

HIGHLIGHTS

Regional food security in eastern Africa shows marked improvement

Nutrition in Turkana Central worsens from Serious to Critical

No polio in South Sudan, as political impasse hinders vaccination in Sudan

More than 100 people dead and over one million others affected by floods since August

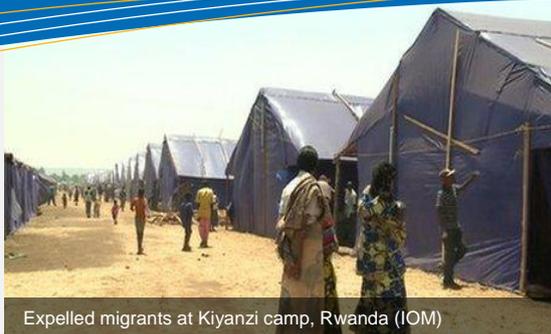
More than 10 million people displaced in the region as of September 2013

Agreement signed for return of Somali refugees in Kenya, as similar plans are made for return of Burundians in Uganda

LRA strikes South Sudan after a two-year lull

FIGURES

# of IDPs	8 million
# of refugees	2.1 million
# affected by floods	Over 1 million
# Confirmed polio cases	203



Expelled migrants at Kiyanzi camp, Rwanda (IOM)

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- Tripartite agreement for repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya signed
- More than 10 million refugees and internally displaced people in the region
- Polio outbreak remains a major challenge
- OCHA EA launches regional humanitarian information portal

Regional food security updates

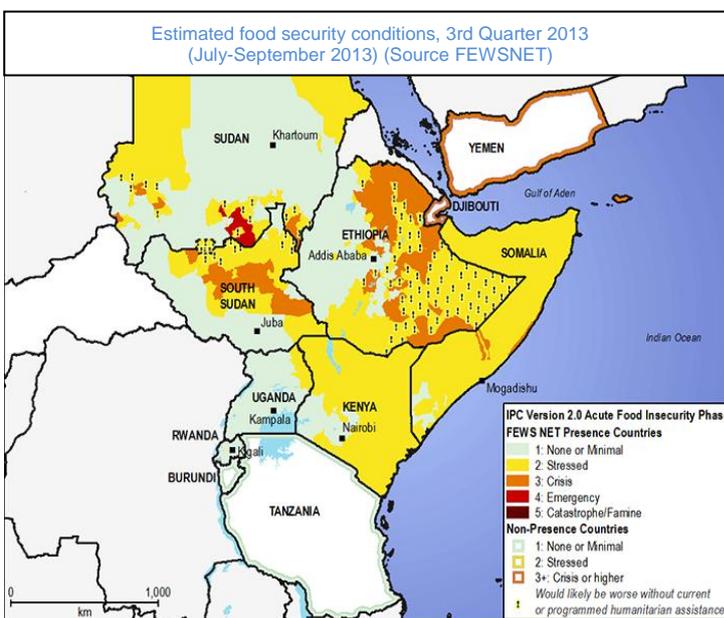
Regional food security improves, but child malnutrition critical in Turkana

According to reports released in October and November by the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit-Somalia (FSNAU), food security in some parts of the region has improved owing to average to above-average rainfall and seasonal harvests. However, some parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan continue to face crisis levels of food insecurity.

In **Burundi**, most households across the country currently have Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity. However, poor households in the *Plateaux Humides* and Congo Nile Crest zones are expected to face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity until December harvests. Food security is expected to improve countrywide with Season 2014 A harvests.

An estimated 70,000 people remain food insecure in **Djibouti**. However, food security has improved compared to previous years in most rural areas of the country. This is largely due to rainfall since March 2013 (including the near-normal to above-normal July-to-September *Karan/Karma* season rains) which has helped ease access to water, regenerated pastures and improved livestock body conditions.

In **Ethiopia**, the June-to-September 2013 *Kiremt* rainfall was average to above-average in most parts of the country. This was expected to lead to near-average volume of *Meher* crops and stable food security, particularly from October to December. However, in areas where *Kiremt* rainfall was below average, food insecurity is likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from January to March 2014 among poor and very poor households.



