**Severe humanitarian crisis**
- Afghanistan
- Nigeria
- Cameroon
- Somalia
- CAR
- South Sudan
- DRC
- Sudan
- Eritrea
- Syria
- Iraq
- Yemen
- Libya

**Humanitarian crisis**
- Burundi
- Lesotho
- Chad
- Malawi
- Colombia
- Mali
- DPRK
- Mauritania
- Djibouti
- Niger
- Ethiopia
- oPt
- Gambia
- Pakistan
- Haiti
- Swaziland
- Kenya
- Ukraine
- Lebanon
- Zimbabwe

**Situation of concern**
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Mozambique
- El Salvador
- Myanmar
- Fiji
- Namibia
- Guatemala
- PNG
- Jordan
- Turkey
- Madagascar
- Uganda

### Snapshot 13–19 April 2016

**Syria:** In recent weeks, clashes between Islamic State and other non-government forces over the border area between Turkey and Syria have intensified. IDPs in camps located along the border are at risk: over 35,000 have fled the area since 14 April and are in need of protection. Additional displacement is likely.

**Yemen:** Flash floods in seven governorates on 13 and 14 April killed at least 24 people and displaced an estimated 19,000. 24,000 people have been affected and over 2,000 houses have been partially or completely destroyed. The displaced are located primarily in Amran, Hajjah, and Hodeidah governorates and are in immediate need of shelter, NFI, food, WASH, and medicines.

**Ethiopia:** On 15 April, 208 people were killed and 75 wounded in an attack by South Sudanese gunmen from the Murle ethnic group in Gambella's Jakawa area, which straddles the Ethiopia–South Sudan border. The assailants also abducted 108 children and stole 2,000 cattle.
Next week the GEO will be published from our new web platform – join the digital launch event here: https://www.thunderclap.it/projects/40290-new-platform-for-humanitarians?locale=en

AFRICA

CAMEROON
FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
No significant developments this week 18/04/2016. Last update: 11/04/2016.

KEY FIGURES
- 2.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 1.5 million of whom are in the Far North (OCHA 12/2015).
- 170,000 IDPs, mostly displaced by Boko Haram attacks in Far North region (OCHA 04/2016).
- At least 327,000 refugees (OCHA 04/2016; UNHCR 01/02/2016).
- 2.4 million people are reported to be food insecure; around 249,000 are severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or 4) (OCHA 04/2016 12/2015).
- 250,000 children are malnourished (OCHA 04/2016 12/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Almost 1 million people are in need of protection assistance, predominantly in the Far North. 60% are children (OCHA 31/12/2015).
- Food security, due to structural vulnerabilities exacerbated by population movements and general insecurity (OCHA 07/12/2015).
- Nutrition: more than 68,000 children under five are severely malnourished in 2016 (OCHA 04/04/2016).

OVERVIEW
Conflict in both Nigeria and CAR continues to displace vulnerable refugees to Cameroon. The Boko Haram conflict in Nigeria is also spilling over and causing insecurity and internal displacement in the Far North region – 1,200 people have been killed by BH in the Far North since 2013. Some 2.9 million people, 10% of the population, are in need of humanitarian assistance, primarily in Far North, North, Adamaoua and East regions.

Politics and security
The armed Islamist group Boko Haram (BH), based in Nigeria, began to intensify attacks in Cameroon in December 2014, focusing on the Far North region (ECHO 06/01/2015). The departments of Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava are most affected (OCHA 31/12/2015). The situation has been worsening: since the start of 2016, the Far North region has been hit by more than 30 suicide attacks (UNHCR 25/02/2016). In January 2016, explosive violence killed at least 128 civilians (Action on Armed Violence 12/02/2016). In December 2015, 23 people were killed in seven BH-related incidents (ACLED 02/02/2016). In 2015 more than 1,300 people were killed in more than 30 BH-related incidents (ACLED 05/02/2016).

The hunt for food appears to be part of what is pushing Boko Haram deeper into Cameroon. By early February 2016, since January 2015, Boko Haram was estimated to have stolen at least 4,200 cattle in Cameroon and killed an unknown number, four times more than in 2014. BH has repeatedly taken hostages and forced them to raid cattle from other villages. A herder was kidnapped, and 300 cattle stolen, on 12 March (Camer 17/03/2016).

In early January, BH members stole livestock and kidnapped six people to help lead the animals back into Nigeria (New York Times 04/03/2016, VoA 18/01/2016).

A military campaign by Cameroonian and Nigerian troops has pushed BH fighters out of villages: entire villages have emptied and markets shut down (New York Times 04/03/2016). National authorities have prohibited public gatherings in Far North region (UNICEF 21/10/2015). The government denies BH holds any territory in Cameroon (Reuters 11/12/2015).
**Stakeholders**

**Boko Haram**

Boko Haram ("Western education is forbidden") is leading an insurgency to create an Islamic state in the predominantly Muslim regions of northeastern Nigeria. However, it has also undertaken attacks in Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Despite Boko Haram being significantly weakened by joint military operations, it continues to target civilians in all four countries (R2P Monitor 20/01/2016). Precise numbers are not known, but BH’s strength is estimated at around 15,000 (Amnesty 13/04/2015). Senior BH militants have originated from Cameroon (DIIS 05/01/2016). As of 16 September, between 3,000 and 4,000 Cameroonians were estimated to have joined the group (Amnesty International 16/09/2015).

**Cameroonian Armed Forces**

8,500 troops are deployed in the Far North (AFP 28/07/2015). Operations against BH so far have included air and ground offensives (Daily Mail 14/01/2015; New York Times 05/02/2015).

Since November 2015, Cameroonian troops have been accused of killing Nigerian civilians in cross-border pursuit of Boko Haram. On 26 January 2016, Nigerian civilians claimed that Cameroonian troops killed at least 40 civilians around Gwadale border, in northeast Nigeria. The Cameroon government denies all claims. (US News, 26/01/2016; Associated Press, 30/01/2016).

At the end of February 2016, Cameroon troops reportedly annexed to Cameroonian territory 16 Nigerian communities in Nigerian Akwa Ibom state, close to the border in southern Nigeria. More than 350 oil wells and fishing pots have been seized. The Cameroonian government has reportedly been claiming some parts of the state. Cameroonian troops are being accused by local inhabitants of physical and sexual abuse (Vanguard 23/03/2016 The Whistler 11/03/2016).

**Vigilante groups**

In mid-December, the government was reportedly urging men to join self-defence groups in the northern areas affected by BH. The same reports suggest the government has made provisions in its 2016 budget to support these groups (VOA 15/12/2015). Cameroonian forces have reportedly given militia some training and equipment (Camer 17/03/2016; VOA 04/03/2016). Militia reportedly prevented five suicide attacks from injuring anyone but the attacker between 10 and 13 March in Tolkomari (Mayo Sava) and Houmaka in the Far North (Camer 17/03/2016). Vigilante groups have reportedly committed exactions against minorities (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

**Multinational Joint Task Force**

The Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF) has 8,700 military and civilian personnel, including contingents from Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria (BBC 03/03/2015). The scope and remit of the force remains unclear (AFP 11/06/2015; 25/04/2015; 20/03/2015). Military forces from Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria began joint operations in January. Benin and Chad are still deploying troops (UNSC 22/12/2015).

In September, France said it would provide intelligence and equipment to the MJTF (R2P Monitor 20/01/2016).

**United States**

On 24 September the United States announced it would supply USD 45 million in defence services, including military training, to support Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, in their efforts to defeat Boko Haram (R2P Monitor 20/01/2016). In October 2015, the United States announced plans to deploy 300 soldiers to Cameroon to conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations to help counter Boko Haram violence. The goal is to set up a drone base in Cameroon The US is also supplying the Cameroonian military with equipment and training in landmine clearance (SABC 17/02/2016, VOA 12/12/2014; Reuters 17/02/2015).

**Central African Republic**

Armed groups from CAR are reported to have conducted frequent incursions into Cameroon since the beginning of the crisis in Central African Republic in March 2013: kidnappings and harassment of the local population have been reported (IFRC 27/08/2015).

Cattle rustling and kidnapping by armed groups from across the border in Central African Republic has also been disrupting farming and the agro-business in Cameroon’s Adamawa region, a major beef producer. Cattle owners reportedly paid in total USD 170,000 in ransoms to kidnappers in 2015, and have lost thousands of cattle. (IRINEWS 11/03/2016 VOA 13/08/2015).

**Recent incidents**

On 19 February, two suicide bombers killed at least 24 people and injured 112 others in a market in Meme, northern Cameroon (Reuters 19/02/2016). On 13 February, 13 civilians were killed in a Boko Haram attack at Toumboum-Kare in the Far North (Afrique sur 7 13/02/2016). On 10 February, at least six civilians were killed and over 30 injured in a double suicide attack during a funeral in Nguetchewe village, Far North (AFP 10/02/2016). On 2 February, five women were kidnapped by Boko Haram in Tolkomari, in the Far North (Journal du Cameroun 02/02/2016). The same day, two civilians were killed, another was injured, and some cattle were stolen by BH in Mayo Moskota, Far North. (Camer 10/02/2016).
These follow four separate suicide attacks in the Far North in January, in Kerawa, Bodo, Nguetchewe, and Kouyape, that killed at least 52 people and injured 91 (AFP 28/01; Le Point 26/01/2016; AFP 18/01/2016; Reuters 13/01/2016; AFP 13/01/2016).

Natural disasters

Displacement

Cameroon hosts 170,000 IDPs, over 327,000 refugees, mainly from Nigeria and Central African Republic, and over 35,000 returnees (OCHA 04/04/2016 UNHCR 06/04/2016 18/03/2016). 35,000 Nigerian refugees are expected to arrive in 2016 (UNHCR 07/12/2015).

IDPs

Some 170,000 IDPs are in Cameroon as of 4 April 2016 (OCHA 04/04/2016). The number has more than doubled between June 2015 and February 2016 (UNHCR 29/03/2016). 87% have been displaced by Boko Haram-related violence, and 13% - 32,000 people- by flooding and other natural disasters. 49% were displaced in 2015. The main movements have been within the Far North. An estimated 84% live in host communities, and the rest live in spontaneous settlements (UNHCR 06/04/2016).

In total, 553,000 people were hosting refugees and/or IDPs in December 2015 (OCHA 31/12/2015). Logone-et-Chari hosts the most IDPs of IDPs (102,917, over 60%), Mayo-Danay 19,057,670, Mayo-Sava 21,672, and Mayo-Tsanaga 22,426,020 (UNHCR 06/04/2016 18/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 4 April, 327,000 registered refugees were reported in Cameroon (OCHA 04/04/2016).

Central African Republic

Cameroon is currently the country with the highest number of Central African refugees (OCHA 31/12/2015). There are discrepancies in estimates, but around 259,000 CAR refugees are in Cameroon as of 14 March (UNHCR 14/03/2016; OCHA 04/04/2016). The majority are in the East and Adamawa regions (UNHCR 21/01/2016; UNICEF 30/10/2015). Over 138,000 have arrived since December 2013, most of them Muslim Peul (Fulani) (UNHCR 29/01/2016). Many refugees have not been registered (UNHCR 13/10/2015).

More than 70,000 live in seven camps near the CAR border: 12,540 in Borgop, 12,063, 12,162 in Lolo 11,484 in Mbile, 7,500 in Timangolo, and the rest, Ngam and Ngarisingo camps (UNHCR 13/04/2016 13/04/2016 13/04/2016 29/01/2016). The rest are scattered among host communities (IRIN 14/09/2015; UNHCR 31/10/2015, 01/11/2015).

The Cameroonian government has reportedly arrested CAR refugees, put them in camps, and instructed families not to host CAR refugees, on the grounds that some have been involved in kidnappings and cattle theft. Longer-term refugees had been making progress in building their own livelihoods, but this has stalled since the influx of new refugees. (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Nigeria

As of 15 April, 64,862 Nigerian refugees are registered in Cameroon, and most have arrived since July 2014. More than 3,100 entered the country between January and March 2016 (UNHCR 15/04/2016 25/03/2016). 15,000 live in host communities (UNHCR 07/12/2015). As of 29 February, some 22,000 Nigerians, including many who fled due to BH attacks had returned to Nigeria (OCHA 07/03/2016).

Minawao refugee camp (Mayo-Tsanaga), with a planned capacity for 20,000, hosted 56,754 people as of 15 April, around 87% of the Nigerian refugee population (IFRC 04/04/2016 UNHCR 15/04/2016 25/03/2016). As of 29 February, around 500 new Nigerian refugees have registered on average every week since the beginning of 2016. 80,000 Nigerian refugees in Minawao camp and 20,000 outside the camp are expected in 2016 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Approximately 63% of camp residents are under 18, and 53% are female (UNHCR 07/12/2015). Refugees do not have access to employment in local communities for security reasons (OCHA 31/12/2015). Insufficient policing and lack of psychosocial support are reported (UNHCR 30/09/2015). As of 31 January, only 24 security guards are deployed in Minawao camp (UNHCR 31/01/2016). On 29 February, the Nigerian government announced that plans have been finalised to repatriate all the Nigerian refugees in Minawao camp (News Ghana 01/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access challenges related to security are mainly in the Far North region and to a lesser extent in some areas in the eastern region (OCHA 31/12/2015). The limited number of humanitarian actors and insecurity in the Far North have made humanitarian intervention almost impossible (OCHA 31/12/2015; UNICEF 30/11/2015).

Security and physical constraints

Security constraints have made access to vulnerable populations in the Far North and in areas close to the border with the Central African Republic extremely difficult (OCHA 10/04/2015; UNICEF 26/01/2016). Bad road conditions also delay the provision of assistance (USAID 21/08/2015). Roads to access Minawao camp and within the camp are in bad condition (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

The number of food-insecure people has more than doubled since June 2015, to reach a
total of 2.4 million. Around 250,000 are in severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or 4). 58% of the food insecure are children (OCHA 04/04/2016). The most affected areas are the East, Adamawa, and the Far North.

In the Far North, the number of people in need of immediate food assistance has quadrupled since June 2015 (OCHA 27/01/2016). In the border departments of Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga, where there is a big concentration of refugees from Nigeria, food insecurity has increased from 23% in June to 38% in September 2015 (WFP 05/02/2016 ECHO 14/12/2015). 32% of IDPs and 22% of the local population have exhausted their food stocks. IDPs are the most vulnerable group, with an increasing number resorting to negative coping strategies. An estimated 75% of IDPs have engaged in “crisis” and “emergency” strategies such as the reduction of non-food essential expenses, sale of productive assets, and begging (FAO 08/03/2016).

As of 5 April, the situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months with the start of the lean season (July – August), with a projected increase of the number of severely food insecure people (UNHCR 06/04/2016).

Food availability

The government estimates that 2015 cereal production in the Far North was more than 50% lower than in 2014 and more than 75% lower than in 2013 (OCHA 31/12/2015). In Logone-et-Chari department, the cereal deficit is about 50 billion metric tons. Cereal prices have increased by 10–15% compared to January 2015, because of reduced supply (WFP 05/02/2016). Several border markets have also been be shuttered in the Far North Region of Cameroon for security reasons, as suicide bombers have repeatedly targeted them. However, Unlike in north-eastern Nigeria, in Cameroon, prices of cereals have remained low or dropped owing to reduced cross-border trade that has increased food availability locally (UNHCR 06/04/2016).

Livelihoods

According to an assessment conducted by WFP, security constraints are limiting land access for over 60% of farmers in North and Far North regions (FAO 27/10/2015). In addition, 4,200 cattle were stolen by BH in 2015, compared to around 1,200 in 2014 (VoA 18/01/2016). In northern Cameroon, it is estimated that seven farmers out of ten have had to leave their land (IOM 31/03/2016).

Refugees in Minawao camp have limited opportunities to engage in income-generating activities. Approximately 25% of the refugee population were farmers in Nigeria, but access to land and water resources around the camp is very limited (UNHCR 29/02/2016 07/12/2015).

The large number of refugees and IDPs in the Far North has also reportedly led to the over-exploitation of scarce natural resources in the host areas, thus creating communal tensions over firewood, water, grazing land and others (UNHCR 06/04/2016).

Health

1.1 million people will be in need of health services during 2016, 20% more than in 2015. 5% (41,200) of the female population and 20% (164,800) of children are in need of health services such as perinatal health and vaccination. At the end of 2015, some 6,300 people were vulnerable to cholera and 482,200 to measles because of poor sanitary conditions (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Insecurity in the Far North is disrupting access to health services for 366,200 people; at least 25 health facilities have closed (OCHA 31/12/2015; OCHA 21/10/2015). Cameroon’s Far North, North, Adamawa, and East regions suffer chronic shortages of health workers. 46% of health centres do not have access to electricity and 70% do not have piped water (Inter Press Service 19/08/2014). Limited capacities of public health infrastructure around Minawao camp are reported (UNHCR 30/09/2015). Funding shortages are preventing health assistance (WHO 01/11/2015). IDPs have reportedly had difficulties accessing Minawao camp (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

In Minawao camp, an increasing number of waterborne diseases has been reported. Cholera, measles, malaria, and meningitis outbreaks have been recurrent (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Refugees in the camp reportedly distrust health services and some fear that contraception family planning services are going to sterilise Nigerian women (UNHCR 29/02/2016). There are only two psychologists for some 56,000 Nigerian refugees (UNHCR 06/04/2016).

Nutrition

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 13% in Cameroon (WFP 11/01/2016). In 2016, 258,000 children are acutely malnourished, including 68,000 suffering from SAM in the country, a 25% increase in comparison to 2015 (OCHA 04/04/2016 31/12/2015).

WASH

1 million people are expected to be in need of WASH during 2016. 40% are refugees and IDPs (OCHA 31/12/2016).

In refugee camps, 12 boreholes, 1,692 latrines and 2,739 additional showers remain to be built to meet the needs in all sites. Construction of 305 boreholes and 828 latrines in host villages is still needed (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

In Minawao and Gawar refugee camps, 375 new latrines are needed due to new arrivals (UNHCR 08/11/2015).
Water

220 water access points and 43 water pumps need repair or replacement across 62 host communities in Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga in the Far North (ICRC 13/10/2015).

During the November–February dry season, as the Mayo Louti River dries up, supplying safe drinking water to Minawao camp and the surrounding communities requires seven water truck deliveries per day. A 27km pipeline and distribution network is supposed to be completed by the end of March (UNHCR 15/03/2016 31/01/2016 USAID 22/12/2015; UNHCR 17/12/2015). With high rates of new arrivals, the availability of drinking water currently stands at 13 L/p/d, which is well below the standard of 20 L/p/d (Cameroun24 02/04/2016 UNHCR 15/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

Almost 1 million people are estimated to be in need of shelter and NFIs (OCHA 31/12/2015).

IDPs families are renting rooms or living in the same property as their hosts (IOM 27/11/2015). The limited capacity of Minawao camp does not provide adequate shelter and NFIs for the average 100 to 200 new arrivals per week (UNHCR 07/12/2015). Access to shelter construction materials, notably wood, is limited, as it is imported from Bertoua, 1,000km from the camp (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Education

327,000 children are estimated to be in need of education in the East, Adamaoua, and the Far North. Around 200,000 are refugee and displaced children (OCHA 31/12/2015).

In Fotokol, Cameroonian armed forces have occupied several schools (OCHA 24/09/2015). In 2014, over 70 schools on the northern border with Nigeria’s Borno state were closed due to fear of attacks, and 100,000 students were relocated (VOA 07/09/2015).

In Minawao camp, there are only 24 classrooms for 18,000 children, so only 50% of primary school-aged children are enrolled. Lack of teachers and non-enrolment in the country of origin are also affecting school attendance. Lack of roads inside the camp makes it difficult for children to attend school in bad weather (UNHCR 29/02/2016, 24/09/2015). Teaching in the Nigerian education system is in English: classes in the Far North of Cameroon are taught in French (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

There are not enough classrooms or teachers nationwide (UNHCR 30/06/2015). Only 50% of primary school-aged children are enrolled in school.

Protection

Almost 1 million people are in need of protection assistance, predominantly in the Far North. 60% of them, more than 500,000, are children (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Significant protection concerns have been raised over the circumstances of return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon (UNHCR 05/11/2015). Distrust of Nigerian refugees, IDPs, and communities ethnically affiliated to Boko Haram supporters has led to inter-communal clashes (Wall Street Journal, 18/02/2016).

Some 1,000 BH members are currently in detention in Cameroun (IRIN 05/04/2016). On 16 March, a military court sentenced 89 BH members to death over terror charges, in first use of the death sentence since the anti-terror law was passed in 2014 (AllAfrica 18/03/2016). Analysts fear that these executions will prompt violent retaliation (Christian Daily 20/03/2016). As of 5 April, it is unclear if the sentences have been carried out (IRIN 05/04/2016).

On 29 March, police in Cameroon detained around 60 supporters of the opposition who had gathered in Yaounde to protest calls to change the constitution, organize early elections in order to extend the 34-year rule of President Paul Biya after 2018 (VOA 03/04/2016 AFP 29/03/2016).

Forced returns

The attacks in the Far North region have created an environment of suspicion towards Nigerian refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR 30/09/2015). Cameroon decided in mid-2015 to increase deportations of undocumented migrants, leading to a surge in registration (USAID 21/08/2015). Since January 2016, as of 23 March, an unconfirmed estimate of 64,000 Nigerian refugees have crossed the border from Cameroon’s Far North Region back to Nigerian including both voluntary and involuntary returns, including more than 40,000 in January 2016, some 14,000 in February and some 10,000 in March (UNHCR 06/04/2016). At least 20,000 Nigerian refugees have been forcibly returned to Nigeria (OCHA 31/12/2015). Nigerian refugees are being forced to leave behind their belongings when returning from Cameroon (International Peace Institute 20/01/2016). Fears that Boko Haram have infiltrated humanitarian distribution sites as well as Minawao camp have been reported, increasing stigmatisation of refugees. On 15 February, 25 Nigerians “disguised as refugees” and suspected of belonging to the insurgent group were arrested (UNHCR 29/03/2016).

Arbitrary detention

Since 2014, at least 1,300 people suspected to have links with BH have been detained. Most of those in custody are teenage boys and men. Overcrowding has led to poor conditions (IRIN 06/01/2016).

The whereabouts of 130 people arrested on 27 December 2014 in the villages of Magdeme...
and Doublé, are unknown. At least eight people, including a child, were killed during the operation, more than 70 buildings were burned down, and many possessions were stolen or destroyed. 25 people died in custody (Amnesty International 26/12/2015).

On 20 March, Cameroon’s military freed 12 hostages held on the border with the Central African Republic (VoA 20/03/2016).

Gender

Almost 700,000 people are estimated to be in need of protection against gender-based violence (GBV), 11% are children. 6.2% of displaced women have reported sexual violence against them and 66% are victims of psychological or verbal violence (OCHA 31/12/2015). Boko Haram is using women and girls to carry out suicide attacks (UNHCR 07/12/2015). As a result, women and girls are subjected to stigmatisation, which has led to an increased social acceptance of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices, including early and forced marriage (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Children

Children, in particular in the Far North, are under serious protection threats, including family separation, exploitation, abuse, under age marriage, arbitrary detention, and abduction (UNICEF 27/01/2016; OCHA 31/12/2016). Approximately 1,500 children have been abducted by Boko Haram in Cameroon since late 2014 (AFP 04/06/2015). Between January 2014 and February 2016, Cameroon recorded 21 suicide attacks involving children, highest number of Lake Chad region. In 2015, children were used in half of all attacks in Cameroon. Children who escaped from, or were released by, armed groups are often perceived as potential security threats. Children born as a result of sexual violence also encounter stigma and discrimination in their villages, host communities, and in IDP camps (UNICEF 12/04/2016).

As of the end of December, 2,242 children are separated or unaccompanied. 35 Nigerian and CAR refugee separated or unaccompanied children are in detention, without any support or legal system in place for their protection. Many separated or unaccompanied children lack documentation (OCHA 31/12/2015).

In July 2015, families hosting IDPs and facing food shortages were reportedly using children to find food, exposing the children to dangers such as sexual exploitation and abuse (UN Human Rights Council 29/09/2015).

Updated: 18/04/2016
Conflict has resulted in displacement, targeted killings along communal lines, and human rights abuses. Humanitarian needs in CAR continue to exceed available resources and delivery of aid is expected to decline because funding remains low. Protection, humanitarian access, and food security are priority needs, as continued violence, looting, and displacement cause further deterioration of an already dire humanitarian situation across the country.

Politics and security

The security situation in Central African Republic remains highly volatile. Despite multiple disarmament efforts, many disparate armed groups continue to exist (OCHA 31/11/2015). In January, a surge in attacks by armed groups was reported in Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, and Haut-Mbomou provinces (OCHA 12/02/2016). September 2015 saw the biggest surge in violence since October 2014: at least 79 people were killed and 512 injured (OCHA 16/10/2015).

Elections

Presidential and legislative elections were held on 30 December (MINUSCA 31/12/2015). Voter turnout was estimated at 79% and no major incidents were reported (AP 07/01/2016; AU 02/01/2016; AFP 02/01/2016). However, the legislative elections were run again due to irregularities, and passed peacefully at the same time at the presidential run-off, on 14 February (Reuters 29/01/2016). Voter turnout was 61% (AFP 14/02/2016; 21/02/2016). On 20 February, Faustin-Archange Touadera, Prime Minister under President François Bozizé, was declared winner (AFP 20/02/2016). He was sworn in on 31 March, the same day as the second round of voting for legislative elections (AFP 31/03/2016).

Approximately 90% of voters voted in favour of a new constitution during a referendum in December 2015 (MINUSCA 31/10/2015; 17/12/2015; UN News 18/12/2015). Incidents of intimidation were reported and voter turnout was particularly low in Ndele, Birao, and Kaga Bandoro (AFP 13/12/2015). Violent clashes in Bangui’s PK-5 neighbourhood killed at least five people and wounded 20 others (AFP 14/12/2015).

Stakeholders

Ex-Seleka: Created in 2012, Seleka was an alliance of parties based in the north of the country. They advanced to the south, taking Bangui in March 2013: Michel Djotodia took the presidency, and dissolved Seleka in late 2013. Many fighters remained active and were dubbed ‘ex-Seleka’. Most moved out of the capital, but continued to control much of central and northern CAR in 2014, with Bambari, Ouaka, reported as their headquarters. 17,114 fighters were confined to three military camps in Bangui (IRIN 17/09/2014). Conflict among Seleka factions, involving in particular the Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC), grew over 2015, weakening the alliance significantly (IRIN 12/01/2015; international media 30/09/2014; Enough 17/06/2015). The Popular Front for the Renaissance of Central Africa (FPRC) is considered to be among the most vocal of the Seleka factions. FPRC is based in Kaga Bandoro town, Nana-Grebizi prefecture and is thought to have 500–700 fighters (AFP 05/12/2015). Its leader Nourreddine Adam has declared an autonomous state in the north, where the Bangui government has very little reach (Reuters 16/12/2015).

Anti-balaka: Many members left the armed forces (FACA) to join the anti-balaka (anti-machete) militias that formed to counter the Seleka in 2013. There are around 75,000 anti-balaka, though the numbers are contested and the majority are only loosely organised (IRIN 12/01/2015).

LRA: The Lord’s Resistance Army, a faction of Ugandan insurgents, is active in eastern CAR (Stratfor 28/05/2015; LRA Crisis Tracker 22/09/2015). LRA activity has reportedly surged in 2016: 31 attacks are reported and 221 people abducted (OCHA 06/03/2016; Invisible Children 03/03/2016). LRA militants have abducted nearly twice as many people in the first months of 2016 as in the whole of 2015 (OCHA 29/03/2016), which recorded the lowest level of LRA activity in CAR since 2011. There were reports of large groups of armed LRA insurgents crossing into eastern CAR from South Sudan in January 2016 (UNICEF 31/01/2016). LRA abductions and forced recruitment between December and March in Obo subprefecture, Ouham-Pende, expanded LRA numbers by 60% (OCHA 28/03/2016).

UN peacekeeping mission (MINUSCA): MINUSCA officially took over peacekeeping operations from the France-backed African Union forces (MISCA) in September 2014. The total number of peacekeepers is 12,627 uniformed personnel (UN 29/02/2016). MINUSCA forces have been accused of sexual abuse, and causing the deaths of civilians (UN 14/08/2015; Reuters, 12/08/2015; Aljazeera 11/08/2015). The head of the mission has been replaced and peacekeepers repatriated, with their salaries suspended (United Nations 14/08/2015; Reuters, 12/08/2015; Aljazeera 11/08/2015). The unit from Democratic Republic of Congo is being withdrawn following allegations of rape by DRC peacekeepers (Reuters 09/01/2015). New allegations of sexual abuse committed by peacekeepers are being investigated (NYT 29/01/2016; AFP 18/02/2016; UN 28/03/2016; UN 25/03/2016).

French forces: The French peacekeeping operation was formally handed over to MINUSCA on 19 May (French Ministry of Defence 22/05/2015). Around 900 French soldiers remained in the country (Reuters 09/01/2015; AFP 05/12/2015). France started to withdraw soldiers in April 2016, following peaceful presidential elections (Bloomberg 06/04/2016).

EU advisory mission: The EU launched its Military Advisory mission (EUMAM RCA) on 19 January, with the objective of reforming the security sector (Government 16/03/2015; R2P Monitor 20/01/2016).
US forces: The US is providing logistical support, special forces, and advisers to African troops operating against the LRA (WP 29/09/2015).

Conflict developments

Fighting persists between ex-Seleka and anti-balaka, Muslim and Christian communities, and pastoralists and farmers. Armed groups are largely not very well organised under a central command and much of the fighting is localised and characterised by banditry and reprisal attacks. December and January saw an increase in attacks on IDP camps. About a million cattle are reported killed or stolen, and around 1,000 livestock farmers belonging to the Mbororo ethnic group have been killed by anti-balaka since March 2013 (AFP 02/09/2015).

Bangui: On 11 February local defence groups from the PK5 and Boeing districts signed a non-aggression pact (UNDP 11/02/2016).

Haute-Kotto: On 8 March, suspected LRA militants looted a village in eastern Haute-Kotto, kidnapping 25 people (OCHA 14/03/2016).

