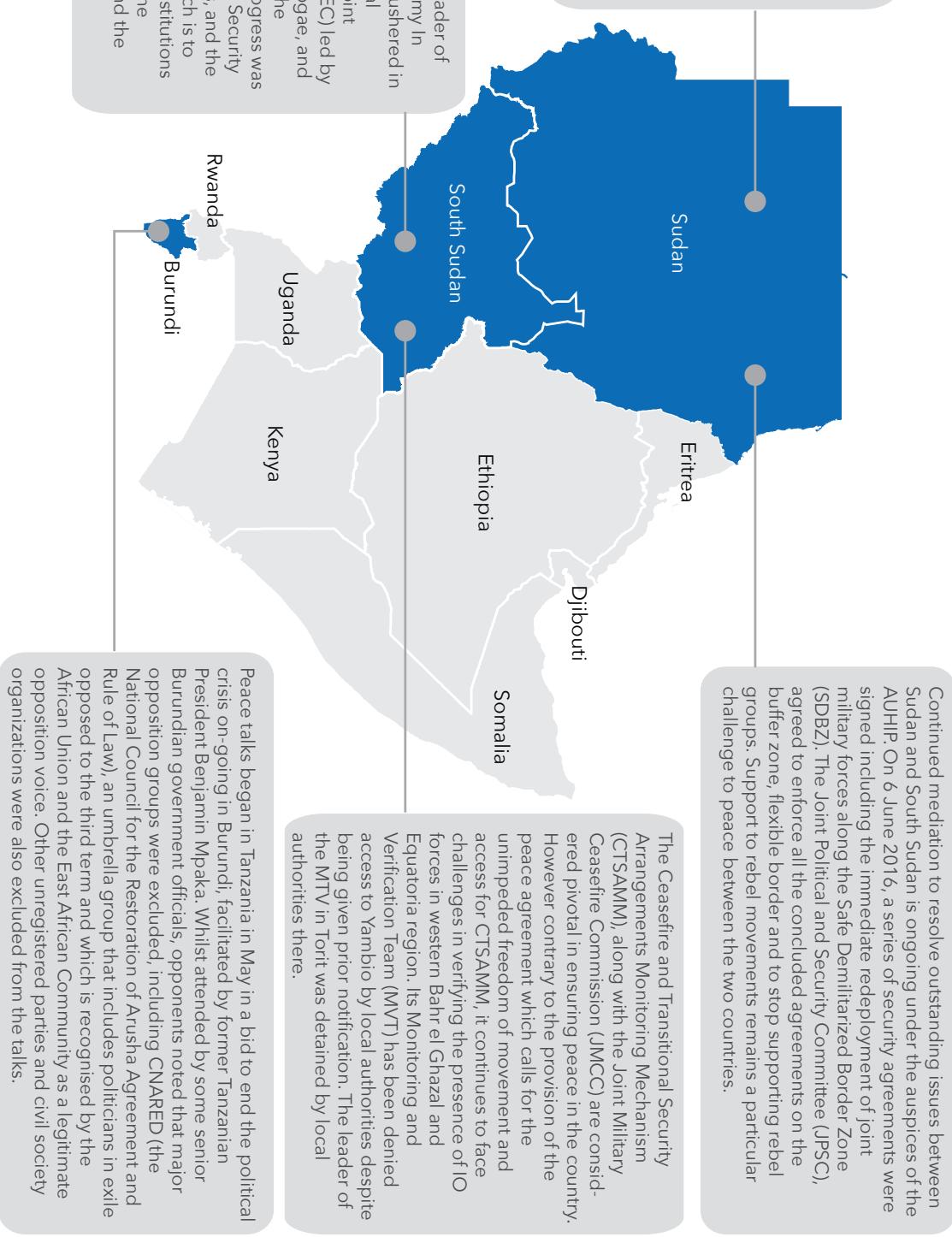
- Early Warning Tools are being established across the region

IGAD is recognized as a continental pioneer in setting the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism(CEWARN); an early warning and response mechanism that constitutes both government and non-government institutions. Launched in 2002, CEWARN is part of the African Peace and Security Architecture through its working legal linkage with the African Union's continental early warning system. In 2002, member states endorsed the CEWARN Strategy Framework 2012-2019, which expanded the thematic and geographic focus beyond pastoral conflicts, to include a wide range of types, causes and drivers of violent conflict across the region.

CEWARN's operations have been credited with a significant reduction of violent conflict particularly along Kenya-Uganda as well as Ethiopia-Kenya-Somalia borders. A number of its operational methods and tools including the CEWARN Reporter - a custom-made software tool that enables CEWARN to track, categorize and analyze large volumes of conflict early warning data from IGAD's seven member states - have been adopted by the African Union Continental Early Warning System and those of other African Regional Economic Communities.

Core Commitment 2: Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.

ONGOING MEDITATION TO END CONFLICT



Core Commitment 3: Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.

