Humanitarian Bulletin
Southern and Eastern Africa region

Issue 02 | April 2016

OCHA

KEY FIGURES

# of IDPs	11 m
# of refugees	3.4 m
# Severe food Insecure & malnourished in eastern Africa	20 m
# Food Insecure in southern Africa	32 m

FUNDING

Eastern Africa

5.5 billion
requested

23 % funded
as of April

Southern Africa

1.716 billion

26 % funded
(as of April)

More information on the humanitarian situation in the region can be found in the Regional Outlook Documents at

http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/regional-outlook-horn-africa-and-great-lakes-region-recommendations-humanitarian

and at

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/southern-africa/documents

Implementing the *Agenda for Humanity* in Southern and Eastern Africa

This month's regional bulletin highlights a few examples from the many progressive initiatives in the region, which if given the requisite political leadership and investment, will contribute to more effective, accountable humanitarian action, in line with the spirit of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS).

The Summit scheduled for 23-24 May in Turkey, will for the first time, offer an opportunity for leaders from Governments, aid organizations, crisis-affected communities, private sector and academia to take stock of their strengths and challenges in humanitarian and development actions, and reaffirm their commitment to take action to prevent and end suffering, reduce the impact of future crises and transform financing to save lives.

The humanitarian situation in the eastern and southern Africa region has in the last six months significantly deteriorated as a result of continuing climatic and economic shocks and an increasing level of conflict. The global El Niño event has had a significant impact in southern Africa, parts of Sudan, Djibouti, north Somalia and northeastern parts of Ethiopia. According to the Food and Nutrition Security Working Group, the number of people suffering from severe (crisis and emergency – IPC Phases 3 & 4) food insecurity and malnutrition in eastern Africa has increased from 18.2 million to 19.49 million; while in southern Africa an estimated 31.6m people remain food insecure.

An upsurge in violence continues to be reported in parts of Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and Burundi. Economic shocks, including the decline of global oil prices and increasing food prices, has exacerbated existing chronic vulnerabilities. Protection of civilians is a serious issue in eastern Africa; host to an estimated 3.4 million refugees and 11 million IDPs. Compounding the dire humanitarian situation is the increasing funding shortfall.

A recurring theme during the regional WHS consultations is the need for humanitarian and development actors at all levels - local, national, regional and international - to recommit to deliver effectively and innovatively on the existing agendas for reform and transformation. The region is fraught with structures and frameworks suitable for prevention of crises, which if politically and adequately enabled will engender peace, security and development, and empower affected people and governments to take up their rightful position as responders and duty bearers.

The WHS regional consultations are premised upon the Agenda for Humanity; a global framework for action, change and accountability, published by the Secretary - General Ban Ki-moon in February 2016. It has five core responsibilities for which we must take collective action for a shared and truly global humanitarianism.
  i.   Global leadership to prevent and end conflict
  ii.   Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity
  iii. Leave no one behind
  iv.   Change peoples' lives- from delivering aid to ending need
  v.   Financing: Invest in humanity

Core responsibility 1: Political leadership to prevent and end conflicts

IGAD and SADC; linking early warning to early responses

The WHS Agenda for Humanity imposes a responsibility on the international community to provide stronger leadership in addressing the root causes of conflict, as well as strengthening tools and partnerships to prevent conflicts from breaking out, escalating and re-emerging. Conflict remains the main drier of humanitarian needs and forced displacement in eastern Africa.