An estimated 870,000 people in Somalia to remain in Crisis and Emergency Phases through December, reports FEWS NET

Kenyan households in need of emergency food assistance declined from 1.1 million to 0.85 million between February and August. The decline was mainly due to the implementation of food security resilience programmes. In Turkana County, the nutrition situation among children in some areas is critical. In Turkana Central, the nutrition situation deteriorated from Serious to Critical between July 2012 and July 2013. The nutrition situation in Turkana South has not seen any significant change and remains critical. However, in Turkana West, the situation has improved from Serious to Poor in the last year.

The food security situation in **Somalia** improved for the better part of 2013, driven by several successive seasons of near-average to above-average rainfall, a near-average *Gu* 2013 crop harvest, fairly low food prices, increased livestock prices, increased livestock herd sizes and sustained humanitarian response. However, an estimated 870,000 people were expected to remain in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4 respectively) through December. An additional 2.3 million people are also classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

In **South Sudan**, food availability has improved across the country owing to ongoing good harvests. Most of the country is at Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity. However, Pibor County, Jonglei State faces Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity due to the impacts of conflict and extensive displacement. In Abyei, humanitarian assistance continues to maintain Stressed levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 2). In parts of Jonglei, Warrap, Unity and Lakes, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity persists due to a combination of the impacts of floods in 2012 and erratic rains in 2013, inter-communal conflicts, and high food prices.

In **Sudan**, an estimated 3.3 million people face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity, mainly influenced by the impacts of conflict on access to food as of October 2013. This indicates a 20 per cent decline since the peak of the lean season in September. IDPs represent about 80 per cent of the total food insecure population, while the local population represents about 20 per cent.

In **Tanzania**, food insecurity in most areas is expected to remain Minimal between October 2013 and March 2014 apart from the banana-growing areas of Kagera, and central marginal areas of Dodoma. In Kagera region, production of food has been significantly reduced following the infestation of disease on banana and cassava plants. In central marginal areas of Dodoma Region, poor and erratic rains during the 2012/13 production season reduced production of both food and cash crops. As a result, prices have been abnormally high during the harvesting period.

Floods destroy cropland in eastern Africa

Over 100 people killed and nearly one million affected by floods between August and November

In **Ethiopia**, although the rains have reduced significantly, there are still a few pocket areas in Oromia, Somali, Gambella and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP) Regions that remain flooded. OCHA reports that more than 103,551 people (including 31 deaths) were affected by heavy rains and floods since August 2013. At least 8,000 heads of livestock were lost. Worst hit was Amhara region, where over 70,000 people were affected. Floods in Somali and SNNP regions for the second time in October affected over 45,000 people and destroyed more than 2,500 ha of crop land. Similar destruction was experienced in Tigray region in August. In Oromia, some 17,000 people were affected by floods between August and September. The majority of the 1,860 people affected in Gambella in September has reportedly returned to their homes but are faced with food and non-food shortages, according to IOM.

Humanitarian partners in SNNPR, Ethiopia, are urging the regional government for humanitarian space to respond to flood-affected communities

The Government in collaboration with humanitarian partners has undertaken life-saving rescue measures and coordinated provision of emergency food and NFI kits in the affected regions. WFP is conducting food distribution, and assessment teams have identified gaps in all sectors, including education. Humanitarian partners in SNNPR are, however, urging the regional government for humanitarian space to respond to the flood affected communities.