Haut-Mbomou: On 22 March, suspected LRA militants abducted 14 men in a village in eastern Haut-Mbomou, and later released 12 (OCHA 29/03/2016). On 5 March, the LRA reportedly abducted 12 people from a village in Zemio subprefecture. One person was killed as houses and the local health post were destroyed (USAID 25/03/2016).

Mboutou: On 2 and 3 February armed groups raided the villages of Mabo and Balama, 40km west of Bangassou. 20 people were taken hostage during an attack on Mabo town, 9 of whom were later released (OCHA 08/02/2016).

Nana-Grebizi: Two new armed groups have emerged between Bakala and Azene. On 3 and 4 February, militants from one of these groups killed two people at the Mbres health centre (OCHA 08/02/2016).

Ouaka: An attack on a restaurant in Bambari killed one restaurant staff and seriously injured 11 other people, of whom eight were humanitarian personnel (UNHCR 31/03/2016). 12 people were reported dead on 6 March after a series of attacks on villages surrounding Bambari. The attacks are thought to be related to tension between pastoralists and farmers (Reuters 06/03/2016). An additional 10 people were killed in clashes between armed groups in Bambari following the murder of two Muslim youths on 2 March (ALJ 08/03/2016).

Ouham Pende: Violence between nomadic pastoralists and farmers continues. In Paoua and Kou subprefectures, a coalition of armed groups is reportedly attacking villages (OCHA 12/04/2016). A non-aggression pact was signed between young Muslim and Christian groups in Batangafo on 29 March. Two days later the disappearance of one youth reignited fighting. As of 1 April, insecurity hampers the free movement of residents between neighbourhoods (OCHA 04/04/2016). In Ouham Pende the presence of armed groups, particularly in the Paoua area, has grown in 2016. An armed group has established a presence at Pougal, west of Paoua (OCHA 08/02/2016). Rising intercommunal tensions may lead to more displacement. In March, at least 20 people were killed in a number of incidents (OCHA 28/03/2016).

Displacement

There are 420,231 IDPs, and 7,661 refugees in CAR. 454,840 CAR refugees are in neighbouring countries (OCHA 31/03/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016). Displacement remains dynamic, with secondary displacement and people returning (USAID 25/03/2016).

IDPs

CAR hosts an estimated 420,231 IDPs, down from 435,000 estimated at the end of 2015 (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016; OCHA 29/02/2016; WFP 31/12/2015). About 44% are in IDP sites, the rest are with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016). Priorities for IDPs include food security, healthcare, WASH, shelter, and basic household items (OCHA 31/08/2015). Host communities need shelter and NFI assistance (UNHCR 20/11/2015).

In an IOM return survey, about 70% of respondents wished to return, and about 28% wished to settle elsewhere, citing lack of access to markets and lack of functioning healthcare infrastructure as main factors discouraging their return. Previous assessments cited insecurity as the primary factor hindering return (IOM 15/04/2016).

Bangui: As of 31 March, 65,980 IDPs are in Bangui, up from 27,315 before violence in September 2015 (OCHA 29/02/2016; UN 27/09/2015 UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). 82% are with host families, the rest are spread across 36 sites (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016; OCHA 16/10/2015).

Mpoko IDP site at the airport hosts an estimated 19,000 IDPs, about 7,200 of whom were displaced at the end of September 2015 (OCHA 27/11/2015; OCHA 01/10/2015).

Bamingui-Bangoran: There are 3,370 IDPs in IDP sites (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). On 31 January, 400 people from Gozamar village moved in with host families in Ndele following clashes between pastoralists and farmers (OCHA 08/02/2016).

Basse Kotto: 7,470 IDPs with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Haute-Kotto: 15,090 IDPs with host families and 770 are in IDP sites (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016). Recent attacks by LRA in eastern Haute-Kotto
have displaced an estimated 2,200 people from surrounding villages to Bria town (OCHA 29/03/2016).

Haut-Mbomou: 15,650 IDPs: 83% in IDP sites, 13% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Kemo: 3,110 IDPs: 10% in IDP sites, 90% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Lobaye: 32,560 IDPs: 3% in IDP sites, 97% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Mambere Kadei: 20,290 IDPs: 3% in IDP sites, 97% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).)

Mbomou: 10,780 IDPs are with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Nana-Grebizi: 23,380 IDPs: 41% in IDP sites and 59% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). On 2 February, fire partially or totally destroyed 1,069 shelters at L’Eveche IDP camp in Kaga-Bandoro (OCHA 08/02/2016). On 20-23 March, attacks by armed groups along the road linking the towns of Kaga Bandoro and Botto displaced 600 people. There are urgent needs for water, food, and health assistance (OCHA 05/04/2016). 190 households fled from the villages of Finaye, Botto 1, 2, and 3 to the Mid-Mission church. 15 households have since returned to their place of origin (OCHA 04/04/2016).

Nana-Mambere: 17,260 IDPs: 1% in IDP sites, 99% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Ouaka: 84,080 IDPs: 78% in IDP sites, 22% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). A series of security incidents involving armed groups in early March prompted the populations of Mbata and Mbasiyanga villages to flee to the Kidjigra and Baladama-Ouaka sites. About 390 new IDPs were registered at the NDV IDP site (OCHA 15/03/2016). Hot and dry conditions have led to accidental fires at IDP camps, destroying 28 shelters at Cotonnerie site on 14 February (OCHA 25/02/2016); 156 shelters at Notre Dame des Victoires site in Bambari on 22 January, and seven huts at the S site on 20 January.

372 inhabitants fled Mobu in Mboutou subprefecture during a raid on the town in early February. Most fled to the bush, but some went to Bangassou and Loungougba (OCHA 08/02/2016).

An attack on IDP site S on 30 March wounded three people and caused displacement towards the police enclosure. Most of the displaced returned in the following days (OCHA 04/04/2016).

Ouham: 54,420 IDPs: 75% in IDP sites and 25% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). Around 9,800 people who fled their village of Kambakota in February have returned and are in urgent need of safe water, health services, and education (OCHA 28/03/2016). 600 people in Botto and Finaye villages were displaced after conflict on 20–23 March. They are in need of health and food assistance (OCHA 28/03/2016). In recent months, a number of return movements have been noted along the road linking Batangafo to Kamba-Kotta and Mbali, and the road linking Kamba-Kotta to Kakouda (OCHA 11/04/2016).

At Batangafo IDP camp, 493 shelters were destroyed by fire at the beginning of February (OCHA 26/02/2016). In Kaga-Bandoro, a fire on 2 February at the Catholic Mission site destroyed the shelters and belongings of over 1,069 households (OCHA 26/02/2016). A second fire on 25 February destroyed another 85 huts and damaged 75 huts. 758 people are in need of shelter, and are living in schools and at the town hall (OCHA 01/03/2016).

Ombella Mpoko: 57,770 IDPs: 72% in IDP sites, 28% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). Heavy rains on 7 March in Birlo village severely damaged 120 houses, displacing residents to host families (OCHA 15/03/2016).

Ouham Pende: 4,590 IDPs with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016). In early March, the presence of armed groups was reported in Koui subprefecture and in Baboua town (OCHA 15/03/2016). At least 710 people from the village of Pougol have fled to Paoua due to insecurity. An additional 6,000 displaced people are in Yelewa, 2,500 displaced people are estimated to be in Bocaranga subprefecture, 3,000 in Koui, and 750 in villages along the road between Bocaranga and Bouar (OCHA 15/01/2016; OCHA 08/02/2016). Over 2,700 people became displaced on 18 March, after rumours of armed groups coming to attack Kolo village (OCHA 28/03/2016). On 28 March, insecurity prompted the village of Dewa to relocate to the towns of Koui and Bocaranga (OCHA 04/04/2016; UNICEF 31/03/2016). In early April, a new surge of preventive displacement from villages around Bocaranga towards the town. No numbers are available (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Sangha-Mbaere: 2,880 IDPs with host families, 20 IDPs in sites (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

Vakaga: 1,330 IDPs with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 30/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 31 December, 7,661 refugees were registered in CAR (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

10,450 South Sudanese refugees are in Bambouti, eastern CAR (OCHA 11/04/2016);
31/03/2016). They are in need of shelter, food, water, health, and protection. Most have fled recent violence in Western Equatoria. New arrivals in Bambouti outnumber the local population of about 1,500 and this is straining food and water resources. The local health clinic does not have enough medicine or equipment and there is just one midwife and a medical assistant in the town. The local school has been closed since 2002 (UNHCR 11/03/2016; UNICEF 31/03/2016).

CAR refugees in neighbouring countries

As of 29 February, 454,840 CAR refugees were reported in neighbouring countries: the majority in Cameroon, followed by DRC, Chad, and Congo (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access is severely limited, particularly for people in enclaves such as PK-5 and in affected communities outside Bangui, due to armed groups’ control of the roads and threats against humanitarian actors (UNHCR 31/12/2015; OCHA 20/10/2015). Truck drivers in Cameroon periodically refuse to transport food and humanitarian assistance into CAR during surges in violence (VoA 20/10/2015).

Access to South Sudanese refugees in Bambouti is constrained by the remote location and poor road conditions. Travelling from Bangui by truck takes eight days (UNHCR 11/03/2016; UNICEF 31/03/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

More than 200 attacks were perpetrated against humanitarian organisations in 2015 and 160 were reported in 2014 (OCHA 31/12/2015; USAID 25/03/2016). Humanitarian organisations have been increasingly targeted since September 2015 (UNHCR 20/11/2015).

55 security incidents affecting humanitarian access were reported in March 2016. The main causes of insecurity are fighting between armed groups (11%), attacks on aid workers and the population (58%), and looting (25%) (OCHA 12/04/2016). UN, NGOs, and private vehicles are regular targets on main roads (IOM 02/02/2015). Kidnapping of humanitarian workers is frequent (USAID 27/04/2015; OCHA 20/10/2015).

Physical and security constraints

Physical constraints limit road access to many parts of the country, including east of Sibut and roads north of Bangui to Nana-Gribizi and Ouham (Logistics Cluster 22/03/2016). Severe damage to roads and bridges hinders access to the cities of Bangassou and Rafai in Mbomou prefecture, and Bossangoa in Ouham prefecture (Logistics Cluster 22/03/2016). Poor airstrip conditions severely restrict humanitarian access, particularly during April–September rainy season (Logistics Cluster 04/03/2016). At least ten important runways need repairs (OCHA 29/02/2016).

In Ouham prefecture, access to some villages near Nana-Bakassa was restricted in early March as an armed group took control of the river crossing. In Ouaka prefecture, the presence of armed groups has restricted humanitarian access near Wabe (OCHA 15/03/2016).

In the east, LRA violence is blocking access to thousands of displaced people (OCHA 12/04/2016).

Access of affected populations to assistance

As of December 2015, around 36,000 Muslims are trapped in seven besieged communities (UNHCR 31/12/2015; UNICEF 30/12/2015). Anti-balaka fighters regularly carry out attacks on these communities and prevent access to the distribution of medical supplies, food, and humanitarian aid (UNICEF 31/12/2015; OCHA 30/11/2015; ODI 20/11/2015; Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect 15/09/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

2.1 million people are estimated to be moderately or severely food insecure (OCHA 29/02/2016; 30/03/2016). Of these, 600,000 people are estimated severely food insecure (WFP 29/02/2016).

IDPs staying with host families in the west and central CAR are particularly affected (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). 26% of the residents of Bangui are food insecure, or 216,000 people, 33,000 of whom are severely food insecure. The highest rates of food insecurity are found in the prefectures of Nana-Mambere (77%) Haut-Mbomou (75%), Mambere-Kadei (73%), Ouham (69%), Yakaga (64%), and Nana-Grebizi (61%) (FAO 14/01/2016; WFP 31/12/2015). In Bouar, Nana-Mambere, 1,850 households (about 9,250 people) have been affected by bush fires that destroyed 347 hectares of cassava, impacting their food insecurity (OCHA 15/03/2016).

Purchasing power shrank by one-third between 2012 and 2015, as prices for food staples increased (FAO/WFP 01/03/2016). However, maize and cassava prices remain stable in Bangui (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

In Ouandago, the destruction of crops has affected 1,000 households (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Livelihoods

Livelihoods have been severely affected by fighting: 75% of Central Africans rely on agriculture for their food and income, yet the country’s overall crop production in 2015 was 54% below the pre-crisis average (FEWSNET 01/01/2016; FAO/WFP 01/03/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016). Livestock numbers have fallen by an estimated 50% compared to

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pre-crisis levels (USAID 25/03/2016). Damage to infrastructure and insecurity has limited fishing, resulting in 40% less fish caught in 2015 than in 2012 and impacting river communities that depend on fishing for livelihoods (FAO 15/04/2016).

Health

2.2 million people need access to health services (OCHA 31/03/2016). Malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and physical trauma are the biggest health issues among displaced people and in host communities (WHO 20/11/2015; OCHA 16/03/2016). Thousands of people in enclaves or cut off from services by violence are not able to securely access healthcare facilities and depend on visits from mobile clinics (Reuters 24/11/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Nationwide, 23% of health centres are not functional and 80% of health services are provided by humanitarian actors (OCHA 31/11/2015). There are 250 medical doctors in the country, equating to five per 100,000 inhabitants (WHO 20/11/2015). Public health facilities lack medicine and equipment (OCHA 29/02/2016).

In December 2015, the Customs-Dogue Health Centre, located 20km from the town of Yelewa in Nana Mambere prefecture, was looted by an armed group. As of 25 March reports indicate that shortages caused by the looting continue to negatively affect the functioning of the centre (OCHA 04/04/2016).

Meningitis

On 16 March, a meningitis outbreak was announced in Ouham prefecture: 90 cases were confirmed, including 26 deaths (OCHA 31/03/2016; OCHA 21/03/2016). Communication channels to raise community awareness are lacking (OCHA 28/03/2016). Meningitis is seasonally endemic to CAR.

Nutrition

200,000 people are in need of nutrition (OCHA 31/11/2015; 30/03/2016). In 2015, 23,489 children were admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), similar to 2014 numbers (UNICEF 31/12/2015). A SMART survey of enclaves and IDP sites in Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, and Batangafo indicated global acute malnutrition was approaching 9.2%, and SAM 2.2% (UNICEF 08/09/2015). Acute malnutrition peaks annually as CAR enters its lean season, which runs from April to November (OCHA 16/03/2016). However, a sharper spike has been reported this season compared to previous years (OCHA 31/03/2016).

WASH

1.4 million people are in need of WASH (OCHA 30/11/2015; 30/03/2016). Only 22% of the urban population and 34% of the rural population have access to safe drinking water. As much as 94% of the rural population does not have access to latrines. WASH needs are most severe in conflict-prone areas including Bambari, Kaga-Bandoro, and Batangafo (OCHA 30/11/2015).

Water shortages have been reported at the Pladama IDP site in Ouaka prefecture (OCHA 15/03/2016).

IDPs in Batangafo are also in urgent need of waste management, latrines and showers (OCHA 28/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

600,000 people are in need of shelter and NFIs (OCHA 31/11/2015). Multi-sectoral needs assessments conducted throughout the country in 2015 found that 40% of households are living in shelters that do not meet minimum standards (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Over 40,000 houses were estimated damaged or destroyed in Ouham, Nana Grebizi, Kemo, Ouaka, and Ombella Mboko prefectures during the spike of violence in September 2015 (Shelter Cluster 31/12/2015).

Hot and dry conditions in January and February led to accidental fires in several IDP camps, exacerbating shelter needs (USAID 25/03/2016).

South Sudanese refugees in Bambouti are in urgent need of shelter. The majority are in make-shift shelters, but some are staying with host families (11/03/2016).

Education

800,000 people are in need of education (OCHA 31/11/2015). Less than one-third of children are enrolled in school (UNICEF 27/01/2016; OCHA 31/11/2015).

Since late 2012, 38% of schools in the country have been attacked or looted (UNICEF 12/02/2016). Only 25% of schools in Nana-Grebizi are functional, 50% in Ouaka and 63% in Sangha-Mbaere (OCHA 31/11/2015).

In Nzako town in the subprefecture of Bakouma, Mboumou, 98% of children are no longer attending school due to increased violence and presence of armed groups (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Protection

2.3 million people are in need of protection (OCHA 31/11/2015). Protection concerns are highest in Ouham, Nana-Grebizi, Ouaka, Mambere-Kadei, Haute Kotto, Ouham Pende, and Haut-Mbomou (OCHA 30/11/2015).
36,000 people are estimated to be trapped in enclaves and unable to move around freely, including 26,000 in PK-5 in Bangui, 8,374 in Boda, 523 in Carnot, 229 in Yaloke, 1,200 in Bouar, 115 in Dekoa, and 425 in Berberati (UNHCR 31/12/2015; UNICEF 30/12/2015).

Ex-Seleka and anti-balaka groups are both listed for child recruitment, killing, rape and other forms of sexual violence. The ex-Seleka are also listed for attacks on schools and/or hospitals (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 01/04/2015).

Gender

More than 60,000 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were registered by the UN Population Fund during the first ten months of 2015 (UNHCR 10/12/2015). 9,685 cases of gender-based violence were reported in October 2015, up from 6,396 in September 2015 (OCHA 30/11/2015). Anti balaka have reportedly raped women in Mpoiko IDP camp for conducting business with Muslim traders (VOA 16/01/2016; HRW 17/12/2015).

There have been more than 150 allegations of sexual abuse or exploitation perpetrated by UN personnel in CAR since 2014. 45 cases have been credibly linked to peacekeepers so far and 108 more recent allegations are still being assessed. The majority of the victims of the children (Foreign Policy 08/04/2016; Washington Post 27/02/2016; AFP 11/09/2015; HRW 04/02/2016).

Children

At 2.4 million, children represent half of the population affected by crisis in CAR, including food insecurity, protection, and access to basic services (UNICEF 31/12/2015). The number of children recruited into armed groups has risen from 2,500 at the beginning of the crisis, to 6,000-10,000 (UNICEF 28/08/2015; UNICEF 12/02/2016; OCHA 29/02/2016).

Documentation

Many citizens are unable to access important documents including identity documents, property deeds, and birth certificates, owing to administrative deficiencies (OCHA 30/11/2015). Refugee children without access to birth certificates are at risk of statelessness (OCHA 28/05/2015).

Updated: 18/04/2016

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

13 April: Nearly 80,000 people in Aru, Ituri, are at risk of food insecurity because locusts have destroyed 2,400 hectares of cassava (OCHA; Radio Okapi).

11 April: From January to late March, 151 suspected cases of yellow fever, including 21 deaths, were recorded in Bas-Uele, Equateur, Kasai Central and Tshuapa provinces. The outbreak spread to DRC from Angola (WHO).

31 March: Food rations for 70,000 CAR refugees in Nord- and Sud-Ubangi have been reduced by 20% since December 2015. If no additional funding is provided, assistance will halt in May (WFP).

KEY FIGURES

- 7.5 million people need humanitarian assistance (OCHA 07/12/2015).
- 1.5 million IDPs (OCHA 31/01/2016).
- 2.5 million children under five are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (WHO 27/09/2015).
- 7.3 million school-aged children are not attending school (Radio Okapi 13/01/2016).
- 4.5 million people are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes (WFP 31/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security, particularly in Punia (Maniema), Nyunzu and Manono (Tanganyika), Irumu and Mambasa (Ituri), Beni and Walikale (Nord-Kivu) and Shabunda (Sud-Kivu), Bafwasende (Tshopo).
- WASH in flooding-affected Tshopo, particularly in Isangi.
- Protection, especially in the conflict-affected border areas between Rutshuru, Walikale, and Lubero territories, Nord-Kivu.
- Health: cholera response Haut-Katanga and Haut-Lomami, where the epidemic has been intensifying
A complex emergency has persisted in DRC for more than 20 years. Conflict between foreign, self-defence, and other armed groups, mainly impacting the eastern provinces, has left the country in a state of prolonged, severe humanitarian crisis. Although the security situation has improved slightly since 2013, when FARDC defeated M23 in Nord-Kivu, humanitarian needs remain and conflict continues to cause displacement. Clashes between armed groups and the DRC armed forces (FARDC) are affecting populations mainly in Sud- and Nord-Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika, and Haut-Katanga provinces. Food security is a priority: the number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) rose by a half-million in 2015. Health is a priority due to recurrent measles, cholera, and malaria outbreaks, and protection concerns are high because of serious human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups and the FARDC in the eastern provinces. Access remains volatile in the east, and lack of infrastructure is a general problem across the country.

Politics and security

The ruling coalition is attempting to prolong President Kabila’s time in office beyond November 2016, when his constitutional two-term limit is due to end. Presidential elections are unlikely to be held this year, as the National Electoral Commission announced in mid-January it would need 18 months to update the electoral roll (Institute for Security Studies 14/03/2016). Since the beginning of 2016, protests related to the presidential elections have taken place in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu and Goma. Over 100 people have been arrested (ACLED 29/03/2016).

Decentralisation became official in July 2015 (The National Law Review 07/10/2015). It may cause tensions, particularly in the former Katanga province, where the new divisions mean that impoverished northern areas will not benefit from the redistribution of resources from southern areas.

Rwanda and DRC began a new round of security talks in September 2015. The two countries have said they are committed to cooperating on the repatriation of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) combatants as well as former members of M23 (Africa Times 27/09/2015).

Stakeholders

At least 70 armed groups operate in eastern DRC. Groups usually number less than 200 soldiers and recruit largely along ethnic lines (Congo Research Group 25/11/2015). They range from local militias set up initially as self-defence groups (including the Mayi-Mayi) to secessionist groups, and forces first set up by fighters from Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. Armed groups’ main interest is control of natural resources. Efforts to demobilise armed groups are ongoing (Radio Okapi 06/04/2015).

The armed forces of DRC (FARDC) comprise 120,000–130,000 fighters (Defence Web 2013).

Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) is a militant group founded in the 1990s in Uganda. Its main interest in DRC is gold mining, timber trafficking and logging. It has strong links with local political and economic figures. It has ties to Al Shabaab in Somalia (Irin 09/04/2016).

Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) are Hutu Rwandans allegedly linked to the 1994 genocide. An estimated 1,500 fighters are active, primarily in the Kivu regions (IBT 13/07/2015). Despite an FARDC offensive since January 2015, FDLR’s positions in Nord- and Sud-Kivu have not weakened (Radio Okapi 28/10/2015).

Front of Patriotic Resistance in Ituri (FRPI) was set up in November 2002 from among the Ngiti ethnic group to fight for the region’s natural resources (TRAC 2015). Attacks increased in Irumu, Ituri, in 2015, after a failed disarmament programme at the end of 2014 (OCHA 19/04/2015). FARD launched an offensive against the group in June 2015 (AFP 24/06/2015).

Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) was founded by Joseph Kony in Uganda in 1989 and spread to South Sudan, then to DRC and CAR (IBT 29/10/2015). Attacks have decreased since August 2015. LRA is active in DRC mainly with the aim to loot and collect ivory tusks in the Garamba National Park (Save the Children 03/03/2016).

Mayi-Mayi: At least 20 Mayi-Mayi groups, formed by local leaders along ethnic lines, are active in Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, and former Katanga. The number of fighters can range from 100 to 1,000 in one group. They target civilians and UN peacekeeping forces for looting (AFP 2013; IRIN 15/06/2010).

The Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (FPLC) has a few hundred combatants and is active in Nord-Kivu (IBT 29/10/2015).

The UN Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) is composed of over 19,000 troops, as well as military observers and police units (UN 29/12/2015). The initial mission, MONUC, was established after the 1999 peace agreement between DRC and five neighbouring countries. In March 2014 its mandate was expanded and an Intervention Brigade was created to fight against armed groups (RFI 20/10/2014). In February 2016, MONUSCO resumed cooperation with FARDC, which had ceased for almost a year due to allegations of human rights abuses perpetrated by FARDC. Their primary targets are ADF and FDLR (ICG 01/03/2016).

Conflict developments

Despite ceasefire agreements following conflicts in the 1990s and 2000s, many armed groups continue to exist and fighting between them, and with FARDC, continue mainly in Ituri, Nord- and Sud-Kivu, Tanganyika, and Haut-Katanga. FDLR military activity has diminished compared to 2015, partly due to successful FARDC and MONUSCO offensives.
to retake FDLR-occupied areas (ACLED 29/03/2016).

**Nord-Kivu**

**On 11 March, FARDC launched an offensive against FDLR, which has displaced over 36,000 people** (Radio Okapi 15/03/2016; UNHCR 13/04/2016).

**Walikale:** Rayia Mutomboki has been occupying several villages in Bakonjo since 1 April, following FARDC’s retreat from the area (Radio Okapi 08/04/2016).

**Ethnic violence**

**Lubero territory:** Ethnic violence between the Hutu and Nande has been worsening, and regular clashes are occurring as of March (OCHA 09/03/2016). At least 21 people were killed and 40 wounded in clashes in Mukeberwa — a village held by Hutu FDLR — on 7 February. 17 were killed in Miriki on 7 January (AFP 08/01/2016; Radio Okapi 07/01/2016). Looting, abduction, and rape were reported. Nande chiefs are opposing the return of displaced Hutus to the region. There is a risk of large-scale violence because both sides are supported by armed groups: Hutu by the FDLR and Nande by two Mayi Mayi: the Union of Patriots for the Defence of the Innocent (UPDI) and Nduma Defence for Congo (NDC) (AFP 08/02/2016; UNHCR 08/02/2016; Newsweek 09/02/2016).

**Masisi:** Clashes between Hutu and Hunde were reported in late March. The number of the displaced have not been confirmed yet (Radio Okapi 02/04/2016).

**Sud-Kivu**

**Raia Mutomboki kidnapped 55 people and raped nearly 20 women in Shabunda in early April** (Radio Okapi 13/04/2016). Fighting between Mayi-Mayi and ex-Republican Federalist Forces (FRF) in Hauts-Plateaux, Uvira, has displaced over 10,000 people since January. FRF is a militia from Sud-Kivu allied with FDLR. Fighting in Hauts-Plateaux has intensified since September 2015 as fewer FARDC troops have been present (OCHA 10/03/2016).

MONUSCO has increased the number of troops along the border with Burundi due to Burundian FLN fighters crossing into DRC (UN 29/03/2016).

**Ituri**

**FRPI has been attacking villages in Walendu Bindi and Walense Vonkutu in Irumu** (Radio Okapi 17/04/2016). FRPI is linked to Lendu-Ngiti ethnic group. High tensions are reported between Hema and Lendu-Ngiti communities in Irumu due to disputes over cattle. (Radio Okapi 17/04/2016). FRPI allegedly attacked an IDP site in Lagabo, Irumu territory, on 8 March. Between March and September 2015, ten attacks on IDP sites in Irumu were registered (OCHA 15/03/2016).

**Natural disasters**

**Floods**

The rainy season, which began in October, has caused flooding in Tshopo, Maniema, Mongala, Haut-Lomami and Haut-Katanga provinces. Over 500,000 people have been affected, including some 50,000 displaced (FAO 09/03/2016).

**Displacement**

Displacement occurs repeatedly and almost daily, mainly due to armed attacks and inter-communal clashes, but also from natural disasters. At the end of December, 1.5 million IDPs were reported; less than half are in Nord-Kivu and the rest are mainly in Sud-Kivu, Maniema, and the former Katanga province. Over 1.2 million IDPs live with host families (OCHA 27/10/2015). Returnees often find their houses have been looted or burned down (Congo Research Group 25/11/2015; OCHA 31/01/2016).

DRC hosts nearly 250,000 refugees (OCHA 21/10/2015).

**IDPs**

Internal displacement can be short-term, but is frequent. From October to December, 114,000 people were newly displaced due to armed clashes and flooding – half the number displaced from July to September. Most newly displaced are in Nord-Kivu and Maniema. More than 82,000 returnees were registered October–December, the majority in Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga (OCHA 27/10/2015).

**Nord-Kivu**

Nord-Kivu hosts 675,000 IDPs as of December: 465,750 live with host families (OCHA 12/02/2016). 223,000 IDPs live in 52 displacement sites coordinated by IOM and UNHCR, which represents an increase of over 30,000 compared to January. They come mainly from the border area between Masisi, Rutshuru, and Walikale territories (IOM 25/03/2016; 25/03/2016).

**Lubero:** Some 16,000 IDPs returned to south Lubero at the beginning of March. They are in need of NFIs (OCHA 09/03/2016).

**Masisi:** Over 36,000 people have fled Mpati, Kivuye, Nyange, and Bweru IDP sites since late March, following fighting between FARDC and FDLR. Many have fled to other IDP sites, others are staying at schools, churches, and in surrounding fields. 75% are women and children. They urgently need food and healthcare. Humanitarian organisations have suspended operations due to the volatile security situation (NRC 07/04/2016; OCHA 06/04/2016; UNHCR 13/04/2016).

**Sud-Kivu**

**Raia Mutomboki kidnapped 55 people and raped nearly 20 women in Shabunda in early April** (Radio Okapi 13/04/2016). Fighting between Mayi-Mayi and ex-Republican Federalist Forces (FRF) in Hauts-Plateaux, Uvira, has displaced over 10,000 people since January. FRF is a militia from Sud-Kivu allied with FDLR. Fighting in Hauts-Plateaux has intensified since September 2015 as fewer FARDC troops have been present (OCHA 10/03/2016).

MONUSCO has increased the number of troops along the border with Burundi due to Burundian FLN fighters crossing into DRC (UN 29/03/2016).
337,000 IDPs are in Sud-Kivu as of December. 1,900 have been displaced from Nindja, Kabare, to Kalehe and Shabunda territories due to clashes between FARDC and Rayia Mutomboki in late March (OCHA 06/04/2016). In February, 12,700 people fled to northern Shabunda due to imminent threat of attacks by Raia Mutomboki. 10,000 people were newly displaced in January–February due to clashes between Mayi-Mayi and ex-FRF in Hauts-Plateaux, Uvira. The place is accessible only by helicopter. (OCHA 03/03/2016).

**Haut-Katanga**

Haut-Katanga hosts 90,720 IDPs. 2,600 returnees in Pweto are in need of assistance (OCHA 08/04/2016).

**Lualaba**

Nearly 3,000 IDPs have arrived in Lumbwe and Mukabe, Lubudi territory, since January. They have fled Mayi-Mayi Bakata Katanga attacks in Mitwaba, Haut-Katanga (OCHA 09/03/2016).