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.
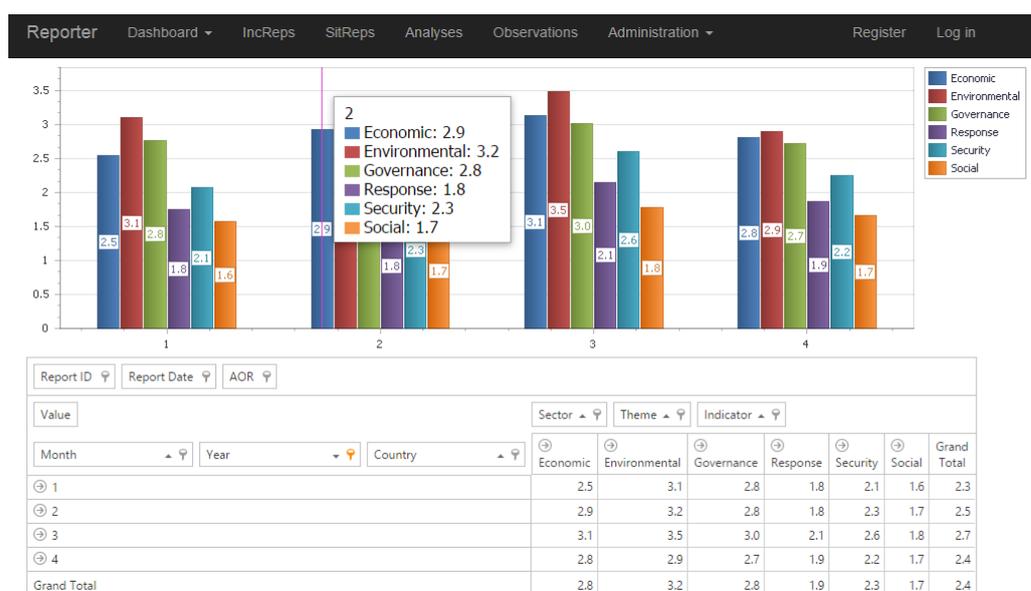
CEWARN was initially piloted to provide conflict early warning analysis and response options on cross-border pastoral conflicts among pastoral groups and communities in three main geographical clusters, namely, the Karamoja cluster (includes cross-border regions of Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda), the Somali cluster (encompassing cross-border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia), and the Dikhil Cluster (cross-border regions of Djibouti and Ethiopia).

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.

The CEWARN and REWC mechanisms remain instrumental for data collection, analysis and the timely dissemination of information and knowledge on major issues posing a threat to the security and stability of the region.

Sample report of conflict early warning data and analysis generated by the CEWARN Reporter (CEWARN, 2015)

Month		Year		Country		Economic	Environmental	Governance	Response	Security	Social	Grand Total
1						2.5	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3
2						2.9	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.5
3						3.1	3.5	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.7
4						2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.4
Grand Total						2.8	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.4

Similarly in Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) established in 2003, a Regional Early Warning System integrating inputs from National Early Warning Centres and the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC). The overall objective of the SADC Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC) is to strengthen the SADC mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution in line with the provisions of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ. Some of the main functions of the Regional Early Warning Centre are to:

- Compile strategic assessment and analysis of data collected at regional level;
- Share information on major issues posing threat to the security and stability of the region; and
- Propose ways and means for preventing, combating and managing such threats.

The work of the Early Warning Centre also provides key inputs for the SADC Regional Vulnerability Analysis and Assessment Programme.

CEWARN and REWC operations are closely linked to the obligations envisaged under Core responsibility one with regards to intensifying efforts to prevent rather than managing crisis. Capacity building for such initiatives is therefore necessary in facilitating effective conflict analysis, prevention and resolution in the region and beyond.

Core responsibility 2: Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity

The Great Lakes Pact: recommitment to domestication and implementation by member states

Compounding the dire humanitarian situation in the region is diminishing humanitarian access and deliberate targeting of humanitarian workers and civilians in times of crises. Sexual violence against women and children, ranging from harmful traditional practices to rape and trafficking, is a cause of immeasurable suffering and displacement in the Great Lakes region.

Core responsibility two imposes a responsibility on both state and non-state actors to protect civilians and the human rights of all, by complying with International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law provisions that States have agreed upon. It also calls for commitment to national and international justice and ending impunity.

The Great Lakes Pact on Security, Stability and Development (The Great Lakes Pact), signed in 2006 and amended in 2012, was a culmination of two years of negotiations by 12 member states, under the auspices of the International Conference on the Great lakes Region (ICGLR). The Pact 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 criminalised and punishable under the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual violence against Women and Children.