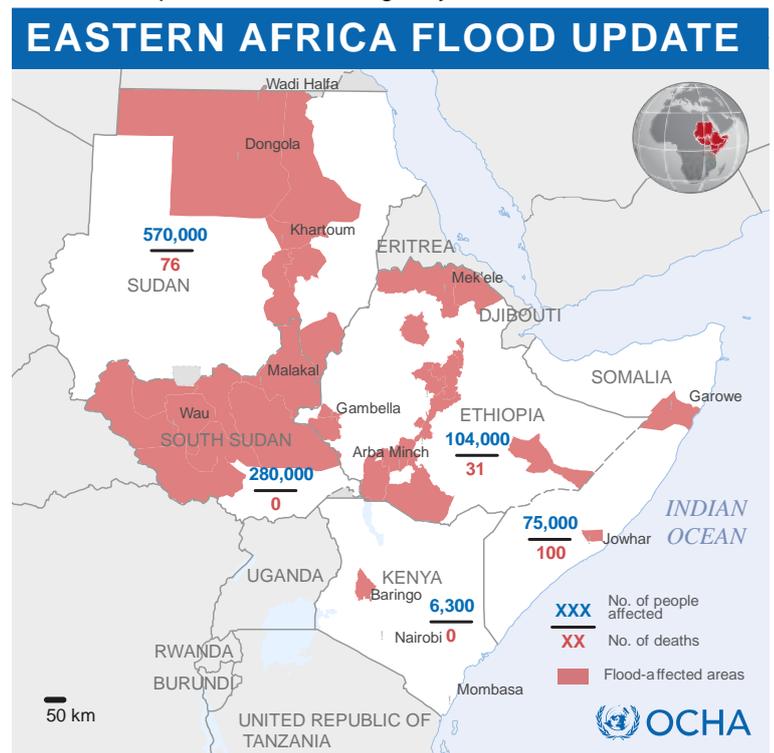
The latest update for 2013 *bega* (October to January) season by the Ethiopian National Meteorology Agency (NMA) indicates that the rain pattern, which has now shifted from the eastern and central parts of the country towards the western and southern parts, is likely to result

in more flooding in these areas. The NMA suggested that the unseasonal rains in areas where crops are ready to be harvested would have a negative impact on harvest and post-harvest activities.

Kenya is currently experiencing the Short Rains season, which normally occurs from October to December. According to the National Meteorological Department, the Short Rains outlook in the food-growing areas of the Western, Nyanza and Rift Valley regions is likely to be above normal, with prospects of improved food security nationwide. No floods have been reported since the onset of the rains in October. In August, more than 19,000 people were affected by floods around Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria areas, making this a potential hotspot for the current rains.

In **Somalia**, a tropical storm on 10 November affected the north-eastern coast of Somalia, killing more than 100 people and an unknown number of livestock. In the November Storm [Update](#), [FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management \(SWALIM\) Project](#) reports that an estimated 30,000 people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance across a 250 square km affected area, according to the authorities in Puntland. SWALIM reports further that the southern parts of Somalia continued to receive moderate to heavy rains since the beginning of the *Deyr* rainy season in late August. Heavy floods in mid-September cut off the main road that links Mogadishu and the northern regions, hindering access. Flood advisories by SWALIM attribute the flooding to heavy rains in the upper parts of the Ethiopian highlands and localized rains in Lower Shabelle area, which overflowed River Shabelle resulting in flooding in the outskirts of Jowhar town. Some 8,000 hectares of crops and at least 8,400 families in Jowhar were affected, reports SWALIM.

For weekly updates on the rainfall and humanitarian situation in Somalia contact SWALIM at: SO-Hydro@fao.org or visit <http://www.faoswalim.org> or www.unocha.org/somalia



Tropical storm on 10 November causes destruction in northern Somalia, claiming over 100 human lives and an unknown number of livestock

In South Sudan, nearly 40 per cent (over 112,000 individuals) of flood-affected people are still in need of humanitarian assistance

In **South Sudan**, heavy rains since July have resulted in extensive damage and suffering in seven States across the country. By mid-November, some 112,000 flood-affected people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States, reports OCHA. Worst hit is Jonglei State with more than 38 per cent (107,309 individuals) of the affected people. The situation in Jonglei is further compounded by insecurity following protracted inter-communal conflicts that hinder humanitarian access.

Heavy rains and resultant flooding have continued into November, the projected end of the rainy season. In October, the Government of South Sudan declared the country a flood-stricken disaster zone and on 12 September, President Salva Kiir announced an allocation of at least US\$ 2.2 million towards the establishment of a flood response fund. Humanitarian organizations are complementing these efforts and had by 13 November assisted nearly 60 per cent (167,000 individuals) of the affected people across the country. OCHA reports that access challenges remain due to lack of logistics capacity with many flooded areas only reachable by air.

