

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Polio outbreak in South Sudan, after four-year lull
- Current favourable climatic conditions create opportunity for preparedness and contingency planning
- Tanzania expels more than 30,000 to Burundi and Rwanda
- Needs in Great Lakes region “overwhelming” as high-level efforts seek peace
- Humanitarian interventions ongoing in Moyale, Kenya, following renewed conflict



Polio vaccination in Somalia (WHO)

### In this issue

- Polio spreads in Horn of Africa
- Regional food and climate overview
- 30,000 people expelled from Tanzania
- Major push for peace in DRC
- DRC: Humanitarian situation “overwhelming”
- Regional funding update
- In Brief

## Polio Spreads in the Horn of Africa Region

### Concerns raised as new outbreak reported in South Sudan

New cases of the wild polio virus continued to emerge in the Horn of Africa during the reporting period despite ongoing efforts to end the outbreak. According to WHO, 196 cases have been reported in the region in 2013. As of late-September, Somalia had registered 175 cases; Kenya 14; Ethiopia 4; and South Sudan 3.

Rapid interventions by regional governments in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO across the region have been stepped up. From 21 to 25 September, **Kenya** conducted round 5 of 7 planned vaccination campaigns across 22 counties. The campaign targeted 5.1 million people in Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps and also three host districts.

Country	Confirmed cases in 2013
<b>Ethiopia</b>	4
<b>South Sudan</b>	3
<b>Kenya</b>	14
<b>Somalia</b>	175
<b>Total</b>	196

In **Somalia**, aid organizations continue the surveillance of suspected polio cases in all health facilities across the country. Health officials backed by UNICEF and WHO have continued with intensive vaccination activities since the outbreak began in May. The sixth round of a country-wide vaccination campaign was conducted between 18 and 21 August, targeting 3.4 million children under the age of 10. Four campaigns are planned by the end of the year. An estimated 600,000 children in south and central Somalia are not vaccinated; hence risk of further spread remains high.

**Ethiopian** authorities in collaboration with partners continued to strengthen community-based surveillance and to implement supplementary immunization activities. Several emergency immunization campaigns were completed including: an initial emergency immunization campaign targeting 184,611 children below the age of 15 years in the Dollo Ado refugee camps and the host community; two rounds of immunization campaigns targeting 2,664,894 children under age 5 in Somali and Harari regions; the city of Dire Dawa; as well as selected high-risk zones in Oromia and SNNP regions. A third round of immunization targeting 947,480 children under age 5 in Somali region was also completed. The national immunization day is scheduled for 3 October, targeting nearly 13 million children under age 5.

A week after **South Sudan** completed a three-week-long polio (and measles) preventative campaign vaccinating 5,600 children under age 5 in Dorein and Labrab areas, Pibor County, the Ministry of Health has declared a national emergency, after three cases of polio were registered in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and Equatorial States. The territory has been polio-free since June 2009 and the outbreak raises a significant risk of spreading, especially in conflict-affected areas. The Government and partners have responded with emergency vaccination in affected areas, with additional vaccination campaigns planned for October through December.

### Figures

IDPs	7.14 million
Refugees	2.10 million
Food Insecure	11.3 million

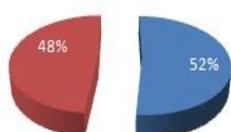
### Funding

3.94 million Requested

1.91 million Committed (48%)

#### Regional CAP Funding

- Unmet Requirements
- Committed/Contributed



*Polio vaccination campaigns have been intensified in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, as new cases emerge in South Sudan, which had been declared polio-free in 2009.*

*92 per cent of the 196 cases reported in 2013 are registered in Somalia.*

Reports also indicate that at least 160,000 children could benefit from a planned vaccination campaign in rebel-controlled states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile in **Sudan** set for October. If successful, the campaign will be the first access to the rebel-controlled area by humanitarian organizations since 2011. On 16 September, authorities in Sudan outlined terms for resuming vaccinations in the two states in response to a proposal put forward by UNICEF and WHO. The Government agreed in principle to the vaccination campaign within the framework of cooperation between itself and the Tripartite Partners (the African Union, the League of Arab States and the United Nations). In a letter, the Government insisted that all logistical operations (transportation and movement of teams) would have to be done by land, rather than air as initially proposed in the plan put forward by UNICEF and WHO. The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, Ali Al-Za'tari, had earlier invited both the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) to direct talks to discuss a timeframe and modalities for a temporary ceasefire to allow the vaccination campaign to go ahead safely. The Government clarified that it is ready to discuss modalities for a cessation of hostilities for the vaccination campaign through indirect talks, but ruled out holding direct talks with the SPLM-N.

From 21 to 23 September, **Uganda** conducted an intensive house-to-house campaign targeting at least 2.1 million children under age 5 in 37 high-risk districts that border the DRC, Kenya and South Sudan. A similar campaign is scheduled to start on 19 October in the same districts.