• Monitoring and Evaluation

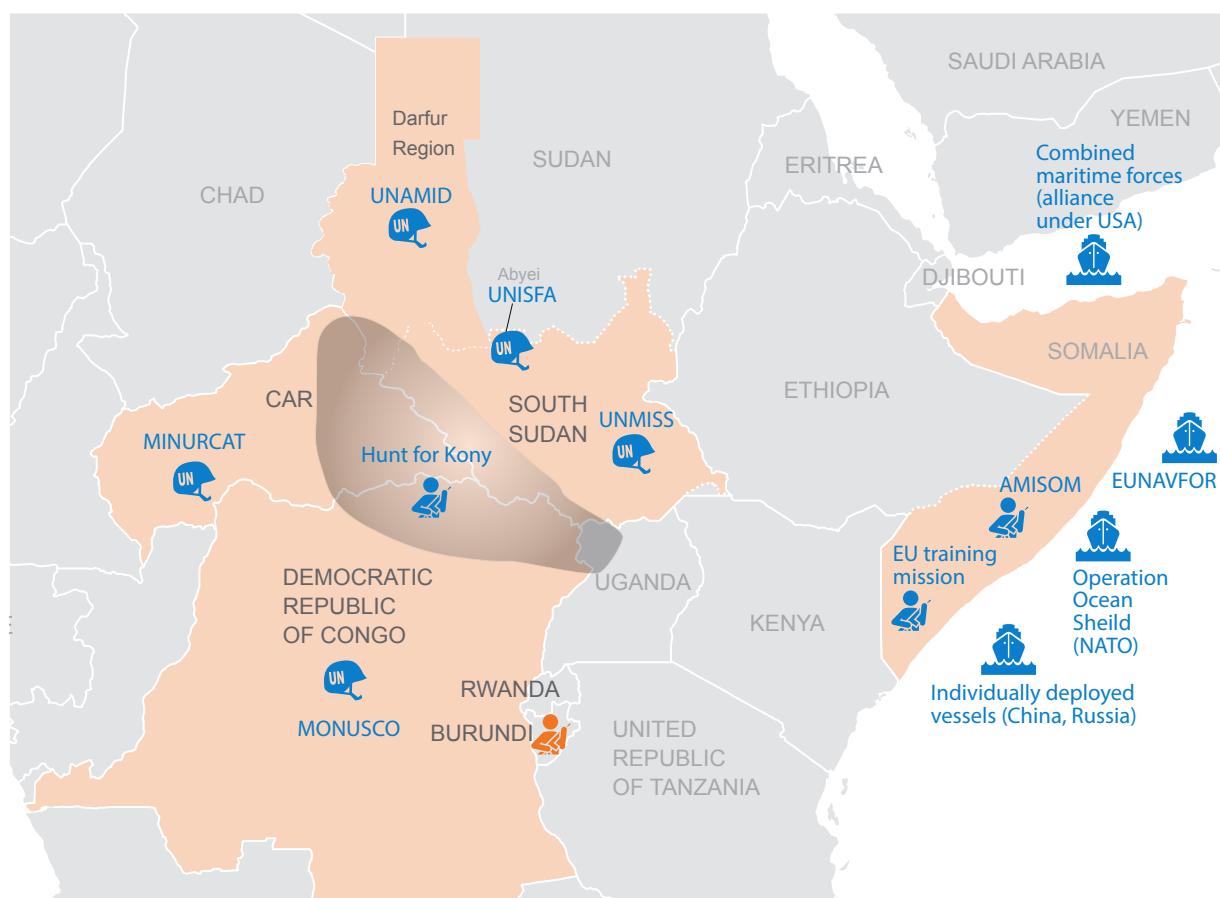
Following the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in August 2015, the International community established the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) led by former president of Botswana, Mr. Festus Mogae, to oversee and ensure the implementation of the peace agreement in South Sudan.

• Peacekeeping Forces

The Horn of Africa region also sees the involvement of multiple international military missions providing protection of civilians, act as stabilizing force and assist countries make the transition from conflict to peace.

On 29 July the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2303 authorizing the deployment of 228 United Nations police officers to Burundi.

MILITARY INTERVENTIONS



RESPONSIBILITY TWO: UPHOLD THE NORMS THAT SAFEGUARD HUMANITY

Core commitment 1: Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.



Negotiated Agreements e.g. The Great Lakes Pact

The Great Lakes Pact on Security, Stability and Development (The Great Lakes Pact), signed in 2006 and amended in 2012 sets out new norms, standards and mechanisms for protecting civilians, including forcibly displaced people in the countries of the Great Lakes region, and builds on and expands existing frameworks, at both the national and regional level.

According to the Pact, acts of arbitrary displacement that amount to genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity are punishable by law. Human rights violations, including sexual violence to which displaced persons may be at increased risk are also criminalized and punishable under the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual violence against Women and Children.

Core commitment 2: Commit to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations.

Data Collection Mechanisms: e.g. AMISOM Civilian Casualties Tracking, Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC)

Documenting and analyzing civilian casualties and harm is a critical component of mitigating the impact of armed conflict on civilians, advocating for stronger civilian harm mitigation policies and practices and strengthening the respect for IHL. To this end there are a number of civil society organizations in the region that are recording casualties and reporting on IHL violations. However more support is needed for formal mechanisms to systematically and continuously collect data on the direct harm on civilians and damage or destruction of properties resulting from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas to reduce civilian casualties in the conduct of hostilities in East Africa. To improve its track record on the protection of civilians, AMISOM recently established a Civilian Casualties Tracking, Analysis and Response Cell (CCTARC), which tracks, records and analyses incidents and allegations of civilian casualties within AMISOM area of operation for tactical guidance on minimizing civilian casualties.

Clearing Landmines and ERWs

The presence and use of landmines and explosive remnants of war pose a physical threat to the population of South Sudan. The UN Mine Action Service conducts clearance of explosive ordnance through providing information and technical, financial and material assistance to locate, remove, destroy and otherwise render ineffective any type of explosive hazard. Over the reporting period UNMAS surveyed and cleared 21 schools in Leer of mines; cleared roads to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and trained over 106,000 children, teachers and parents on how to mitigate harm caused by explosive hazards.

Core Commitment 3: Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian access for humanitarian organizations is increasingly restricted As international humanitarian roles of IASC and responsibilities are increasingly denied, more effective coordination with non-IASC members, local organizations and civil society need to be strengthened. A **different and sustained engagement with local communities** is paramount, also to increase the perception of neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian work and to uphold the principle of humanitarianism.

Remote Monitoring and Data Collection and Management

In areas where access is denied, remote monitoring and data collection and management should be supported, with professional training and the provision of necessary tools and equipment to local partners to ensure reliable, timely and accurate reporting on needs and protection crises. **Increased reliability of data, and more effective data sharing and coordination among all partners, can ultimately facilitate access negotiations with the host government and non-state actors.** In opposition held areas of Sudan, since 2011, a remote monitoring system has allowed for reliable data set on food security and protection that have been gradually endorsed by HC/OCHA and will constitute the basis for humanitarian negotiations with the parties under UN coordination.

Flexible Finance Mechanisms and Programming

This is crucial in order to **respond to national and local responders as directly as possible**, as endorsed during the last WHS. Pilot projects of **cash transfer assistance** through local humanitarian partners and trading communities in conflict zones where food aid is blocked, have demonstrated to have had a huge impact on the livelihood of the affected population during the lean season and increase to their resilience.

Core commitment 5: Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.

Role of the ICC

In Burundi, the International Criminal Court has started a preliminary examination of acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances. This would be the third country in the region, which is the focus of an ICC investigation.

RESPONSIBILITY THREE: LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

Core Commitment 1: Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.