**Ituri**

7,000 people have been displaced in Irumu since early March due to increased armed group activity. Most are staying with host families (OCHA 13/04/2016). In January and February, Mayi-Mayi attacks displaced over 7,000 people in Mambasa, Ituri (UNICEF 29/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

DRC hosts over 250,000 refugees. They are mostly in Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Sud-Ubangi, Nord-Ubangi, and Mongala (OCHA 21/10/2015). DRC provincial authorities insist that assistance should only be delivered within camps, making it difficult to support refugees in host communities. New arrivals are registered mainly from CAR, Burundi, and South Sudan. 117,300 Rwandan refugees are in DRC (UNHCR 28/02/2015; UN 30/12/2014).

**From CAR:** 112,700 CAR refugees, mostly in five camps established in Nord- and Sud-Ubangi and Bas-Uele (UNHCR 31/03/2016). In 2015, 10,000 arrivals were reported (WFP 09/12/2015).

**From Burundi:** Over 21,950 Burundian refugees have arrived in DRC since April 2015, including 2,400 in 2016. The rate of arrival is steady, at 1,000 people per month (UNICEF 29/03/2016; UNHCR 15/03/2016). The majority are in Sud-Kivu, with over 15,300 in Lusenda camp, Fizi territory (UNHCR 15/03/2016). Fighters from the Burundian National Forces of Liberation (FNL) have reportedly crossed to Uvira territory, Sud-Kivu. Their presence affects relations between the host community and Burundian refugees (WHO 20/01/2016).

From South Sudan: Over 11,000 South Sudanese and 2,500 DRC returnees crossed to Haut-Uele, since late 2015. Most are women and children. They are mainly in need of shelter and WASH (UNHCR 11/03/2016; 31/03/2016; OCHA 15/03/2016).

**DRC refugees in neighbouring countries**

Some 520,000 DRC refugees are in neighbouring countries, mainly in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Congo, South Sudan, Angola, Zambia, and CAR. 5,455 refugees returned to DRC in 2015 (UNHCR, 30/11/2015; 31/03/2016). Over 33,600 refugees mainly from Nord-Kivu and Ituri crossed into Uganda during 2015, the majority women and children (EastAfrican 21/11/2015; UNHCR 27/01/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

Insecurity is a major constraint in the east, and accessibility changes according to conflict dynamics. Most security incidents and attacks against relief agencies’ personnel and facilities occur in Nord-Kivu. Another major issue is the lack of infrastructure and bad road conditions across the country. Access worsens during the rainy season.

Access of relief actors to affected populations

36,000 IDPs around Mpati, Masisi, Nord-Kivu cannot be accessed due to the volatile security situation (NRC 07/04/2016; OCHA 06/04/2016; UNHCR 13/04/2016; WFP 31/03/2016). Humanitarian equipment was looted from an IDP site in Mpati during fighting between FARDC and FDLR in late March (UNHCR 13/04/2016). Attacks on humanitarian organisations in Nord-Kivu increased by 19% in 2015. 12 workers were abducted. Intercommunal tensions in Rutshuru led to the suspension of activities of other humanitarian organisations (OCHA 04/03/2016; 09/03/2016).

Security and physical constraints

An MSF hospital in Baraka, Fizi territory, Sud-Kivu, was attacked on 14 March by unknown gunmen. Foreign personnel have been evacuated (Radio Okapi 14/03/2016).

Armed group activity, collapsed bridges and landslides are constraining access in Masisi, Walikale, Lubero and Beni territories in Nord-Kivu. The road between Manono and Kalemie in Tanganyika has been deteriorating due to heavy rains (WFP 31/03/2016). Kidnappings of people for ransom between Mambasa, Biakato, and Bella in Ituri have been rising sharply since mid-2015. It may hamper the humanitarian access and affect the delivery of food assistance to 14,000 IDPs living in the area (OCHA 25/02/2016).

**Food security and livelihoods**

4.5 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes as a result of armed conflict and displacement (WFP 31/03/2016). Irumu and
Mambasa (Ituri), Punia (Maniema), Shabunda (Sud-Kivu), Manono and Nyunzu (Tanganyika), Bafwasende (Tshopo), and Beni and Walikale (Nord-Kivu) are all in Emergency. Some 1.05 million people are in Emergency, 500,000 more than in January 2015 (IPC 17/11/2015; Food Security Cluster 31/01/2016). Around 26,000 IDPs remain extremely vulnerable to food insecurity in Nord-Kivu due to limited access to agricultural lands (WFP 31/12/2015).

The refugee influx from Burundi has put pressure on the food security situation in Sud-Kivu. Decreased agricultural production in Zambia may increase prices of maize in DRC. As of December, food price inflation was at 3.3% (Food Security Cluster 31/01/2016). At least 6,250 people are at risk of food insecurity in Bisemulu, Kailo, and Meyia, Pangi in Maniema because parasites have destroyed their crops. Kailo territory is already in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (OCHA 17/02/2016).

Monthly food rations for 70,000 CAR refugees in Nord- and Sud-Ubangi have been reduced by 20% since December 2015 due to funding shortages. If no additional funding is provided, assistance will halt in May (WFP 31/03/2016; 29/02/2016).

**Food availability**

Nearly 80,000 people in Aru, Ituri, are at risk of food insecurity because locusts have destroyed 2,400 hectares of cassava (OCHA 13/04/2016; Radio Okapi 11/04/2016).

Torrential rains and flooding in the last quarter of 2015 and in January 2016 have damaged over 9,000 hectares of crop land. Destruction of food stocks has also been reported (FAO 09/03/2016).

The price of maize and flour has doubled in Lubumbashi since early March. This followed the Zambian government’s ban on maize exports to DRC (Radio Okapi 11/04/2016).

Violence has negatively impacted agricultural output in the former Katanga region; 385,000 people cannot cultivate due to insecurity. Manono and Nyunzu in Tanganyika are most affected (OCHA 14/01/2016).

**Health**

A cholera outbreak is ongoing. A lack of health services is reported, mainly in the Kivus, the former Katanga, and Orientale provinces. Malaria, intestinal parasites, acute respiratory infections, and diarrhoea are the most frequent illnesses detected among the arrivals from Burundi (UNHCR 17/11/2015). Malaria remains a main cause of illness in all CAR refugee camps (UNHCR 31/01/2016). South Sudanese child refugees in Haut-Uele are suffering from respiratory infections and gastro-intestinal diseases (WHO 20/01/2016).

**CAR refugee camps:** Critical shortfalls of anti-malarial drugs are reported, especially in Inke camp. Essential drugs are lacking in Mboti camp (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

**Mental health**

Mental health needs are high in Nord-Kivu with many patients displaying post-traumatic symptoms, but there is only one mental health centre in the province. There is a social stigma associated with mental health problems, and people seek traditional healers (Irin 05/01/2016).

**Yellow fever**

From January to late March, 151 suspected cases of yellow fever, including 21 deaths, were recorded in Bas-Uele, Equateur, Kasai Central and Tshuapa provinces. Case fatality rate is 14%. The outbreak spread to DRC from Angola (WHO 11/04/2016).

**Cholera**

Between January and March, over 5,700 cases of cholera, including 94 deaths, have been reported. The case fatality rate is 1.6% (UNICEF 21/03/2016). 2,433 cases have been reported in the former Katanga since January (OCHA 07/04/2016). The number of cases was 25% higher than in the same period last year. The epidemic was exacerbated by flooding in Haut-Lomami in early 2015 (OCHA 07/04/2016; 08/04/2016). Over 1,400 cases have been reported in Lubumbashi, and the rate has been increasing since end February (OCHA 09/03/2016; 26/03/2016; 08/04/2016; WHO 07/03/2016). Cholera cases increased rapidly in March in Uvira, Sud-Kivu (OCHA 07/04/2016).

**High cholera incidence is reported in Tshopo, with an extremely high case fatality rate of 6.5% (UNICEF 21/03/2016).** Cases are also reported among newly displaced from Mitwaba territory, who are arriving in Lubudi territory, Lualaba (OCHA 09/03/2016). 21,584 cases of cholera, including 329 deaths, were recorded in 2015, with CFR 2% (WHO 20/01/2016). Maniema, Sud-Kivu, and Nord-Kivu accounted for two-thirds of cases (UNICEF 21/01/2016). The total number of cholera cases in 2015 surpassed that of 2014 (WHO 17/12/2015; OCHA 30/11/2015).

**Nutrition**

As of September, 2.5 million children under five are severely malnourished (WHO 27/09/2015). Acute global malnutrition is at 8% (OCHA 07/12/2015). The situation has been static over recent years.

In Pweto, Haut-Katanga, SAM reaches 3.5% and GAM 15.1% (UNICEF 29/03/2016). The nutritional situation is particularly serious in Komanda health zone (Ituri), where the global...
acute malnutrition rate (GAM) is 11.8%. In Mambasa (Ituri) GAM is 13.4% and in Boma Mangbetu (Haut-Uele), GAM is 11.2% (OCHA 03/03/2016). In CAR refugee camps in Nord-Ubangi, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is at 0.6% in Mole camp and 1% in Inke camp (OCHA 21/11/2015). In former Katanga, 100,000 children under five and 90,000 pregnant women experience severe malnutrition every year (OCHA 14/01/2016).

WASH

7.5 million people are in need of WASH (OCHA 31/12/2015). Only 22% of the overall population has access to drinking water (OCHA 07/12/2015). The situation is serious in Nord- and Sud-Kivu. 4.3 million people require WASH assistance in Nord-Kivu, nearly 80% of the population (OCHA 20/05/2015). In Isangsi, Tshopo, a significant number of drinking water sources and sanitary infrastructures were destroyed by flooding in October 2015 (OCHA 03/02/2016).

Water

50% of the population do not have access to safe drinking water (Water Aid 22/03/2016). 42% of the population (1.9 million people) of Sud-Kivu does not have access to safe drinking water (OCHA, 13/10/2015; 21/11/2015). In Bunia, Ituri, the lack of access to safe drinking water is the main driver of the cholera epidemic (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Sanitation

80% of the population (3.7 million people) of Sud-Kivu does not have access to toilets (OCHA 21/11/2015).

Shelter and NFIs

Over 3.3 million people are in need of shelter. This figure has remained stable for the past three years. Returning IDPs often find their houses burned or destroyed (OCHA 31/12/2015). Host families that provide shelter and basic NFI to IDPs are often living in vulnerable conditions themselves (Shelter Cluster 25/12/2015).

More than 35,000 people have lost shelter in Zongo, Sud-Ubangi, due to forest fires affecting the territory since mid-December. Over 2,600 hectares of crops have been lost. Assistance delivery is hampered by bad road conditions between Gemena and Zongo (Radio Okapi 22/01/2016).

Shelter needs have risen due to flooding: 200 houses and 31 schools were damaged by rains and strong winds in Oicha, Nord-Kivu, in late March (OCHA 23/03/2016). More than 50,000 people are without shelter since flooding in March 2015 in Malemba Nkulu territory, Haut-Lomami (OCHA 14/01/2016).

Education

More than 7 million children aged 5–17 (28% of the school-aged population) are not attending school. Half are 6–10 years old (Radio Okapi, 13/01/2016). This number has remained stable over the past years. More than 56,000 children between six and seven years old do not go to school in Mahagi, Ituri. The majority of them are working (Radio Okapi 26/01/2016).

88% of IDP children in south Lubero do not go to school (OCHA 23/03/2016). Over 120 schools have been destroyed by flooding in Bukama territory, Haut-Lomami, in February (OCHA 03/03/2016).

Protection

Military, militias, and other armed groups are accused of abuse of civilians, including arbitrary arrest, extortion, looting, child conscription, sexual violence, and executions. The majority of protection incidents occur in the former Katanga region and Nord and Sud Kivu (OCHA 14/10/2015). Over 32,800 protection incidents were registered in the country between October and December 2015. More than 4,500 were related to sexual violence, over 2,600 to child recruitment and almost 2,000 were caused by explosive remnants of war (OCHA 31/01/2016). Over 22,300 incidents occurred in the former Katanga in 2015. Most were related to property rights, and occurred mostly in Pwele (Haut-Katanga) and Manono (Tanganyika) territories. Most were attributed to FARDC. However, most perpetrators of sexual violence were reported to be civilians (UNHCR 30/11/2015).

Security incidents in Ituri and Bas- and Haut-Uele increased from 973 in January to 2,603 in February. Irumu and Mambasa territories reported nearly half of the incidents (OCHA 03/03/2016).

Children

The DRC military is detaining at least 29 children in a military prison in the northwest. They were members of armed groups and surrendered to the army in 2015 (HRW 04/04/2016).

Election-related violence

Election-related human rights violations, including summary executions, death threats, arbitrary detentions, restrictions on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly were reported between January and September 2015 (UN 08/12/2015). Two TV channels in Haut-Katanga were closed on 1 February for alleged non-payment of taxes. Both belong to the former governor of Katanga and opposition politician, Moise Katumbi (Reporters without Borders, 01/02/2016). Activists and political leaders speaking out against the President’s attempt for a third term in office are being subjected to arbitrary arrest and prolonged incommunicado detention (Amnesty International 25/11/2015). 45 people were detained around 16 February in connection with a national strike to protest delays in organising presidential elections (HRW 23/02/2016; UN 26/02/2016). Another six members
of youth movement Lutte pour le Changement (Lucha) were condemned to two years of prison because they had participated in the strike (AFP 24/02/2016).

Updated: 19/04/2016

ERITREA FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
15 April: Eritrea remains highly contaminated by landmines, with only 25% of minefields cleared by end of 2015 (OCHA).

15 April: 15,000 children are expected to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition in 2016 (OCHA).

KEY FIGURES
- 1.5 million people, including 725,000 children under 18, are affected (UNICEF 26/01/2016).
- Over 60% of the Eritrean population was reported as undernourished between 2011 and 2013 (WFP).
- 320,000 Eritrean refugees: most are living in Ethiopia and Sudan (OCHA 20/04/2015; UNHCR, 30/06/2015 01/12/2014).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Access: The government severely restricts humanitarian access, hindering response. There has been an absence of international NGO partners since the end of 2011 and UN agencies are only allowed to carry out programs related to health and WASH (UNICEF 15/01/2015; OCHA).
- Protection: Torture, arbitrary detention, and indefinite national service are reported (UNHRC 04/06/2015).
- Food security: Satellite-based monitoring suggests that much of the country is affected by drought. The food security situation is compounded by farmers’ routine absence during harvest periods for mandatory national service (OCHA 10/11/2015; Economist 10/03/2014).

OVERVIEW
The Eritrean state severely restricts the access of humanitarian actors inside the country. Therefore, very little is known about the humanitarian needs inside the country, however UNICEF estimates that 1.2 million people are in need. UN operations have been restricted to health, water supply and sanitation (OCHA). An average of 5,000 Eritreans per month are thought to flee the country (OHCHR 08/06/2015).

Politics and security
Eritrea is a one-party state governed by President Isaias Afwerk and his party People’s Front for Democracy and Justice. No national elections have been held since Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993. Eritrea signed a peace agreement with Ethiopia in 2001, but an ongoing state of hostility, characterised by the Eritrean regime as “no war, no peace” persists.

Military service is mandatory for all Eritreans. Since late 2014, government officials have asserted that mandatory service would be limited to 18 months. However, researchers have found no discernable change in practice to actual length of service, which asylum seekers report is indefinite (Amnesty 02/12/2015).

Displacement
Refugees
As of January 2016, there were 2,485 Somali refugees in Eritrea (UNHCR 03/02/2016).

Eritrean refugees in neighbouring countries
The entire Eritrean refugee population is estimated at more than 321,000 people (Guardian 21/04/2015). UN estimates that each month some 5,000 Eritreans, among them hundreds of unaccompanied minors, flee the country to escape government repression (OHCHR 08/06/2015). The majority of Eritrean asylum seekers cite mandatory indefinite military conscription as the primary reason for fleeing (Amnesty 02/12/2015). The high proportion of unaccompanied minors who cross from Eritrea to Ethiopia is a priority concern (UNHCR).

From January to December 2015, more than 39,000 Eritrean refugees sought refuge in Europe, the vast majority arriving by boat across the Mediterranean (IOM 03/02/2016). Eritreans constitute the biggest group of migrants arriving in Italy by boat (IOM 10/10/2015).

Ethiopia: At the end of March, there were 154,491 Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia, mainly
settled in four camps in the northern Tigray and Afar regions (UNHCR, 31/03/2016).

Sudan: Sudan reportedly hosts at least 119,980 Eritrean refugees (UNHCR 01/12/2014).

Uganda: As of 31 March there were 9,732 Eritrean refugees in Uganda (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Kenya: As of 31 March, there were 1,641 Eritrean refugees in Kenya; the majority are in Nairobi (UNHCR, 31/03/2016).

Djibouti: As of 1 January, there were 1,240 Eritrean refugees in Djibouti (UNHCR, 30/01/2015).

Humanitarian access

Providing direct humanitarian assistance remains a challenge due to limited access, and absence of assessments and humanitarian space (UNHRC 04/06/2015).

Food security

One million people in Eritrea are thought to be food insecure (OCHA 31/01/2016). According to satellite-based monitoring, there are significant soil moisture deficits in most eastern coastal areas, impacting food security and livelihoods (OCHA 10/11/2015). El Niño weather patterns are contributing to drought conditions (UN 07/01/2016).

Since the government of Eritrea has not released data on food security for the year and restricts access, it is difficult to know the full impact and scope of the drought (NS 11/01/2016). However, FAO reports that the coastal areas of Foro, Gel’alo and Massawa had almost no rain in June and July 2015, and that rainfall throughout the country was 30-35% below average (FAO 29/01/2016). Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki has denied any food crisis and continues to reject UN food aid (AFP 23/01/2016).

It is estimated that Eritrea produces only 60% of the food it needs, and markets appear to be dysfunctional. Due to extensive mandatory national service, farmers are routinely absent during harvest periods (Economist 10/03/2014). In addition, local food and fuel prices are likely to be high, putting severe pressure on household coping mechanisms.

Nutrition

According to FAO in 2013, over 60% of the Eritrean population was reported to be undernourished between 2011 and 2013. 15,000 children are expected to require treatment for severe acute malnutrition in 2016 (OCHA 15/04/2016).

Protection

Grave human rights violations are widespread. Eritreans are deprived of fundamental freedoms by the authorities, and are routinely and arbitrarily arrested, detained, and tortured. Disappearances or extrajudicial executions were also reported (UNHRC 04/06/2015). Eritreans are subject to systems of national service and forced labour in which individuals are effectively detained indefinitely (UNHRC 04/06/2015). Eritrea has the highest number of imprisoned journalists in Africa (22 known cases) and has not allowed international journalists into the country since 2007 (CPJ 27/04/2015).

Mines and ERW

Landmines and ERWs continue to have a serious impact on the population, including causing deaths, injuries and disabilities. Only 25% of minifields have been cleared as of the end of 2015 (OCHA 15/04/2016). More than 650,000 people currently live in areas contaminated by landmines and ERW (UNICEF 26/01/2016). Humanitarian mine action programmes in the country have been scaled down because of limited access (UNICEF 15/01/2015).

Updated: 18/04/2016

LIBYA DISPLACEMENT, CIVIL WAR, POLITICAL UNREST

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

1 April: Five people from sub-Saharan Africa were killed and four guards were injured in a detention centre in Al Zawyah during a confrontation between detainees with a guard. About 150 detainees are reported to have escaped (IOM 06/04/2016).

April: Libyan forces recaptured areas of Benghazi (Reuters 18/04/2016)

April: Five of the country’s functioning oil fields were closed and employees evacuated during the first week of April, in fear of IS attacks (IBT 17/04/2016).

KEY FIGURES

- 3.08 million people affected by conflict (OCHA 01/10/2015).
- 435,000 IDPs (OCHA 01/10/2015).
An estimated three million people have been affected by conflict between various armed groups, which has generated shortages of food, fuel, water, medical supplies, and electricity, as well as reduced access to healthcare and public services. Much of the fighting takes place in urban centres, posing serious security concerns for civilian populations. An estimated 20% of hospitals and 18% of primary healthcare facilities are not functioning. 60% of hospitals were closed or made inaccessible at least once during the six-month period from April to October 2015 due to the conflict.

Politics and security

Libya has had two rival parliaments and governments since mid-2014 when the Islamist-dominated General National Congress (GNC) refused to step down for the newly elected House of Representatives (HoR) (WP 20/10/2015). Following more than a year of peace talks, a UN-backed unity government, the Government of National Accord (GNA) was announced (AFP 12/03/2016). The UN Security Council, the European Union, and other states released statements recognising the GNA as the sole legitimate government in Libya (UNSC 14/03/2016; Government 13/03/2016). Members of both the HoR and the GNC have spoken out against the GNA (AFP 18/03/2016; AFP 16/03/2016). On 30 March the Prime Minister-designate arrived in Tripoli amid calls from the GNC for his departure (AFP 05/04/2016). However an internal split within the GNC led to some authorities announcing it would step down, while others have refused to cede control (AFP 05/04/2016). The GNU has control over the national oil cooperation and central bank, both based in Tripoli (AFP 03/04/2016).

Militias exert much control on the ground and Islamic State (IS) has exploited the volatile security situation to establish a presence in Libya (AFP 26/01/2016; WSJ 26/01/2016). Some areas of Libya, notably Sabratha and Zuwara towns near the Tunisian border, have been taken over by smugglers during the crisis, who are making use of official ports for their operations (BBC 29/04/2015).

Stakeholders

The conflict in Libya is being fought by between 1,000 and 1,700 armed groups, comprising a complex web of allegiances to the main stakeholders.

Libya Dawn

The Libya Shield brigades, tied to the city of Misrata, are allied to Islamist political forces, as are the Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries, a Benghazi-based alliance including Ansar al Sharia, Libya Shield units and other armed groups. Together with insurgents from Tripoli and other towns including al Zawiya and Gheryan, these groups make up Libya Dawn. Some factions are wary of the threat of IS to regional and local interests; others are willing to cooperate with IS to defeat Haftar and the Libyan National Army (ACLED 03/2015).

Libyan National Army

Former General Khalifa Haftar launched Operation Dignity in May 2014, in support of the House of Representatives. Operation Dignity and its supporters have since been renamed the Libyan National Army (LNA), with Haftar as army chief (ICG 05/01/2014; Middle East Eye 24/02/2015). 40-80% of the supporting forces are thought to be neighbourhood militias (NYT 02/10/2015). Support also comes from the Al Qa‘qa’ and Al Sawai’q brigades, allied with the city of Zintan, and fighters from the Warshefana region west of Tripoli. General Haftar has said that he will support the GNU once it has received formal backing from the HoR (Middle East Monitor 07/04/2016).

Islamic State and allies

The Shura Council of Islamic Youth operates under the direct control of IS’s central command (NYT 28/11/2015). IS’s numbers in Libya are reportedly growing, as new recruits and seasoned militants from Syria and Iraq join their ranks, driven by greater opposition in (AFP 14/12/2015; Reuters 16/11/2015; IBT 19/10/2015). Recent intelligence estimates 6,500 fighters in Libya, up from previous estimates of 2,000 – 3,000 (CNN 04/02/2016). Several senior IS leaders are thought to have arrived from Syria in recent months to help build up the IS force in Libya (NYT 22/02/2016). IS, backed by local militias and militias from Misrata, reportedly seized control of Sirte in March, and is estimated to control 250km of coast near Sirte (NYT 28/11/2015; BBC 29/05/2015). On 14 November, a US military airstrike killed the group’s leader in Libya (Guardian 14/11/2015). Since December, IS military action in Libya has concentrated on oil ports along the coast, to the east and west of Sirte (CSM 22/01/2016).
Tripoli and Western Libya: Tripoli is largely under the control of Libya Dawn. In March 2015, the LNA announced an assault to recapture Tripoli, but have not been successful (Reuters 23/03/2015). IS has also carried out attacks near Tripoli, including a suicide attack a police training school and a checkpoint in Zultan, 170km east of Tripoli, on 7 January that killed 56 people and wounded 100 (AFP 07/01/2015). IS also launched attacks on the oil ports of Es Sider and Ras Lanuf in the week of 4 January and took the nearby town of Bin Jawad, about 34km West of Es Sider (Daily Star 18/01/2016; WSJ 08/01/2015). On 19 February, US airstrikes targeting an IS training camp near the border with Tunisia killed about 40 militants and two Libyan civilians who had been IS hostages since November (CNN 20/02/2016; AFP 21/02/2016). IS took control of the coastal city of Sabratha for four days in late February, until local police and militias forced them out (AFP 01/03/2016). Airstrikes on a convoy suspected of carrying IS militants were reported near the town of Bani Walid on 28 February (Al Arabiya 29/02/2016). On 19 March heavy gunfire broke out in Tripoli between local militias (Reuters 19/03/2016). The security situation has been tense since mid-March as the GNA maneuvered to gain control of Tripoli. On 25 March, after having prevented the UN special envoy from entering the city two days earlier, and in anticipation of the arrival of the GNA Prime Minister-designate, the GNC authorities controlling Tripoli declared a State of Emergency (AFP 25/03/2016).

The week of 20 March, clashes between local militias took place in Warshafana. Armed groups in Warshafana abducted and executed six men on 24 March (UNSMIL 29/03/2016). On 26 March, two people died in shelling that hit a residential area of Zawiya town, west of Tripoli (AFP 26/03/2016).

Pro and anti-GNA militias clashed in Tripoli on 28 March (ICG 01/04/2016). On the evening of 31 March gunmen thought to be supporting the GNA stormed the headquarters of a Libyan television station thought to be close to the GNC (AFP 01/04/2016).

Sirt: On 4 January, two guards were killed and an oil storage tank was set on fire in an IS attack on the Es Sider oil export terminal, in the district of Sirt (Reuters 04/01/2016). On 14 March, militants thought to be associated with IS attacked a power and water plant about 80km from Sarir oil field, which supplies more than half of Libya’s oil (Reuters 14/03/2016).

Benghazi: IS entered Benghazi in mid-2015, joining the fight against the LNA (Reuters 15/06/2015). Fighting between the LNA and IS-aligned armed groups is ongoing (Reuters 25/10/2015). On 23 February, forces aligned with the LNA made significant gains in Benghazi, taking control of Lithi district, a key port, and cutting off a supply line for Islamist militant groups (ALJ 24/02/2016; BBC 23/02/2016). In the beginning of April, Libyan forces were reported to have recaptured areas of Benghazi.
Ajdabiya: Since September, IS has been conducting an offensive on the city of Ajdabiya which is strategically positioned in relation to key oil ports (Guardian 06/12/2015). Five Sudanese were killed and 15 others were injured in Libyan Air Force bombing over Ajdabiya at the end of December (Dabanga Sudan 28/12/2015). Clashes between armed residents and fighters of the Al Qaeda affiliate Ansar al Sharia killed eleven people and wounded dozens more on 16 December (The Daily Star 18/12/2015).

Derna: IS was pushed out of Derna in June by Abu Salim Martyr’s Brigade and the LNA. IS maintains a presence in parts of the city and in August launched an offensive to retake Derna (AI Arabiya 21/12/2015; Reuters 13/08/2015; ISS 02/10/2015). Clashes between IS and the Derna Shura Council (an al Qaeda-affiliated group) were reported on 15 February (Libya Observer 15/02/2016; Al Arabiya 16/02/2016). Abu Salim Martyr’s Brigade and other militias continue to control the city, but clashes with IS fighters continue (AFP 16/11/2015). On 21 January, IS tried again to enter Derna but was repulsed by local militias. On 7 February an airstrike hit a hospital in Bab Tobruk district, killing four people. No claim of responsibility has been made (AFP 07/02/106; HRW 17/02/2016).

Southern Libya: Tebu and Tuareg tribes have been fighting since September 2014, particularly around Ubardi, Sabha, and Kufra (OHCHR 16/11/2015). On 23 November, representatives of both tribes signed a peace deal brokered by Qatar that includes a ceasefire and withdrawal of armed forces from Ubardi (Reuters 23/11/2015). However, reports indicate that the agreement has been breached and that clashes in Ubardi continue (Middle East Monitor 30/11/2015).

Two armed groups from Darfur – the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) – reportedly attacked the town of Kufra on 4 February, clashing with the LNA. Leaders of both groups denied any presence in Libya (AllAfrica 12/02/2016).

Economic crisis

The Libyan economy contracted 23% in 2014, and an additional 1.6% in 2015 (World Factbook). Oil production is down to 400,000 barrels a day, compared to 1.6 million before mid-2014 (Bloomberg 03/11/2015). The HoR seized the key oil-exporting port of Zueitina in early November and has threatened to cut off all oil exports if foreign companies do not start wiring payments to its Central Bank in Tobruk (Bloomberg, 03/11/2015; AP 04/11/2015).

Five of the country’s functioning oil fields were shut and staff evacuated during the first week of April, in fear of IS attacks (IBT 17/04/2016).

Displacement

Libya hosts an estimated 685,000 displaced people, including IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers, and migrants. Over 40% of IDPs have been displaced multiple times due to conflict, as have 66% of refugees and 30% of migrants (OCHA 01/10/2015). According to IOM data collection, approximately 83% of IDPs have been displaced since mid-2014, and more than a quarter (29%) originate from Benghazi (IOM 22/03/2016).

IDPs

435,000 people are estimated to be internally displaced, up from 63,985 in April 2014, before the political crisis began. The majority live in urban areas but over 100,000 are estimated to live in schools or other public facilities (OCHA 01/10/2015). At least 56,544 IDPs have been displaced since 2011 (IDMC 23/09/2014).

IDPs’ physical security has been seriously threatened by indiscriminate shelling, attacks on IDP camps, and sieges. A grown trend of IDP returns has been reported in the East (IOM, 27/01/2016).

Benghazi is estimated to host anywhere between 105,000 and 275,100 IDPs (UNHCR 30/06/2015; REACH 29/02/2016). 86% of IDPs and 80% of residents in Benghazi are in need of humanitarian assistance, but 48% of people in need are not reached (Handicap International 21/03/2016). The average length of displacement for IDPs in Benghazi is between 17 and 24 months (REACH 29/02/2016). Returns to areas of Benghazi seized by the LNA have been reported (IOM 22/03/2016).

