

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security stable but some areas experiencing crisis
- Protection concerns for South Sudanese IDPs and refugees
- Displacement crisis in Katanga, DRC
- Reintegration challenges for expelled migrants from Tanzania
- Less displacement caused by inter-communal violence in Kenya in 2013 compared to 2012
- ICRC in Sudan forced to suspend operations, in talks with Government



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## Food security stable, but crises emerging

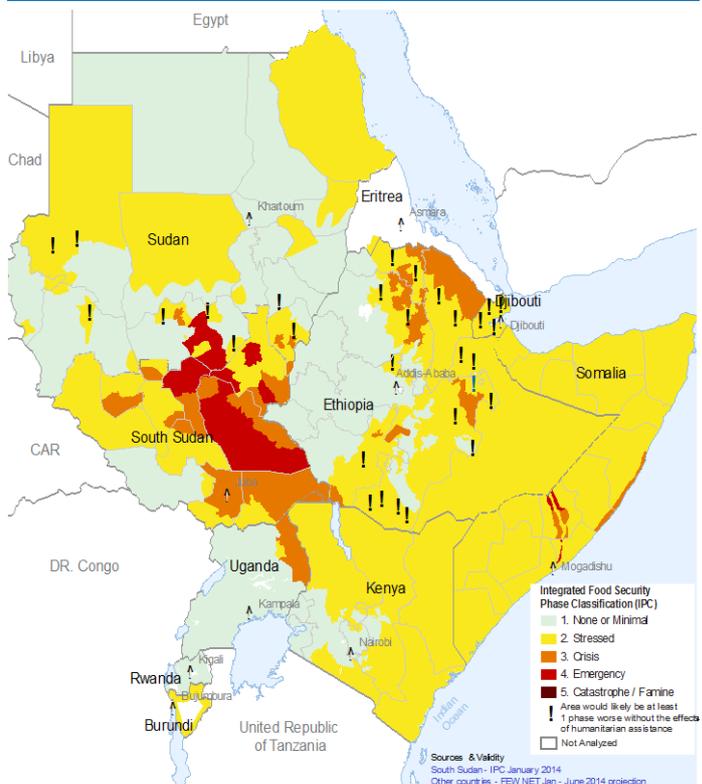
FEWS NET reports food security in most of parts of the region will remain stable through March 2014 but warns of rising maize and sorghum prices. However, some areas are already designated as Emergency and are developing into Crisis IPC phases due to below-average harvests, flooding or other localised hazards. These areas will require continued humanitarian assistance, and/or rigorous assessment and preparedness activities.

In **South Sudan**, OCHA reports that food partners have reached 217,400 conflict-affected people in eight states; Lakes, Upper Nile, Juba/Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria. However, insecurity and pipeline breaks are hindering efforts

to reach more people with basic food, nutrition supplies and agricultural kits. The UN appealed for \$1.27 billion to help its agencies and NGOs to strategically position aid supplies for delivery before the rainy season begins in April.

In **Somalia**, food security in most pastoral livelihood zones has remained mostly stable since the end of the *Gu* rains in June 2013. In agro-pastoral areas in Hiraan, Middle Juba, FEWS NET reports that debt-reliant households have moved into Emergency/Crisis levels due to unavailability of food and high food and milk prices. In riverine areas of Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, the displacement and loss of food stocks and income from river flooding have put displaced and poor households into Emergency/Crisis levels. Death and destruction caused by Tropical Cyclone Three along the north-eastern coast has led to immediate food and non-food needs in the damaged areas.

Eastern of Africa: Projected food security outlook, Jan - Jun 2014 



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
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 www.un.org/ocha/eap/ en:humanitarianresponse.info www.unocha.org/ocha/eap/ocha

### FUNDING

South Sudan crisis

1.27 billion  
requested (US\$)

7% funded

*“A worrying trend is the increasing levels of severely malnourished children that could double in six months without assistance,” UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Philippe Lazzarini*

The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) [reports](#) that humanitarian partners are delivering urgent food and nutrition assistance to 860,000 acutely food insecure people, of whom 51,000 are acute to severely malnourished children under age 5. A further two million people are receiving livelihood support. “A worrying trend is the increasing levels of severely malnourished children that could double in six months without assistance,” [warned](#) the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Philippe Lazzarini. He said a lack of access and the loss of key partners prevented essential nutrition services from being delivered.