New Partnerships to address displacement

1. **Platform on Disaster Displacement.** At the WHS, a new multi-stakeholder 'Platform on Disaster Displacement' was launched. The objective of the Platform on Disaster Displacement is to follow-up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative, and to implement the recommendations of the Protection Agenda, a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement and to respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, within their own country or across the border. The Platform will build partnerships between policymakers, practitioners and researchers and constitute a multi-stakeholder forum for dialogue, information sharing as well as policy and normative development.
2. **World Bank:** In East Africa, several initiatives are already underway. Having identified displacement as a development challenge, the World Bank has approved \$175m to support communities hosting refugees in the Horn of Africa. The funding comes from the International Development Association (IDA), the bank's fund for the world's poorest countries. Consequently Ethiopia will receive loans worth \$100m, while Uganda and Djibouti will get \$50m and \$20m respectively, all at low to no interest.
3. **UNHCR-World Bank partnership:** to produce a number of regional displacement studies and technical support in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Djibouti in this region alone.
4. **UNOCHA and the World Bank** have piloted a "risk-based geospatial mapping to facilitate better alignment and priority setting across the humanitarian-development nexus"; an effort that has focused on remote borderland regions, many of which host significant numbers of refugees (source: World Bank, 11).
5. **Government of Burundi with the support of humanitarian and development partners:** It has revised the Burundi National Strategy for the Socio-Economic Reintegration of People Affected by Crises to reinforce community-based resilience and self-reliance for the 78,000 IDPs remaining from previous conflicts and in preparation for returning refugees. The strategy focuses on geographic stability within host communities; access to livelihood opportunities; and full participation in community life. To support the implementation of this strategy, \$10 million from the UN Peace building Fund has been made available to six UN humanitarian and development agencies.

Core Commitment 2: Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programmes and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.

Somalia IDP Initiative

Launched by the UN in 2015, aims to leverage political willingness and humanitarian and development support to achieve a rights-based and multi-sectoral approach to finding durable solutions for Somali IDPs. To further this process, Prof. Walter Kalin, former Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, has been appointed to support the establishment of a high-level process involving federal and regional authorities, the UN, civil society and donors to support the development and implementation of a Somalia-wide durable solution strategy for IDPs and to advance its priority.

Declaration on the Effective Implementation and Operationalisation of the ICGLR Protocol on the Property Rights for Returning Persons in the Great Lakes Region

Recognizing that land and property remains a key obstacle to finding durable solutions in the Great Lakes region, ICGLR member states signed this Declaration in April 2015. Consequently, a technical committee has been established within the ICGLR Secretariat to monitor the process and an action plan developed that aims at translating the Protocol into national legislation and supporting member states in creating an institutional framework and public awareness to respect international protection standards.

National Legislation

Kenya and Uganda have enacted national legislation regarding IDPs which both require consultation with, and the participation of IDPs and their communities, in processes and decisions affecting their interests. Uganda has gone further and implemented an integrated approach in the management of displaced populations, which allows the settling of displaced persons in settlements integrated within the local host community, which is politically, socially and economically beneficial to both populations. The government has also included refugee management and protection within its own domestic planning in the National Development Plan (NDP II), through the [refugee] Settlement Transformative Agenda (source: OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, Southern and Eastern Africa, Issue

2, April 2016). According to UNHCR, this is an outstanding achievement, which is supported by a multi-year Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic framework, which brings together the Government of Uganda, UN agencies, the World Bank and development partners to support resilience-building efforts for refugees and host communities.

Education Cannot Wait: A Fund for Education in Emergencies

Refugees are five times less likely to attend school than other children, with only 50% of refugee children enrolled in primary school and less than 25% of refugee youth enrolled in secondary. Girls are particularly disadvantaged, being 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than boys in countries affected by conflict. This loss in education represents a huge future developmental and economic loss for both host countries and home countries. This initiative simultaneously speaks to Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely, to ensure that by 2030, all girls and boys have access to complete, free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. The fund aims to cover the \$8.5 billion per year shortfall required to support the educational access of these children, as well as the children in the communities that host them. Amongst the 28 countries targeted by the fund, 8 are in the Eastern Africa region.

Core Commitment 3: Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities, which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large number of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.

International Finance Cooperation (IFC)

Identified by the World Bank as an important partner in mitigating risks for private investors who wish to invest in conflict affected and fragile states which host a large number displaced persons. In doing so, it can facilitate increased employment opportunities in commercially viable sectors with lasting impact, for both refugee and IDP populations as well as their host communities. In turn this will increase the fiscal space for host governments to direct public resources to deal with immediate humanitarian needs. Integrating refugees into local labor markets in a sustainable way is ultimately beneficial to host countries.

Stronger humanitarian-development linkages

A recent World Bank study argues that although the cost of displacement is high in the short term, it can prove advantageous in the longer-term, both to those displaced, and their host communities. This process is well served by stronger humanitarian-development linkages, which are comprehensive, credible, and customized. "In principle, the successful integration of refugees can benefit the receiving economies—for example by boosting longer-term growth and by filling demographic gaps in aging societies. International experience shows that rapid inclusion in the labor market is critical in this regard" (source: World Bank, Durable Solutions for Displacement, Staff Working Paper, November 2015, 13).

Core Commitment 5: Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.

The Kampala Convention

Otherwise known as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons entered into force in December 2012. The treaty is the world's first continental instrument on internal displacement that legally binds governments to protect the rights and wellbeing of people forced to flee their homes due to conflict, natural disasters and large-scale development projects. The Convention further articulates the obligations and roles of a host of other actors including the African Union (AU), armed groups, international organizations and civil society to prevent and respond to internal displacement. Governments are committed to integrate displacement and durable solutions into national development plans, as well as responding to and preventing gender inequalities in humanitarian settings and supporting the establishment of a monitoring and compliance verification mechanism. It has been signed by 40 out of 54 member states. Unfortunately only 24 of those 40 have ratified the Convention despite repeated

calls from the AU for its members to ratify and domesticate the Convention. In recognition of this, the AU Commission and Global Protection Cluster Task Team on Law and Policy organized a consultative forum in December 2015 to identify and address the remaining obstacles to the effective domestication and operationalization of the Convention. During the WHS, the African Union committed to support Member States in the full ratification of the Kampala Convention by the end of 2016.

RESPONSIBILITY FOUR:CHANGE PEOPLE'S LIVES - FROM DELIVERING AID TO ENDING NEED



Core Commitment 1: Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.

Implementation of the Sendai Framework

In June 2016 the United Nations released the revised UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development. It is the UN's contribution to ensure that the implementation of the Sendai Framework contributes to a risk-informed and integrated approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It addresses the need for coherence and mutual re-enforcement of the UN's resilience building efforts, and it seeks to more effectively integrate UN operational preparedness and response capacities into national operational and capacity development arrangements. The Plan has added emphasis on country and local level engagement and ensuring the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts in regards to disaster risk reduction.

By aligning to the scope of hazards, as reflected in the Sendai Framework, the revised Plan recognizes that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will rely on measures to manage a broad spectrum of risk with a wide range of stakeholders, and accountability across all sectors.

Core Commitment 2: Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.