"Arbitrary arrests and detention, and the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict remain a grave concern in Burundi, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia."
Source: OCHA Regional Outlook at http://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/regional-outlook-horn-africa-and-great-lakes-region-recommendations-humanitarian

The Ten Protocols of the ICGLR Pact

Humanitarian and Social Pillar	**Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP Protocol)** **Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons (Property Protocol)** **Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children (Sexual Violence Protocol**
Democracy and Good Governance Pillar	Protocol on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance Protocol on Judicial Cooperation
Peace and Security Pillar	Protocol on Non-Aggression and Mutual Defence in the Great Lakes Region
Economic Development and Regional Integration Pillar	Protocol on Management of Information and Communication Protocol Against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources Protocol on the Specific Reconstruction and Development Zone

The Great Lakes Pact contains 10 protocols, with the majority addressing humanitarian issues.

The Great Lakes Pact is a promising initiative and member states have in the past demonstrated ownership as they, among others, continue to commit financial resources and pay up their contributions to the Conference Secretariat. The required majority of member countries ratified it within two years of singing, paving the way for its entry into force.

Sustained political leadership, starting with a recommitment to domestication of the PACT into national law, in addition to resource investment in the processes and structures for compliance, is however still required in order to translate this provisions into real improvements in the lives of the displaced people in the region.

Core responsibility 3: Leave no one behind

Kampala Convention: African Union declares 2016 the year of ratification

Core responsibility three calls for a recommitment to a more robust and sustainable approach in addressing both the humanitarian and development needs of affected people, notably those in forced displacement. This includes empowering and protecting women and girls and enacting laws that will facilitate access to education for all children, whether in conflict zones or displaced situations.

As at the end of March, there were 11 million IDPs and 3.2 refugees in eastern Africa, as a result of armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations. The majority are often at risk of unemployment, without access to education, sufficient health care and secure housing, making forced displacement not only a humanitarian, but also a complex political and development one.

The AU has in 2016 continued to urge Member States to ratify and domesticate the Kampala Convention.

The 6th of December marked the third year anniversary of the entry into force of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, commonly known as the Kampala Convention. 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, armed groups, international organisations and civil society to prevent and respond to internal displacement.

The African Union has continued to call on member states to ratify and domesticate the Kampala Convention, and further support the establishment of a credible mechanism to monitor and verify compliance of states' policies and practices with the Convention.

To date, 40 of the 54 member states of the African Union have signed the Kampala Convention and 24 of those have ratified the Convention. Ugandan and Kenya have enacted national legislation specific to IDPs, and the two offer clear requirements for consultation with, and participation of IDPs and their communities in processes and decisions affecting their interests.