In Sudan, more than 500,000 people (including 76 deaths) have been affected by floods since August

In **Sudan**, heavy rains and flash floods beginning in August resulted in extensive damage, including of loss of lives in 15 States. As of 10 October, an estimated 114,000 households (over 500,000 people) had been affected by floods with at least 110 people injured and 76 dead, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission of the Government of Sudan. Worst hit were Khartoum, Gezira, White Nile, Blue Nile, River Nile and Northern States, where several families are still homeless and in dire need of shelter, health, water and sanitation. OCHA estimates that a total of 50,000 houses were completely destroyed and more than 200 schools affected in five flood-affected localities of Khartoum State.

The Government of Sudan, in collaboration with aid agencies including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), WHO and UNICEF, are coordinating emergency response. The revised emergency Flood Appeal launched by the IFRC in August seeks US\$8,110,740 to support SRCS response activities for at least 15,000 flood-affected families (approximately 75,000 people) for a total of 18 months. The Sudan Meteorological Authority has predicted more rains towards the end of the year with expected rising of the River Nile.

One million newly displaced since March

More than 10 million displaced in region; insecurity remains a major cause

As of end-September, there were an estimated 2.1 million refugees and 8 million IDPs in the eastern Africa region, representing an increase of over 1 million people in the last six months

According to a new report from OCHA Eastern Africa, at end-September 2013 there were some 10,201,736 displaced people across Burundi, (eastern) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. This represents an increase of 1,047,763 individuals since end-March 2013. Of the total displaced population, 2,147,308 are refugees while 8,054,428 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people severely affected by conflict.

Sudan, DRC and Somalia host the largest IDP populations in the region, at an estimated 3.2 million, 2.7 million and 1.1 million people, respectively. During the last six months, the refugee population in the region increased by 134,777 individuals largely due to armed conflict and inter-communal fighting. New arrivals were mainly from the DRC, Somalia and Sudan and were occasioned by armed conflicts.

As the security situation in countries producing the highest numbers of refugees remained unstable, it was likely that refugees would continue to seek safety in neighbouring countries. Kenya remained the largest refugee-hosting country in the region (and on the continent) with 530,959 individuals as of end-September.

The UN Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) to focus attention on other armed groups in eastern Congo, as peace talks between the Government and M23 are suspended

Some progress, but peace still elusive in eastern DRC

It has been an eventful few weeks for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes region, one which included a [UN Security Council mission](#), high-level [consultations](#) between the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and renewed fighting between the DRC army and the M23 rebel movement following a suspension of peace talks (known as the Kampala Dialogue).

Following a major offensive by the Congolese military, supported by the UN's Force Intervention Brigade, the M23 announced an end to its armed rebellion. While regional analysts noted this was certainly a step in the right direction, many cautioned that this news was likely of limited comfort to the more than two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) of eastern DRC, as [several dozen other armed groups](#) remain active throughout the region.

According to [OCHA](#), IDP numbers in North Kivu Province stand at a staggering 1,032,958 people, while Orientale Province to the north is home to 506,880 people and South Kivu Province hosts 591,627 people. Meanwhile, in neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, some 54,628, 72,880, 170,500 Congolese, respectively, are seeking refuge, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

While the Congolese army and MONUSCO announced that they would now turn their attention to the other armed groups plaguing eastern Congo, the breakdown of a final deal between the DRC Government and the M23 Movement raised concerns about failure to address underlying problems leading to conflict in the region.

Tripartite agreement signed for repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya

UNHCR emphasizes that the three-year return process for Somali refugees must be voluntary, orderly and conducted in a safe and dignified manner

On 10 November, UNHCR in partnership with the Governments of Kenya and Somalia signed a [Tripartite Agreement](#) to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of nearly 500,000 Somali refugees. The agreement will lay out a legal framework for the repatriation process and also define the roles and responsibilities of the three parties in accordance with international standards.

A repatriation commission will be formed to assist in the process, which is expected to take a tentative period of three years. A day after signing the agreement, UNHCR released a [press statement](#) endorsing the pact but cautioned that the returns must be voluntary, orderly and conducted in safety and dignity. The agency has pledged to work closely with the donor community and development actors to ensure sustainable reintegration in areas of return. While offering support to those who wish to return, UNHCR said that any refugee has the right to choose whether to go home, after they have been given information about conditions on the ground in Somalia, so they can make an informed decision. UNHCR also stated that the Tripartite Agreement acknowledges the need for continued protection of Somali refugees in Kenya.