Legislative frameworks for disaster risk management and reduction

Countries in the Greater Horn have started to establish legislative frameworks for disaster risk management and reduction. Legal frameworks provide the essential basis for the development of plans and institutional arrangements for all areas of risk management (IGAD 2014; IFRC and UNDP, 2014). Legal frameworks and policies are a critical tool for governments to shape the actions and decisions of individuals, communities and nations that impact on whether or not a natural hazard

turns into a disaster with serious humanitarian consequences⁷. Development and implementation of strong legal frameworks and policies for disaster risk management (DRM), hence, is the first step in this direction.

Support to governments to strengthen their preparedness and response efforts

1. Burundi: preparedness actions in 2015 informed and facilitated humanitarian response initiatives in 2016. Preparedness activities included: i) establishing and sustaining humanitarian coordination structures; ii) trainings on coordinated needs assessments (MIRA), information management, and humanitarian financing (CERF); iii) developing and revising an inter-agency contingency plan for elections; iv) a UNHCR-led regional contingency plan on Burundian refugees. These initiatives informed the prioritization of \$13 million from CERF as well as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) for Burundi in 2016. To anticipate on further access challenges in Burundi, WFP, in collaboration with OCHA, is planning to organize soon a training on humanitarian access for partners in Burundi.

2. Uganda: joint preparedness and response actions with the government and partners have been ongoing led by the Government. Specific activities in 2015 included; i) risk analysis and vulnerability mapping highlighting "hotspot" districts; ii) emergency simulation exercise to test coordination and contingency planning for various risks iii) civil-military training to support response and iv) early warning training to district disaster management committee. In January 2016, humanitarian partners received US\$18 million from the CERF to support internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities.

3. Kenya: in response to the 2015 El Niño, OCHA seconded a Humanitarian Affairs Officer (for close to three months) to support the National Disaster Operations Center on the preparedness, coordination and response to the potential impact of the heavy rains. OCHA also supported a weekly technical Kenya Humanitarian Partners Team coordination meeting to discuss on El Niño preparedness and response in the framework of the devolution and information sharing. Likewise, the Kenyan Government, through the National Disaster Operational Center, is leading preparedness efforts for the 2017 elections.

Core Commitment 3: Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.

Better data about those most vulnerable is being collected, processed and disseminated.

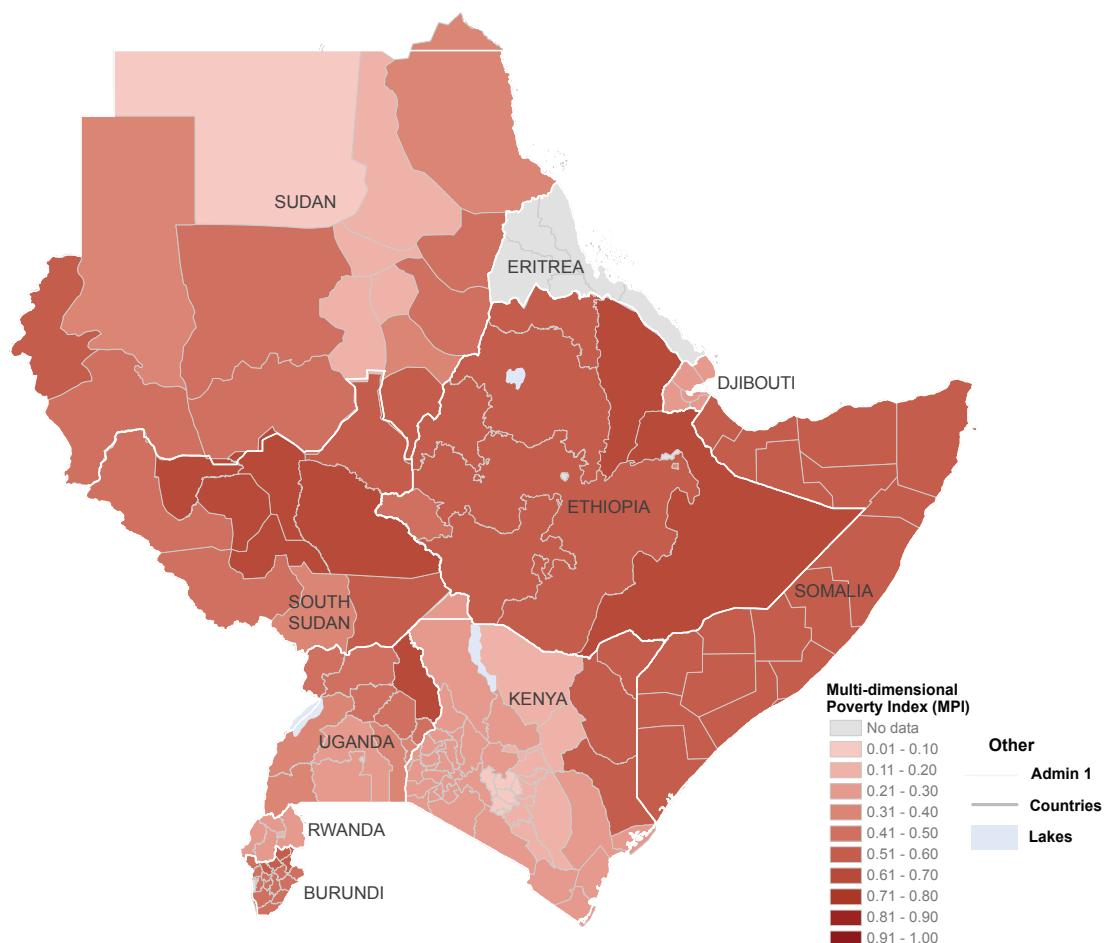
Understanding need is a pre-requisite for targeting assistance better. The first global Humanitarian Data Centre will be established and located in the Netherlands by 2017. This was announced at the WHS. The centre will provide support in 3 areas: provision of data services such as common standards, open platforms, and interactive data visualization; ii) safe and secure data sharing across the sector; iii) increasing the data literacy of humanitarians. In conjunction with the Humanitarian Data Exchange, which started its pilot in Kenya, humanitarian and development partners have started to map core indicators, such as poverty at a sub-national level.

⁷ Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) sets out as the first priority for action to "ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation," notably through "policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction."

Use of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by humanitarian community and as indicator for success of the SDG's

The MPI It measures poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered at the same time and can be deconstructed by region, ethnicity and other groupings as well as by dimension, making it an apt tool for policymakers. The MPI can help the effective allocation of resources by making possible the targeting of those with the greatest intensity of poverty; it can help address MDGs strategically and monitor impacts of policy intervention. The MPI can be adapted to the national level using indicators and weights that make sense for the region or the country, it can also be adopted for national poverty eradication programs, and it can be used to study changes over time.