Meanwhile, a three-month assessment of the polio outbreak conducted in **Kenya** and **Somalia** by the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative](#) indicated there is a significant risk that the outbreak will extend beyond six months, due to large numbers of under-vaccinated children in Somalia and inconsistent campaign quality in Kenya. Outbreak response planning should therefore continue into 2014. However, the assessment suggests that response activities to date are having an impact: fewer cases are being reported in Banadir region of Somalia, the area considered the 'engine' of the outbreak.

## Regional Food and Climate Overview

### Continuing stable conditions as countries improve from long-term trends

In the August report by the [Food Security and Nutrition Working Group](#) (FSNWG), the food security situation in most countries in the region remains favourable compared to the same time in 2012, when countries (especially arid areas) were chronically stressed.

As of September 2013, the number of food-insecure people in eastern Africa was 11.33 million, according to [FEWS NET](#). The majority is found in parts of Burundi, Ethiopia, Djibouti, conflict-affected areas of Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan and northern Uganda.

Rainfall conditions for the last season have been good, although ongoing conflict and insecurity in Pibor County, south-east of Jonglei State, **South Sudan**, has further cut off tens of thousands of people from life-saving humanitarian assistance. Prices remain stable, although the high level of imports and devaluation of currency against the US dollar is affecting purchasing, according to FSNWG.

In **Sudan**, a number of people remain food insecure, especially in conflict-affected areas. Late rains this season resulted in flash floods in fourteen states, damaging crop production.

In **Kenya**, preliminary reports from the Long Rains Assessment indicate the presence of good yields and good pasture and a general decline in population in need of aid. Concerns have however been raised with regard to the increased Value Added Tax, which might impact the prices of food. The nutrition situation has improved based on the KFSSG assessment in 23 areas, but stunting levels are high, with levels of about 10 per cent especially in north-eastern and northern regions.

**Somalia** has recorded a fall in its food-insecure population following several successive favourable seasons of average to above-average rainfall, low food prices and sustained humanitarian response. However, acute malnutrition rates remain high, especially in the south. The situation is worse in IDP camps, where one third of 2.34 million people require urgent interventions.

FSNWG advises that in light of the stable conditions, regional governments and partners should enhance and focus their efforts in addressing underlying chronic conditions. For instance in Burundi, 13 per cent of the population is reportedly in crisis/emergency phase due to effects of extreme, unaddressed needs.

The prevailing favourable conditions further provide a good opportunity for preparedness through inter/intra-agency contingency planning, including with donors. Stakeholders are further advised to undertake good analysis, including of markets and with service providers, for purposes of informing next steps.

## Great Lakes Region

### Regional, international fora push for resolution of conflict in DRC

The reporting period saw a flurry of high-level diplomatic activity aimed at addressing the humanitarian crisis in the Great Lakes region. From **3 to 7 September**, in an effort to bolster peace in the region, a joint mission of the Special Envoys and Special Representatives of the United Nations, African Union, European Union and United States for the Great Lakes Region of Africa visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda. While hailing recent military gains in eastern DRC by the UN Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and the national army (FARDC), the leaders emphasized that lasting solutions must come through a political process. On 5 September, the 7<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Summit of Head of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was held in Kampala. One of its chief outcomes was to call for renewed peace negotiations between the DRC Government and the M23 rebel group, particularly in light of a resumption of hostilities by the M23 in the vicinity of Goma that was driven back by MONUSCO and FARDC. Although indirect talks between the DRC Government and M23 began on 10 September, despite a two-week deadline and initial reports of progress being made, they have since stalled. On **23 September**, signatories to the **Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework** of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region held their second meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism on sidelines of the 68<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly in New York. The **meeting** took stock of progress and challenges to date, and agreed to meet again on the margins of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Summit of the AU in Addis Ababa in January 2014 to review implementation of the Framework.

### Humanitarian situation in DRC overwhelming, amidst dwindling resources

Despite these efforts, the extent of violence and human suffering in eastern DRC remained “overwhelming”, according to UN Secretary-General **Ban Ki-moon**, who lamented that resources were not keeping up with needs. The 2013 CAP for DRC is only half-funded, even as the country is listed among the top five recipient emergencies.

Despite these efforts, the extent of violence and human suffering in eastern DRC remained “overwhelming”, according to UN Secretary-General **Ban Ki-moon**, who lamented that resources were not keeping up with needs. Conflict persisted in areas of **Orientele and North and South Kivu Provinces** of eastern DRC, leading to loss of life and displacement. As of 30 August, according to UN OCHA, there were 1,024,750 IDPs in North Kivu, 712,254 IDPs in South Kivu, and 351,617 in Orientale. Across the border in Uganda, UNHCR reported a total of 152,912 asylum seekers and refugees from the DRC; a total of 72,651 refugees in Rwanda; and 53,076 asylum seekers and refugees in Burundi. Of particular note, to accommodate the refugees currently in the congested Nkamira Transit Center, the Government of Rwanda officially informed UNHCR that construction of the fifth refugee camp in Mugombwa could begin, on 47.8 hectares of land provided free-of-charge, with the potential of being expanded should the need arise.