There are an estimated 474,483 Somali refugees living in Kenya. At least 388,000 of the refugees are located in the Daadab refugee complex of north-eastern Kenya while another 54,000 live in Kakuma refugee camp in north-western Kenya. Kenya's capital Nairobi is host to 32,500 Somali refugees. Somalis began fleeing to neighbouring Kenya shortly after the fall of the Said Barre regime in 1991. Years of internal strife

Somali refugees in Kenya, November 2013

Dadaab	Kakuma	Nairobi
388,000	54,000	32,500

and generalized violence have prevented them from returning home. In the last two years, Somalia has made some progress following the formation of a new federal government. The security situation has also improved after Somali Government forces backed by AMISOM soldiers seized some parts of south-central Somalia that were previously under the control of Al Shabaab.

Over 50,000 undocumented migrants expelled from Tanzania

As of 6 November, over 50,000 nationals from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda had been expelled from neighbouring Tanzania since evictions of undocumented migrants began in July.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), **Burundi** had received 33,363 expelled migrants since July, 59 per cent of whom (27,173 individuals) are located in Rutana Province, while the remaining migrants are hosted in Muyinga (3,224), Makamba (2,247), Ruyigi (697) and Cankuzo (22) Provinces.

In **Rwanda**, as of 4 November, the total number of people who had crossed the border from Tanzania was 12,941. A reported 3,684 and 1,378 people were located in Kiyanzi and Rukara transit centers, respectively, while 7,819 had returned to their areas of origin. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has provided a rapid response grant of US\$2,392,374 to seven UN agencies and the IOM, to benefit 10,000 affected people in Rwanda.

Uganda has received 6,052 evictees who are mainly hosted at Sango Bay temporary site in Rakai District. In October, the UN in Uganda finalized a [funding request](#) of \$1.3 million for assistance to the expelled migrants.

Despite Tanzania's move to temporarily halt the expulsion in September, the migrants had already put a major strain on receiving countries and humanitarian organizations. Some of the humanitarian challenges reported include lack of livelihood support and health services; tensions between expelled migrants and host communities; lack of access to clean drinking water; and sudden surge of reported malaria cases due to ongoing seasonal rains in some areas. There were also fears that some of the expelled migrants could potentially become IDPs. Respective Governments in collaboration with UN agencies and IOM are planning for food and non-food distribution in places of return.

Polio outbreak in Horn remains a challenge

Case detection improved, response leads to fewer cases

Aid organizations in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan have scaled up surveillance and response efforts following a reported outbreak of Wild Polio Virus (WPV I) in the Horn of Africa region. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as of 10 November, some 203 WPV I cases (183 from Somalia, 14 from Kenya and 6 from Ethiopia) had been reported in the region. Ethiopia has reported two new cases since end-September when there were four cases. Banadir region in Somalia remains the epicenter of the outbreak with five new cases reported in October 2013.

A second round of laboratory tests by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the three suspected polio cases in South Sudan were a misdiagnosis. South Sudan has been polio-free for the last four years. Health officials had declared a national emergency after three suspected cases were

Country	Confirmed cases in 2013
Ethiopia	6
Kenya	14
Somalia	183
Total	203

More than 50,000 migrants expelled from Tanzania require urgent humanitarian interventions in areas of return

Polio cases reported in South Sudan were incorrect

mistaken as positive and launched emergency vaccination campaigns in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria States.

Response activities are increasingly having an impact, as the number of newly reported cases from Banadir, Somalia has declined and no new cases have been reported in Kenya for the last four months, according to WHO. However, health workers in Kisii, south-western Kenya, have put three suspected cases identified in November under investigation to ascertain their status. At the same time, operations are improving as more children are being reached, including in some previously inaccessible areas of south-central Somalia.

WHO warns that more needs to be done, however, because as many as 500,000 children still remain inaccessible in parts of south-central Somalia. Other areas of the Horn remain at risk of infection.