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)



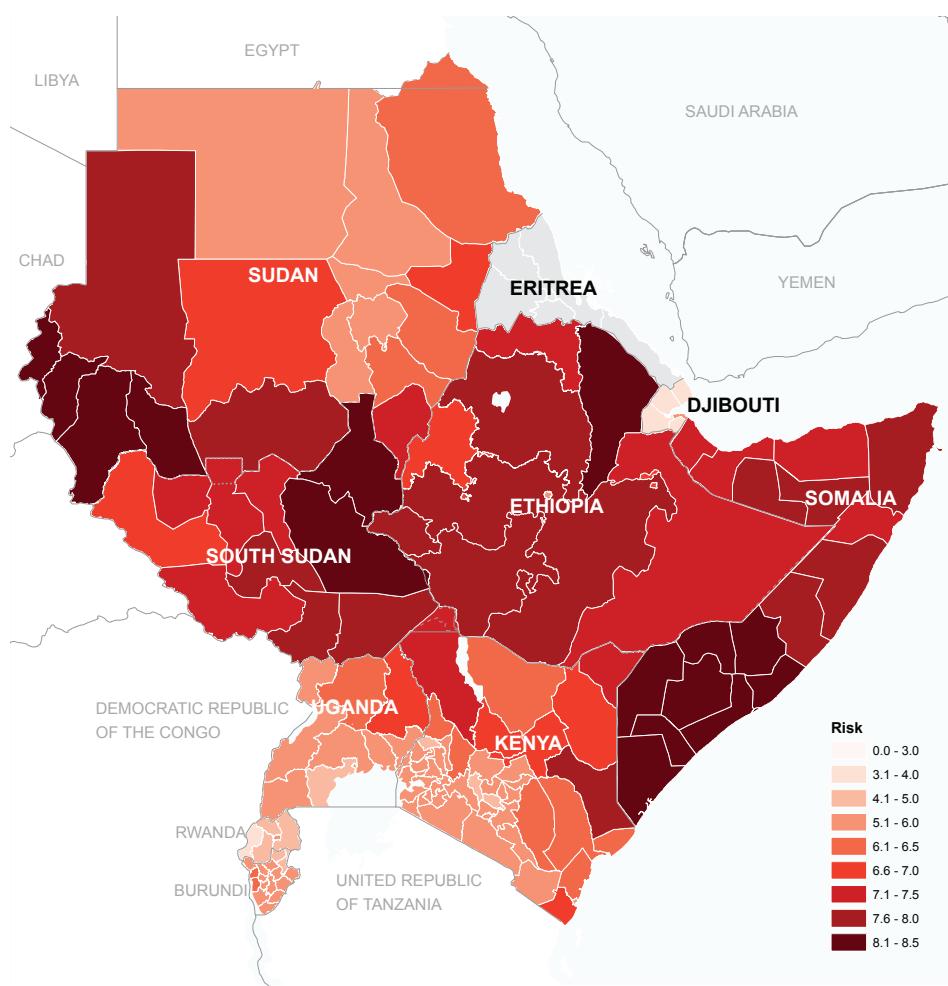
Sources: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) 2016

Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) has also developed disaggregated database for 475 sub-national regions in 41 countries. Sub-national MPI allows us to understand where the most vulnerable people live. The region with the highest percentage of MPI poor people is Warap, in South Sudan, where 99% of its inhabitants are considered multi-dimensionally poor. Comparisons over time provide an insight into progress (or lack thereof) and analysis of the data show that North-Kivu in DRC and North-Eastern Kenya are both in the top 10 of the fastest improvers.

The Index For Risk Management INFORM is newly developed a global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters.

It can help identify where and why a crisis might occur, which means we can reduce the risk, build peoples' resilience and prepare better for when crises do happen. InfoRM is a collaborative project of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the European Commission Hazards can be local, and the degree of deprivation varies more widely within countries than between countries. National-level analysis obscures regional variation, and thus hotspots of acute humanitarian need. The INFORM model has been adapted and implemented at the sub-national level in the Sahel, Colombia, Lebanon and the Horn of Africa.

RISK INDEX MAP



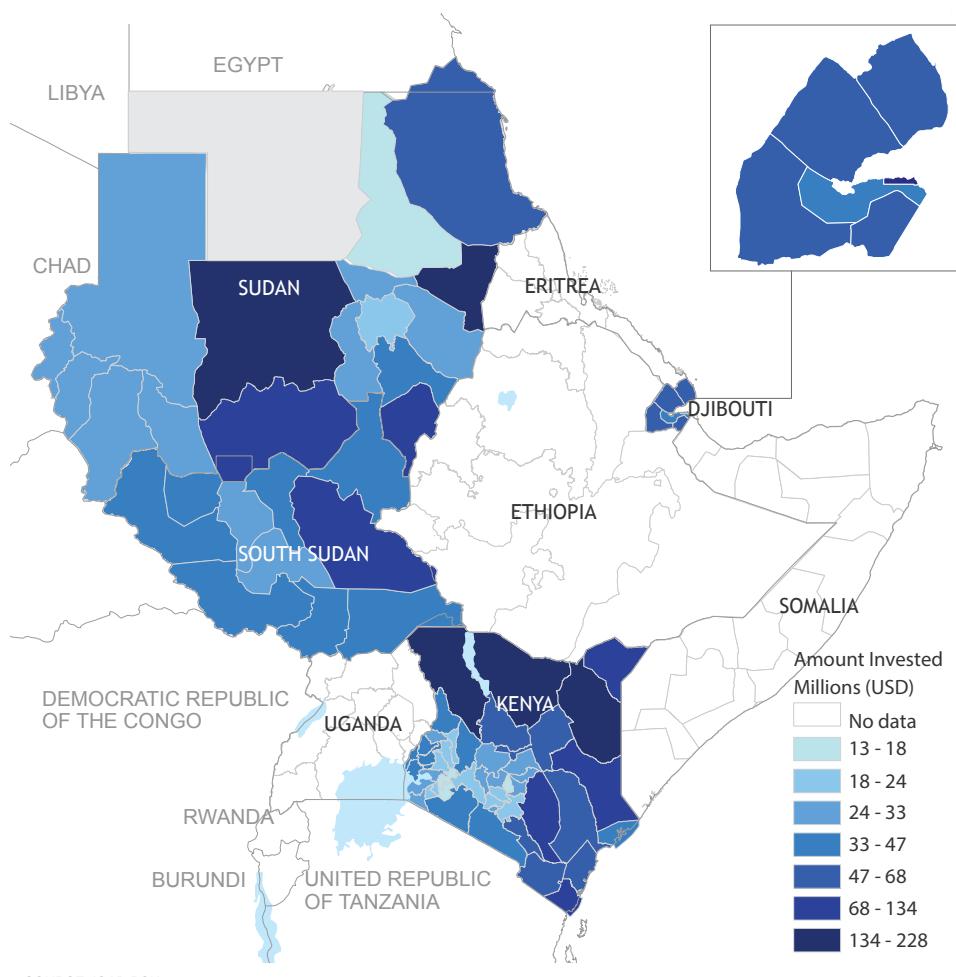
This risk analysis allows humanitarian and development actors to targeting the most vulnerable. One such area is the Marsabit County of Kenya and Borana Zone, Ethiopia. This cross-border areas are characterized by poor infrastructure and basic service provision, low literacy levels and high poverty levels. The poverty level in Marsabit County, for example, is about 83 percent, while the illiteracy rate in the Borana Zone stands at 90 percent. The scarcity of resources has triggered conflict among resident pastoralist communities, especially water and grazing land. The UN together with the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya have initiated a US\$ 200 million five-year cross-border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-economic Transformation.