Bolstering peace in DRC	
Date	Event
<b>3 -7 Sep</b>	Special Envoys and Special Representatives of the UN, AU, EU and US mission to DRC, Rwanda and Uganda
<b>5 Sep</b>	ICGLR 7th Extra-ordinary Summit, Kampala
<b>10 Sep</b>	M23+ Government of DRC initiate talks (but currently stalled)
<b>23 Sep</b>	2nd Meeting of Regional Oversight Mechanism, New York

**Displaced Congolese in Burundi, Eastern DRC, Rwanda, Uganda**

Country	Refugees or IDPs
Burundi	53,076 Congolese asylum seekers/refugees
DRC – N Kivu	1,024,750 IDPs
DRC – S Kivu	712,254 IDPs
DRC - Orientale	351,617 IDPs
Rwanda	72,651 Congolese refugees
Uganda	152,912 Congolese asylum seekers/refugees

**More than 30,000 expelled from Tanzania into Rwanda and Burundi**

In an effort to expel “illegal immigrants and criminals”, the Government of Tanzania issued a Presidential Order effective 25 July targeting persons without “valid residential documents”. According to authorities, the decision to expel illegal immigrants from Tanzania was prompted by widespread banditry, especially in the Kagera region, north-west Tanzania. Worst affected were people who were born in Tanzania of non-Tanzanian parents and those married to Tanzanian nationals. Those expelled have been returned to Rwanda or Burundi, with a few hundred fleeing into Uganda.

In Burundi, more than 28,000 Burundian economic migrants had been received by 15 September following the crackdown that started on 15 August. The majority of the expelled Burundians had been living in Tanzania since 1972; they are now accommodated by the local population or in public infrastructure such as schools and market places in Burundi. UNHCR observed that most people left in a hurry without any essential resources, including civil documentation. Border monitoring is being conducted with UNHCR support in Muyinga, Rutana, Cankuzo, Makamba and Ruyigi Provinces.

The Burundian Minister of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender officially requested support from the UN System in Burundi on 26 August, triggering an inter-agency (UNHCR, PAM, UNICEF and IOM) assessment mission to Rutana and Muyinga provinces, the two main entry points. A funding request for the emergency has been made to the [Central Emergency Response Fund \(CERF\)](#).

The expulsion order further affected some 20,000 Rwandans suspected of living illegally in Tanzania, the majority since the 1950s. As of 11 September, an estimated 7,000 of these people had crossed into Rwanda, half of whom are living with friends and relatives while about 3,000 others are at camps in Kirehe district. The families have been entering the country through Rusumo border and after being registered by immigration officials, they are transported to Nyamugari Sector in Kirehe District. Rwandan authorities are handling the situation but have expressed fears over the sudden influx with not enough land to absorb everybody.

In addition, there have been claims of wrongful eviction, with close to 100 expelled people claiming to be Tanzanian nationals who were wrongly rounded up during the crackdown. The bulk of this category are reportedly either born and/or married in Tanzania, and have refused to enter the transit camp designated for evictees, demanding to return to their country. Tanzanian authorities have called on those who claim to be wrongfully expelled Tanzanian nationals to register and provide their details.

The expulsions come in the wake of the entry into force, on 30 June, of the Cessation Clause for over 100,000 Rwandans living as refugees abroad. The persecution risk for Rwandan refugees who fled their country between 1959 and 1998 has been deemed minimal to non-existent, thereby enabling them to return home in safety and dignity. However, each Rwandan who can prove that s/he still fears being persecuted may retain his/her refugee status wherever s/he may live.

*28,000 Burundians and  
7,000 Rwandans expelled  
as of 15 September*

## Regional Funding Update

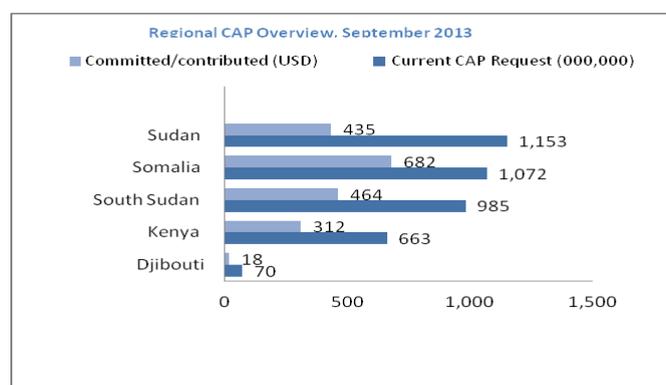
The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** Secretariat has in 2013 allocated approximately US\$57.74 million for humanitarian action in the eastern Africa region. The funds have been instrumental in financing life-saving humanitarian operations in Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda.