Uganda is also implementing an integrated approach in the management of displaced populations, which allows the settling of displaced persons in settlements integrated within the local host community; a pioneering approach that enhances social cohesion and allows both refugees and host communities to live together peacefully. IDPs displaced previously by the Lord Resistance Army attacks in northern Uganda have also been settled in safer villages away from the area of attacks.
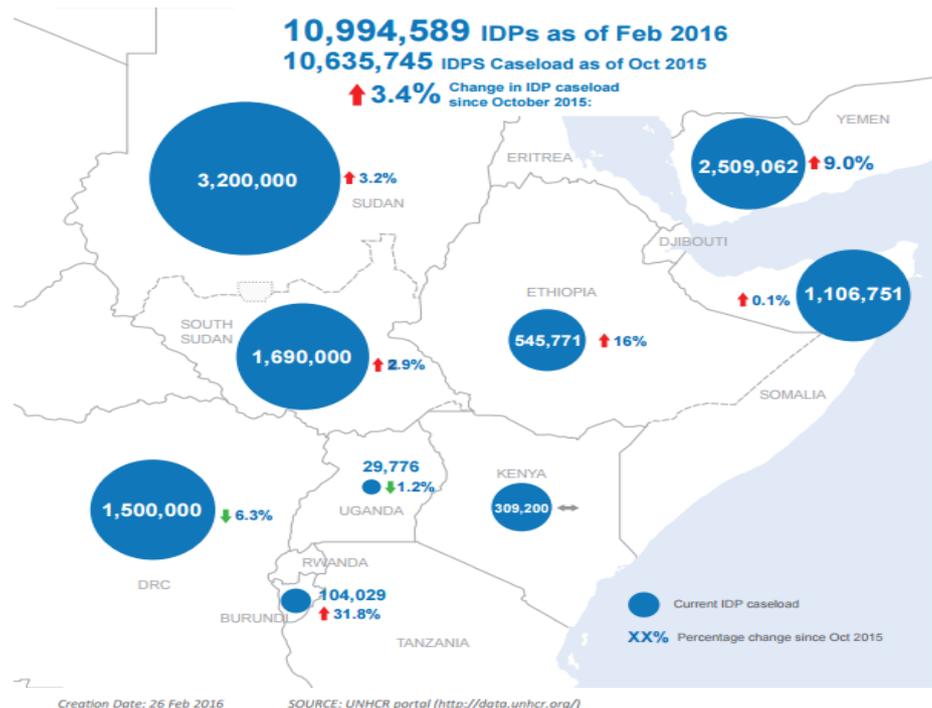
The government has also included refugee management and protection within its own domestic planning in the National Development Plan (NDP II), through the [refugee] Settlement Transformative Agenda. According to UNHCR, the integrated approach has enabled the inclusion of long-term development planning into the humanitarian response for the displaced people and their host communities, thus leaving none behind.

A Consultative forum organised by the African Union Commission in December 2015 identified challenges to the effective implementation of the Convention:

- The low level of ratification of the Kampala Convention
- The absence/inadequacy of national normative instruments for IDPs' protection and assistance
- A lack of national and sub-national capacity and resources among state and non-state stakeholders involved in implementing the convention's provisions
- Insufficient regional, national and sub-regional coordination on IDPs' protection and assistance
- Limited recognition of the important role that IDPs, affected communities and civil society organisations can play in policy development, implementation and monitoring, and in advocating for IDPs' rights
- Limited capacity for the systematic collection of disaggregated data on IDPs and their needs

The Kampala Convention has the potential to make a significant contribution to improving the wellbeing of IDPs and affected communities across Africa, but this will largely depend on the good will of member states to commit to more ratifications and implementation of its provisions.

As at the end of March, there were 11 million IDPs and 3.2 million refugees in eastern Africa, as a result of armed conflict, generalised violence and human rights violations.

IDPS CASELOAD (AS OF 26 FEB 2016)

10,994,589 IDPs as of Feb 2016
10,635,745 IDPS Caseload as of Oct 2015
↑3.4% Change in IDP caseload since October 2015:

SUDAN 3,200,000 ↑3.2%
YEMEN 2,509,062 ↑9.0%
ERITREA
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA 545,771 ↑16%
1,106,751 ↑0.1%
SOUTH SUDAN 1,690,000 ↑2.9%
SOMALIA
UGANDA 29,776 ↓1.2%
KENYA 309,200 ↔
DRC 1,500,000 ↓6.3%
RWANDA
BURUNDI 104,029 ↑31.8%
TANZANIA

Current IDP caseload
XX% Percentage change since Oct 2015

Creation Date: 26 Feb 2016   SOURCE: UNHCR portal (http://data.unhcr.org/)

Core responsibility 4: Change peoples' lives- from delivering aid to ending needs

Commitments under this responsibility envisage international humanitarian and development approaches that will not only bring relief and support to affected people, but integrate a focus on sustainably improving the prospect of the people in fragile and crisis-prone environments. The approach is aimed at transcending the humanitarian-development divide. Forging strategic partnerships and active participation by affected people is at the centre of this pillar.

Implementing joint accountability systems

Uwajibikaji Pamoja ("Accountability Together" in Kiswahili) 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 organisations.

The 'Uwajibikaji Pamoja' platform aims to improve service delivery to the 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 has been dependant on donor funding is working towards a more sustainable financing plan to guarantee its continuity.