In **Kenya**, the food-insecure population is likely to increase in traditional drought-prone counties. Parts of Turkana, Isiolo, Mandera, and Wajir have had pasture and water exhausted in some areas, and are at high risk of falling into Crisis levels by March. Maize Interagency assessments are underway to provide an overview of needs, response and gaps required to make informed decisions. Meanwhile, some areas have received relief food and other basic items from their county governments, the Kenya Red Cross and local partners.

In **Uganda**, FEWS NET reports most of the country experienced near-average second season harvests, and normal seasonal conditions and labour availability are expected to continue through June 2014. However, poor households in Karamoja are still Stressed due to below-average harvests, elevated prevalence of acute malnutrition, and increasing staple food prices. The lean season is two months early in some districts and Crisis level is expected during the peak of the lean season in May/June. Food and nutrition partners are continuing their support to extremely vulnerable households, malnourished children and pregnant/breastfeeding women in Moroto, Napak, Kotido, Kaabong and Nakapiripirit.

In **Ethiopia**, FEWS NET reports food security is stable in most parts of the country through March 2014. The areas that experienced below average *Kiremt* rainfall or flooding will remain Stressed from January to March, deteriorating into Crisis from April to June. Affected regions include lowland areas of East and West Hararghe Zone in Oromia, the Tekeze River catchment in northern Amhara and southern Tigray, the north-eastern highlands in eastern Tigray and Amhara, and a few areas in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ Region (SNNPR). Poor households in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in Afar Region are expected to remain Stressed due to slow recovery of herd sizes and purchasing power from February to June. The Government and humanitarian partners launched a 2014 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) that identifies national emergency needs for an estimated 2.7 million people in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul, Gambela, Harari, Oromia, Somalia, SNNP, Tigray and Dire Dawa Regions.

## South Sudan: Massive displacement creates protection concerns

Following mediation efforts spearheaded by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Government of South Sudan and the opposition signed a [ceasefire agreement](#) on 23 January, undertaking to stop all military activities and create a secure and all-inclusive environment for the resolution of the political crisis that broke out in mid-December.



Refugees from South Sudan cross at Nadapal, en route to Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya. Credit: MSF

Reports of armed hostilities and subsequent population displacements continued to be received in various parts of **South Sudan**, in violation of the ceasefire agreement. Widespread abuses against civilians, reportedly by both parties to the conflict, have left

*UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, Chaloka Beyani, has drawn special attention to the situation in South Sudan and called for a holistic system for protecting IDPs in the country*

particularly women and children most vulnerable, and a number of men seriously injured, the majority having gunshot wounds. OCHA reports that a number of children are suspected to have been recruited by the warring parties. Physical and sexual violence, targeted destruction of property, separation of families and psychosocial trauma have also been reported. The numbers of deaths are yet to be verified as agency assessments and monitoring has been hindered due to insecurity, although recent reports estimate the deaths at around 10,000 people.

Humanitarian actors have strategically established separate reception centres for the Nuer and Dinka communities, to counter the risk of revenge attacks as earlier witnessed. Inter-communal tensions have also affected national staff's ability to ensure their own protection. Protection monitors have been deployed to IDP sites and are giving special attention to persons with specific needs. Common protection messages regarding relocation and encampment have been developed. Psychosocial support has been provided to the more than 670 unaccompanied and separated children in UN bases in Juba and Malakal.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Chaloka Beyani, has drawn [special attention](#) to the situation in South Sudan and called for a holistic system for protecting IDPs in the country. He noted thus "while decongestion of the sites is advisable, this cannot be a quick and stand-alone measure amid South Sudan's ongoing crisis, but must be embedded in a long-term comprehensive strategy on internal displacement."