Misrata: Militia groups are preventing an estimated 40,000 IDPs from Tawergha, Tomina, from returning to their places of origin. IDPs from these localities are targeted based on their perceived support of the former Gaddafi regime (HRW 01/02/2016; 20/03/2013).

Sirte: Large numbers of people were displaced from Sirte to surrounding areas in the beginning of 2016 (IOM 22/03/2016).

Tripoli and its surroundings hosted 269,000 IDPs at end March (IDMC 30/03/2015). In Tripoli, 70% of IDPs are in need (Handicap International 21/03/2016). Near Tripoli, an estimated 83,270 people are living in settlements, schools and abandoned buildings (UNHCR 16/01/2015).

Southern Libya: 18,492 people from Ubardi are displaced in six towns: Sabha, Wadi
Shati, Jufra, Ghat, Murzuq, and Lewenat (IDMC 30/03/2015; UNHCR 16/01/2015). Services have been severely disrupted by fighting: Schools, hospitals and markets are completely inaccessible (UNHCR 16/01/2015; ALJ 22/06/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

An estimated 100,000 refugees and asylum seekers are in Libya, and 150,000 other migrants (OCHA 01/10/2015).

Others

Third-country nationals face extreme difficulties leaving the country, as passage through Libya’s borders with Egypt and Tunisia is restricted. Migrants continue to embark on unseaworthy vessels to reach Italy. About 120,000 tried to reach Europe from Libya in 2015, more than 3,000 of whom died on the journey (IOM 06/11/2016). So far in 2016, 23,739 asylum seekers have arrived in Italy by sea, as of 14 April (AFP 17/04/2016). 5,270 people arrived by sea in Italy in January 2016, 97% using Libya as their starting point. January 2015 saw 3,528 arrivals (IOM 31/01/2015). The Libyan Naval Coast Guard intercepts many boats, which has increased the number of migrants in need of urgent assistance in Libyan ports (IOM 12/05/2015).

On 1 April, five people from sub-Saharan Africa were killed and four guards were injured in the Al-Nasr detention center in Al Zawyah during a confrontation between detainees with a guard. About 150 people detained in the center are reported to have escaped (IOM 06/04/2016).

Humanitarian access

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Since July 2014, most humanitarian agencies have relocated out of Libya, the majority to Tunisia. Armed groups often limit access. The national agency tasked with leading the humanitarian response evaluates its own response capacity as almost non-existent (IRIN 07/08/2014). Fuel shortages are further limiting access (OCHA 23/11/2015; AFP 19/05/2015).

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Civilians trapped by fighting in the Benghazi neighbourhoods of Qanfouda and Qawarsha are thought to be facing shortages of food, electricity, and vital medical supplies (UNSMIL 11/03/2016).

Security and physical constraints

Indiscriminate fighting has led to movement restrictions. Since September 2014, conflict in Ubari has blocked off the main road to Ghat, where a number of displaced people are staying (IRIN 02/12/2015). The Salloum border crossing between Libya and Egypt has been closed indefinitely (Libya Herald 21/01/2015). On 10 February, the coastal road between Misrata and Sirte was closed due to insecurity and the presence of IS (Libya Observer 09/02/2016).

WFP reports that it was unable to distribute food in October and November because of a protracted pipeline break. Local humanitarian organisations in parts of the country face sporadic electricity cuts that hinder their ability to communicate with international partners (WFP 31/12/2015).

On 7 February, Tunisia formally inaugurated a 200km barrier along its border with Libya, reaching south from the town of Ras Jedir (AP 06/02/2016; Time 07/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

1.28 million people are thought to be food insecure and 210,000 are in need of immediate food assistance (OCHA 16/02/2016). The prices of staples such as flour, rice, and sugar have tripled since May 2014, even quadrupling in some areas (OCHA 01/10/2015; 16/02/2016). Prices continued to rise from June 2015 to February 2016 (REACH 29/02/2016).

Food availability

Insecurity is affecting the food supply chain, and there has been a substantial decline in food imports as foreign shippers fear making deliveries (Reuters 31/07/2015). The HoR has reported that it has started tapping into the country’s strategic wheat reserves to ensure bread supplies. Some bakeries in Tripoli and Benghazi have closed or reduced production (Reuters 04/02/2015).

Food access

Warehouses (both public and private) are situated in conflict areas, and fuel shortages are aggravating food access (Save the Children 18/06/2015). Basic food items in Benghazi are only available in areas controlled by the LNA (Save the Children 18/06/2015). 600 displaced households in sites near Ubari in southern Libya face severe food shortages (IRIN 02/12/2015).

Livelihoods

Salary delays are common and exacerbated by dysfunction in the banking system. 38% of respondents to a February 2016 assessment reported a shortage of livelihood opportunities, compared to 9% in June 2015 (REACH 29/02/2016).
Health

1.9 million people are in need of healthcare. An estimated 20% of hospitals and 18% of primary healthcare facilities are not functioning. 60% of hospitals were closed or made inaccessible at least once due to the conflict between April 2015 and April 2016 (WHO 05/04/2016; OCHA 01/10/2015). The health situation is worsening, with stock-outs of key lifesaving medicines expected by the end of March. The delivery of vaccines is also expected to drop, affecting more than 1 million children under the age of five (OCHA 16/02/2016). As the status of the health system deteriorates due to lack of resources and contrasts between the two chosen ministers belonging to the two opposing governments, maternal mortality is also reported on the rise (MSF 17/03/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

In a June assessment 24% of households reported having little or no access to health facilities (UN 31/07/2015). The situation is worse for refugees and migrants, with 44% of refugees and 33% of migrants reporting limited or no access to health facilities, and those without documents often being denied healthcare (Reuters 24/02/2016). Civilian access to secondary care is particularly limited in conflict-affected areas such as Sirte, Zintan, Sabha, Kikla, and Al Kufra due to influxes of wounded civilians and fighters requiring priority treatment (OCHA 01/10/2015). Incidents of armed groups entering hospital premises and threats against medical personnel have been reported (OCHA 16/11/2015).

Large numbers of expatriate medical personnel have left Libya, and such staff make up 80% of all medical personnel, according to the Ministry of Health. Severe shortages of medical supplies are also reported throughout the country (OCHA 01/10/2015).

WASH

Disruptions to the main water network has led to an estimated 680,000 people needing water and sanitation assistance (OCHA 01/10/2015; UNICEF 31/01/2016). An assessment conducted in February found that less than half of people reported that their sewage system remained as functional as at pre-crisis levels (REACH 29/02/2016).

Lack of adequate WASH facilities has been reported in detention centres in and outside Tripoli where refugees and migrants are held (Human Rights Watch 21/05/2015). Inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions are reported in the nine displacement camps hosting Tawerghas (UNICEF 01/06/2015).

Shelter

An estimated 104,160 IDPs are in need of shelter support: 65,100 are residing in schools or other public spaces and 39,060 are in unfinished houses and apartments. An additional 200,000 people are estimated to be in need of NFIs (OCHA 01/10/2015).

According to IOM data collection, 74% of IDPs are living in private settings, with 58% in rented houses and 16% with host families (IOM 22/03/2016).

Education

An estimated 150,000 children are in need of education (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Benghazi is particularly affected, with enrolment rates as low as 50%. 136 out of 286 schools in Benghazi (47.6%) need varying degrees of repair (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Many schools in the northeast and south are occupied by IDPs (Save the Children 18/06/2015). Occupation of schools by IDPs is reported as the primary barrier to accessing formal education in eastern Libya (REACH 29/02/2016).

Protection

Much of the fighting takes place in urban centres, putting civilian populations at risk. 2.44 million people are estimated to be in need of protection from violence, violation of human rights, and other forms of abuse (OCHA 01/10/2015). Abductions, looting, burning of homes, and other acts of revenge have all been frequently reported (UN Security Council 05/09/2014). In some districts of Benghazi, civilians have reported movement restrictions (Human Rights Watch 26/05/2015). Human rights defenders and justice sector officials are targeted, intimidated, and frequently attacked (UNSMIL/OHCHR 25/03/2015).

626 people are reported to have been abducted between February 2014 and April 2015, including an estimated 378 whose whereabouts continue to be unknown. 508 were abducted in Benghazi (Amnesty 04/08/2015). In the first half of 2015, IS kidnapped and executed Ethiopian Christians, Coptic Christians, and foreign oil workers (AFP 19/04/2015; HRW 24/02/2015; BBC 09/03/2015).

Mines and ERW

Incorrectly armed fuses or faulty ammunition have resulted in large quantities of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in conflict areas (UNSMIL 04/09/2014). The presence of landmines and UXO is particularly high in the east of Libya. In a February assessment, 48% of informants in the east reported landmines/UXO in their communities, compared to 10% in the west and 25% in the south (REACH
Children

976,000 children are in need of protection services (UNICEF 31/01/2016). An assessment in May found a high incidence of child recruitment, with over 67% of informants in western Libya reporting recruitment of children from their communities, and 90% of informants in southern Libya (OCHA 01/10/2015). Children as young as 14 are imprisoned alongside adults in GNC-controlled detention facilities (HRW 03/12/2015).

Vulnerable groups

Third-country refugees and asylum-seekers, including unaccompanied children, face arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention for migration control purposes by both state and non-state actors. Torture, including whippings, beatings and electric shocks, has also been reported (Human Rights Watch 21/05/2015). On 1 April, five asylum seekers and migrants were killed and 11 injured after being shot at by guards as they tried to escape at Al-Nasr detention centre in Al Zawyah, about 45km west of Tripoli (IOM 06/04/2016; Migrant Report 02/04/2016). As of May 16,000 people, mainly African migrants, were reported to be in detention, mainly in the Tripoli region and in Misrata (Reuters 24/05/2015). There are 18 government-run detention centres and 21 operated by armed militias (PI, 05/2015; Save the Children 18/06/2015). More than 9,000 people are thought to be detained in facilities operated by the government (OCHR 15/02/2016). The centres are reported to be overcrowded and lack adequate WASH facilities (HRW 03/12/2015; OCHA 16/11/2015). Access to medical care is either non-existent or inadequate (OCHA 16/11/2015).

Journalists and media professionals in Libya are subject to attack and threats (OCHA 16/11/2015). At least 31 attacks on journalists were reported in 2015 and five have been detained, held hostage, or disappeared (RSF 15/12/2015; 11/11/2015). Health workers are also sometimes targeted due to perceived political allegiances based on who they treat (OCHA 16/11/2015). Five health workers were killed and 20 injured between August 2014 and January 2016 (WHO 28/01/2016).

Many women fear moving around unaccompanied (OCHA 23/11/2015 OCHR 15/02/2016).

Documentation

86–90% of households reported having lost legal documentation due to conflict and displacement. Between 29% and 77% reported difficulty registering newborn children, including over 90% of IDPs (REACH 29/02/2016; OCHA 01/10/2015).
**OVERVIEW**

Violence in the northeast has caused massive displacement while at the same time restricting movement: it has disrupted food supplies, seriously hindered access to basic services, and limited agricultural activities. In 2015, at least 8,852 people were killed in 454 BH-related incidents. The entire population of northeast Nigeria – 24.5 million people – is indirectly affected; some 9.7 million people, including IDPs, are staying in the 34 areas worst affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. People affected by violence in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, and neighbouring Bauchi, Taraba, and Gombe states are in urgent need of protection, shelter, food, and access to health services and education.

Boko Haram’s (BH) insurgency in the northeast began in 2008 but started gaining momentum in 2013, as BH seized territory and occupied towns and villages (Danish Institute for International Studies 05/01/2016). Since the end of 2014, the conflict has taken on a more regional dimension, with attacks in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, and a strengthened multinational force to counter the insurgency (UNHCR 22/05/2015). In 2015, the military regained territory from BH, but the group has retained strongholds in areas that are hard to access, including the Sambisa forest, the Mandera mountains, and the Lake Chad islands (AFP 23/10/2015). While President Buhari stated that Nigeria had technically won the war against BH militants on 24 December 2015, BH attacks continue in Borno and Adamawa (BBC 24/12/2015; ICG 04/01/2016; ICG 01/04/2016). BH has changed tactics, sporadically attacking areas it had not previously targeted and reverting to village raids, abductions, bombings, and suicide attacks, increasingly targeting civilians (AFP 23/03/2015, 05/10/2015; US Institute of Peace 09/01/2015; BBC 03/10/2015). Nigeria, has established a camp for former BH militants, where they will receive vocational training. No details of where the camp is located or how it is run are available (AFP 05/04/2016).

**Politics and security**

The Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF) has 8,700 military and civilian personnel, including contingents from Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria (BBC 03/03/2015). Military forces from Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria have begun joint operations. Benin and Chad are still deploying troops (AFP 11/06/2015, 25/04/2015, 20/03/2015). MJTF’s mandate includes the protection of civilians under immediate threat of attack from BH. In September, France said it would provide intelligence and equipment, and the United States announced it would supply USD 45 million in defence services to the joint force, including military training (Global Centre for the Responsibility to protect 20/01/2016).

**Conflict developments**

**Boko Haram**

During March and the beginning of April, the security situation in Borno was volatile and unpredictable. In Maiduguri the situation is tense. Most incidents are a result of military operations against BH (FAO 08/04/2016). Since February, government forces reported further gains against BH in Borno state, a high number of insurgents killed, over 200 hostages freed, and several villages reclaimed (ICG 01/04/2016; local media 28/03/2016; All Africa 05/04/2016; Newsweek 04/04/2016). However, officials from Borno report those gains as less significant than portrayed (ICG 01/03/2016; ABC 13/03/2016; allAfrica 13/03/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016). On 22 March, the establishment of a naval command post in Lake Chad was announced (local media 22/03/2016). During February, 332 people were killed in 22 BH related incidents (ACLED 14/03/2016). During January, 255 people were killed in 23 BH-related incidents (ACLED 16/02/2016). In 2015, at least 8,852 people were killed in 454 BH-related incidents (ACLED 09/02/2016).

**Borno state:** On 18 April, BH attacked Nigerian troops in Kareto, in the north of Borno. Fighting is ongoing (local media 18/04/2016; Reuters 18/04/2016). On 25 March, the military killed two suspected BH suicide bombers at Umulari Mulai, about
On 16 March, at least 25 people were killed in a twin suicide bomb attack on a mosque in Molai district of Maiduguri (AFP 16/03/2016; AFP 17/03/2016). On 14 March, BH stormed Musa village in Askira/Uba, killing at least 15 (ICG 01/04/2016). On 12 and 13 March, Nigerian troops attacked BH camps, killed several militants, recovered vehicles, weapons, and equipment and freed several hostages (allAfrica 13/03/2016).

Adamawa state: On 24 March, 14 women and two girls were abducted by BH gunmen near Sabon Garin Madagali village (AFP 25/03/2016).

Cameroonian forces

Nigeria is reported to have refused requests to evacuate border villages and create a zone where troops could shoot freely, and there are several reports of Cameroonian armed forces razing villages in Nigeria in an attempt to create a no-go area (Washington Post 19/01/2016). On 16 March, Cameroonian forces killed more than 30 BH fighters during a raid in northern Nigeria (EWN 19/03/2016). On 25 January, 40 civilians were reported dead in Gwoza village after Cameroonian troops announced they were carrying out a search for BH militants in the area (Antiwar 31/01/2016). On 18 January, Cameroonian troops pursuing BH fired rocket-propelled grenades, which killed four people, and shot dead two civilians in Ashigashiya village in Borno state (Washington Post 19/01/2016).

Inter-communal violence

On 19 March, four electoral commission staff were killed, injured or kidnapped in Rivers state. The state elections polls have been indefinitely suspended (BBC 21/03/2016). The ruling All Progressives Congress (APC) claimed that 32 of its members were killed. The opposition People’s Democratic Party (PDP) has denied responsibility for the killings (Newsweek 21/03/2016).

On 17 March, at least 15 were killed in Tombo village, in Benue, as clashes between Fulani herdsmen and farming communities continue (ICG 01/04/2016). Violence started in Agatu in Benue state on 22 February. More than 350 people have been killed and at least 7,000 displaced. President Buhari ordered an investigation (CFR 29/02/2016; local media 26/02/2016; local media 01/03/2016; ICG 01/03/2016).

In the Middle Belt area (Benue, Kaduna, Plateau, Nassarawa, and Taraba states), inter-communal clashes flare regularly, fuelled by ethnic and religious tensions, as well as competition between farmers and pastoralists (IDMC 12/2014).

Islamic Movement of Nigeria

The Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN) seeks to establish an Islamic state (AFP 14/12/2015). On 12 December, Nigerian troops carried out an operation against the IMN, killing members and arresting its leader Ibrahim Zakzaky. The army alleges the IMN attempted to assassinate the army chief of staff; the IMN denies the charges (ICG 04/01/2016). Human Rights Watch reports that at least 300 Shi’a were killed and hundreds more were injured over 12–14 December, and that soldiers buried the bodies in mass graves (HRW 22/12/2015). On 15 December, IMN supporters protested in Kaduna, and were fired at by police. At least four protesters were killed (AFP 15/12/2015). On 14 January, IMN claimed that more than 700 of its members were still missing (AFP 14/01/2016). The governor of Kaduna has said that a Judicial Commission of Inquiry will be set up (Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect 20/01/2016). On 3 March, new protests took place in several cities including Zaria, Kano, Kaduna, and Yola, demanding the release of Zakzaky (local news 04/03/2016).

Biafra movement

On 3 April, police accused IPOB of killing 55 people after discovering bodies in Umuanwi forest in Abia state (AFP 04/10/2016). On 18 January, members of the separatist organisation Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) clashed with security forces in Aba, Abia state. Eight people were killed, 30 injured, and 26 arrested (ICG 03/02/2016). Pro-Biafran rallies sparked by the arrest of Nnamdi Kanu, leader of IPOB, swept through Delta and Rivers state in December. Demonstrators were forcefully dispersed and arrested by police. The police denied allegations of extrajudicial killings. Demonstrations continued through December and January, with at least eight protesters and two police killed (ICG 01/12/2015; ICG 04/01/2016).

Displacement

More than 2.2 million people have been displaced internally, and more than 170,000 have fled abroad. A large number of IDPs have been returning to Borno state, but there has also been new displacement in Borno and Adamawa (UNHCR 31/12/2015). During the first months of 2016, population movements have been extremely fluid, with more IDPs being identified, and others relocating or returning home (AFP 05/04/2016).

IDPs

As of late February, more than 2.2 million IDPs have been identified in 13 states in north and central Nigeria. About 62% of IDPs were displaced in 2014, and 34% in 2015 (IOM 23/12/2015). 96% have been displaced by the BH insurgency. In late December the proportion was 84% (IOM 29/02/2016). 81% of IDPs are living in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe. New IDP locations have been identified in inaccessible areas (OCHA 05/03/2016). The total number of people who have fled their
homes is unknown (OCHA 10/11/2015).

Around 92% of IDPs are staying with host families; 8% are in camps and camp-like sites. IDPs report food as a priority need, followed by shelter and NFIs. Among host families, 83% declared that food was their primary need (IOM 03/09/2015, 31/10/2015).

In states affected by communal clashes, the majority of IDPs remain within their own state (IOM 23/12/2015).

Borno: Borno hosts 1.5 million IDPs, (68%), an increase from 1.4 million in December 2015 (OCHA 05/03/2015). As access increases, more information is becoming available. During January, more than 50,000 people were reported newly displaced in Borno, including locals and returnees from Cameroon. Most are in Gamboru-Ngala locality, which is reported to have no basic services. In mid-January, the number of people taking refuge in a military camp in Dikwa reached 80,000. Dikwa and several other camps in the area are currently inaccessible (OCHA 31/01/2016; UNHCR, CCCM Cluster, and Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016). A further influx was reported into Maiduguri’s camps from areas affected by military operations, as well as more arrivals from Cameroon into Yola’s camps (UNHCR, CCCM Cluster, and Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016). Maiduguri’s 17 organised and 13 informal IDP camps host at least 125,000 people (UNHCR 23/02/2016).

Returns: Relocations in Borno state started in late February. Around 5,000 people were transferred in Dalori and Bakassi camps (local media 22/02/2016; OCHA 05/03/2016). Pilot relocation of IDPs from four camps in schools in Maiduguri was had been postponed following a brutal attack on Dalori village at end January (OCHA 31/01/2016). The military has been forcing people in rural areas to relocate to their LGA capitals, so operations against BH can continue (IRIN 09/03/2016).

389,000 IDPs have returned to northern Adamawa state (OCHA 05/03/2016). Most were originally displaced in Adamawa (32%), Kano (13%), Nasarawa (12%), Gombe (8%), while 8% came from Cameroon (IOM 23/12/2015). Shelter and food are reported as priority needs. Other priorities include restoration of WASH and transport infrastructure, and repair of schools and health facilities. Farming inputs, including equipment, fertiliser, and seeds, are also needed. Returnees face sporadic attacks (UNICEF 01/09/2015).

The vast majority of IDPs (94%) want to return to their place of origin (IOM 23/12/2015). However, people are not yet confident to return. Most areas remain inhabitable and housing and infrastructure have been destroyed. Returning IDPs have also found their houses and land occupied by others (IFRC 21/01/2016; Reuters 03/12/2015). The planting season is due to start around May.

Refugees and asylum seekers
As of October, there were 2,190 refugees and asylum seekers in Nigeria (UNHCR 29/10/2015).

Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries
179,000 Nigerian refugees are in neighbouring countries, mainly in Niger, Cameroon, and Chad (OCHA 05/03/2016).

Returns
As of 6 April, around 64,000 Nigerian refugees have returned from Cameroon since January 2016. This includes both voluntary and involuntary returns (OCHA 06/04/2016). 54% are children and 46% are female. 98% of the returned originate from Borno (UNHCR 29/02/2016). In Gamboru Ngala Borno state, over 50,000 people reportedly returned from Cameroon between December and January (WFP 05/02/2016). Cameroon’s government has announced that 60,000 Nigerian refugees living in Minawao camp will be returned to Nigeria (local media 29/02/2016).

A smaller number of returnees have arrived from Chad (UNHCR 05/11/2015).

Humanitarian access
There are 3 million people in need in areas that are extremely difficult to access (OCHA 31/01/2016). 21 of Borno state’s 27 local government areas remain inaccessible; many are the scene of active military operations. Continued insecurity around Maiduguri impacted operations in January (UNHCR, CCCM Cluster, and Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations
Most humanitarian organisations face difficulties reaching the east of Borno state. In Yobe, of the 17 LGAs, six have restricted access. In Adamawa, Michika and Madagali LGAs remain restricted for UN and most INGO staff (OCHA 06/04/2016).

Security and physical constraints
Insecurity in the northeast continues to impair access to affected populations, especially in remote areas (ACF 30/06/2015). The sweeping operations carried out by the Nigerian military disrupt everyday life as well as humanitarian activities (UNHCR 17/12/2015). IDP camps in Maiduguri are becoming increasingly unsafe due to BH attacks (UNHCR 17/12/2015).
Food security and livelihoods

As of 4 March, 10.3 million people are estimated to be Stressed (Phase 2 of the Cadre Harmonisé) in eight states in the North: Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto; 3.2 million people in the north are in Crisis (Phase 3 of the Cadre Harmonisé). About 2.3 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe are currently in Crisis: 1.4 million in Borno, 823,000 in Yobe and 82,000 in Adamawa. In Borno, 217,000 people are in Emergency (Phase 4 of the Cadre Harmonisé) (FAO 14/03/2016). The situation is expected to deteriorate as the lean season approaches (June–August) (OCHA 06/04/2016).

Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security outcomes are projected for most areas outside the northeast (FEWSNET 31/01/2016). Despite the late 2015 rainy season in the middle and northern states, above-average and well-distributed rainfall benefited crop development in the country’s major producing states. Cereal output is forecast to be close to 2015 and 6% above normal (FAO 09/03/2016).

Food availability

In the northeast, cash and staple crop production is well below average. Food availability and access across all eight states is expected to decline towards the lean season in June. The prices of staple foods have increased in most markets compared with the previous five-year average (FAO 14/03/2016).

In Adamawa, six IDP camps and host communities – 9,006 people – are experiencing food shortages. In Borno state 79,800 persons in 12 camps in Maiduguri are currently experiencing food shortages. In Yobe state, three camps are facing food shortages. Many camps are still to be assessed (FAO and WFP 03/03/2016).

Access to market and trade activities in the northeast remain disrupted (FEWSNET 31/10/2015). Staple food prices are much higher on markets in Maiduguri, Borno, and Mubi, Adamawa, than in neighbouring markets (FEWSNET 31/10/2015). 50% of IDP households said that most or half of the food items they consume come from humanitarian assistance (IOM 23/12/2015). In Borno state, the government has closed cattle markets as a measure to prevent BH from raising funds. Local populations have resisted the move (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Food access gaps will further increase during the June–August lean season (FAO 14/03/2016).

The naira, the Nigerian currency, was depreciated as international crude oil prices remain low. Increased inflation in February further weakened household purchasing power and exacerbated the typical increase in staple food prices through the July–September lean season (FEWSNET 02/04/2016).

Livelihoods

Insecurity prevents people in the northeast from carrying out typical farming activities, limiting their opportunities for wage labour. Fishing and cross-border trade, particularly with Niger, have fallen due to insecurity (OCHA 24/09/2015; FEWSNET 31/10/2015). Only 11% of registered IDPs have a regular source of income, while 49% have no source of income (IOM 23/12/2015).

Avian influenza has spread to 24 states and has resulted in the depopulation of over 2.5 million birds. Farms and poultry establishments in 102 LGAs are affected. The outbreak will reduce labour opportunities and income for poor households (FAO and Food Security Cluster 31/01/2016).

Health

In northeastern Nigeria, 3.7 million people need health support (OCHA 11/01/2016). Mortality rates are increasing and vaccination programmes are severely hit. A nationwide cholera outbreak is ongoing (UNICEF 14/11/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Less than 40% of health facilities are operational in conflict-affected areas (Inter Press Service 26/08/2015; IRIN 02/11/2015). Routine health services, including immunisation and maternal and child health, have been disrupted. Many health workers have fled and those who remain are unable to access people in need (UNICEF 30/09/2015). In Borno, 16 out of 38 hospitals have been destroyed or looted and 214 primary health centres shut (UNHCR 23/02/2016). In Adamawa, 59% of assessed health facilities have been damaged and 37% are non-functional (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

IDPs lack access to adequate healthcare and medicine, resulting in high mortality rates for common illnesses (ECHO 18/09/2015). Malaria is the most prevalent health problem in the majority of IDP shelters. In 51 shelters, IDPs reported not having access to medicine (IOM 23/12/2015).

Lassa fever

As of 1 April, at least 266 Lassa fever cases have been reported. 138 people have died from the disease, with the death toll expected to rise as the number of cases steadily increases. The reported case fatality is 51.8%. Niger, Bauchi, Edo, Oyo and Taraba states are worst affected. The outbreak was announced on 8 January and is considered to have started on November 2015 in Bauchi state (NCDC 24/01/2016;
Cholera

So far in 2016, 194 cholera cases have been reported and one death (0.5% CFR) (UNICEF 21/03/2016). In 2015, 19 of 36 states recorded 5,298 cholera cases and 186 deaths countrywide (3.5% CFR), with Kano, Rivers, and Borno states the worst affected (UNICEF 21/01/2016). In 2014, there were 35,996 reported cholera cases, but with a much lower fatality rate, 1.9% (UNICEF 14/11/2015, 20/10/2015).

Measles

An outbreak of measles has been reported in Yobe and Borno state. In Yobe, 840 cases have been reported, most of them in Damaturu and Jakusko LGAs. Most cases are among children under one year old. In Borno, 50 cases have been recorded in Gubio IDP camp as of 21 March. More cases have been reported in host communities in Maiduguri and an unofficial IDP site in Kaga LGA (OCHA 06/04/2016).

Nutrition

2.5 million people are in need of nutrition assistance: 550,000 are IDPs, 1.49 million are part of the vulnerable host population, and 500,000 are inaccessible (OCHA 11/01/2016).

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) is within the critical threshold (10%-15%) in Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara states, and within the stressed threshold (5%-10%) in Adamawa and Kano states (FAO 14/03/2016).

WASH

6.2 million people are in need of WASH assistance, of which 2 million are IDPs, 3.9 million host populations, and 300,000 inaccessible (OCHA 11/01/2016).

Access to WASH facilities is severely limited outside IDP camps (ECHO 18/09/2015; MSF 17/09/2015). 63% of the camps have below-standard access to water and 68% have inadequate access to sanitation (OCHA 18/03/2016).

In 29 shelters, less than 50% of water sources are functional (IOM 31/10/2015). In Gombyo, one of the camps outside Maiduguri, each latrine is shared between around 100 people (IRIN 02/11/2015).

Shelter and NFIs

1.6 million people are in need of shelter and NFIs (OCHA 11/01/2016). IDP sites, mainly schools; government buildings; self-made tents and community centres, are often overcrowded (IRIN 05/06/2015; IOM 31/10/2015).

45% of registered IDPs report that their houses have been completely burned down or destroyed, while 24% report that their houses are partially burned down or damaged (IOM 03/09/2015). In Yobe more than 20,000 houses have been either destroyed or damaged (UNDP 01/03/2016).

As IDPs return, new informal camps are emerging in Borno and Yobe states. Conditions in these camps are extremely basic, with urgent need for emergency shelter assistance (OCHA 19/12/2015). In Kakureter informal camp in Damaturu, Yobe state, no shelter response has been delivered and immediate assistance is required. High shelter and NFI needs were noted in Biu, south Borno, in January (UNHCR, CCCM Cluster, and Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016).

As of 11 April, flooding in Calabar, Cross River state, has left 200 people homeless (ECHO 12/04/2016).

Education

One million children are in need of education, 830,000 of whom are displaced, 150,000 within the host population, and 30,000 inaccessible. 600,000 children have lost access to learning since 2013 (OCHA 11/01/2016). 1,200 schools have been destroyed (UNICEF 26/01/2016). Between 2009 and October 2015, BH murdered more than 600 teachers, half of them in Borno state. Others have been threatened, injured or kidnapped. 19,000 teachers have fled their posts (IRIN 07/12/2015).

In December, almost 450 schools reopened in Borno state after a year and a half. Teachers and pupils are reluctant to return because of persistent violence (Reuters 01/12/2015).