*USD 57.7 million CERF funds disbursed to region in 2013*

Country	Emergency funded	CERF funds disbursed (USD)
<b>Burundi</b>	Burundian returnees (reception and reintegration of former Burundian refugees in Mtabila, Tanzania)	6,449,333
<b>Djibouti</b>	Improving life-saving capacities, health care access and protection of vulnerable migrants in Djibouti	3,312,737
<b>Eritrea</b>	Health and nutrition interventions targeting vulnerable populations in remote and hard to reach areas	3,055,305
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Yellow fever outbreak response; protection and assistance for South Sudanese refugees in Pugnido/Village 12 camp	18,255,799
<b>Kenya</b>	Emergency response to Acute Wild Polio Virus Outbreak	1,532,872
<b>Rwanda</b>	Emergency assistance to new Congolese refugees	3,152,423
<b>S. Sudan</b>	Food assistance for food-insecure and violence-affected populations	11,586,879
<b>Somalia</b>	Livelihood support to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in southern Somalia through improvement of animal health; interruption of wild poliovirus transmission in Somalia	1,415,815
<b>Uganda</b>	Emergency assistance to refugees from the DRC in Kyangwali refugee settlement	8,974,220
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57,735,383</b>

*Of the \$3.94 billion CAP funding for the region, only 48 per cent has been funded.*

The CERF funds will complement other humanitarian contributions, including those contributed through the **Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)**. In 2013, an estimated \$3.94 billion is required to fund humanitarian activities in Djibouti, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan. As of end of September, only 48 per cent (\$1.91 billion) of the total CAP request had been funded.



## In Brief

### Somalia: A New Deal Compact endorsed at Brussels Conference

On 16 September, the Somali Federal Government (FGS) endorsed “**A New Deal**” to promoting political reconciliation, peace, security, justice and sustainable development throughout the country. The Compact, which is a result of an inclusive process to determine the priorities of Somalia for the next three years (2014-2016), defines priority interventions to ensure the country stays on the path to long-term peace and state building. It reflects Puntland's commitment to peace as indicated in Puntland's second Five-year Development Plan and further incorporates a Special Arrangement for Somaliland.

## Uganda: Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever under control

The Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) outbreak that was reported in Omot sub-county, Agago district on 4 August is now under control, according to the Ministry of Health of Uganda. Of the six CCHF cases (five confirmed and one probable), four were in Agago, while two were found in Wakiso districts. All the designated isolation wards in Agago and Mulago have been closed. The outbreak has been linked to exposure to infected livestock suspected to have been transported from Karamoja and surrounding districts where CCHF is known to be endemic in livestock, according to WHO. Outbreak response is being coordinated by task force committees at national and district level.

## Humanitarian interventions ongoing in Moyale, Kenya

An uneasy calm has returned in Moyale after the government beefed up security in the area. The national government and county officials have also been holding joint consultative meetings with local partners and affected communities to help resolve tensions.

An initial rapid inter-agency assessment (KIRA) carried out in Moyale by World Vision, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), National Drought Management Authority, Concern Worldwide, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and a county government taskforce identified gaps in food, shelter, protection, security, livelihoods, WASH and education.

The over 6,000 affected households are currently living with relatives or clansmen in host communities or across the border in Ethiopia, and are dependent on humanitarian aid. Some in Butiye, Odda, Funanyatta and Hellu have expressed fear of returning to their homes citing safety concerns. Affected homes in Butiye are trickling back, although most are planning a return when security is restored.

Humanitarian interventions are underway to assist the affected population through the provision of water, blankets, medical evacuations, non-food items (NFIs) and family tracings. WFP, through its lead partner World Vision, is set to divert about over 150 mt of assorted foodstuffs meant for its Food-for-Work programme to assist in the emergency. KRCS has distributed a total of 12,102 NFI kits, provided medical services and family tracing. The government has also provided rice, beans and cooking oil, as well as other supplies such as blankets. World Vision Kenya has helped truck 601,000 liters of water. Despite these initial interventions, there is lack of funding to intervene across all sectors, and the county government is appealing for more support.

According to KRCS, 14 people have reportedly died while 24 others sustained injuries since July, when the most recent round of conflict erupted. An estimated 40,116 people (6,686 households) have been displaced across Golbo and Central divisions, which are the most affected regions. Reports also indicate that 293 houses were burned, destroyed or looted while schools across the region were forced to close down. Conflict in Moyale is largely fueled by competition over scarce resources, although the recent fighting appears to have been largely influenced by political rivalry.

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