Efforts to support the more than 740,000 South Sudanese IDPs South Sudanese remain inadequate and significantly under-resourced. The humanitarian community in South Sudan has revised the country's [Crisis Response Plan](#) to reflect the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation, which if not expediently addressed will create significant long-term implications for the country's recovery, regional security and stability. The initial response plan issued in December sought US\$166 million for the first three months of 2014, targeting an estimated 630,000 people who were in immediate need of humanitarian aid. The revised Plan issued in February seeks \$1.27 billion to meet the most urgent needs of some 3.2 million people, which include both the displaced, host communities and refugees living in South Sudan and likely to be impacted by the crisis.

### **Neighbouring countries**

Acute protection concerns have also been reported in refugee camps and settlements in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda that are host to an estimated 132,000 South Sudanese refugees.

In **Sudan**, OCHA reports that the living conditions for the more than 23,000 South Sudanese received as of 4 February are deteriorating. Sixty five per cent (over 15,000 people) of the refugees are hosted in White Nile State, while the rest are in West Kordofan and Khartoum. Khartoum is host to a previous caseload of 40,000 South Sudanese living in precarious conditions. The Government of Sudan considers the new arrivals from South Sudan as 'foreigners with special privileges', thus creating ambiguity about their legal status. The new arrivals have joined an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese living in Sudan and who, following the secession of South Sudan, lost their Sudanese nationality and have since lived under an unclear and precarious legal status. UNHCR is advocating for the recognition of South Sudanese as refugees in line with the international instruments ratified by the Government of Sudan.

Access to affected people remains limited due to insecurity, thus hindering needs assessments and effective monitoring and delivery of assistance. The levels of deprivation among the new arrivals are reportedly high, with national partners indicating that the majority of new arrivals are severely traumatized and lack the most basic needs, including shelter, clothing and dignity kits. The lack of appropriate shelter and overcrowding in White Nile State, which hosts the majority of the women-headed

households, is reportedly raising the risk of exposure to gender-based violence and other protection concerns.

*In Kenya, UNHCR is particularly concerned about the plight of an estimated 12,500 unaccompanied/separated South Sudanese children*

In **Kenya**, UNHCR reports that some 14,809 South Sudanese have been received at Kakuma camp. Kakuma camp, with a capacity of 100,000, is currently host to an estimated 150,000 people. The new South Sudanese are accommodated at Kakuma IV, a new site initially established to decongest Kakuma camp. UNHCR is in consultation with the Government of Kenya over the opening of a new camp in Nakururum, 60 km from Kakuma, as Kakuma IV has now surpassed half of its original capacity of 25,000 people. Partly due to the windy conditions and movement among the population, some of the established shelters are now in need of repair. The Government is also looking at the possibility of granting *prima facie* recognition for South Sudanese asylum-seekers.

UNHCR in Kenya is particularly concerned about the plight of an estimated 12,500 unaccompanied/separated South Sudanese children, of whom 444 were registered starting December 2013. Child protection officers at the centre are providing protection and psychosocial support to the children and are facilitating placement with foster care families, in collaboration with the community. As of 4 January, some 1,600 students (679 girls and 921 boys) from the new arrivals had been registered for classes at the temporary school in Kakuma IV, which is however in need of more teaching and learning materials. WFP will provide school meals at the school, which lacks a school feeding programme. Hygiene and sanitation facilities at the school are also inadequate, hence the need for urgent interventions to avert spread of communicable diseases.

In **Uganda**, 64,548 South Sudanese refugees have arrived since the start of the crisis, of whom 3,000 arrived in January. The Government and UNHCR have since relocated new arrivals to settlements from the overcrowded Dzaipi transit centre in Adjumani, Ocea reception centre in Arua and Kiryandongo reception centre. The recently opened Nyumanzi settlement in Adjumani is full and other settlements are being established. All receiving sites are expected to be decongested this month. To date, 40,000 refugees have been relocated.