Protection

5.5 million people are in need of protection: 2 million are IDPs, 2 million are host populations and 1.5 million are inaccessible (OCHA 11/01/2016). Reported protection incidents include killing of civilians, forced displacement, destruction of property, exploitation and abuse, family separation, arbitrary detention, restrictions on freedom of movement and insecurity. Priorities for IDPs are the denial of access to assistance and family separation (OCHA 11/01/2016).

Cases of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, detention, and torture have been documented among Nigerian forces in the course of security operations against BH (Amnesty International 03/06/2015).
Large-scale demolitions and evictions in an informal housing settlement in Badia, in Lagos, have made thousands of people homeless. More than 30,000 people are expected to lose their homes, businesses and livelihoods, if demolitions continue as planned (HRC 23/11/2015).

Vulnerable groups

BH has forcibly recruited young men, and carried out executions (Amnesty 13/04/2015). In Taraba, returning IDPs have been attacked in disputes over land, as land and property were taken in their absence. In some cases IDPs are facing stigma, discrimination, and isolation (UNHCR 31/08/2015).

Gender

1.5 million people are affected by gender-based violence (GBV) (OCHA 11/01/2016). Many women and girls have been held hostage by BH and at least 2,000 have been abducted since 2012. Abducted women have experienced physical and psychological abuse, forced marriage and labour, and sexual slavery (UNICEF and International Alert 16/02/2016). 30% of women in the northeast have experienced GBV since 2013 (OCHA 11/01/2016). Women in displacement sites are at particular risk of sexual violence and trafficking (UNHCR 31/12/2015). BH has used women, girls and young boys to carry out suicide attacks (International News 05/12/2015).

Children

2.73 million children are in need of protection, including 1 million displaced, 1 million within the host population and 700,000 who are inaccessible (OCHA 11/01/2016). Physical and emotional abuse of children is reported in many IDP sites. 20,000 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified, the majority in Borno state (OCHA 11/01/2016).

Children born from abducted women and BH fighters are at risk of rejection, discrimination and violence from their communities (UNICEF and International Alert 16/02/2016).

Mines and ERW

IDPs are being encouraged to return to areas with suspected mine/ERW contamination (UNDP 15/03/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY
- Food security: 931,000 people will be in IPC 3 and 22,000 in IPC 4 food security outcomes at least until June 2016.

- Health, particularly in Bay, Bakool, Galguduud, Middle Juba, and parts of Gedo. Children under five are a priority group.

- WASH infrastructure requires maintenance, particularly in displacement settlements and areas affected by drought.

- Humanitarian access: restricted access continues to affect aid delivery in south-central Somalia.

OVERVIEW

Protracted conflict, as well as consecutive years of drought, natural hazards, and disruption of basic infrastructure have led to large-scale displacement in Somalia and across the region. Almost half the population, around 4.9 million people, is vulnerable to external shocks and lacks access to basic goods and services. Insecurity and bureaucratic impediments hinder humanitarian access. Somalia suffers from a chronic fragility of state institutions as a result of two decades of civil war.

Politics and security

Armed conflict

Armed Islamist group Al Shabaab continues attacks on civilians, humanitarian personnel, and government officials. Until 2015, AMISOM was able to expel Al Shabaab from main population areas of southern Somalia, though Al Shabaab maintained its military strength in many rural areas. In 2015, Al Shabaab made substantial advances in Lower Shabelle region, taking control of Kurtunwaarey and Janale after withdrawal of government and African Union troops (FSNAU 04/11/2015; Reuters 06/09/2015). In Middle Juba, military forces do not have control over major commercial and administrative towns (FSNAU 04/11/2015). Since January 2016, Al Shabaab has increased attacks and recaptured locations across south-central Somalia, including several towns in Lower Shabelle, Bay and Jubaland regions. Al Shabaab claimed back El Ade, Badhaadhe and Marka (European Interagency Security Forum 23/03/2016). Al Shabaab has also launched attacks in Puntland and Galmudug in 2016.

In 2015, more than 1,100 incidents involving Al Shabaab were reported, causing almost 3,000 deaths (ACLED 26/01/2016). Nearly 20% of all reported incidents were attacks against civilians – an average of 16 such attacks were reported each month (ACLED 28/11/2015). However, for many incidents, casualty counts are unconfirmed, with actual numbers likely much higher than the numbers reported.

Inter-communal violence

On 22 November, fighting erupted between Puntland and Galmudug armed forces, over disputed land. At least 20 people were killed, 120 injured and over 90,000 were displaced, including 40,000 IDPs who fled from displacement settlements (UNSOM 28/11/2015; local media 09/12/2015; OCHA 08/12/2015). In December, a ceasefire agreement was signed and most of the displaced returned. Returnees lack access to adequate food and nutrition and latrines and shelters have been destroyed. Public sanitation and water facilities such as elevated water tanks were destroyed or damaged during fighting. Education was disrupted and the school syllabus delayed by three weeks (OCHA 24/12/2015).

Elections

The government’s mandate expires in September 2016, but government and parliament agree that it will not be possible to hold a full election (AFP 28/07/2015). On 28 January, political leaders announced that the 275 seats in the lower house of the parliament will be divided among the country’s clans. 30% of seats will be reserved for women. The lower house will be elected by clan elders and the upper house by the regional assemblies. No dates for the elections were announced (VoA 28/01/2016). On 3 April, Puntland authorities and the federal government of Somalia reached an agreement to follow the government’s electoral plan. Puntland had previously rejected the proposal (local media 04/04/2016; ICG 02/02/2016).

Stakeholders

Al Shabaab

Al Shabaab is a militant Islamist group and off-shoot of the Islamic Courts Union. It took over most of southern Somalia in 2006, seeking to establish an Islamic state. Numbering 7,000–9,000 militants, Al Shabaab typically targets Somali government officials, AMISOM forces, and perceived government allies. Attacks in urban centres and along transport axes are common, although a shift in tactics in 2015 has seen Al Shabaab concentrate attacks on small and remote AU bases (CNN 03/09/2015). Al Shabaab has also carried out a number of attacks in Kenya.

SNA-AMISOM offensive

The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) force counts 22,000 troops. Its mandate has been extended until 31 March 2017 (UNSC 24/03/2016). The Somali National Army (SNA) and AMISOM started a military offensive against Al Shabaab-
Puntland: Between 15 and 18 March, Al Shabaab undertook a number of attacks in Puntland. The incursion signifies an expansion of Al Shabaab activity. On 15 March, Al Shabaab seized control of Garad, a port town. Most of the residents fled. Al Shabaab also took Haradhere, another port town (local media 15/03/2016; Reuters 15/03/2016). On 16 March, heavy clashes between Puntland forces and Al Shabaab erupted in the Suuj area, 30km from Eyl, a coastal town in Nugaal region (local media 16/03/2016). On 18 March, Al Shabaab attacked a security checkpoint in Bosaso, killing a soldier and wounding two people (local news 19/03/2016). On 21 March, Puntland authorities declared that the operation against Al Shabaab ended with an estimated 200-300 fighters getting killed and more than 100 arrested. At least 60 of the fighters arrested were child soldiers (Garowe online 21/03/2016; CNN 01/04/2016). However, on 26 March fighting has expanded in the coastal village of Bandarbyela in northeastern Bari (local media 26/03/2016). Al Shabaab is reported to be planning attacks in Garowe, Galkayo and Bosaso (local media 29/03/2016). On 31 March, a suicide bombing left at least six people dead and ten others injured near the Unlay hotel in Galkayo city, Puntland (Vice news 31/03/2016; Horseed media 31/03/2016; AFP 31/03/2016). On 12 April, Puntland arrested 15 suspected Al Shabaab militants in Garowe (International media 12/04/2016).

Galmudug: On 31 March - 3 April, heavy fighting erupted between security forces of Galmudug and Al Shabaab militants, who moved into the area from Puntland. At least 115 Al-Shabaab militants were reported killed and 110 others arrested. The remaining fighters fled into the rural areas of Galmudug (local media 04/04/2016).

Southcentral: On 16 April, gunmen opened fire on a civilian bus near Shalanbood village (All Africa 16/04/2016). On 13 April, at least three people were killed and six injured in an explosion at a livestock market in Afgooye (AFP 13/04/2016). At the beginning of April, SNA forces launched an attack on an Al Shabaab base in Bay region (local media 16/04/2016). On 21 March, Al Shabaab attacked two government security installations in the Afgooye district (AMISOM 21/03/2016). On 7 March, a laptop bomb exploded in the airport in Beledweyne, injuring six people, including two police (AFP 07/03/2016). On 7 March, Al Shabaab attacked an SNA base close to Brava (local media 07/03/2016). On 1 March, the Interim South West Administration (ISWA) asked for AMISOM intervention regarding attacks in Lower Shabelle (AMISOM 01/03/2016). AMISOM, SNA, and local clan militias regained control over some towns in Middle Shabelle during February. On 24 February, AMISOM and Somali forces seized the village El-Baraf and on 11 February, took Biyo Adde village, both without a battle (local news 11/02/2016). In Biyo Adde, displaced residents have started returning (AMISOM 13/03/2016).

Mogadishu: On 11 April, five people including two children were killed in a car bombing near the local government headquarters (AFP 11/04/2016). On 9 April at least three people, including a child, were killed in a car bombing outside a restaurant in Beyhani (AFP 09/04/2016). On 31 March, gunmen opened fire at a minibus carrying workers to a Turkish-run hospital, killing six people (Vice news 31/03/2016). On 30 March, four people were killed, including three civilians caught in the crossfire, during a shootout between rival units within the Somali army (AFP 31/03/2016). On 21 March, Al Shabaab stormed Laanta-Buro military base, 40km southwest of Mogadishu. They claimed to have killed 73 soldiers and captured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition (local media 21/03/2016).

US involvement: On 11 and 12 April, US forces targeted Al-Shabaab in southern Somalia, killing around a dozen militants (World Tribune 17/04/2016). On 14 March, US forces carried out a joint operation with Somali troops against an Al Shabaab base in Awdheegle, 50km south of Mogadishu (local media 15/03/2016). On 5 March US air forces launched an airstrike on an Al Shabaab camp in Raso, Hiraan killing more than 150 militants (Reuters 07/03/2016; Guardian 07/03/2016).

KDF: On 12 March, Somali officials reported that Kenyan air forces attacked an Al Shabaab base in Gedo. At least two civilians were wounded (local media 13/03/2016). On 8 February, Kenyan forces reported that an airstrike in Somalia killed at least 52 Al Shabaab militants, including its intelligence chief. But Al Shabaab denied the...
Al Shabaab militants, including its intelligence chief. But Al Shabaab denied the airstrike, and the Somali government doubt the intelligence chief's death (CNN 19/02/2016; local media 19/02/2016).

**Clan clashes**

On 14 April, clan militias clashed over control of a water well in Qaran Ad, near Beledweyne, leaving three people dead (local news 14/04/2016).

**Displacement**

1.1 million IDPs are estimated in Somalia (893,000 in the south-central region, 129,000 in Puntland, and 84,000 in Somaliland) (UNHCR and Shelter Cluster 11/02/2016; UNHCR 06/01/2016). The main reasons for displacement are food insecurity, conflict, and natural disaster. Some people have been displaced for nearly two decades (UNHCR and Shelter Cluster 11/02/2016).

As of late February, 377,078 people have been newly displaced due to forced evictions, military offensives, clan conflicts and general insecurity (UNHCR 29/02/2016; World Vision 21/01/2016). In both Somaliiland and Puntland, 20% of drought-affected rural families have moved to urban centres (IRIN 11/02/2016). The limited access of partners to vulnerable communities outside Kismayo town, including populations from Middle Juba region affected by floods, is triggering additional population movements. During February, there was an influx of IDPs in Kismayo in south-central Somalia, in search of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**Returnees**

The rate of arrivals has increased in 2016: since the beginning of the year 6,462 people have returned, including 1,285 to Dinsoor, 987 to Kismayo, and 677 to Mogadishu. 50% are women. In all of 2015, almost 6,000 Somalis returned from Kenya (UNHCR 03/04/2016; 03/04/2016). 135,000 Somali refugees are projected to return from Kenya by the end of 2017 (UNHCR 12/04/2016).

**Refugees**

There are 3,000 registered refugees and 10,448 asylum seekers in Somalia, mainly in Bosaso (Puntland), and Berbera (Somaliland) (IOM 06/04/2016). 27,007 are Somali returnees and 5,394 are prima facie refugees from Yemen (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Somali returnees and Yemeni refugees have access to onward transportation to their final destination, while individuals of other nationalities are supported to return to their home countries (UNHCR 31/12/2015). 52% of the registered arrivals intend to go to Mogadishu (UNHCR 14/13/2016). 61,600 arrivals from Yemen are expected in Somalia by the end of 2016 (UNHCR 15/12/2015).

**Humanitarian access**

Humanitarian access remained a challenge in 2015, due to increasing insecurity, limited infrastructure, and funding constraints. Non-state armed actors continued to impose bans on commercial activities in some areas in Bakool, Bay, Gedo, and Hiraan regions thereby disrupting the delivery of humanitarian supplies and basic commercial commodities (OCHA 26/01/2016).

**Security and physical constraints**

Road access remains severely constrained in 28 districts in south-central Somalia and in Buuhoodle district in the north. While there was progress in negotiating access to areas such as Xudur in Bakool. Baidoa (in Bay), Buulobarde (in Hiraan), Garbahaarey (in Gedo) and Wajid (in Bakool) are only accessible via an airstrip secured by AMISOM (FSNAU 02/10/2015; OCHA 26/01/2016).

In 2015, attacks and threats against humanitarians increased. More than 140 violent incidents directly impacted humanitarian organisations, including 17 deaths, 18
injuries, 11 abductions, and 38 arrests. The humanitarian community also registered over 80 incidents, 80% of which included interference related to administrative and bureaucratic impediments and 20% were direct interferences with humanitarian activities, mainly in Puntland and Southern and central Somalia (OCHA 26/01/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

4.9 million people are in need of food assistance (OCHA 03/03/2016). 931,000 people will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 22,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes at least until June 2016 (OCHA 30/12/2015; FEWSNET & FSNAU 08/02/2016). 3.7 million people will face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes (FEWSNET & FSNAU 08/02/2016). Food insecurity is due to poor rainfall and drought conditions in several areas, trade disruption, population displacement, and chronic poverty. IDPs represent 66% of the population in Crisis and Emergency, rural populations 26%, and urban populations 6% (FSNAU 17/02/2016).

236,000 people in Puntland, mostly pastoralists, and 480,000 people in Somaliland face acute water and pasture shortages in drought-affected areas. (DRC 11/03/2016). In Somaliland, a further 1.3 million people risk slipping into acute food insecurity if they do not receive assistance (OCHA 31/03/2016). In January 2016, authorities of Puntland and Somaliland issued an appeal for assistance for the drought-affected. The most affected areas of Puntland are Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, and Sool. The most affected regions of Somaliland are Awdal, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed (OCHA 26/01/2016). The situation is expected to worsen during the coming months as water resources continue to deplete, and may lead to conflict (FAO 11/02/2016).

In Somaliland, cereal production is 87% lower than the five year average (OCHA 31/03/2016). Poor households in Guban pastoral livelihood zone in northwest Somaliland, and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone in northeast Puntland, will need assistance throughout most of 2016. Crisis outcomes are expected to persist in urban areas affected by trade disruptions in Xudur, Wajid, Buulobarde and across most of the main IDP settlements (FSNAU 22/12/2015).

Drought-affected pastoralists from Ethiopia and Djibouti have moved into Awdal region of Somaliland, where rains were favourable in the last quarter of 2015 (OCHA 31/03/2016). Of particular concern are 1,500 households who migrated from Shinnile, Ethiopia and cannot return as their livestock are too weak. With few saleable animals and no access to food credit, community support, or humanitarian assistance, they face an Emergency (IPC Phase 4) situation (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). During the first week of April, heavy storms were reported in parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, resulting in six deaths and the loss of an unconfirmed number of livestock (FAO 07/04/2016).

Livelihoods

Some people in the drought affected regions are migrating with their livestock to Hawd livelihood zone, in the south of Somaliland and the southwest of Puntland, which has received good rains (OCHA 26/01/2016). Lawyaddo and Zeiladj districts of Awdal region, in Guban pastoral zone, received Hays rains during December and January, which lead to a large-scale abnormal migration of livestock to the area from drought-affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland, as well as from Djibouti and Ethiopia. As a result, the improved pasture and water will likely be exhausted soon (IRIN 11/02/2016). Unemployment has gone up as drought has impacted the labour market (OCHA and WFP 18/02/2016).

In Somaliland people have lost 80% of their animals due to the extreme drought (FAO 15/03/2016). In the same areas, tropical storms in November killed around 3,000 livestock, and damaged crops and fisheries (IFRC 14/11/2015). Across northern Somalia, there has been a sharp increase in debt among poor households (IRIN 11/02/2016).

23–49% of households that receive remittances have reported that remittance receipts have declined since May 2015, as the bank accounts of Somali diaspora have been closed in measures aiming to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism (UN 18/01/2016).

Health

Essential and lifesaving medical services are insufficient and overstretched, including critical public health, nutrition and water services. Around 3.3 million people have an immediate need for essential health services (WHO 05/04/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

1.5 million people are without access to primary or secondary health services, including 300,000 children under-five, as around 10 hospitals have closed or cut back their services due to funding shortages. (WHO 23/07/2015; AlertNet 22/02/2016). There are insufficient drugs in health facilities across Somalia, which hampers response activities especially in drought affected Puntland and Somaliland (OCHA 03/03/2016). Delivery of life-saving medicines and medical equipment has been irregular because of insecurity, road inaccessibility, and electricity and fuel shortages (WHO 05/04/2016).

In Somaliland, there has been an increase in the incidence of disease outbreaks, including diarrhoea, typhoid, acute respiratory infections and anaemia. Skin infections linked to water shortages have been reported. Due to long distances to...
health centres children are not taken for vaccination, despite a high level of awareness on the importance of immunization (IFRC 25/03/2016).

Secondary healthcare services have been suspended at the Beledweyne Hospital, serving 330,000 people, due to lack of funds. Services at Jowhar hospital in Middle Shabelle and South Galkayo Hospital will soon be suspended unless funding is secured (OCHA 23/03/2016).

**Cholera**

The number of acute watery diarrhoea cases continues to rise in south-central Somalia, as the increasing scarcity of water leads to use of contaminated sources. A similar trend has been recorded in health centres in Puntland and Somaliland as communities share unprotected water sources with livestock (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**Measles**

A measles outbreak has been reported in eastern Somaliland, with 29 confirmed cases in Buuhoodle in Togdheer (IRIN 11/04/2016).

**Nutrition**

1.3 million people are in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA 03/03/2016). 304,000 children under five are moderately malnourished and 58,300 children are severely malnourished (OCHA 03/03/2016). In Somaliland and Puntland, 74,750 children under-five are acutely malnourished (OCHA 31/03/2016).

GAM rates of 15% or more persist among several population groups. Areas with the most persistent nutrition problems are Bari and Garowe, in Puntland and Galkayo, Matabaan, Beledweyne, Bay, Doolow, and North Gedo, in central Somalia (FEWSNET & FSNAU 08/02/2016).

**WASH**

**Water**

2.7 million people are estimated in need of safe water (OCHA 03/03/2016). In Puntland and Somaliland, more than 70% of the population lacks access to clean drinking water, as 80% of water sources have dried up (DRC 11/03/2016; Save the Children 24/02/2016; OCHA and WFP 18/02/2016). Water scarcity led to spikes in water prices by more than 220% in Bari and 110% in Awdal region, further limiting access to safe water and increasing household debt (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Shabelle River levels are reported to be at the lowest in decades due to below normal rains in the Ethiopian highlands during the last rainy season. Critical water shortages are reported in Beledweyne, Buulobarde, and Jalalaqi in Hiraan and Jowhar in Middle Shabelle (OCHA 07/04/2016). However, the situation is expected to improve in the Ethiopian highlands during April and parts of southern central regions will also receive moderate to heavy rains (FAO 07/04/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

An estimated 910,000 people are in need of shelter (OCHA 03/03/2016). In drought-affected Somaliland and Puntland, 60,000 people are estimated to be in need of NFIs and shelter (OCHA 31/03/2016).

In Puntland and Somaliland, IDPs’ shelter conditions were improved. 45% live in planned settlements (UNHCR and Shelter Cluster 11/02/2016). However, increased movement of pastoralists from drought-affected areas lead to increased needs for shelter and NFIs (OCHA 03/03/2016). Most drought-affected families live with host families. Families who cannot afford to migrate have built spontaneous and unplanned settlements next to their relatives (OCHA 31/03/2016).

**Education**

**Access and learning environment**

1.7 million children aged 5–17 do not have access to education in south-central Somalia because of the humanitarian crisis (OCHA 03/03/2016). There is a lack of teachers and learning materials, and learning facilities are inadequate.

In drought-affected areas, thousands of children are estimated to be at risk of dropping out of school, as children have to search for water resources, and rising food and water prices are cutting into the incentives for teachers provided by parents and communities. Authorities in Puntland indicate that 42,600 school-aged children are currently affected. An estimated 30% of schools in drought-affected areas have closed due to displacement and declining enrolment (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**Protection**
1.1 million people are considered in need of protection, mainly due to the physical insecurity resulting from the SNAF-AMISOM offensive and inter-clan fighting, SGBV, including during inter-clan conflict, child protection violations, separation of children, and forced/secondary eviction (OCHA 03/03/2016; UNFPA 31/08/2015). AMISOM forces have been accused on several occasions of killing civilians in their homes. In February, 201 grave violations against children were reported in southcentral, affecting 150 boys and 36 girls. The majority of these violations were recruitment and use of children in armed forces, followed by abduction and detention (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

Forced evictions

Forced evictions of IDPs surged in 2015, as the appreciation of land is driving land-grabbing. Between January and September, 116,000 IDPs and urban poor were forcibly evicted from private and public buildings in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bosaso, Galkayo, Hargeisa, and Luuq. 125,600 evictions have taken place in Mogadishu since January 2015 (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Gender

SGBV is of particular concern for women and girls living in IDP settlements. From January–August, 75% of victims of reported SGBV incidents were IDPs and 93% are female (UNFPA 31/08/2015).

Children

Somali National Army and Al Shabaab, have been accused of killing and recruiting children. Nearly 746 ‘grave violations’ were recorded from September 2015 (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 01/01/2016). Grave violations include recruitment or use of children, killing, maiming, rape, or other sexual violence, and abduction. Boys are more affected than girls (UNICEF 30/06/2015).

A high number of children among Al Shabaab militants have been captured by Puntland security forces during recent fighting (UN Assistance Mission in Somalia 24/03/2016; CNN 01/04/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

16 April: 13,000 people remain displaced around Pibor, Jonglei, due to risk of further insecurity in the area (OCHA).

16 April: Around 2,000 IDPs have arrived on the outskirts of Bor town after fleeing armed attacks on camps in Juba county on 31 March: 70% of the arrivals are children (OCHA).

31 March: Intercommunal violence at the end of March displaced thousands of people in Pochalla county, Jonglei (OCHA 16/04/2016).

KEY FIGURES

- 6.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016 (OCHA 31/12/2015).

- 2.8 million people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC phase 3), Emergency (IPC phase 4), and Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) food security outcomes. 40,000 are in Catastrophe (OCHA 03/03/2016).

- 1.69 million IDPs since December 2013 (OCHA 03/03/2016).

PRIORITIES

Food security: Ongoing violence, market disruption, and crop failures have resulted in record food prices, and hunger has spread to areas that were previously stable.

Health: The crisis continues to trigger major public health risks and disease outbreaks. Malaria has reached unprecedented levels and is the biggest cause of morbidity in almost all states.

Shelter: Ongoing violence continues to cause widespread displacement particularly in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and more recently Western Equatoria.

OVERVIEW

Violence spread across eastern and northern South Sudan in December 2013. A
ceasefire agreement was signed in August 2015, but clashes continue. Strife has progressively adopted the characteristics of an inter-communal conflict between the Dinka tribe allied to South Sudan President Kiir and government forces, and the Nuer, loosely allied with former South Sudan Vice President Riek Machar.

The conflict is concentrated in the Greater Upper Nile states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity, with the central counties of Unity state most severely affected. Food insecurity and malnutrition rates are alarming. Insecurity is hampering the delivery of assistance. The UN reports widespread violation of human rights and targeted violence against civilians.

Politics and security

President Kiir’s Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), who are predominantly Dinka, have been fighting a loose alliance of military defectors loyal to former Vice President Riek Machar, the Sudanese People’s Liberation Army-In-Opposition (SPLA-IO), and ethnic Nuer militia, since December 2013. Fighting has killed at least 50,000 people and displaced over two million people. Armed violence is mostly concentrated in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile but in recent months has spread to parts of Greater Equatoria. An increasing number of armed groups are neither aligned with the government nor the opposition (AFP 25/12/2015; Al Jazeera 03/03/2016).

A peace deal was signed in August between Machar and President Kiir, but the agreement has not been implemented and ground fighting and aerial bombardment continue. There are reports that both the government and opposition are stockpiling arms and ammunition (New York Times 01/02/2016). The AU has warned that the peace deal is at risk of total collapse and has urged all parties to uphold their commitments, including a permanent ceasefire (News24 29/11/2015).

Progress of the peace agreement

Dispute over the President’s unilateral decision to restructure South Sudan from 10 states into 28 has been a major obstacle to implementing the peace agreement and forming a transitional government. The final peace deal established power-sharing on the basis of the existing 10-state structure (AFP 25/12/2015). Armed groups in parts of Greater Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria have rejected the restructuring, warning that they will incite ethnic conflict over border demarcation (Sudan Tribune 02/01/2016; Radio Tamazuj 02/01/2016).

More positive developments regarding the implementation of the peace agreement include the appointment of 50 legislators from the SPLM-IO on 8 January. On 12 February Riek Machar was reappointed as Vice President. After weeks of delay, the government has withdrawn half of its forces from the capital, and the requested number of SPLM-IO forces have been installed. There are contradictory reports that the government may have increased its military capacity in the capital. Machar pledged to return to Juba on 18 April but he postponed his arrival (AFP 11/05/2016; BBC 18/04/2016).

Sudan–South Sudan

Tensions between Khartoum and Juba have persisted since South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Oil production is of key concern to both countries. Sudanese forces moved towards the border with South Sudan’s Unity and Upper Nile states in July 2015, reportedly in an attempt to protect Sudan’s interest in the oil-rich territory that straddles the border (World Bulletin 13/07/2015). On 30 March, Khartoum closed the border with South Sudan, after only having reopened it at the end of January (Sudan Tribune 31/03/2016). Relations between the two recently deteriorated after each government accused the other of supporting opposition forces (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

At the end of March the South Sudanese government accused Sudanese forces of dropping 24 bombs in Renk county, Upper Nile: Sudan denied the accusation (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

International military presence

The mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) has been extended until 31 July 2016. Force levels have been increased to 13,000 troops and 2,000 police personnel, up from 12,500 uniformed personnel (UN Security Council 15/12/2015; All Africa 20/21/2015). On 15 December the Security Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) until May 2016 (UN Security Council 15/12/2015). The peacekeeping force was deployed to the disputed border region in 2011.

Conflict developments

Fighting between government and opposition forces as well as intercommunal violence increased in mid-February in areas of Greater Upper Nile. Violence has mostly been concentrated around Malakal (Upper Nile), Pibor (Jonglei) and Leer (Unity). There has also been a surge in conflict in parts of Western Bahr el Ghazal since mid-February. The increase in violence is, likely linked to the onset of the dry season facilitating better mobility, however President Kiir’s proposed restructuring of the country has exacerbated tensions (Sudan Tribune 08/02/2016; 13/02/2016). Since November fighting has also been ongoing in Western Equatoria. Though the past month has seen a period of relative calm (FEWSNET 18/04/2016).

Greater Upper Nile: In late February two major incidents of violence occurred in Greater Upper Nile: in Malakal PoC, Upper Nile, heavy fighting between Dinka, Shilluk and Nuer forced thousands of people to flee the site. In Pibor, Jonglei, Government forces loyal to the newly appointed governor clashed with armed youth loyal to the previous governor, who was removed from his position last month. In both incidents critical humanitarian
infrastructure was destroyed (MSF 01/04/2016). In the final week of March clashes erupted in Pibor again, killing an unknown number of civilians and forcing an unknown number of people to flee towards Ethiopia (UNICEF 07/04/2016).

**Bahr el Ghazal:** In mid-February violence broke out between government forces and armed opposition groups in the newly created Wau state in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Houses have been looted and burned. There are reports of killings and rape in the area around Wau town. Civilians have been displaced and an unknown injured. The area remains tense and clashes have continued in to April (UNICEF 07/04/2016; UNICEF 24/03/2016; OCHA 28/03/2016; 16/04/2016)

**Western Equatoria:** Tensions escalated in Western Equatoria in the final quarter of 2015 after armed cattle herders brought their livestock to the state, destroying crops and threatening livelihoods. An estimated 80,000 displaced people in Mundri East and West and Ezo counties remain in need of assistance (OCHA 10/02/2016). Over 15,000 people have fled to neighboring countries (UNHCR 20/01/2016). In February, numerous clashes between government forces and the SPLM-IO were reported in Mundri East and in Ezo counties. Both the government and opposition forces have been accused of grave human rights abuses in the area, including killings, enforced disappearances, and rape (Human Rights Watch 07/03/2016).

**Inter-communal violence**

Violence between communities is frequent, but underreported. Ownership of cattle is a common source of tension, particularly among pastoralists (Protection Cluster 25/09/2015; IRIN 15/01/2015). Cattle herders are often heavily armed and connected to armed groups. Cattle moved on to fertile farmland often leads to clashes between herders and the local population (Al Jazeera 21/11/2015).

In the final week of March an unknown number of houses were destroyed during intercommunal violence in Pochalla, Jonglei: thousands of people are estimated to have been displaced (OCHA 16/04/2016).

**Displacement**

As of February 2016, around 2.3 million people have been displaced, both internally and to neighbouring countries, since December 2013 (OCHA 10/20/2016). Fluid displacement patterns and limited access to rural areas make numbers difficult to verify and registration problematic (UNHCR 18/09/2014).