Burundi Humanitarian Hotline: Ensuring access to local information

In Burundi, humanitarian actors launched the Burundi Humanitarian Hotline Initiative, to facilitate effective communication with affected communities. The launch of the hotline followed a challenge to accessing information at 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

Calls received from the local community through the Burundi Humanitarian Hotline were specific to the needs of the affected people and corresponded to the actual type of assistance for such a disaster.

IDP camp established by Burundi Red Cross in response to a call by the community requesting for shelter material after a landslide in Rumonge Province in October 2015 (OCHA/Rita Maingi)

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. Putting people at the centre of response and decision making is critical to the achievement of the WHS Agenda for Humanity.

Humanitarian Private Sector Platforms launched in Madagascar and Kenya

A strategic and operational approach under this pillar is the need to work across mandates, sectors and institutional boundaries and with greater diversity of partners, in support of national and local capacities.

The private sector has long been a major contributor to humanitarian action as they play a key role in improving the reach, quality and timeliness of the humanitarian system and help strengthen disaster management across the region. At the community level, businesses

frequently use their materials and resources to aid people affected by crises. As local markets recover and supply chains are repaired, crisis-affected people are once again able to access basic goods and, in some cases, resume livelihoods.

The establishment of the Humanitarian Private Sector Platforms in both eastern and southern Africa affirms the WHS call to galvanise diverse partnerships to prepare for and respond to crises.

The **Humanitarian and Private sector Partnership Platform for East Africa (HPPP-EA)** was launched on 8 March in Nairobi, Kenya. The platform aims to provide structured and cost-efficient ways to connect humanitarian, business and government actors in helping communities minimize the impact of disasters and forge faster recovery. Cross sector partnerships have in the past been ad-hoc at best with engagement focused on single responses or one-off donations. The pilot phase of the project will be in Kalobeyei, a planned new refugee settlement in Turkana County. Refugee camps have emerged as successful markets and economies in themselves, hence the need for the business community to seek innovative and creative ways to do business while at the same time assisting the humanitarian agenda. An online HPPP-EA portal is under development and this will help improve information sharing, communication and coordination between humanitarian and the private sector in the region.

The HPPP-EA structure and design borrows largely from the **Private Sector Humanitarian Platform in Madagascar,** a global pioneer initiative developed jointly between UN agencies and the Government in 2012, to effectively integrate the private sector actions into humanitarian issues. Telma Foundation, with the support of OCHA and the Resident Coordinator's Office, leads and coordinates the private sector initiatives. Projects developed to support the platform include a contingency plan, a web portal, a mapping of the platform capacities and a video-film showing the platform's main achievements and impact at community level; all of which will be showcased as the WHS in May.

Core responsibility 5: Financing - Investing in humanity

Implementing solutions that change the equation

The Agenda for Humanity under this pillar calls on all stakeholders to invest, both politically and financially, in not only response, but also to risk and preparedness, to protracted conflicts and to peace building. Efforts to create peace and stability are to be reinforced by long-term investments in people and countries. This includes through increased direct funding to frontline responders, investing in preparedness and early action, reducing the cost of remittances and leveraging development financing to reduce the burden on humanitarian response.

Globally, the scale of humanitarian appeals has increased from $3.4 billion in 2004 to $19.5 billion in 2015 (ftsbeta.unocha.org).

The global gap between humanitarian needs and resources is increasingly wide, resulting in untold human suffering globally and in the region. Funding shortfalls are expected to continue to impact humanitarian response in the region, In eastern Africa, funding needs total $5.5 billion (excludes the Sudan HRP) of which only 14 per cent had been funded as of April. In Southern Africa, of the estimated 1.72 billion requested, only 26 per cent had been funded as at the end of April

Increased direct funding to frontline responders

Ensuring that resources are available to those best placed to meet and reduce peoples' needs, coupled with a diversification and expansion of the resource base through a wider variety of financing tools, is critical in improving efficiency and effectiveness of both the humanitarian and development systems.

The 2011 Kenyans for Kenya initiative 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.