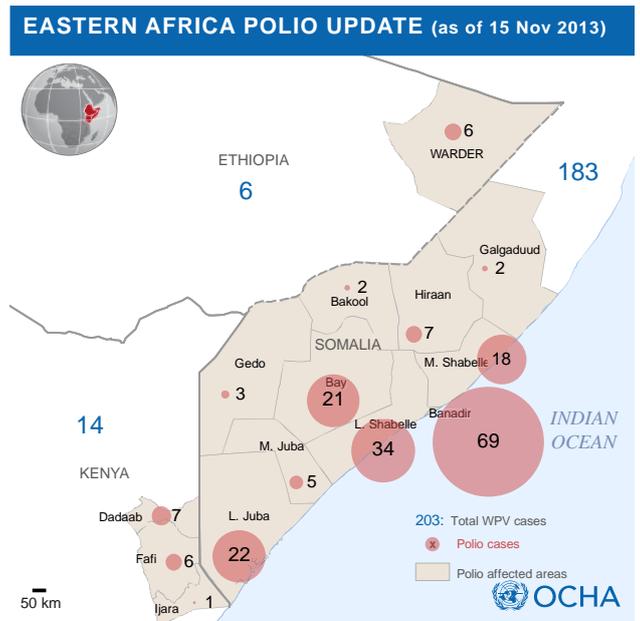
Nationwide immunization days have been completed in Djibouti and Ethiopia. In Somalia, nationwide immunization campaigns targeting all age groups were conducted on 20-24 October. Kenya is conducting another round of nationwide vaccinations from 16 to 20 November.

In **Sudan**, a vaccination campaign initially scheduled for 5-12 November failed to take off following a disagreement between the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North). The impasse leaves an estimated 165,000 children in the violence-wracked South Kordofan and Blue Nile States vulnerable to polio. The two areas and others under SPLM-N control are of particular concern since no polio vaccination campaigns have been undertaken since the military conflict began in 2011. OCHA Operations Director John Ging urged the Security Council to urgently intervene and break the stalemate to avert the imminent spread of the disease in the inaccessible area. Insecurity and lack of access has left an estimated 800,000 people in Blue Nile and South Kordofan in need of urgent humanitarian need for the last 18 months.

Weekly updates on the polio situation can be found at:

<http://www.polioeradication.org/Dataandmonitoring/Poliothisweek.aspx>

Conflict impasse in Sudan leaves an estimated 165,000 children in the violence-wracked South Kordofan and Blue Nile States vulnerable to polio



In Brief

Burundian refugees to return from Uganda

The second meeting of the Tripartite Commission on the voluntary repatriation of 13,000 Burundian refugees living in Uganda was held in Bujumbura from 6 to 8 November 2013. Representatives of the Governments of Burundi, Uganda and UNHCR have adopted a text on practical modalities for the voluntary repatriation. Parties have made several recommendations including continuing information campaign to promote voluntary return and negotiating with the Government of Rwanda on the terms and modalities for the transit of goods and people across Rwanda. First convoys are due to take place at the beginning of 2014.

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) strikes South Sudan after two-year lull

The quarterly LRA regional [update](#) covering July - September 2013 was issued in October by OCHA. Of particular note during the third quarter of 2013 and into the fourth quarter were a number of alleged LRA attacks that occurred in South Sudan, where no such attacks had been reported for two years. Over 353,000 people remain displaced from their homes in LRA-affected areas of CAR, DRC and South Sudan.

Regional HRinfo portal launched

A new web portal for sharing of key humanitarian information across the eastern Africa region has been launched by OCHA. The portal contains important information such as the latest documents on the humanitarian situation in the region; a calendar of events in the region; key humanitarian contacts; a registry of assessments and common/operational data sets for the ten countries covered by the OCHA Eastern Africa regional office (Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). The aim of the portal is to provide a more comprehensive source of past and ongoing humanitarian developments in the region. It also allows key humanitarian partners in the region to update information for their specific sectors and/or countries. It can be found at <https://ea.humanitarianresponse.info/>

Burundi and Eritrea among world's worst-hit by hunger

According to the 2013 Global Hunger Index (GHI) [report](#), Burundi was the worst-affected country in the world among 19 nations with "extremely alarming" levels of hunger. This report reflects data captured from 2008-2012 which shows that global hunger has fallen by one-third since 1990. Increased hunger in Burundi can be attributed to prolonged conflict and political instability. Burundi is followed closely by Eritrea, which is the third worst hit worldwide. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was listed as "extremely alarming" in the 2011 (GHI) report, but since then, not enough data has been available to calculate its GHI score.

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