**IDPs**

There are an estimated 1.69 million IDPs in South Sudan (OCHA 03/03/2016). Around 50% are children (UNICEF 11/02/2016). The following number of IDPs have been registered in each state:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>IDP population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>513,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>559,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nile</td>
<td>303,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>129,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Equatoria</td>
<td>93,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Equatoria</td>
<td>53,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>24,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Equatoria</td>
<td>8,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyei</td>
<td>9,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>1,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OCHA, 18/02/2016).

**Unity:** There are around 600,000 people displaced by conflict in Unity state. There are about 124,055 people at Bentiu PoC in Unity, and 22,700 more IDPs registered in Bentiu town; most are sheltering in public buildings (IOM 14/03/2016; OCHA 10/02/2016).

**Upper Nile:** IDPs who relocated to Malakal town after fighting broke out at Malakal PoC on 17–18 February remain in schools and empty houses with limited access to services (UNICEF 24/03/2016). Over 5,000 people have been displaced in Renk county following alleged aerial attacks by Sudanese forces (IOM 05/04/2016).
Jonglei: Following the violence that took place in Pibor on 23–24 February an estimated 3,000 IDPs in Gumruk and 10,000 IDPs in Vertet have not returned to Pibor due to fears of ongoing insecurity (OCHA 16/04/2016). Around 2,000 IDPs have arrived on the outskirts of Bor town after fleeing armed attacks on camps in Juba county on 31 March: 70% of the arrivals are children (OCHA 16/04/2016).

Western Bahr el Ghazal: Reports indicate that up to 96,000 people may have been displaced in Wau county after fighting escalated in mid-February. In Jur River county, 5,000 IDPs are reported to be living in makeshift shelters. In Mboro town at least 8,000 people are sheltering in public buildings or with host communities (OCHA 16/04/2016). The health situation among IDPs is worsening. Food, water, and shelter are priority needs (UNICEF 24/03/2016; OCHA 28/03/2016).

Western Equatoria: Since late November thousands of people have been displaced by clashes between the SPLA and the Arrow Boys in Ezo, Yambio, Mundri and Tambura counties. Over 20,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries. While around 6,000 people have returned to Mundri town, thousands of people are still hiding in the bush. Many people have been displaced multiple times since late 2015 (OCHA 28/03/2016).

Protection of Civilians sites

As of 14 April, 186,660 people are in UNMISS Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs). 115,041 are in Bentiu, in Unity state. 40,500 people are in Malakal: this is a decrease of around 6,000 as many people fled violence at the site over 17–18 February. The populations of other PoCs are mostly stable: nearly 700 people are in Melut, Upper Nile; 28,000 in Juba UN House; and 2,300 in Bor, Jonglei (UNMISS 14/04/2016). 61% of the PoC population are children (OCHA, 04/01/2016).

IDP returnees

In February and March thousands of IDPs reportedly returned home to villages in Duk county, Jonglei, ahead of the upcoming planting season: they are in need of food, NFI, water and shelter assistance (Sudan Tribune 30/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

There are around 270,780 refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR 31/03/2016). 105,600 registered refugees are in Unity and 132,900 in Upper Nile, making up 90% of the total refugee population. 2,400 are in Jonglei, 20,400 in Central Equatoria, and 9,500 in Western Equatoria. 88% of refugees are from Sudan. The rest are from DRC, Ethiopia, and CAR (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Nearly 71,000 refugees are in Yida, Unity state, although the number is fluid as people move across the border depending on safety and needs: since the start of the year there has been an influx of nearly 3,000 Sudanese who have fled fighting in South Kordofan (UNHCR 31/03/2016). The South Sudan government wants to close Yida camp and relocate refugees further from the border to Ajuong Thok camp, also in Unity, which has a population of over 34,600 (UNHCR 31/03/2016). Since the beginning of the year almost 3,000 people have been relocated to Ajuong Thok (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries

Nearly 90,000 South Sudanese have fled the country since the beginning of 2015, bringing the total of registered South Sudanese refugees to around 810,800. 65% are under 17 (UNHCR 18/03/2016).

Sudan: As of 15 March, 197,704 South Sudanese nationals have arrived in Sudan since December 2013. This figure does not include those living with host communities (UNHCR 15/03/2016; 29/02/2016). Since late January, food insecurity has driven more than 55,000 people to cross to Sudan from Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap (OCHA 16/04/2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>South Sudanese refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>197,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>282,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>98,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>221,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>11,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(UNHCR 18/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

The delivery of aid is restricted by fighting, logistical constraints, and administrative impediments (Sudan Tribune 12/01/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Threats against humanitarian staff and facilities are common, particularly in Unity and Upper Nile and more recently in Western Equatoria (OCHA 29/02/2016; Al Jazeera 15/12/2015). Since mid-2015, attacks on NGO compounds and humanitarian convoys have increased (IOM 05/01/2016). In 2015, 900 humanitarian access incidents were reported: this is a 17% increase compared to 2014. Active hostilities, mainly in Upper Nile, Unity,
Western Equatoria and Lakes regularly restricted humanitarian operations and there were 210 cases of withdrawal of humanitarian personnel or suspension of humanitarian activities (OCHA, 18/01/2016; 23/11/2015).

Humanitarian actors have mostly been denied access to Wau county in Western Bahr el Ghazal since fighting escalated in February (OCHA 07/04/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

Unprecedented levels of food insecurity have been reported: between January and March 2016 an estimated 2.8 million people are expected to be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) food security outcomes (IPC 31/12/2015; UN 08/02/2016). This is a 12% increase from the same time last year (FAO 11/02/2016). The highest levels of food insecurity are in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile (WFP 05/02/2016). An additional 200,000 people are reported to have moved from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap (UN 08/02/2016; WFP 08/02/2016). Around 40,000 people in the central counties of Koch, Mayendit, and Leer in Unity remain extremely close to Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) (WFP 08/02/2016). Many people in Unity have been surviving on water lilies and fruit but these food sources have decreased now that floodwater has receded. Coping mechanisms will be further exhausted throughout the dry season, which is at its worst between April and July (UNICEF 11/02/2016; Amnesty International 25/02/2016). Food security has also deteriorated in the Greater Equatoria region due to market disruption, economic downturn, insecurity, and crop failures. It is the first time that such poor indicators have been reported for the Greater Equatoria region (IPC 10/12/2015).

Food availability

Conflict, displacement and erratic rainfall have contributed to increasing food insecurity. Significant soil moisture deficits have affected crop yields and pasture is declining. Cereal production has reduced in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria due to low rainfall, as well as in Western Equatoria where agricultural activities have been disrupted by insecurity. These areas produce food for much of the country (FAO 17/03/2016). Ongoing insecurity across parts of Greater Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal is delaying planting and preventing farmers from preparing their lands in time for the coming rainy season. This will further exacerbate food insecurity in the coming months (FEWSNET 18/04/2016).

Food access

Food prices remain at record levels across most markets (FAO 17/03/2016). Official currency devaluation of 84% occurred in December 2015 (Bloomberg 15/12/2015). Fuel shortages worsened at the beginning of March 2016, causing greater spikes in prices and making it increasingly difficult for traders to move food supplies (WFP 29/02/2016; FAO 17/03/2016). Due to the rising food prices, a growing number of urban poor families who rely solely on markets are struggling to eat one meal a day (FEWSNET 30/03/2016; 31/03/2016).

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal alarming levels of food insecurity is worsening: up to 55,000 people have moved across the border to Sudan, and others are moving from Eastern Equatoria to Uganda and Kenya (FEWSNET 18/04/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Health

4.7 million people need health assistance (OCHA 31/12/2015). Malaria remains the top cause of morbidity in non-conflict-affected states. Acute respiratory infections are the top cause of morbidity among IDPs, at 25%, compared to 18% during the same time last year (UNICEF 24/03/2016; WHO 03/04/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

Health services are overwhelmed and there is a severe shortage of medical personnel and medicine across the county: in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, 35 out of 42 health centres have reduced opening hours or have closed completely due to shortages. Western Equatoria is also severely affected by drug shortages (IRIN 07/04/2016; MSF 07/04/2016).

Due to overcrowding there is a severe lack of medical supplies in Malakal PoC in Upper Nile, and Bentiu PoC in Unity (Sudan Tribune 28/10/2015). The situation has worsened in Malakal PoC after two health centers were destroyed during the violence that occurred at the site on 17–18 February (UNICEF 10/03/2016).

Malaria

In non-conflict-affected states, malaria accounts for 32% of medical consultations. It remains the most common cause of morbidity in non-conflict affected states (WHO 20/03/2016).

Measles

666 suspected measles cases have been reported so far in 2016 (WHO 03/04/2016). Since the start of the year, outbreaks have been confirmed in Mangatain IDP site, UN House PoC, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Warrap states. The caseload is higher than the average over the past three years (WHO 13/03/2016). Only six of 79
counties have the minimum 80% vaccination coverage (OCHA 01/12/2015). Children under five in conflict-affected states are the most affected (UNICEF 07/04/2016).

**Hepatitis E virus**

Since mid-2015 there has been an increase in the rate of hepatitis E transmission mostly in Bentiu town and Bentiu PoC: 2,598 cases have been reported, including 19 deaths. Cases have also been reported in Mingkamen, Lankien, Melut, Guit, and Leer. Since the beginning of 2016, 351 cases have been reported in Bentiu PoC. The spread of the disease is largely facilitated by poor sanitation (WHO 03/07/2016).

**Viral haemorrhagic fever**

Since December, 45 suspected cases of viral haemorrhagic fever, including 10 deaths, have been reported. Children are most affected. The virus is suspected to be vector borne (WHO 03/07/2016).

**Nutrition**

An estimated 4.1 million people are in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA 15/10/2015). Global acute malnutrition exceeds the emergency threshold of 15% in over half the country (UNICEF 14/01/2015). More than 230,000 children are suffering from SAM (ECH 25/11/2015). SAM rates are above the 2% emergency threshold in all PoCs (WHO 25/10/2015; UNHCR 02/10/2015). The situation is most critical in Unity, Jonglei, Warrap, Northern Bhar el Ghazal, and parts of Eastern Equatoria (WHO 28/02/2016).

In February the number of admissions for malnutrition increased. This is in line with seasonal trends, however the increase was more pronounced than a normal year. 25% of admissions were from Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where SAM rates are above 6% (UNICEF 24/03/2016). Screenings in February around Rubkona town and Bentiu PoC revealed a high GAM rate of 23.6%: this is likely due to an increase in returnees to the area. In Maban, Upper Nile, there has been an increase in cases of oedema among children (UNICEF 07/04/2016).

Higher rates of malnutrition were recorded inside refugee camps in 2015 than in 2014: this is mainly due to reduced food rations after August 2015, and an increase in malaria and diarrhoea (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

**WASH**

4.7 million people are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 31/12/2015).

**Water**

In Rubkona town, Unity, an estimated 30,000 people are without safe drinking water (UNICEF 24/03/2016). In early March the water supply fell below emergency standards at Ajuong Thok camp following the arrival of nearly 3,000 Sudanese refugees (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Severe water shortages have been reported across Jonglei: in Bor town there is less than 4L/p/d, as the population has grown with the arrival of IDPs (Sudan Tribune 23/03/2016).

**Sanitation**

Following the destruction at Malakal PoC people are living in highly congested conditions which is leading to poor sanitation and increasing the risk of the spread of disease (IOM 11/03/2016).

**Shelter**

1.9 million people need shelter and NFI assistance (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Emergency shelter and blankets are needed in Malakal PoC following violence on 17–18 February. Over 22,000 people lost their shelter: 75% of the camp population is living in cramped conditions of only 3m²/person. Others are sleeping in the open (IOM 19/03/2016).

**Education**

An estimated 1.1 million people need education assistance (OCHA 31/12/2016). Over 50% of primary and lower secondary age children do not have access to education. Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013 more than 800 schools have been destroyed across the country (UNICEF 04/01/2016).

**Access and learning environment**

Around 400,000 children have been forced out of school by conflict; 70% of schools in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile are non-functional; 33 schools being used for military purposes (EWEA 01/2016; UNICEF 26/01/2016).

In Yambio, Western Equatoria, schools are overcrowded because many are hosting displaced children (UNICEF 10/03/2016). 41 out of 235 primary schools in Western Bahr el Ghazal are closed due to the tense security situation in the area (UNICEF 07/04/2016).

**Teaching and learning**

There are reports of classes as large as 110. This falls short of the UNHCR standard of 40:1 (UNMISS 12/11/2015; UNHCR 31/03/2016). Across Unity and Upper Nile there is a severe lack of teaching and learning materials, poor infrastructure, and a shortage of teachers (UNICEF 07/04/2016).

**Protection**

4.7 million people need protection assistance (OCHA 31/12/2015). Reports of torture, rape
and targeting of civilians are widespread (Reuters 20/08/2015; AFP 05/08/2015).

In March at least four incidents of armed looting were reported in Leer county, Unity. There has been a recent increase in instances of armed robbery, violent attacks including sexual violence in the county (MSF 16/03/2016).

Gender

Rape is used as a weapon of war by government and opposition forces (HRW 21/07/2015). More than half of young women aged between 15 and 24 have suffered from some form of gender-based violence (UNHCR 27/11/2015). In the last two years, the reported number of incidents of gender-based violence has increased five-fold (OCHA 01/12/2015). The abduction of IDP women from outside PoCs continues to be reported (UNHCR 12/06/2015). It is difficult to obtain SGBV figures as people collecting information on SGBV face intimidation and threats (UNHCR 14/07/2015). Early and forced marriage, rape, and domestic violence have been reported in and around PoCs (MSF 08/09/2015).

Children

A UN Security Council report stated that all parties to the conflict since December 2013 were responsible for grave violations against children, including killing and maiming, recruitment and use, abduction, rape, and other forms of sexual violence (UN 30/12/2014). Child marriage has increased since the outbreak of conflict in 2013. Families facing economic difficulty have used it as a negative coping mechanism (OCHA 01/12/2015).

15,000–16,000 children have reportedly been recruited by armed groups since the conflict began (Protection Cluster 22/11/2015). Waterboarding has reportedly been used to torture children who resist joining armed groups (Reuters 08/12/2015).

There are around 12,360 separated or unaccompanied children. The majority are in Jonglei and Unity states (UNICEF 07/04/2016; 14/01/2016; 03/12/2015; Protection Cluster 31/12/2015). After the fighting that took place in Malakal and Pibor late February, 300 children were identified as unaccompanied or separated: half are yet to be reunited with families (UNICEF 24/03/2016). In March around 80 unaccompanied or separated children arrived at Yida camp, Unity, from Sudan (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Updated: 19/04/2016

SUDAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
14 April: Since late March around 5,000 South Sudanese have arrived in Kharasana, West Kordofan. WASH and NFIs are priority needs (UNHCR; OCHA).

KEY FIGURES
6.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (USAID 30/09/2015).
3.2 million IDPs (OCHA 28/02/2016).
1.29 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes (IPC 01/07/2015; FSNWG 26/05/2015).
1 million children under five are acutely malnourished; 550,000 are estimated severely acutely malnourished (OCHA 09/08/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES
Protection: Civilians continue to be at risk due to insecurity across Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
Food security outcomes are expected to deteriorate when the lean season begins in March, two months earlier than usual. South Kordofan is of particular concern.
WASH: The effects of El Niño are depleting the water supply across many parts of the country.
Health: Dengue fever continues to be of concern across Darfur; cases have also been reported in Kassala and the Kordofan states. The 2015 measles epidemic saw five times the usual number of cases per year.

OVERVIEW
Protracted insurgencies are being waged by armed groups across Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Darfur has been the scene of conflict for over a decade, while violence in Blue Nile and South Kordofan increased significantly after South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Humanitarian access to conflict zones is severely
Politics and security

Profound divisions within Sudan have persisted since independence in 1956. The government's exploitation of inter-communal differences has aggravated the situation.

Conflict has been ongoing in Darfur since 2003, when a number of groups took up arms in protest over perceived political and economic neglect of the region. In response, the government armed militia groups in order to defeat the uprising. In the Two Areas (Blue Nile and South Kordofan), violence has been ongoing since the 1990s, and has worsened since the discovery of oil inside the border states and South Sudan's independence. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), a group founded by the SPLM following South Sudanese independence, currently controls areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

Violence levels decreased after 2005 and then increased dramatically at the end of 2014 after the government began an extensive military operation aimed to end armed opposition in Darfur and the Two Areas.

Peace negotiations

On 18 October 2015, the Sudan Revolutionary Front, made up of armed groups from Darfur and the Two Areas, declared a six-month unilateral ceasefire (Sudan Tribune 18/10/2015). Nonetheless, fighting between government forces and armed groups continues. Talks between government delegations and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) failed in November and negotiations were suspended. A round of discussions took place between the government and the JEM and the SLM-MM (also SRF members) on 23 January. The results were inconclusive (Sudan Tribune 28/01/2016).

The SPLM-N insists on a comprehensive, all-inclusive approach to peace negotiations that will provide a framework for a new constitution that guarantees cultural diversity and pluralism. The Darfur faction of the SRF also supports a comprehensive solution but first demands separate talks are held in order to reach agreement on Darfur (Sudan Tribune 21/01/2016). The SLM-AW, in Darfur, refuses to join any mediation unless the situation on the ground is secure (Radio Dabanga 11/01/2016).

Sudan–South Sudan

Tensions between Khartoum and Juba have persisted since South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Oil production is of key concern to both countries. Sudanese forces moved towards the border with South Sudan’s Unity and Upper Nile states in July 2015, reportedly in an attempt to protect Sudan’s interest in the oil-rich territory that straddles the border (World Bulletin 13/07/2015). On 30 March, Khartoum closed the border with South Sudan, after only having reopened it at the end of January (Sudan Tribune 31/03/2016). Relations between the two recently deteriorated after renewed accusations of each government supporting the other’s opposition forces. At the end of March Sudanese forces were also accused of bombing Renk county, in South Sudan’s Upper Nile state (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Stakeholders

Government of Sudan: The government is led by the National Congress Party (NCP). In June 2015 President al Bashir appointed a new cabinet following his April election victory (The Economist 12/2015).

Pro-government forces: The Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) are the government forces of Sudan. The Rapid Support Force (RSF) is an additional armed force created by the government in 2013 to help defeat the opposition armed groups across the country. The RSF is under the command of the National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) and is primarily active in the conflict regions of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile (Human Rights Watch 09/09/2015).

Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF): The Sudan Revolutionary Front was established in 2011 after Sudan’s main opposition armed groups formed a loose alliance, with the shared goal of overthrowing the National Congress Party (NCP).

The SRF includes the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) (initially the northern wing of the SPLM/A, which led the political uprising in the south during the 1983-2005 civil war) that controls areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, and Darfur’s three largest opposition groups: the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM); the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdel Wahid Al Nur (SLM-AW); and the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Minni Arkou Minnawi (SLM-MM).

UN peacekeeping mission: The hybrid African Union and UN mission in Darfur, UNAMID, consists of 17,750 personnel (UNAMID 2015). Despite protests from the Sudanese government, the Security Council has extended UNAMID’s mandate until June 2016 (Firstpost 29/06/2015). Relations between the government and the UN peacekeeping mission deteriorated following the government’s refusal to allow UNAMID to investigate mass rape in North Darfur at the end of 2014 (AFP 30/11/2014).

On 15 December the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) until May 2016 (UN Security Council 15/12/2015). The peacekeeping force was deployed to the disputed border region in 2011.

Conflict developments

restricted. Water shortages are expected across many parts of the country as the dry season begins, after a below-average rainy season. Violence, food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to basic services, and recurrent natural disasters have caused large-scale internal displacement.
Violence between government forces and the SLM-AW intensified dramatically in the Jebel Marra region of Darfur in mid-January. Ground fighting and aerial bombardments are ongoing (Radio Dabanga 29/03/2016). Over 138,000 people have been displaced to towns or camps (UN 06/04/2016). Shops and markets and some main roads remain closed (Radio Dabanga 28/02/2016; 14/02/2016). Human rights abuses have been widespread since the offensive began (SUDO 18/03/2016).

The Two Areas: Blue Nile and South Kordofan

Information on Blue Nile and South Kordofan states is difficult to obtain, as government authorities severely restrict access (AFP 29/03/2016).

In South Kordofan, fighting intensified at the beginning of March: ground fighting and aerial bombardments are ongoing around Kadugli in the Nuba Mountains. Thousands of people fled their homes in the north of the state and an unknown number of civilians have been killed (Radio Dabanga 05/04/2016; 14/03/2016; 15/04/2016). Both the government and the SPLM-N claim to have repulsed offensives. Lack of access makes claims impossible to verify (AFP 29/03/2016).

Since the beginning of the dry season in January, the government also intensified its military campaign against the opposition in Blue Nile (Troika 08/04/2016). At least 3,000 people have been displaced to forests by bombings in Kurmuk county and over 30 farms have been destroyed (SUDO 31/03/2016).

Inter-communal violence

Conflict over resources and ethnic tensions are common throughout Sudan (UNSC 06/04/2016). Clashes between Rizeigat and Ma’aliya tribesmen in East and South Darfur often occur and in 2015 led to more than 24,000 displaced families (Sudan Tribune 17/04/2016; 13/12/2015). The two groups have a history of tension over land ownership and cattle theft (AFP 17/04/2016). In North, South and Central Darfur, reports of herders raiding farms, physical assault, arson, and rape are common (Radio Dabanga 14/12/2015; 07/10/2015; 25/10/2015).

Natural disasters

Drought

El Niño significantly impacted the 2015 rainy season. Water shortages are affecting 3.5 million people in 82 localities across the country (FEWSNET 05/01/2016; ECHO 04/03/2016). Eastern Sudan, East Darfur and the Kordofan regions are worst affected by drought. More people than usual are expected to need food aid throughout the lean season between April and September, due to poor rains as a result of El Niño (AFP 04/04/2016).

Displacement

IDPs

3.2 million IDPs are in Sudan. 2.6 million are in Darfur, and 1.5 million of these are children. Over 653,000 IDPs are in Blue Nile and the Kordofan states (UNHCR 11/04/2016). 20,000 IDPs are in Abyei (OCHA 31/10/2015). 73% of displaced households in 2015 were female-headed (IOM 31/08/2015).

South Kordofan

Since fighting intensified in South Kordofan at the beginning of March, around 750 displaced people have arrived in Rashad, El Abassiya and Abu Jubaiha localities. More arrivals are expected. Priority needs are food, shelter and NFIs (OCHA 10/04/2016). Thousands more are expected to have been displaced from the Delling area (Radio Dabanga 15/04/2016).

Darfur

There are 2.6 million IDPs in Darfur: 73% are in South, North and Central Darfur. In 2015, more than 177,000 people were displaced (OCHA 08/03/2016).

Since mid-January 2016, over 138,000 people have been displaced by fighting in Jebel Marra: this is about 32,000 more than the number reported on 10 March (UN 06/04/2016). An additional 70,000 people are reported displaced but due to access restrictions this number has not been verified (OCHA 13/03/2016; 24/03/2016). The government has reconfirmed plans to close IDP camps in Darfur in 2016, claiming the security situation is stable. Residents of the IDP camps refuse to return home (Radio Dabanga 23/02/2016).

North Darfur: 117,000 people are reported to have fled from Jebel Marra to North Darfur. This is an increase of around 27,000 in the past month. 69,460 people have been registered at Sortony UN base; a further 43,302 have been reported in Tawila locality, and over 2,649 in Kebkabiya town. Around 2,114 have also arrived at a camp in Shangil Tobaya. 90% are women and children. The number of IDPs in Sortony is being reviewed: humanitarian agencies have been blocked from registering IDPs since 17 February (OCHA 27/03/2016; 10/04/2016; 24/03/2016; IOM 20/02/2016).

Central Darfur: According to local sources there are 14,400 newly displaced people from Jebel Marra, including: 1,000 in Hassahesa IDP camp, 550 in Hamediya IDP camp, and 12,810 across Thur, Guido and Nertiti towns (OCHA 27/03/2016). There are reports that there may be up to 70,000 newly displaced people in Central Darfur particularly around Nertiti, Thur and Guido, however access restrictions make this impossible to verify (OCHA 10/04/2016; 03/04/2016; 24/03/2016). Central Darfur authorities do not allow the creation of new camps (Radio Dabanga 22/02/2016).
South Darfur: IDPs from Jebel Marra have been arriving in South Darfur since mid-February: over 4,500 people are at Kass IDP camp. This is an increase of 3,300 since the last reported figure on 27 March. 2,000 people have arrived in Otash IDP camp in Nyala since 31 March. 1,000 people have arrived in Malam town and almost 2,000 in Marshang locality (OCHA 10/04/2016; 03/04/2016). 800 people are also in Deribat (OCHA 27/03/2016). WASH and shelter are priority needs (UNHCR 14/04/2016).

Refugee returnees

There are over 352,000 refugees in Sudan. Up to 63,000 are thought to be in Khartoum. A further 30,000 Chadians in Darfur are awaiting verification (OCHA 11/04/2016).

There are 221,322 registered South Sudanese refugees. This does not include those living in host communities (UNHCR 14/04/2016). 40% are in White Nile, 17% are in East Darfur, 16% in Khartoum, 10% in South Kordofan, and 12% in West Kordofan (UNHCR 14/04/2016). 2,500 displaced South Sudanese are living in the disputed area of Abyei (UNHCR 14/04/2016). 91% of households are female-headed (UNHCR 29/01/2015).

Since 17 March, South Sudanese have been categorised as foreigners, rather than Sudanese nationals. South Sudanese are no longer allowed to stay with host communities and over 1,000 refugees have been relocated to camps in White Nile: this number is expected to rise in the coming weeks (OCHA 03/04/2016; UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Since late January, over 55,400 South Sudanese have arrived from Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states: this is the equivalent of almost 1,000 per day (OCHA 10/04/2016; 03/04/2016). More than 41,150 are in East Darfur, including 25,000 in Khor Omer camp: since the beginning of April the daily arrival rate to the camp has fallen from 500 per day to around 260 per day. 15,500 are in villages in Abu Karinka, Abu Jabra, Assalaya and Adila localities (OCHA 10/04/2016; 03/04/2016). Water, shelter, and NFIs are priority needs. 4,100 have reportedly arrived in Belail camp, South Darfur. (OCHA 20/03/2016).

West Kordofan has received 10,000 South Sudanese: 5,150 are in El Meiriam, and most are staying with relatives. There are now 9,000 refugees in El Meiriam and the situation is deteriorating due to lack of resources. 4,900 are in Kharasana, over the final week of March and first week of April. Around 1,000 of the new arrivals have moved to Kharasana from Khartoum following the government decree that states all South Sudanese are to be recognised as foreigners. NFIs and WASH are priority needs (UNHCR 14/04/2016; OCHA 10/04/2016).

There are over 173,400 refugees of other nationalities (OCHA 21/02/2016).

In 2015 an estimated 115,000 returnees were reported in West Darfur. Almost 60% were from Chad, while the rest were from locations within Darfur. Returnees to West Darfur accounted for 80% of the total number of returnees registered across Darfur in 2015 (OCHA 20/03/2016).

Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries

298,673 Sudanese refugees are registered in Chad, 264,247 in South Sudan, 37,952 in Ethiopia, and 1,943 in Central African Republic (OCHA 19/01/2015).

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access is a major problem for international relief organisations. Humanitarian operations are hampered by insecurity, mines and ERW, logistical constraints, and government restrictions. Access to areas of active conflict remains largely denied (Radio Dabanga 10/09/2015). The government has banned humanitarian access to areas controlled by opposition groups (IRIN 02/06/2015).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

There has been no humanitarian access from Sudan to opposition-held areas in South Kordofan since October 2013. Between 90,000 and 250,000 people in SPLM-N areas of Blue Nile state and South Kordofan are without access to humanitarian assistance (OCHA 31/09/2015). The government has said it will not allow direct cross-border delivery of aid from South Sudan or Ethiopia, as opposition groups could potentially use aid vehicles to transport weapons (Radio Dabanga 26/11/2015; 24/11/2015).

The newly displaced in Central Darfur have received very limited assistance. Humanitarian agencies have largely been prevented from accessing the displaced. Aid is being delivered to the newly displaced in North Darfur, however the relative isolation of Tawila and Sortony hinders assistance (OCHA 24/03/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

The 2015/16 harvest was well below average across most of Sudan due to reduced rain fall as a result of El Niño: consequently, food prices are at a record high. More people will require food assistance during the lean season, from March (which is two months earlier than usual). Around four million people will be in IPC Phase 3 or higher until September. This is twice as high as a typical year (FEWSNET 04/03/2016). In conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, food security outcomes will likely worsen from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from March. New IDPs in Darfur who do not receive assistance are also expected to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) (FEWSNET 31/03/2016; 31/01/2016; OCHA 27/01/2016).
In Kalma IDP camp in Nyala, South Darfur, there is a food shortage: local media reports that food aid has not been delivered for six months. The camp shelters 160,000 IDPs (Radio Dabanga 02/03/2016).

Food availability

Poor rainfall at the start of the 2015 cropping season delayed planting and affected crop quality (FEWSNET 31/03/2015). The amount of cultivated land decreased from 714,000 hectares in 2014 to 504,000 hectares in 2015 (OCHA 16/08/2015). Cereal production is 25% below the recent five-year average and is of particular concern in parts of North Kordofan, West Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea, White Nile and Darfur. Pasture availability in these areas is also 40–60% below average (OCHA 06/03/2016; FEWSNET 04/03/2016).

There is a flour shortage in most towns and prices of basic commodities continue to increase across the country. In Darfur, West Kordofan and East Sudan bakeries are reportedly closing, or reducing opening hours (Radio Dabanga 05/04/2016; 25/03/2016; Sudan Tribune 01/03/2016; 25/02/2016).

Health

5.2 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 28/10/2015). Many people in Darfur have no access to healthcare (Radio Dabanga 28/07/2015). Shortages of medicines have been reported country-wide and prices of essential medicines have increased by up to 100%: medicine has become unaffordable for many (Radio Dabanga 22/01/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

Darfur: In South Darfur, one million people do not have access to healthcare. There is an acute shortage of doctors and hospital beds (Radio Dabanga 08/02/2016; OCHA 10/01/2016). In Fanga Suk in Jebel Marra, no routine vaccination has taken place since 2011 and the nearest health facility is 100km away (OCHA 15/11/2015).