Core Commitment 4: Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.

Tracking resilience investment

The cross border project is one example of increased government and donor investment in the most vulnerable areas. IGA D, with the assistance of OCHA, has started a tracking resilience investment across the region.

AMOUNT INVESTED IN RESILIENCE



Core Commitment 5: Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.

The launch of world's first movement of local organizations -The NEAR Initiative (<http://near.ngo/>)- aims to reshape the top-down humanitarian and development system to one that is locally driven and owned. Parallel to this is the launch of ROHAN (The Regional Organisations Humanitarian Action Network) that was launched at the Summit with the aim of strengthening capacities and collaboration within and between regional organisations; which have been increasing their capacity to complement both national and international humanitarian response and preparedness efforts.

RESPONSIBILITY FIVE: INVEST IN HUMANITY

Core Commitment 1: Commit to increase substantially and diversify global support and share of resources for humanitarian assistance aimed to address the differentiated needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises in fragile situations and complex emergencies, including increasing cash-based programming in situations where relevant.



Core Commitment 2: Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.

- **Kenyans for Kenya initiative:** launched in 2012, this is a good example from the region where local resources were mobilized to meet the needs of the community. Spearheaded by the Kenyan Red Cross and corporate leaders, the initiative was launched in July 2011 in response to media reports of famine and deaths by starvation in Turkana County. The campaign raised over \$6 million over a period of one month.

Core Commitment 3: Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, un- earmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.

- **Grand Bargain:** Good progress has been noted from donors in regards to taking forward the Grand Bargain agreement and to make emergency aid finance more efficient and effective. This includes donor countries such as the UK having a multi-year budget which is not divided between humanitarian and development funding envelopes and which is also not pre-allocated to a set of donors who have been pre-selected. This gives DFID the flexibility of the use of funds. The US - OFDA- are also reportedly looking at making funding contributions to Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs). ECHO is looking at multi-year planning and while Germany is growing its humanitarian action budget and looking at the same on a multi-year basis. The above advances will likely have a positive spin off with regard to effectively supporting current humanitarian operations in our regions and beyond.

- **Uwajibikaji Pamoja** ("Accountability Together" in Kiswahili): It is a web-based Integrated Complaint Referral Mechanism. The project is being implemented by Transparency International- Kenya in three counties in Kenya: Turkana, West Pokot, and Wajir, in partnership with over 40 state agencies and international and local organizations. The platform aims to improve service delivery to local residents by facilitating the collective referral of complaints from one service provider to another. This service enables members of the public to submit complaints or feedback concerning aid

and service delivery through three channels: a toll-free SMS line, a web-based portal, or by filling out paper forms. The project, which is dependent on donor funding, is working towards a more sustainable financing plan to guarantee its continuity.

• **Ensuring access to local information: Burundi Humanitarian Hotline.** Humanitarian actors launched the initiative, to facilitate effective communication with affected communities, in response to the difficulty in accessing information at a local level due to violence and unrest in some of the rural areas, especially in Bujumbura. At least 10-25 phone calls are being received on a daily basis (35:65 percentage ratio of female to male callers), mainly from the rural areas and referred to sector groups for action. Most callers ask for support and assistance with shelter materials, general protection issues, including concerns over arrested family members, increased number of children out of school, as well as insufficient food and health issues. The project further boosted the coordination of humanitarian actors following a landslide in Muhuta Commune in Bujumbura Rural.

Core Commitment 4: Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.

• **Social safety nets:** After a shock, social safety nets can be effective at counteracting adverse impacts if interventions are scaled up or introduced rapidly. When droughts in East Africa caused food shortages and famine in 2011, for instance, Ethiopia was the only country in the region where poverty did not increase. The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) expanded its coverage from 6.5 million to 9.6 million in two months, and increased the duration of benefits from six to nine months per year⁸. Since January 2016, the fourth iteration of PSNP (PSNP-4) has been providing regular and predictable food or cash transfers to 8 million people.

• **Government and individual Insurance:** Saving, and building reserves in good times remains challenging for individuals and governments. Insurance and risk management instruments can help ease such political pressures and encourage greater fiscal discipline by clearly ear-marking funds for specific purposes, and provide a complementary means of enhancing national fiscal buffers in times of crisis and uncertainty. Such instruments include contingency funds/ reserves, contingent loans, and market-based risk transfer tools (traditional insurance or reinsurance). They can improve the financial resilience of national governments and subnational entities against drought by ensuring that finance is pre-planned, pre-negotiated and available to implement response plans. The objective is to improve a government's ability to clarify and meet obligations arising from shocks while minimizing threats to development progress and fiscal stability. Financial protection strategies complement investments in risk reduction, prevention, and building resilience.

• **Sovereign Risk Instruments:** African Risk Capacity is a mutual insurer, underwriting a pool of weather and other disaster risks. In its first year of operation, four African governments, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, purchased US\$129 million in drought insurance cover from ARC Ltd at a total of US\$17 million in premium costs paid by those governments. As African governments are seeking to build up their risk management systems, the ARC has set a goal of increasing insurance protection for an additional 180 million Africans. The implementation of climate insurance pooling schemes was also identified as a high priority within the Loss & Damage Work Programme of the UN-FCCC deliberations and formed a key outcome of the Paris Agreement with ARC identified as one such pool through which insurance coverage could be achieved at scale on the continent.

• **Commercial insurance:** Insurance companies like Kilimo Salama ("Safe Agriculture") providing micro insurance are making a major contribution to making people more resilient. Agricultural micro insurance can have a real impact on food security. It is the largest agricultural insurance program in Kenya - and Africa - and the first agricultural insurance program worldwide to reach smallholders using mobile technologies. In Kenya and Rwanda, where more than 96 percent of agricultural land is rain-fed and vulnerable to drought and erratic rain, mitigating weather-related risks for smallholder farmers is an important tool for unlocking credit.