Leaders Commit Billions in New Development Initiative for the Horn of Africa

In October 2014, the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon announced a $8 billion pledge to the Horn of Africa Initiative; an implementation strategy to reduce poverty, boost economic growth and promote business activity across the Horn of Africa region. Launched in 2007, the Horn of Africa Initiative covers Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. and focuses on delivering an agreed set of activities that will enhance: Water resource utilization for food security; Interconnectivity in transport through infrastructure development and trade facilitation, and Interconnectivity in energy through developing the markets and capacity for power trading in the East Africa Power Pool, including through renewable energy sources.

The Horn of Africa Initiative seeks to promote political partnership for peace, security and development that would see the Horn of Africa break free from its cycles of drought, preventable disease outbreaks, food and water insecurity, and conflict.

While the region has untapped natural resources and some of the world's fastest growing economies, many countries are experiencing poverty, poor transport and communication infrastructure, unemployment, gender inequality and are vulnerable to corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and violence. Through regional and bilateral cooperation between member states, the Initiative seeks to promote political partnership for peace, security and development that would see the Horn of Africa break free from its cycles of drought, preventable disease outbreaks, food and water insecurity, and conflict. This would create more economic opportunity throughout the region, especially for some of the most vulnerable people, including refugees and IDPs and their host communities.

Also envisaged under the initiative is the simultaneous investment in strengthening disease control efforts and outbreak preparedness through training and technical support to laboratory and medical research centers by countries in the region. Many of the diseases in the region are reportedly associated with or exacerbated by poverty, displacement, malnutrition, illiteracy and poor sanitation and housing. Long-term investment in addressing root causes will therefore support parallel efforts towards regional peace and stability, as envisaged in the WHS Agenda.

Funding status in Eastern and Southern Africa region, as of April 2016

FUNDING (US$)

Eastern Africa

5.5 billion
requested

23 % funded
as of April

Southern Africa

1.716 billion

26 % funded
(as of April)

(ftsbeta.unocha.org).

EASTERN AFRICA

| COUNTRY | 2016 HRP | | | | 2016 CERF | |
	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING	% FUNDING	GAP	Funds allocated	Percentage of total
BURUNDI RRP	314M	46M	14.7%	268M		
BURUNDI HRP	62M	16.7 M	27 %	45.3M	13M	6.6%
SUDAN					15.2M	7.8%
ETHIOPIA	1.48B	644M	44%	836M	10.9 M	5.6%
SOMALIA	885M	209M	24%	676M	11M	5.6%
SOUTH SUDAN HRP	1.29B	254M	20%	1.03B	17.4M	8.9%
SOUTH SUDAN RRP	637M	48M	7.6%	589M		
UGANDA					18M (SSD RRP)	9.17%
KENYA					5M (SSD RRP)	2.53%
DJIBOUTI	75M	5.4M	7 %	70.6M	2M	1%
YEMEN RRP	94M	0M	0%	94M		
DRC	690M	52M	8%	638M		
TOTAL	$5.53 B	$ 1.275 B		$4.25 B	$92.5 M	

SOUTHERN AFRICA

COUNTRY	2016 Requirements				2016 CERF	
	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING	% FUNDING	GAP	Funds allocated	Percentage of total
ANGOLA	41M	5M	12%	36M	8M	4%
LESOTHO HCT*	59M	11.8M	20 %	47.2M		
LESOTHO GRP	36M	10M	28%	26M	4.8M	2.4%
MOZAMBIQUE HCT*	60M	0M	0%	60M		
MOZAMBIQUE GRP*	265M	18M	7%	247M	4.7M	2.4%
MALAWI	146M	71M	49%	75M		
SWAZILAND	80M	9.7M	12%	70.3M	3M	1.6%
MADAGASCAR*	70M	14.8M	21%	55.2M	6M	3%
ZIMBABWE HCT	359M	120M	33%	239M		
ZIMBABWE GRP	600M	200M	33%	400M		
TANZANIA					11M	5.6%
TOTAL	$1.716B	$ 460M		$1.256B	$37 M	

Source: OCHA/FTS/CERF   * Estimated funding figures. Plans under development