Following the arrival of 25,000 South Sudanese refugees at Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, health assistance is urgently needed, including measles vaccines (OCHA 03/04/2016).

Two Areas: In areas controlled by the SPLM-N, 162,000 children have not received routine vaccinations since 2011 (OCHA 22/11/2015). In the Warni and Kau-Nyaro areas of South Kordofan measles outbreaks have also been reported in eight villages in the area and there are no health facilities available (OCHA 28/02/2016).

Measles

The number of measles cases in Abyei has increased since early February. There are also reports of a measles outbreak in Tawila locality, North Darfur following the IDP influx from Jebel Marra (Radio Tamazuj 15/02/2016; AFP 18/02/2016).

Nutrition

Two million people are in need of nutrition (ECHO 27/11//2015). National GAM is 16.3%. 550,000 children are believed to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 59 out of 184 localities are facing GAM rates at or above the emergency threshold of 15%: these include localities in Red Sea, Kassala and El Gedaref, which are not affected by conflict (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

Malnutrition is increasing among children who have recently been displaced by fighting in Jebel Marra. In Tawila, the number of severely malnourished children admitted to nutrition centres has doubled since the end of March. This is likely linked to the high prevalence of diarrhoea and respiratory infections (OCHA 10/04/2016).

In late March, screenings of new arrivals from South Sudan in Meiriam, West Kordofan, have shown GAM rates of 35% and SAM rates of 7.7% (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

WASH

3.8 million people are in need of WASH facilities (OCHA 28/10/2015). Most refugee sites remain below the UNHCR emergency standard of 20L of water/person/day and exceed 20 people per latrine (OCHA 21/01/2016; UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Water

In Reif Asharqi locality in South Kordofan there is a shortage of water: almost half of the water pumps in the area are broken (OCHA 21/02/2016). In Red Sea, North Darfur, and North Kordofan more than 200 dams have dried up. In Tawila locality, North Darfur, livestock are dying from lack of water (Radio Dabanga 03/03/2016). There has been a water shortage in El Gedaref for several months: in El Gedaref town the water is regularly switched off for intervals that sometimes last several days, due to poorly maintained water networks (Radio Dabanga 15/03/2016). There are severe water needs around Guldo, Central Darfur, following the influx of IDPs from Jebel Marra (OCHA 27/03/2016).

Although the water supply has increased at Sortony UN base since 24 March, to 4L per person per day, it still remains below emergency standards of 7.5L (OCHA 27/03/2016).

Water shortages persist at Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, despite an improvement since late March, and needs are expected to increase as more South Sudanese refugees are likely (UNHCR 14/03/2016; OCHA 03/04/2016).

Sanitation

In East Darfur’s Khor Omer camp, hygiene promotion and 790 latrines are needed following the influx of 25,000 South Sudanese refugees since the start of the year (OCHA 27/02/2016; 03/04/2016).
Sanitation facilities are dire inside camps in North Darfur following the influx of IDPs from Jebel Marra. The lack of services has led to a high level of open defecation (Radio Dabanga 18/03/2016). Latrines are needed at Sortony UN base and Tawila: currently latrine coverage at the sites is approximately 1 latrine per 90 - 120 persons, which is below emergency coverage of one latrine per 50 persons (UNICEF 31/03/2016; OCHA 29/03/2016). Latrines are also needed in Kass, South Darfur, following the arrival of over 4,500 IDPs since mid-February (OCHA 03/04/2016).

In El Meiriam, West Kordofan, poor sanitation is leading to a high level of open defecation (UNHCR 14/10/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

Shelter

Three million people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance (OCHA 28/10/2015). Across the country there is a shortage of cooking gas and fuel prices have increased threefold since mid-January (Radio Dabanga 07/02/2016; All Africa 05/02/2016).

Since fighting began in Jebel Marra on 15 January, over 150 villages have been burned down (Radio Dabanga 19/03/2016).

Following the influx of over 55,400 South Sudanese to villages across East Darfur many people are camping in the open. New arrivals to West Kordofan are also in need of shelter and NFI assistance (OCHA 03/04/2016; UNHCR 14/04/2016).

NFIs

NFI needs in Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, are critical following the influx of over 25,000 South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR 14/04/2016).

Education

40% of children aged 5–13 are out of school in Sudan (OCHA 27/09/2015). The highest percentages of children not in education are in Blue Nile (47%), Kassala (45%), and West Darfur (46%) (OCHA 13/09/2015). 70% of school closures are due to insecurity on the route to school (Education Cluster 13/10/2015). Schools are also frequently used as IDP shelters (UNICEF 30/06/2015).

Since fighting escalated in Jebel Marra on 15 January, nearly 120 schools have closed (Radio Dabanga 10/02/2016).

Protection

3.5 million people are in need of protection (OCHA 28/10/2015). Human rights violations including torture, targeting of civilians, rape, censorship, and arbitrary arrest are widespread. In January, 67 incidents of human rights abuse were documented across 11 states: this includes the deliberate targeting of civilians, looting and torching of villages, sexual and gender-based violence, detention, and torture (SUDO 18/03/2016).

Mines and ERW

250 locations covering an estimated 32km2 are contaminated by mines and ERW. South Kordofan is the most heavily mined area, accounting for almost 40% of injuries caused by mines or ERW (UNMISS 31/02/2016). In Darfur the UN has confirmed the presence of cluster munitions owned by Sudanese Air Force (Enough Project 12/04/2016).

Children

Following the recent influx of IDPs to North Darfur, 588 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) have been identified and 149 other children have been reported as missing (OCHA 10/03/2016; 28/02/2016).

Protection assistance is needed at Khor Omer camp, East Darfur. There are an estimated 300 unaccompanied and separated children at the site (UNHCR 14/04/2016).

Gender

The use of rape as a weapon of war is widespread. IDPs are especially vulnerable. In January, 44 cases of rape were recorded (SUDO 18/03/2016). Since the escalation of violence began in Jebel Marra on 15 January a high level of sexual violence has been reported amongst IDPs in North and Central Darfur (Radio Dabanga 31/03/2016; 08/04/2016; UNHCR 22/02/2016).

Documentation

In Tawila locality in North Darfur, a government order has been issued stating any citizen who failed to obtain a ‘national number’ by the end of 2015 would not be considered Sudanese and will be denied a permit to travel outside the locality. A national number allows people to register for a passport or identity card, but many people cannot afford the fee (Radio Dabanga 27/12/2015).

A government directive of 17 March states that South Sudanese are to be recognised as foreigners. They had previously been recognised as Sudanese citizens. The change means they are no longer entitled to basic services and may face legal action if they do not hold the correct papers. South Sudanese refugees are no longer allowed to stay with host communities (UNHCR 31/03/2016; Radio Tamazuj 18/03/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

BURUNDI

FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, POLITICAL UNREST
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

12 April: DRC and Burundi armies have reportedly carried out separate operations near the border to track down Burundian members of the National Liberation Forces, an opposition armed group (Xinhua).

11 April: Gunmen, reportedly opposed to the government, killed five people and wounded seven at a market in Ruyigi region, near Tanzania (AFP).

KEY FIGURES

- 257,000 Burundians fleeing political unrest are registered as refugees in Rwanda, DRC, Tanzania, and Uganda (UNHCR 11/04/2016).
- At least 743 people killed in political violence since April 2015 (OCHA 07/03/2016).
- Over 30,000 people have been affected by heavy rains, landslides, and flooding since September 2015 (Burundi Red Cross 11/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Protection in areas where unrest is most prominent: Kirundo, Cibitoke, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura Rural provinces, and the city of Bujumbura.
- WASH and health interventions to contain the risk of cholera and malaria outbreaks, particularly during the rainy season until May.

OVERVIEW

The political turmoil is exacerbating a chronic situation of unmet humanitarian need. As of March 2016, some 1.1 million people are estimated in need of protection. Deteriorating socioeconomic conditions are driving humanitarian needs for basic health and education services, as well as for food, nutrition and livelihoods support. Over 250,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries since April 2015. By the end of 2016, UNHCR estimates 330,000 Burundians will have sought refuge in neighbouring countries.

Politics and security

High levels of political instability and frequent violence persist in 2016, having begun in April 2015 with demonstrations opposing President Nkurunziza’s intention to run for a third term. The security situation deteriorated rapidly after Nkurunziza’s re-election at end July with violent incidents frequently reported, particularly in the capital Bujumbura (IRIN 12/10/2015; AFP 08/12/2015). Violence escalated in December and left between 87 and 154 people dead, bringing the total number killed since April to at least 743 (OCHA 07/03/2016; AFP 23/01/2016). Fears are mounting that the conflict could degenerate further after 100 bodies were found in mass graves following December violence (OHCHR 15/01/2016).

Political instability

Large protests denouncing Nkurunziza’s candidacy for a third term were held between April and July 2015, mostly in Bujumbura (OCHA 12/05/2015; AFP 05/06/2015; Reuters 18/05/2015). An attempted coup led by the former head of intelligence failed, after two days of intense clashes in May (BBC 13/05/2015). Several top officials fled the country, including the Vice President and head of parliament (AFP 28/06/2015; 25/06/2015). In March 2015, a new wave of army defections was reported (ICG 01/04/2016).

Parliamentary and presidential elections in June and July were widely declared as not credible. The ruling party won a majority of parliamentary seats and Nkurunziza was re-elected with 69% of the vote. Turnout was low, with 17 opposition parties boycotting the polls (AFP 07/07/2015; 27/07/2015). On 1 August, opposition leaders met in Addis Ababa to form a coalition, the National Council for the Restoration of the Arusha Accords and the Rule of Law (CNARED) (IRIN 12/10/2015). On 20 August, President Nkurunziza was sworn in for a third term (AFP 20/08/2015).

In the months following Nkurunziza’s re-election, the government categorically ruled out negotiations and redoubled its targeting of opposition (AFP 23/09/2015). Dissidence has shifted from protest to armed violence against security forces. Regular grenade attacks against civilians add to a climate of fear (ACLED 13/12/2015). Preliminary peace talks between opposition and government representatives began 28 December in Uganda and stalled (DW 06/01/2016; AFP 19/01/2016; AFP 23/02/2016).

Conflict developments

DRC and Burundi armies both conducted separate operations in their respective border areas to track down Burundian members of the National Liberation Forces (FLN), who are reportedly on the run in the area. Nearby farmers reported hearing heavy gunfire and not being able to access their farms. Around 200 FLN members crossed from Burundi into DRC in March, four of whom have since been arrested.
Recent incidents

On 11 April, gunmen, reportedly opposed to the government, killed five people and wounded seven at a market in Ruyigi region, near Tanzania (AFP 12/04/2016). Violent incidents were less frequent in March than February, which saw the worst violence since December with multiple violent incidents involving grenades (AFP 26/02/2016; AFP 22/02/2016; MSF 16/02/2016; AFP 11/02/2016; AFP 07/02/2016; AFP 03/02/2016; Reuters 02/02/2016).

International pressure

A string of high level delegations and human rights observers, including the UN Secretary General, have visited Burundi and met with government and opposition representatives to push for dialogue and political settlement – none have succeeded (IRIN 02/03/2016). Both the EU and AU have imposed sanctions on individuals in Burundi (AFP 29/09/2015; AU 17/10/2015). On 14 March, the EU announced the suspension of direct aid to Burundi’s government over democracy and human rights concerns, but will maintain humanitarian assistance (EU 14/03/2016).

Regional tensions

Relations between Burundi and Rwanda, which the government accuses of backing opposition forces, are souring – Rwanda has denied any involvement (AFP 23/10/2015). On 13 February, around 4,000 people in Bujumbura protested alleged Rwandan aggression and interference in Burundi’s domestic affairs (AFP 13/02/2015). A day earlier, Rwanda had announced it was taking steps to relocate Burundian refugees in its territory – who number over 70,000 – to third countries (AFP 12/02/2016). On 7 October, Burundi ordered a Rwandan diplomat to leave the country, heightening tensions between the two countries (Jeune Afrique 13/10/2015).

Economic situation

Already facing the lowest GDP per capita in the world, Burundi’s GDP shrunk 7.2% in 2015 (IRIN 12/02/2016). International partners funded 50% of Burundi’s pre-crisis budget but have been withdrawing since the onset of political turmoil. Foreign resources now only account for 30% of the budget (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Overall, the 2016 budget has been reduced by 18% compared to 2015: health, education, WASH and protection services are expected to suffer (Reuters 13/12/2015; UNICEF 31/01/2016).

Natural disasters

Heavy rains, floods and landslides

Heavy rains, landslides, and flooding affected over 30,000 people across 11 provinces in December and January, and have continued to cause damage since (OCHA 29/01/2016). As of 31 March, the Burundi Red Cross had recorded 80 deaths, 170 injuries, 4,891 destroyed or damaged houses, 154 destroyed or damages classrooms, 15,265 hectares of devastated agricultural land, and 50 destroyed bridges (Burundi Red Cross 31/03/2016).

Displacement

The political crisis since April has displaced more than 250,000 Burundians to neighbouring countries; internal displacement has been limited, but is growing (UNHCR 04/03/2016; OCHA 12/11/2015). The needs of around 200,000 protracted IDPs, returnees and DRC refugees are exacerbated by the current crisis.

IDPs

Tracking of internal displacement resulting from current political violence has been difficult as IDPs are reluctant to identify themselves for fear of retribution (OCHA 13/10/2015; ECHO 17/12/2015). The latest estimates indicate around 80,000 IDPs, including both those who have moved due to the political situation and those displaced by flooding (IFRC 08/04/2016; OCHA 24/03/2016). 29% are concentrated in Bujumbura Mairie – which is increasingly segregated between pro-government and pro-opposition neighbourhoods. The southeastern border provinces of Makamba, Rutana, and Gitega host over 36% of the IDPs. Some 48,000 people have been identified as host community members (OCHA 07/03/2016).

As of January 2015, Burundi already had 77,600 protracted IDPs, mostly ethnic Tutsis, living in and around 120 sites in northern and central Burundi (IDMC 31/01/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

Burundi remains host to some 53,977 refugees from DRC, mainly in the border regions of Ngozi, Ruyigi, Muyinga and Cankuzo (UNHCR 31/07/2015; OCHA 07/03/2016). Refugees have been requesting relocation since the beginning of the political crisis (UNHCR 05/06/2015).

Refugee returnees

79,000 Burundian returnees who fled past conflicts were going through a slow reintegration
Some spontaneous returns have taken place since April 2015, but data on newly returned refugees is lacking (UNHCR 04/03/2015).

**Burundian refugees in neighbouring countries**

As of 4 March, over 257,000 Burundian refugees are registered in Tanzania, Rwanda, DRC, Uganda, and Zambia (UNHCR 11/04/2016). UNHCR estimates 330,000 Burundians will have sought refuge in neighbouring countries by the end of 2016 (UNHCR 16/12/2015).

**Tanzania:** 137,097 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since April 2015 (UNHCR 10/04/2016). Average arrivals have declined from around 200 per day in January to 125 per day in March. Around 76,000 Burundian refugees are in Nyarugusu camp, which remains overcrowded. Nduta camp was opened in October with capacity for 50,000 new and relocated refugees: it is now over capacity, hosting 53,500 refugees. On 14 January, a new site at Mtendeli started receiving refugees: it currently hosts 6,000 refugees (UNHCR 10/04/2016).

**Rwanda:** 76,183 Burundian refugees are registered in Rwanda. Approximately 48,000 are in Mahama camp. Another 24,500 are living in Kigali, and 3,000 are in Huye district (Southern province). Two reception centres at Bugasera and Nyanza, as well as a transit centre in Nyagatare, temporarily host small refugee populations (UNHCR 10/04/2016). Refugees are reportedly being forcibly recruited by Burundian opposition groups and sent to military training camps in Rwanda and DRC (Refugees International 14/12/2015).

**DRC:** 18,382 Burundians refugees have been registered in DRC (UNHCR 31/10/2015). Around 14,000 are hosted in Lusenda refugee site in South Kivu (AFP 23/01/2016).

**Uganda:** 23,848 Burundian refugees have been received in Uganda since November 2014. 18,052 are in Nakivale settlement and 4,889 are registered as urban refugees in Kampala. Smaller populations are in Kyaka II and Oruchinga settlements, and in Kisoro district (UNHCR 29/03/2016).

**Zambia:** Almost 1,200 Burundian refugees have fled to Zambia since the onset of the crisis (UNHCR 04/03/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

Access is problematic in Burundi, not only in rural areas where humanitarian presence remains weak, but also increasingly in the capital where political divisions and insecurity are complicating response (OCHA 07/03/2016).

The highly politicised nature of the conflict is having a direct impact on relief actors’ access to affected populations. Fear of reprisals is preventing humanitarian actors from delivering aid to contested areas of Bujumbura (OCHA 07/03/2016). The ban on independent media is hindering aid agencies’ ability to communicate with communities in need of assistance (OCHA 17/09/2015; IOM 09/10/2015). In January, a team of UN mandated independent human rights experts were reportedly refused entry to Burundi (IRIN 29/01/2016).

International humanitarian presence outside the capital is particularly constrained, although the Burundi Red Cross has a strong reach nationwide (OCHA 13/10/2015). In rural areas, agencies have been reliant on communicating via an emergency hotline, where affected individuals can report humanitarian needs (OCHA 21/12/2015).

**Access of affected populations to assistance**

Asylum seekers report difficulty leaving Burundi. Women have reported SGBV incidents while in transit to countries of asylum (UNHCR 15/01/2016).

**Security and physical constraints**

Security constraints have been applied to multiple areas across Burundi, including Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural, where moderate to elevated security warnings have been assigned (OCHA 07/03/2016). Bujumbura’s Mutakura, Citiboke and Musaga neighbourhoods, which have been the scene of multiple grenade attacks and political contestation, are facing elevated security risks. International humanitarian actors require armed escorts to travel along two main road axes to the northeast and northwest of the country (OCHA 07/03/2016).

Access is increasingly difficult in areas affected by heavy rains, flooding and landslides. 37 bridges have been destroyed by disasters since 25 January (Burundi Red Cross 03/02/2016).

**Food security and livelihoods**

35% of the population are food insecure, including almost 700,000 people facing severe food insecurity (OCHA 24/03/2016; FSMS 12/2015). WFP’s food assistance stocks are stretched (WFP 03/12/2015). In conflict-affected Bururi, Citiboke, Kirundo, Muyinga, Makamba, Mwaro, and Rumonge, many households face Crisis or Stressed (IPC Phases 2 or 3) food insecurity outcomes (FEWSNET 29/03/2016).

**Food availability**

Displacement and restricted movement in conflict-affected areas have limited labour opportunities, access to fields, and inputs. As a result, overall Season A harvests are...
expected to be 10% below average despite good rains since October. Prospects for the upcoming Season B harvests, which run March–May, are poor (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

Food access

Insecurity is keeping food prices well above long-term averages in worst affected areas. Staple food prices, including maize and beans, are well above average and expected to continue rising through June as food stocks will exhaust early (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). 98% of IDPs do not have access to sufficient quantities of food (IOM 31/01/2016).

Livelihoods

Insecurity has proven a major disruption to livelihoods. There are reports of people selling their harvest early and at low prices in order to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. Seasonal workers have been impeded by insecurity (OCHA 13/10/2015). Shopkeepers in Bujumbura report fewer customers following grenade attacks that resulted in damage and closure of some shops in violent hotspots (IRIN 12/02/2016).

Health

Cracks are beginning to appear in the health system as political volatility and budget constraints hamper the government’s ability to provide services (Guardian 16/02/2016). Stocks of essential medicines are falling rapidly due to supply chain interruptions, while access to and use of primary health services is being prevented by insecurity (OCHA 13/10/2015). There is a risk of a nationwide shortage of essential medicines (UNICEF 31/12/2015).

Cholera

Burundi faces a high cholera risk as health services and WASH conditions deteriorate. 22 cases of cholera were reported in Nyanza Lac district between 9 December 2015 and 8 January 2016, but none have been reported since (UNICEF 31/01/2016; 31/03/2016).

Malaria

El Niño-induced weather conditions, including heavy rains and flooding, are contributing to the resurgence of malaria across Burundi (Burundi Red Cross 02/03/2016) 1,615,000 cases are reported, including 520 deaths. The number of cases is high compared to previous years, although incidence was reducing as of end March (UNICEF 31/03/2016; IFRC 06/04/2016).

Nutrition

Malnutrition has increased with food insecurity and deterioration of health services. The number of children admitted for treatment for severe acute malnutrition in Bujumbura doubled between October and December 2015 (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Country-wide, an estimated 50,000 children under five suffer severe acute malnutrition (OCHA 24/03/2016).

WASH

International humanitarian actors have identified WASH as a priority in the context of the political crisis and potential cholera outbreak. However, austerity measures have seen the water ministry’s budget cut by 85% compared to last year. All 342,000 people in need of WASH assistance are targeted in the humanitarian response plan (OCHA 07/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

Some 196,000 people are estimated to need shelter assistance, including those displaced due to the political situation and/or natural disasters, as well as affected host communities whose shelter situations are becoming strained (OCHA 07/03/2016). Urgent needs for iron sheets to repair damaged roofs are reported (Burundi Red Cross 31/03/2016).

Education

Some 212,500 children, youths and teaching personnel are estimated to be in need of humanitarian education assistance (OCHA 07/03/2016). Cases of exclusion from secondary school on the grounds of students’ political affiliation have been reported from Muyinga province (UNICEF 29/07/2015). In most areas hosting IDPs, fewer than 50% of children can access school (IOM 31/01/2016).

The rains have damaged 30 schools in Makamba, Ruyigi, and Bubanza provinces, leaving 7,300 children without adequate learning environments (UNICEF 31/12/2015).

Protection

The protection environment continues to deteriorate, with both sides suspected of serious human rights violations. Amnesty International issued satellite images showing six mass graves in Bujumbura dug in December, following a government crackdown on opposition support. In February, three bodies were found in what is suspected to be a mass grave of 30 pro-government victims (AFP 29/02/2016).

4,700 human rights violations have been recorded since the onset of the crisis (OCHA 07/03/2016). Imbonerakure – the ruling party’s youth wing – is accused of severe abuse, including torture, threats, and intimidation (Amnesty 24/08/2015; Reuters 04/10/2015; AFP 04/10/2015). 263 cases of torture and ill treatment have been reported since April 2015 (OCHA 07/03/2016). 2,000 prisoners, including elderly, sick and children – but not political
prisoners – are in the process of being released after being pardoned by President Nkurunziza in February (UNHCR 15/03/2016; UNICEF 31/03/2016). On 18 March, at least five bodies were discovered in what seems to be a mass grave at Mutakura (Local media 21/03/2016).

Almost all independent media outlets have been closed (HRW 01/12/2015). Journalists are reportedly facing violence and intimidation from authorities and members of the Imbonerakure (CPJ 26/08/2015, RSF 30/04/2015). Over 100 journalists have fled the country (International Federation of Journalists 18/11/2015). Two foreign journalists from Voice of America and Le Monde were briefly arrested in Bujumbura in late January (AFP 29/01/2016).

People fleeing persecution face intimidation and arrest while travelling to neighbouring countries to seek protection (Guardian 04/12/2015).

**Gender**

The UN documented 13 cases of sexual violence against women, including rape and gang rape, during search and arrest operations in December (OHCHR 15/01/2016). There are reports of increasing numbers of women being detained if their male relatives cannot be found (UNHCR 15/02/2016).

**Children**

At least 21 children have been killed since unrest broke out, most as a result of gunshot or grenade wounds (UNICEF 31/12/2015). Both pro- and anti-government forces have reportedly pressured children to join violent clashes, and their detention after protests and violence presents a major protection risk (Al Jazeera 01/12/2015; UNICEF 31/12/2015). 250 children have been arbitrarily detained since April 2015 (OCHA/UNICEF 07/03/2016).

Updated: 12/04/2016

**CHAD FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT**

**KEY FIGURES**

- Over 94,000 IDPs estimated in Lac region (CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016).
- Over 375,000 refugees in Chad, including 300,000 from Sudan, 66,000 from CAR, and 6,600 from Nigeria (UNHCR 29/02/2016).
- Around 706,800 people severely food insecure in drought and insecurity affected areas in Bahr El Gazal, Sila, Guera, Batha and Wadi Fira (OCHA 31/01/2016; 09/03/2016).
- 320,000 severely malnourished children in 2016 (UNICEF 31/01/2016; OCHA 09/03/2016).

**KEY PRIORITIES**

- Food security and nutrition, after an extended lean season in 2015 (OCHA 31/01/2016).
- Protection in Lac region, where BH attacks against civilians continue (OCHA 02/02/2016).
- Prevention and treatment of malaria, measles and meningitis (OCHA 30/11/2015).

**OVERVIEW**

Over 2.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Chad. The country faces security threats on its periphery, most notably from Boko Haram in Lac region. Instability there is triggering large-scale displacement, as attacks are launched on civilians and military operations have also driven people from their homes. Nigerian refugees have crossed into Chad since 2014, adding to large refugee populations from Sudan in the east, and Central African Republic in the south. In addition, underlying vulnerability and food insecurity is high, particularly in the Sahelian zone to the north of the country, where desert encroachment and inconsistent rains have negatively impacted on agro-pastoral livelihoods.

**Politics and security**

Idriss Déby has been Chad’s President since 1990, winning further elections in 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. Stability has largely improved since 2010 when civil war ended (IDMC 24/10/2014). However, conflicts in Nigeria and Central African Republic have increasingly affected stability in Chad. Chadian troops have carried out military operations against Boko Haram (BH) and are involved in a Multinational Joint Task
Force, whose aim is to improve coordination between regional militaries fighting BH (UN 22/12/2015). Chad also hosts 3,000 French troops, deployed to tackle the increasing insecurity in the Sahel region (Reuters 11/07/2015).

On 10 April, a first round of presidential elections were held in Chad. The provisional results are expected by early May. While no major incidents were reported, there were rumours of falsification of voting ballots (BBC 11/04/2016). Internet, largely used by the opposition, was cut off starting early morning (AFP 10/04/2016).

Protests and demonstrations have intensified ahead of the April elections (ICG 30/03/2016). Protests over a gang rape on 15 February, killed two and injured five as Chadian soldiers tried to break up the protests (AFP 18/02/2016; 28/02/2016). The opposition promoted a lockdown in N’Djamena and five other cities on 24 February as a response: schools and shops remained closed and markets were empty in protest against the government (AFP 28/02/2016; 24/02/2016). The government placed a ban on all demonstrations outside of the presidential campaign. Five civil society leaders were arrested in late March, as they called for peaceful demonstrations against Déby (AFP 22/03/2016; 23/02/2016). As a result, civil society movements have called for unlimited strikes (RFI 28/03/2016). On 29 March, striking mostly affected hospitals in N’Djamena (Jeune Afrique 29/03/2016; RFI 29/03/2016). Hospitals were unable to see patients, as departments lacked workers and had to close down (BBC 30/03/2016). As of 9 April the public hospital in N’Djamena remains partly operational (RFI 09/04/2016). The civil society leaders face six months imprisonment; protests broke out in N’Djamena upon the case hearing. Police broke up the protests with automatic weapons, injuring one person (AFP 07/04/2016).

**Boko Haram**

Boko Haram (BH) launched its first cross-border attack in Chad in February 2015 (Al Jazeera 14/02/2015). Chad and regional militaries have responded with operations against BH, but regular attacks on civilians continued throughout 2015. In July, Chadian forces pushed BH back from the country’s islands in Lac region (Vice News 28/07/2015).

Violence in 2016 has decreased compared to 2015, leading to the lifting of a state of emergency in Lac region on 22 March 2016 (OCHA 06/04/2016). However, insecurity continues as BH employs tactics including kidnapping, raids, and suicide bombings (ICG 30/03/2016). The latest suicide bombing killed three people and wounded 56, on 31 January (OCHA 02/02/2016). 60 IDPs were abducted by armed men suspected to be linked to BH on 2 March in Baga-Sola. Another two civilians were killed on 7 March in an armed attack on Bikaram island (OCHA 30/03/2016). Due to the ongoing violence, an estimated 257,000 people are in need of assistance in Lac region (OCHA 07/04/2016).

A Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF), which would bring at least 8,700 forces from Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Benin under a common command, is operational in the region. (UN 22/12/2015).

**Displacement**

There are around 570,000 displaced people in Chad in need of protection and humanitarian assistance, including over 375,000 refugees: mainly long-term refugees from Sudan and CAR, plus newer arrivals from Nigeria. The BH conflict in Lac region, and the CAR conflict to the south has caused recent displacement of around 94,400 people (CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016).

**IDPs**

Lac region has witnessed multiple waves of displacement. Local authorities and the CCCM cluster have registered approximately 50,000 IDPs since May 2015 (CCCM Cluster 05/03/2016; 02/04/2016). Since the beginning of January, rapid assessments have been ongoing to determine the number of newly displaced IDPs and their needs in Lac region. An estimated 45,000 newly displaced still need to be registered (CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016). Of these, over 16,800 were identified in Kossorri-Tchoukoutalia site, N’Gouboua subprefecture in late March (CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016; OCHA 30/03/2016). Another 1800 IDPs were found in Diamarom site, Liwa subprefecture (OCHA 06/04/2016; CCCM Cluster 03/04/2016). 10,600 IDPs were identified by a rapid evaluation mission in Kangolom, in early March. No IDPs newly identified in March have received any assistance (OCHA 30/03/2016). 4,000 new IDPs in Liwa and more than 11,800 in Daboua subprefectures have received little to no assistance since June 2015 (CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016). They are spread over at least 22 sites that recently became accessible (OCHA 11/02/2016).

New displacements take place on a regular basis, making accurate and updated assessment of IDP numbers and needs difficult (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Access to new sites is difficult and the need for humanitarian assistance remains urgent (OCHA 11/02/2016; 18/01/2016). According to local media, most international humanitarian actors operating in the area also have severe funding deficits, leaving IDPs in severe need of shelter, food, nutrition, WASH and medicine (local media 16/03/2016; OCHA 30/03/2016).

Nearly 85,500 IDPs are living in protracted displacement in the east, facing difficulties accessing shelter, land, and income-generating activities after their assistance was downscaled in 2014. Progress towards durable solutions for these IDPs is not monitored, making assessment of their humanitarian need difficult (IDMC 02/2015; OCHA 19/11/2013).
Refugees and asylum seekers

Chad hosts the world’s seventh largest refugee population, with over 375,000 refugees. Most are from Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Sudan (UNHCR 31/03/2016).