In March 2016 the Government of Kenya today launched the **Kenya National Agricultural Insurance Program** with the assistance of the World Bank. For livestock, drought represents the single greatest cause of livestock mortality in the Northern Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. Through the new Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP), the government will purchase drought insurance from private insurance companies on behalf of vulnerable pastoralists. Satellite data is used to estimate the availability of pasture on the ground and triggers payouts to pastoralists when availability falls. KLIP was introduced in October 2015 for 5,000 pastoralists in Turkana and Wajir and is expected to be scaled across the region by 2017.

- **Remittances:** An important instrument and lifeline for many people across the region are remittances, which exceed global ODA flows. Remittances account for up to 40 per cent of Somalia's economy and exceed the amount received in humanitarian aid, development aid and foreign direct investment combined. Although statistics are scarce, it appears that more than half of Somali women receive remittances⁹, which enable people to help their families and friends to meet their basic needs and not depend upon external aid. This is particularly true in times of crisis. The good practice of some money transfer agencies who have, in times of crisis, temporarily lowered their commission rates and in some cases waived their fees, should be encouraged.

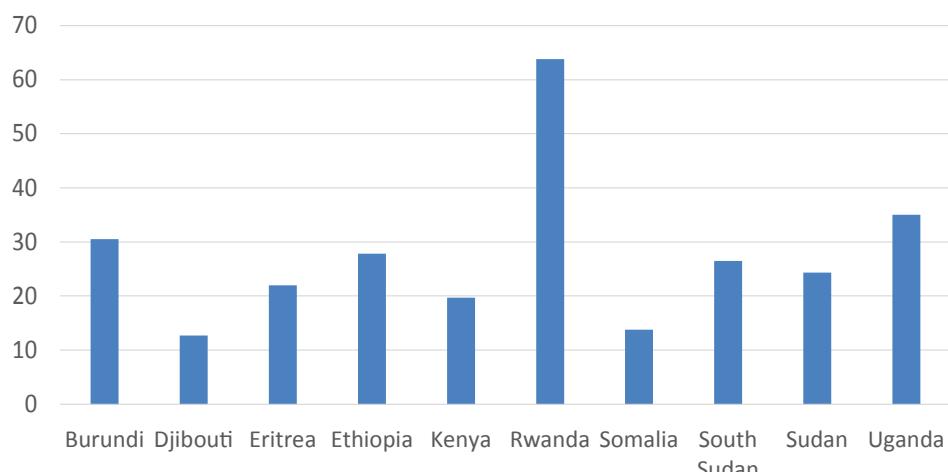
CATALYZE ACTION FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Commitment 1: Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.

Gender Equality in Representation in Parliaments

Equitable representation in public office is a measure of gender equality. Gender disparities exist in key public institutions in the 10 countries with some public structures registering a less than 10% representation of women. Representation in parliaments have registered improvements over the years; however there are still wide gender disparities in national parliaments in the region, with an average of 27.6% representation of female legislators compared to a 72.4% representation of male legislators. Rwanda leads in the region with a 63.8% seats held by women in national parliament; followed by Uganda (35.0%) and Burundi (30.5%). Ethiopia (27.8), South Sudan (26.5), Sudan (24%) and Eritrea follow, with Djibouti taking the 10th position with a 12.7% representation.

PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT



9 Joint Agency Briefing Note (Oxfam, Adeso and Global Center on Cooperative Security). "Hanging by a Thread: the ongoing threat to Somalia's remittance lifeline", 2015, p.1, 5. Available at: https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/bn-hanging-by-thread-somalia-remittances-190215-en.pdf

Barriers to full and effective representation can be attributed to a number of factors; key among them stubborn gender norms that define males as leaders and rulers, and women as subjects. The unequal power relationships once thus constructed permeates private and public lives of communities in the region. Deeply engrained cultural norms that relegate private/domestic space to women also assign men public space; and further define personal liberties associated with the construction of gender roles. Social and cultural sanctions are placed to deter attempts to shift the dividing line between the public and the private space. Poverty combines with gender norms, education, and knowledge, religion, and violence, among other factors to inhibit women's representation, whether through elections, nominations or appointments into national parliaments.

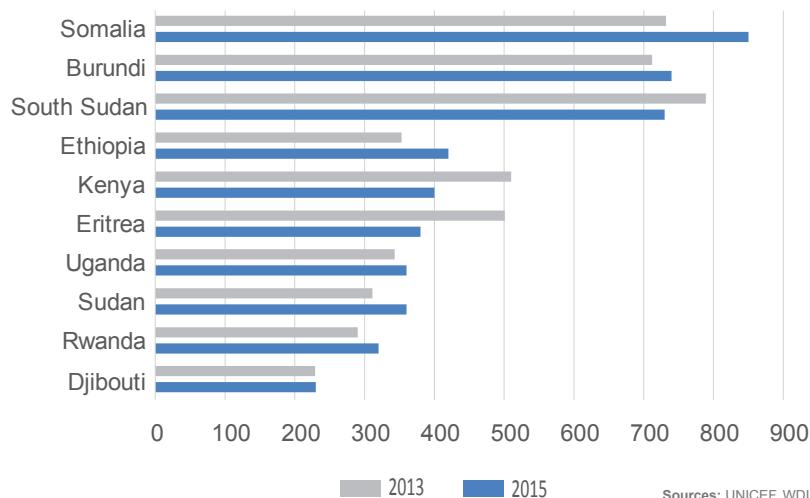
Legislative measures have been initiated across nearly all the countries to create an enabling legal framework for women's elections and nominations into parliament. Adequate measures must be put in place by state and non state actors to create an enabling electioneering environment, a level playing field, access to electoral and political gender justice in order to reduce gender disparities in political office. The assumption made in advancing gender equality in parliamentary position is that there will be a ripple effect in the outcomes for other public institutions.

Commitment 2: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.

Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality rate in Eastern Africa is an average of 477, which is over 50 percent higher than global average. No country in the region is estimated to have low maternal mortality rates. The countries with the highest maternal mortality rates in descending order are South Sudan (789), Somalia (732) and Burundi (712) respectively. Kenya (MMR of 510) and Eritrea (501) follow South Sudan, Somalia and Burundi in recording high maternal mortality rates. Ethiopia (353), Uganda (343), Sudan (311) and Djibouti (229) are at the bottom. The lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy and child birth is 1 in 40 in eastern Africa; with a higher risk registered among girls under 15 years of age. In Somalia, Sudan and Burundi, the probability of a maternal death among 15 year old females is 1 in 54 and is almost 100 times higher than the average in stable countries (WHO, 2016).