UNHCR reports the majority of the refugees are children and women-headed households with dependent children. With the overcrowding in the transit/reception sites, UNHCR and partners are addressing protection concerns by housing vulnerable individuals in communal shelters, implementing child protection interventions, establishing child-friendly spaces and sensitising the community on reproductive health and sexual and gender-based violence preventive activities.

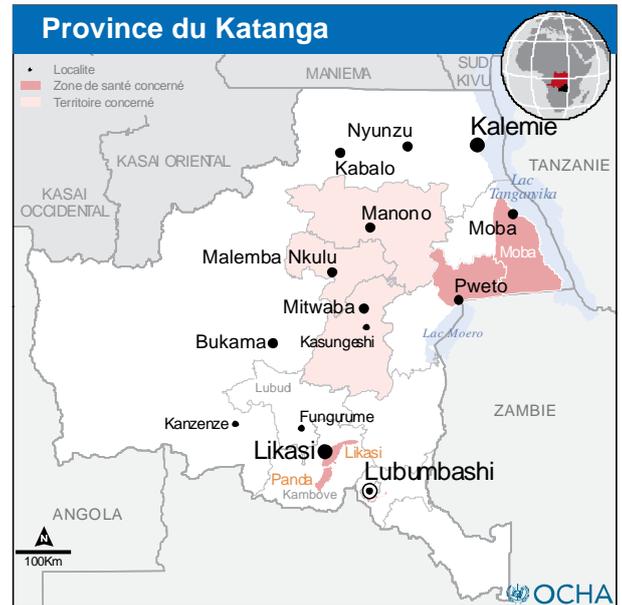
In **Ethiopia**, UNHCR reports a total of 28,751 South Sudanese asylum-seekers have arrived in the Gambella region and Assosa area since mid-December. The majority of the new arrivals are from the Nuer community. The refugees are being resettled in Okugo refugee camp (3,700 refugees) and newly established Lietchor refugee camp (more than 3,000 refugees). UNHCR, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and other partners are providing immediate assistance to other refugees upon their arrival and registration at different transit centres. UNHCR reports the need to relocate the refugees in Akobo to a more accessible place as a high priority.

## Great Lakes Update

### Katanga now host to more than 400,000 IDPs

The focus of greatest humanitarian concern in the Great Lakes region has shifted south in recent weeks, with Katanga Province, in south-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), now host to more than **400,000** internally displaced people (IDPs). This represents an increase of 14 per cent from September to December 2013, and a staggering 688 per cent increase since March 2011, when the province counted about 51,000 IDPs. The most affected territories are Pweto (36.6%), Kalemie (14.7%), Malemba Nkulu (11.8%) and Manono (11.3%). Insecurity between the localities of Manono, Pweto and Mitwaba has been so bad that the region is known as the “Triangle of Death”.

The majority of displacement (56%) is due in particular to fighting between the national army and elements of the Mai Mai militias, said to be **seeking independence** for the natural resource-rich province. Humanitarian assistance has been impeded by lack of access due to insecurity and heavy rains, which has left roads impassable. And areas where assistance can be delivered often find themselves targeted by Mai Mai militias seeking to pillage those supplies. Further adding to the crisis are manifold health challenges, including **epidemics of cholera and measles**, the former due primarily to lack of clean water and sanitation infrastructure, the latter due primarily to displacement and concentration of unvaccinated children.



*Staggering 688 per cent increase since March 2011, when the province counted about 51,000 IDPs*

## In Brief

### Ethiopia: A total of 157,608 returnees assisted since November

Two months after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia started its crackdown on irregular migration, the operation to repatriate Ethiopian irregular migrants continues, with over 157,608 already returned home. An unknown number still await deportation. IOM reports that the expelled migrants are still returning but at a significantly reduced rate of 345 per day in January 2014. The total number of returnees assisted by the Government and partners last month was 10,379 (6,732 men, 3,194 women and 453 children). The majority of children are unaccompanied minors. However, the **IOM appeal** for post-arrival assistance to the returnees still faces a funding shortfall.