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE



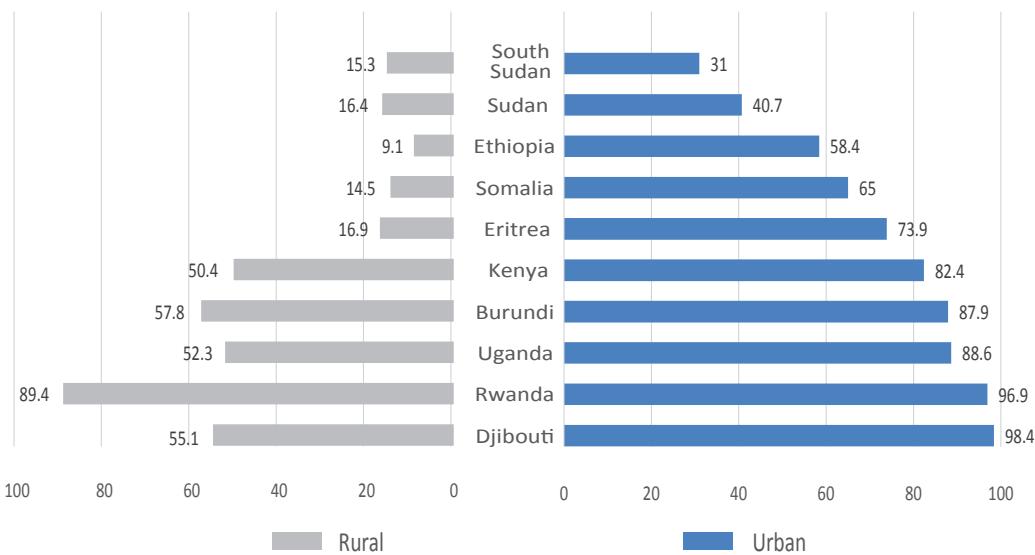
Sources: UNICEF, WDI

Challenges which lead to the high maternal mortality rate include: limited access to emergency obstetric services; inadequate care during pregnancies, weak health systems, inadequate health financing through mainstream budgets; weak physical infrastructure; and for Somalia, Sudan, and Burundi, insecurity. In both conflict setting and geographical areas in the region with poor road infrastructure pregnant women do not meet the minimum requirement of at least 4 ANC visits per pregnancy. Often, they experience delayed arrival at health facilities when faced with pregnancy related complications; and in most cases not the sole decision maker on when, how and with what resources they will arrive at the health facilities. A combination of measures is essential in removing the barriers to pregnancy and safe delivery. Different interventions have been introduced in response to the challenges such as an introduction of no-user-fee system for pregnant women and girls; public campaigns for accelerated reduction of maternal mortality; mobile clinics; linking traditional midwives to formal health facilities; expanding access to emergency maternal and obstetric care in remote areas. Addressing challenges faced pre, during and after pregnancies in the region will significantly reduce avoidable deaths among girls and women. Maternal health is intricately linked to other gender equality concerns, particularly in advancement of educational goals, food and nutrition security, agricultural productivity, employment and political participation of women.

Access to Skilled attendance at birth

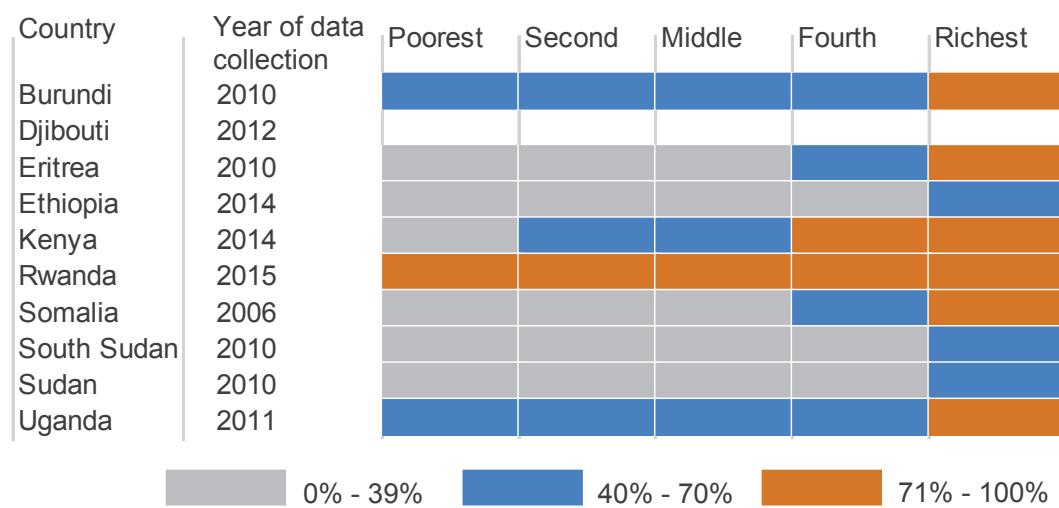
Complications related to pregnancies are the leading cause of maternal deaths in the Eastern Africa region. 70.9 per cent of the populations in the ten countries live in rural areas where the road network is poor and distance to health centres is over 2 kilometres. Women with pregnancy related complications need access to skilled health professionals; and where there is none, the situation could worsen and lead to permanent impairment or maternal death. The risk of stillbirth or death due to pregnancy related complications in the period from the onset of labour to the end of the third stage of labour can be reduced by about 20% if there is a skilled birth attendant (UNICEF, 2016). Skilled birth attendants have the skills set to provide necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

SKILLED ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH % (RURAL VS URBAN)



The table below indicates that all countries in the region, but Rwanda (90.7) and Djibouti (87.4) have less than 70 per cent of births attended by a skilled professional. Wide disparities are noted by Urban and Rural divides as well as wealth quintile. Women who deliver in rural areas have less access to skilled birth attendants. There is no country in which the percentage of women in rural areas with access to skilled birth attendants is higher than that of urban areas. Aside from Rwanda, which has a 7.5 disparity between Urban and Rural skilled birth attendance at birth; the remaining countries have a Urban-Rural disparity range between 24.3-50.5. Access to skilled attendance at birth is lowest in Ethiopia (15.5%), South Sudan (19.4), Sudan (23.1), Somalia (33) and Eritrea (34.1). Somalia (50.5), Ethiopia (49.3) and Djibouti (43.3) register the highest gap between Urban and Rural access to skilled attendance at birth.

SKILLED ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH BY WEALTH QUANTILE





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



redr uk
people and skills for disaster relief



tearfund

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL KENYA



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