### Tanzania: Reintegration efforts initiated for some expelled migrants

A total of 63,316 people have been forcibly expelled from Tanzania following a 29 July 2013 Presidential decree. In Burundi, IOM has transported 8,122 for resettlement in Ruyigi, Makamba, Muyinga and Rutana Provinces, while 467 people with no homes are still hosted in transit sites across Burundi. The Government is in talks to initiate reintegration of the expelled migrants in their areas of origin. In Uganda, 4,669 migrants continue to be hosted in Sango Bay transit centre. The Government and partners have responded to the mortality and morbidity crisis in Sango Bay by providing primary health care, safe water, sanitation and WASH services. However, local leaders have **expressed concern** over inadequate toilet facilities at the camp and claim the health centres will soon be overwhelmed by the big numbers seeking medical care. There is a mobile clinic

Country	No. of people expelled from Tanzania
Burundi	43,145
Rwanda	15,502
Uganda	4,669
Total	63,316

Source: IOM Feb 2014

supporting the police health post and Kakuuto Health Centre IV located 7km away. It is feared that Kakuuto Health Centre IV will soon run out of drugs unless government increases its regular drug allocations. The Government is preparing a durable solutions policy to support the resettlement and reintegration of the expelled migrants. In Rwanda, 15,502 expelled migrants have been assisted, with 1,051 already transported to their districts of origin. The Government is providing assistance at the district level and focusing on reintegration efforts. Financial support is urgently needed for the reintegration activities in these areas, especially before the start of the rainy season.

### **Kenya inter-communal violence: less displacement in 2013 vs 2012**

While the number of deaths and injuries due to inter-communal conflict in Kenya remained comparable between 2012 and 2013, the number of people displaced by such violence reduced significantly, according to a new [report](#) from OCHA. Whereas by end-2012 503 people had been killed, 1,315 had been injured and 116,074 had been displaced, by end-2013, 488 people had been killed, 1,270 had been injured and 55,060 people been displaced by such violence. Recent localised clashes have been attributed to competition over political representation, land and resources, with the most affected areas being Moyale, in Marsabit County, Mandera County and Tana River County. The Government, in collaboration with the Kenya Red Cross Society and NGO partners, has responded with food and non-food humanitarian assistance, with support from international partners. Humanitarian access and operational constraints remain a challenge to effective humanitarian response.

### **Sudan: ICRC forced to cease operations, talks to resume underway**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 1 February suspended its activities in Sudan, in compliance with an official request from the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). According to an ICRC [statement](#), discussions were underway with authorities to settle "technical issues" cited by HAC as the reason for the suspension. The ICRC has over 700 staff in Sudan, both locally recruited and expatriate. The organization's activities in the country in 2013 benefited over 1.5 million people living in areas affected by armed conflict and other violence.

*The number of people displaced by inter-communal conflict in Kenya significantly reduced in 2013*

*International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) suspends its activities in Sudan*

#### **For further information, please contact:**

Gabriella Waaijman, Deputy Head of Office, [waaijman@un.org](mailto:waaijman@un.org), Tel: 254 20 762 2148/2166 | Mobile: +254 732 600012  
 Matthew Conway, Public Information Officer, [conwaym@un.org](mailto:conwaym@un.org), Tel: +254 20 762 2156 | Mobile: +254 732 500010  
 Kiganzi Nyakato, Humanitarian Affairs Officer/ Reporting, [nyakato@un.org](mailto:nyakato@un.org), Tel: +254 20 7625317 | Mobile: +254 731 932304  
 Truphosa Anjichi-Kodumbe, Humanitarian Reporting Officer, [anjichi@un.org](mailto:anjichi@un.org), Tel: +254 20 762 2076 | Mobile: +254 732 500018

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) and [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int) |  
 OCHA Eastern Africa website: <http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa> | Twitter: [@UNOCHA\\_EA](https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_EA)