From Nigeria: 6,641 refugees. (UNHCR 31/03/2016). Around 4,600 of them are living at the Dar es Salam site in Lac region (OCHA 30/03/2016). Another 1,300 live in Ngouboua camp (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

From Sudan: 301,728 refugees, living in protracted displacement (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Most are in eastern Chad (Ouddaï, Wadi Fira, Sila regions), some in large refugee camps in Bredjing (41,000) and Goz Amer (31,000) (UNHCR 31/03/2016). On 21 September, UNHCR and the governments of Chad and Sudan reportedly signed a tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of 300,000 Sudanese refugees in Chad and 8,500 Chadian refugees in Sudan (OCHA 06/04/2016). According to local media, Sudanese refugees in Chad reject the scheme and are not prepared to return to Darfur (Radio Dabanga 20/11/2015). Immediate return prospects are still weak (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Returnees

Large numbers of Chadians have returned from neighbouring countries due to conflict.

Over 90,000 returnees from the Central African Republic live in eleven sites and host communities in southern Chad (OCHA 31/01/2016; UNICEF 29/02/2016). While they are in need of livelihood, shelter, health and education assistance, funding is not sufficient to continue assistance. Statelessness and lack of administrative papers hinders the reduction of their dependency on aid, as it is more difficult to move and find jobs (UNICEF 31/01/2016; 29/02/2016).

The BH conflict in Nigeria has forced at least 10,000 Chadians to return since January 2015 (CCCM Cluster 05/03/2016; CCCM Cluster 02/04/2016). 3,400 returnees from Nigeria are living in the Dar al Nahim site, near Dar es Salam (OCHA 30/10/2015).

Infrastructure, conflicts and insecurity are driving major access constraints in Chad (OCHA 31/01/2016). Border closures have affected trade, while humanitarian actors struggle to access populations in the most affected areas, particularly Lac region.

Security and physical constraints

Chad’s southern border with CAR has been closed to all except Chadian citizens since 2014 (Al Jazeera 13/05/2015; US Government 30/09/2015). Access in southern and eastern Chad is difficult during the rainy season (June-Oct), and because of security incidents (OCHA 31/01/2016). The border with Nigeria remains de facto closed due to BH violence (UNICEF 23/10/2015). In Lac region, access is limited in areas west and south of Bol and Bagasola towns due to security and logistical constraints (UNICEF 31/01/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Shrinking humanitarian space has negatively impacted the number of actors and staff, coordination mechanisms, needs assessment, and delivery of assistance in Lac region (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Sites in the north and south west have not yet been profiled due to insecurity (OCHA 30/03/2016).

Access of affected populations to assistance

Islands to the west and north of Baga Sola face major access constraints due to insecurity. Populations from these areas face difficulties reaching Baga Sola and Bol towns, where important services including hospitals are located (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Displaced people both fleeing insecurity and seeking economic opportunities are highly mobile and difficult to reach (OCHA 15/01/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

At the beginning of 2016, over 3.4 million people were food insecure, 5% more than in 2013 or 2014, including around 707,000 severely food insecure (OCHA 31/01/2016; 09/03/2016). The severely food insecure are mainly spread across at least five regions: Bahr el Gazal (85.3%), Sila (54.8%), Guera (54%), Batha (51.6%), and Wadi Fira (46.5%) (OCHA 31/01/2016). 117,000 people in Lac region are severely food insecure as well (OCHA 06/04/2016). Lac region will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels until September. Six other regions will experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security levels in several districts, and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels in other districts until September (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). In parts of southern Chad, there is an unseasonal increase in overall food insecurity, particularly in Logone Oriental, Tandjile, Guera and West Mayo-Kebbi (OCHA 31/01/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016). These four regions will face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security levels until September (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). Most households in Chad are in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security..
By the 2016 lean season in June 4.3 million will be food insecure, including 1.6 million people severely food insecure (WFP 29/02/2016; UNICEF 26/01/2016).

Insecurity in the Lac region has taken a major toll on livelihood opportunities (UN 30/11/2015). Pastoral activities are lower than average, due to the drying up of ponds in eastern Chad and lower grazing levels (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Due to the influx of refugees and IDPs, there is an excess of agricultural labourers. Competition between local workers and the large displaced population have cut average daily wages for agricultural labour to half of December 2014 levels (FEWSNET 31/01/2016).

Water is increasingly scarce in southern and northern regions. Pastoralists struggle to find water for their animals (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). The closure of the Nigerian border, due to BH violence, impedes trade and livelihoods in western Chad (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Cattle and fishing have particularly suffered from insecurity (FEWSNET 31/01/2016). Due to insecurity, fishermen move to the lake’s tributaries where there are less fish (OCHA 13/01/2016). The average daily salary of agricultural workers around Bol in February was half that of 2015, down to 1,000 CFA (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

National production for the 2015-2016 crop season is 9% below the five-year average. In some Sahelian regions, the decreases are higher: Wadi Fira (-57%), Kanem (-54%), Batha (-53%), Bahr El Ghazal (-27%), Guera (-26%) and Sila (-24%) (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). Imports of rice and wheat flour will make up for this loss for most regions outside of the Sahel, however most Chadian households in these regions will experience a longer Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security level, until at least September (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Malaria remains the leading cause of death and illness in Chad: at the end of 2015, 702,925 cases were confirmed (OCHA 31/01/2016). Nomads, fisherman, refugees, and the population of Lake Chad islands are vulnerable to malaria, as they have limited access to adequate treatment and care. Environmental factors such as rainfall also contribute to vulnerability to malaria (UNDP 10/03/2016).

Measles: At the end of February, 238 suspected measles cases were reported, with two deaths. Three health districts experience measles outbreaks, in three regions of Salamat, Guera, and Mandoul. In these regions, 24 cases are confirmed, 121 cases suspected as of end February. The other cases were reported among 33 health districts in 15 administrative regions (UNICEF 29/02/2016). Another two deaths were reported in Kangalom, Lac region in early February (OCHA 30/03/2016). Measles are endemic to Chad.
The number of health facilities remains insufficient (OCHA 18/01/2016). In Lac region, several new mobile health clinics are needed to provide access to primary healthcare for at least 14,500 people in Koudouboul, Melia Kalidar, Tagal, and Kanembou spontaneous IDP sites. Health centres in Fourkoloum, Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua are under pressure due to recent IDP arrivals and need support (OCHA 11/12/2015). Two-thirds of the IDP sites in Liwa subprefecture do not have primary health services (OCHA 11/02/2016). Funding shortages caused humanitarian actors to stop healthcare activities in Djako and Kobiteye Maingama sites, where returnees from CAR reside (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

Needs for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad remain high. Refugees face recurring epidemics but low capacities of health facilities and lack of medicines (OCHA 31/01/2016). Refugees in Jebel camp, eastern Chad, have reported high fees for hospital patients imposed by the Chadian government, as well as soaring prices of medicine (Radio Dabanga 28/02/2016).

Nutrition

SMART nutritional survey results from November 2015 put global acute malnutrition at 11.7% in Chad. Seven northern and central regions are above critical GAM thresholds of 15%, and six others are above serious levels of 10% (UNICEF 31/01/2016; WFP 29/02/2016). Over 2016, fifteen regions are expected to be above emergency thresholds (UNICEF 31/01/2016).

Currently, 30,000 children in Lac region suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (OCHA 06/04/2016). In 2016, an estimated 728,000 children will suffer acute malnutrition and will need humanitarian assistance, including an estimated 320,000 cases of SAM (UNICEF 26/01/2016; 29/02/2016; OCHA 09/03/2016).

At two Kousseri IDP sites, 30% of children are reportedly suffering from MAM (WFP 22/01/2016). In eight IDP sites in Liwa and Daboua, malnutrition rates are above emergency thresholds with 18.9% GAM and 6.9% SAM (OCHA 30/03/2016). 17 of the 22 identified sites in Liwa and Daboua lack treatment facilities for acute malnutrition (OCHA 11/02/2016).

WASH

One million people are in need of WASH assistance in Chad (OCHA 30/11/2015). While 52% of Chadians do have access to safe drinking water, access varies widely from region to region. In the northern Tibesti for example, only 5-18% of the population has access to safe drinking water (SADC 22/01/2016).

Displaced populations in Lac region are in urgent need of WASH assistance, particularly in Fourkoloum, Tchoukoutalia, Liwa and Daboua (OCHA 11/02/2016, 11/12/2015). 66% of water needs and 60% of latrine needs are not met in displacement sites (OCHA 11/02/2016; 18/10/2016). In Liwa and Daboua subprefectures, poor water quality is increasing the risk for waterborne diseases. Hygiene is also lacking, with no infrastructure for hand washing, utensils for water conservation or treatment products (OCHA 11/02/2016). It is estimated that over 40% of IDP sites and host villages in Liwa and Daboua do not have access to safe drinking water, and latrines and sanitation needs are only met for 50% (OCHA 30/03/2016). 10,600 newly identified IDPs in Kangalol subprefecture do not have any latrines (CCC Cluster 25/03/2016).

Suspension of activities for CAR returnees, due to funding shortages, is affecting WASH. Latrines gradually fill without renewal, and WASH structures built in Djako and Kobiteye Maingama sites are not well managed (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

90% of IDPs in Lac region have not received shelter support, leaving approximately 50,000 people in need of assistance. Gaps persist in the distribution of NFIs and shelter at Fourkoloum and Koulikoro (OCHA 18/01/2016). Emergency shelter assistance is urgent for over 20,000 IDPs in five sites in Liwa and Daboua (OCHA 11/02/2016). NFIs and other essential commodities are a priority for over 24,000 IDPs in the same area (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Education

Countrywide, 37% of the school-aged population are out of school (WFP 31/10/2015). There is a national shortage of teachers (OCHA 30/11/2015). There are acute needs in Lac region, where 30% of schools remain closed due to insecurity and lack of teachers (OCHA 18/01/2016). Some 53,200 children in Lac region are estimated in need of emergency education (OCHA 27/01/2016). In 2016, an estimated 728,000 children will suffer acute malnutrition and will need humanitarian assistance, including an estimated 320,000 cases of SAM (UNICEF 26/01/2016; 29/02/2016; OCHA 09/03/2016). 66% of water needs and 60% of latrine needs are not met in

Protection

BH violence involves killing and maiming civilians, forced recruitment of women and girls to carry out suicide bombings, and looting and burning of villages. Concerns have been raised over arbitrary arrest and detention of BH suspects, enforced disappearances, and extrajudicial killings at the hands of Chad’s security forces (UN 30/01/2016). IDPs are vulnerable to attacks of militias; armed groups have attacked
three of the identified 22 sites in Liwa and Daboua (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Children

In Lac region, 104,000 children are reportedly affected by the crisis (OCHA 28/01/2016). At least 73 unaccompanied children and 116 separated children are recorded in Dar es Salam camp (OCHA 20/01/2016). Child protection spaces are lacking in Koulikme, Fourkoloum, Tchoukoutalia, and Ngouboua sites (OCHA 18/01/2016).

Cases of child labour have been recorded in the Daboua and Liwa IDP sites (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Gender

Full faced veils have been banned, following June attacks in Ndjama that sparked fears of female suicide bombers concealing explosives under their garments (BBC 10/10/2015). 13,000 women and girls are estimated to need protection assistance (OCHA 06/01/2016).

Although the government launched a campaign in 2015 to end the common practice of child marriage, large numbers of underage girls continue to undergo forced marriage (UNICEF 20/11/2015). Early and forced marriage has recently been recorded in IDP sites in Liwa and Daboua (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Documentation

Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic experience difficulties in accessing livelihood activities due to statelessness and administration matters (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Registration of newly found IDPs in Lac region is on hold due to a lack of funding (OCHA 06/04/2016).

Update: 12/04/2016

DJIBOUTI DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

8 April: President Guelleh was reelected. Some opposition parties boycotted the election as they have done before. The turnout was so low that the electoral commission extended polling by an hour.

KEY FIGURES

- Over 34,000 arrivals from Yemen registered since March 2015 (IOM 23/03/2016).
- 40,000 people, primarily in southeastern, northwestern and Obock regions, are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security, mainly in southeastern, northwestern and Obock regions.
- Shelter in Obock and Djibouti City for new arrivals from Yemen.
- Protection, mainly for new arrivals from Yemen.

OVERVIEW

Djibouti has had an influx of people fleeing the escalation of conflict in Yemen since March 2015. New arrivals include Yemeni refugees, Djiboutian returnees, and third-country transiting migrants. The total number of arrivals surpassed 30,000 in 2015. Most refugees are in the region of Obock and Djibouti City. The country is also hosting an estimated 15,000 Somali, Ethiopian, and Eritrean refugees. An estimated 110,000 people in southeastern, northwestern and Obock regions are facing Crisis (IPC 3) food security outcomes.
**Politics and security**

After a civil war between the two main ethnic groups, the Issa and Afar, in the early 1990s, a power-sharing deal was signed in 1994. Ismail Omar Guelleh has been President since 1999, and the political situation has been stable. Presidential elections will be held on 8 April.

On 3 December 2015, Guelleh announced his candidacy for a fourth term. Opponents held a peaceful protest on 14 December in the capital. Some 50 opposition members were arrested between 13 and 16 December because of their participation in the protest. Dozens of journalists, activists and opposition members were arrested in January, increasing tensions ahead of the elections (BBC 06/05/2015; CIA Factbook 2015; ICG 01/01/2016; 01/02/2016). The electoral commission has been reactivated and must be reformed before April, as agreed in 2014 between the government and the opposition (RFI 13/01/2016).

Djibouti’s strategic geo-political position with access to the Red Sea means it has become a base for countering terrorism and piracy in the region. France as well as the US have military bases in the country. Their presence is an important source of income for Djibouti’s economy but also presents a threat of reprisal attacks (UNHCR 2015; BBC 06/05/2015; CIA Factbook 2015).

On 8 April, in the presidential elections President Guelleh got reelected. Some opposition parties boycotted the election, as they have done previously. The turnout was so low that the electoral commission extended polling by an hour (AFP 08/04/2016; AFP 09/04/2016; AFP 10/04/2016)

**Displacement**

Conflict in Yemen has led to displacement to Djibouti since March 2015, in particular to Obock. As of 6 April, 34,964 people have arrived: 6% are returnees, 56% Yemeni nationals, and 38% third-country nationals (IOM 31/03/2016). They are staying mainly in Markazi camp, Obock town and Djibouti City. Many are just passing through and do not stay in Djibouti (UN 01/12/2015; ECHO 11/02/2016; UNHCR 26/01/2016). The average registration rate since July is around 20 people per week. However, many people are not registered and staying in urban areas of Obock and Djibouti City (UNHCR 09/10/2015).

Prior to the influx from Yemen, Djibouti was hosting around 15,000 refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

**Refugees and asylum seekers**

Refugees are allowed to stay in urban centres, but the cost of living is high. They live in deplorable conditions without adequate housing, documents or access to basic services. Both urban and camp refugees are in need of healthcare, nutrition, shelter, livelihoods, NFIs and protection. Refugee children are entirely dependent on humanitarian aid to access basic services such as education, health, and water. Thousands are living in the streets (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

Yemen: 7,002 people have been registered as refugees since March 2015 (UNHCR 31/03/2016). 2,753 are in Markazi camp in Obock. The rest live in Obock town or Djibouti City (UN 01/12/2015). Refugees have left Markazi camp because of the poor conditions (UNHCR 20/10/2015). The camp is remote, humanitarian access is limited, the food and health situation is critical, and protection risk factors are present, for instance long distances between dwellings and latrines (UNHCR 16/10/2015). There are thousands of Yemenis who refuse to register as refugees, fearing either the loss of freedom of movement or being forcibly returned (UNHCR 11/12/2015).

Other refugees: As of January 2016, some 15,000 refugees from Somalia (12,000), Ethiopia, and Eritrea were living in Djibouti (UNICEF 26/01/2016; ECHO 20/01/2016). 18,000 of them reside in Ali Addeh and Hol Hol refugee camps (FEWSNET 01/01/2016). Their main needs are health assistance, protection and shelter (IOM 05/10/2015).

**Humanitarian access**

Humanitarian access within Djibouti is not limited in general. There are reported logistical challenges for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Markazi camp, as the government restricts the humanitarian aid provided to registered refugees living in the camp (UNHCR 16/10/2015).

**Food security and livelihoods**

Approximately 40,000 people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 30,000 in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) situations of food insecurity (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). Crisis levels are likely to continue among poor households, at least through September (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Limited livelihood opportunities, inadequate humanitarian assistance, and few available coping mechanisms have reduced food access (FEWSNET 28/08/2015).

Livelhoods

The population’s coping mechanisms have gradually eroded due to recurrent drought in the past decade, and people are increasingly unable to generate sufficient income (OCHA 07/12/2015). The influx of people from Yemen has increased the size
The influx of people from Yemen has increased the size of the labour force, putting pressure on the limited income-earning opportunities of poor households, mainly in Obock and Djibouti City (FEWSNET 01/01/2016). Drought has depleted pasture, crops and water resources, resulting in loss of income for herders and rural households (FAO 16/02/2016).

Food access continues to be limited by low livestock prices and limited milk availability due to poor livestock body conditions, limited labour opportunities and the increasing cost of essential goods. The price of kerosene increased by 200% in Obock due to disrupted trade with Yemen (FEWSNET 06/02/2016).

WASH

Djibouti is one of the world’s most arid countries, with no permanent source of surface water (FAO 16/02/2016). In Obock region, only 40% of the population has access to safe water and only 25% has access to adequate sanitation facilities (UNICEF 17/04/2015). In Obock, emptying pit latrines is a challenge, as there is no functioning waste management system (UNHCR 04/07/2015).

Updated: 14/04/2016

ETHIOPIA DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

15 April: 208 people were killed and 75 wounded in an attack by South Sudanese gunmen in Gambella region, on the border. 108 children were abducted and 2,000 cattle stolen (Reuters 18/04/2016).

April: An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea in southern Ethiopia has spread to the north. More than 1,000 people are affected, an increase from 400 cases reported in February (OCHA 14/04/2016)

April: More than 1.7 million households (8.5 million people) require emergency seed support, 654,000 households require livestock feed assistance (3.2 million people) (WFP 13/04/2016).

31 March: Heavy rains in North Wollo, Amhara region and Somali region killed 15, including 8 children. The number of deaths may increase as many people are still missing. An estimated 5,000 individuals have been displaced. In Afar, flash floods from Amhara and Tigray highlands have affected 1,500 individuals (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

KEY FIGURES

- 10.2 million people are in need of food assistance due to the drought, including around 6 million children under 18 (UNICEF 18/02/2016, OCHA 05/01/2016).

- 5.8 million people lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities (government and HCT 11/12/2015).

- Over 732,000 refugees are in Ethiopia, mainly from Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea, and Sudan (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

- 450,000 children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (OCHA 14/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

Food security: The number of people in need of food assistance has more than tripled since January 2015, and is expected to reach 18 million by the end of 2016 (government and HCT 11/12/2015; OCHA 05/01/2016; UNICEF 16/02/2016).

Nutrition: An estimated 435,000 children are forecast to suffer from severe acute malnutrition in 2016, compared to 350,000 in 2015 (UNICEF 20/12/2015).

WASH: Water shortages are increasing, especially in Afar region and Sitti zone of Somali region (OCHA 02/11/2015).

OVERVIEW

Consecutive, below-average rainy seasons have caused severe drought across northern, eastern, and central Ethiopia. This is leading to high levels of food insecurity, particularly in Afar, in Sitti zone of Somali region, and parts of Amhara, Oromia, and SNNPR. 10.2 million people, including over 6 million children, are estimated in need of food assistance, as of February 2016. Malnutrition has increased significantly. Priority areas are mainly in Afar, Amhara, and Oromia.

Hosting over 733,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, the majority of Ethiopia’s refugee camps have reached full capacity, and overcrowding, malnutrition, and critical shortfalls in humanitarian aid are of concern. Most of the refugees have been in protracted displacement, but remain in need of assistance.
For more information, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

Politics and security

Ethiopia is considered comparatively stable in Africa, but deep clan tensions and intra-communal violence persist. Two decades of deadly conflict in the southeastern region of Ogaden have had a severe impact on the Ethiopian ethnic Somali population. The government has yet to address the root causes of the violence. However, weak political opposition, and the government’s determination to accelerate economic growth all make continued stability likely.

Ethiopia has historically been a key player in peacekeeping and counter-terrorism operations in East Africa. Peace talks on the South Sudan conflict, under the mediation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, are taking place in Addis Ababa. Ethiopian troops are currently part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which has launched an offensive against Al Shabaab, together with the Somali National Army.

Oromia land protests

The planned expansion of Addis Ababa’s municipal boundaries into Oromo land sparked protests on 20 November and a crackdown by security forces. On 15 January, the government decided to halt implementation of the expansion plan (HRW 21/02/2016; All Africa 16/02/2016). Nonetheless, the frequency of protests and civilian casualties steadily increased and spread between December 2015 and February 2016. In December 2015, 25 acts of violence against Oromo civilians and 20 Oromo riots or protests were reported, whereas in February 59 acts of violence and 136 riots or protests reported. Violence against Oromo protesters and civilians by security forces accounts for 50% of fatalities at the hands of security forces in 2016. In March, the number of Oromo protests decreased to 58 protests or riots, which was still higher than in December 2015.

Over 90% of recorded demonstrations have involved peaceful protesters (ACLED 02/04/2016 29/03/2016). Destruction of foreign-owned farms and looting of government buildings have been reported. Human Rights Watch reports that security forces stormed Jimma University in western Oromia on 10–11 January, carrying out beatings and mass arrests (HRW 21/02/2016).

Gambella

On 15 April, 208 people were killed and 75 wounded in an attack by South Sudanese gunmen in Gambella’s Jakawa area, which straddles the Ethiopia-South Sudan border. The assailants also abducted 108 children and stole 2,000 cattle (Al Jazeera 17/04/2016, Reuters 18/04/2016).

Heavy clashes between Nuer and Anyuak communities in Gambella at the end of January led to dozens dead and more injured (ECHO 03/02/2016). By 14 February, the security situation had reportedly improved (UNHCR 14/02/2016).

Natural disasters

Drought

El Niño is causing severe drought in Ethiopia, which is affecting a much larger geographic area and population in the northern and central highlands than the 2011 drought (OCHA 19/10/2015). Very low rainfall and high temperatures reduced food harvests by 50–90% in 2015 (OCHA 08/02/2016). Over one million livestock have died (FEWSNET 31/12/2015). Water levels have fallen at several hydroelectric dams, reducing power-generating capacity and generating blackouts (Sudan Tribune 02/12/2015; Hydroworld 02/12/2015).

Peak assistance needs are expected between July and September 2016 (WFP 04/03/2016). Southern Afar and Sitti zone of Somali region are expected to remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through September 2016 (FEWSNET 02/04/2016). The worst-affected areas include northern pastoral areas of Afar; Sitti zone in Somali region; eastern and central Oromia; the belg-producing highlands; northern Amhara, and central Tigray. Eastern Amhara, eastern Tigray, the Amhara-Abay lowlands, and the lowlands of SNNPR are also affected (FEWSNET 04/12/2015; OCHA 13/10/2015; Multiagency Rapid Assessment 09/2015). In Sitti zone of Somali region, WASH interventions have improved the water situation.

Preliminary forecasting indicates potential above-average rains for the belg-producing areas in the south and southeast from February to May (FEWSNET 20/01/2016).

Floods

On 31 March, heavy rains in North Wollo, Amhara region, caused loss of lives and property damage. In Woldia town, one person was reported dead. Similarly, in Somali region, Jijiga town, floods killed 14 people (including eight children) and more than 2,000 goats and damaged homes. The number of deaths may increase as many people are still missing. An estimated 1,000 households (5,000 individuals) have been displaced. In Afar, flash floods from Amhara and Tigray highlands have affected an estimated 300 households (1,500 individuals) (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

Displacement

As of June, more than one million people are displaced in Ethiopia, including refugees, IDPs, and returnees. The majority of refugees are from Somalia, South Sudan, and Eritrea, and are mainly staying in camps in Gambella, Dolo Ado in Somali region, and Shire in Tigray. Many have been displaced for more than a year. Since April 2015, around 12,000 people have arrived in Ethiopia from Yemen: most are returnees. Some 34,000 Ethiopian
Refugees and asylum seekers are in Kenya and Djibouti (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

IDPs

As of 1 April 2016, nearly 550,000 people are internally displaced as a result of clashes over scarce resources, floods and drought (ECHO 01/04/2016). They are mostly in Somali region, in Afar, and in Oromia. The main causes for new displacement were conflict (around 43,700), flooding (over 73,400), and volcanic eruption (almost 4,000) (IOM 22/01/2016). Over 0.8 million people have been displaced by drought-related causes (ACT Alliance 01/02/2016).

Between August 2015 and February 2016, 280,700 individuals have been displaced as a result of the El Niño-induced drought in Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions. 92,400 have returned to their places of origin (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

In Somali region, some 147,700 people were displaced between September 2015 and February 2016: 77,000 by drought, 53,000 by flooding and 17,000 by conflict (UN 16/03/2016). During March, drought conditions displaced more than 40,200 people in Afar, Amhara, and Somali regions (USAID 13/04/2016).

As of 18 March, about 14,100 pastoral households (70,500 individuals) that have been displaced since July from different woredas in Sitti zone are still at IDP centres due to the drought (FEWSNET 18/03/2016). In total, 90,900 IDPs are in Sitti zone, among which 30,000 children (UN 16/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 31 March, Ethiopia hosts the most refugees in Africa, with some 735,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan (ECHO 01/04/2016 UNHCR 31/03/2016). The majority are in camps: 271,000 in Gambella, 212,900 in Melkadida, in Dollo, and 51,000 in Assosa (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

50% of refugees are women and girls. At least 57% are under 18 years of age. Around 39,000 are unaccompanied children (UNHCR 31/03/2016). The number of refugees in Ethiopia has remained relatively stable since the last few months (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

South Sudan: More than 272,000 of the 283,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia are in camps in Gambella (UNHCR 08/04/2016 01/04/2016). 67% are children, and as of 4 March there are some 21,500 unaccompanied or separated children (UNHCR 11/03/2016 04/03/2016 19/02/2016). Women make up 71% of the adult population (UNHCR 19/02/2016, 05/02/2016).

As of 1 February, 63,223 refugees are in Pugnido, 53,394 in Tierkidi, 48,485 in Jewi, 48,443 in Kule, 15,971 in Pugnido II, and 7,679 in Okugo. Around 30,000 are in transit locations in border areas.

Somalia: As of 29 February, 251,049 Somali refugees are registered in Ethiopia. Most are in Dolo Ado camps, Somali region (UNHCR 29/02/2016, 31/01/2016).

Eritrea: As of 29 February, 153,531 Eritrean refugees were registered in Ethiopia, mainly settled in four camps in Tigray and Afar regions (UNHCR 29/02/2016, UNICEF 21/04/2015). Nearly all of them have been in Ethiopia for more than one year. 33,000 refugees arrived in 2014 (OCHA 03/08/2015).

Sudan: As of 29 February, 38,535 Sudanese refugees are registered in Ethiopia (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Yemen: As of 31 December, there are over 5,000 Yemeni refugees in Ethiopia (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Refugee returnees

As of 1 December, 7,540 Ethiopians had returned from Yemen (UNHCR 15/12/2015). 55% of returnees and refugees from Yemen are female, and 66% are children (UNHCR 13/10/2015).

Ethiopian refugees in neighbouring countries

As of 7 July, there were 31,023 Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya (UNHCR 07/07/2016). 4,200 Ethiopian refugees are in South Sudan as of 19 January (ECHO 19/01/2016). Around 80,000 Ethiopian migrants arrived in Yemen in 2015 (IOM 29/01/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

The food security situation continues to deteriorate, with meher assessment results indicating 10.2 million in need of assistance, an increase of nearly two million since mid-September, including some 6 million children under 18 (UNICEF 08/04/2016 18/02/2016 government and HCT 11/12/2015). According to the Ethiopian government, up to 18 million people are dependent on food subsidies to avoid acute undernourishment in the coming weeks and months: 10.2 million due to drought and an additional 7.9 million people who are chronically food insecure (Reuters 07/03/2016; Humedica 27/02/2016).

Many poor households in southern Afar and in Sitti zone of Somali region, as well as in East and West Hararghe zones in Oromia, are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security. In Afar region and northern Somali region, the March–May sugum/dirra rains are below average, limiting pasture regeneration, improvements in livestock body conditions, and associated access to food and income. Most households are relying on humanitarian assistance as the main source of food (FEWSNET 02/04/2016). 80% of the population affected by drought are consuming fewer calories than the daily minimum recommended by WHO (WFP 13/04/2016).
With continued drought, relief food needs are highly likely to double in 2016, to around 15 million (FEWSNET 04/12/2015; ECHO 09/10/2015). The increase is expected to occur mainly in Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray regions (Government and HCT 07/12/2015). Food insecurity in the most affected regions is expected to peak in December 2016 (OCHA 14/04/2016).

Below-average own production from the past seasons, the decline in labour incomes, and an anticipated staple food price increase from February to May are expected to limit food access for most poor households, particularly in the lowlands of Sidama, Gamo Gofa, Wolayita, Hadiya, Kambara Tambaro, Gurage, Silite zones and Halaba special woreda, in SNNPR. These areas are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through May 2016. Pipeline breaks are likely to happen by the end of April for food provisions unless additional funds are secured (OCHA 14/04/2016 28/03/2016 ECHO 04/03/2016).

However, food security outcomes are expected to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) from June to September due to the anticipated average belg production in June/July improving food availability and income from harvest labour, and stabilising food prices (FEWSNET 18/03/2016).

Food availability

Drought conditions have had a severe impact on agriculture and livestock (FAO 15/01/2016). More than 1.7 million households (8.5 million people) require emergency seed support, and 654,000 households require livestock feed assistance (3.2 million people) (WFP 13/04/2016).

In Sitti zone, wheat distributed requires milling, and some women are travelling between six hours and four days by donkey to access milling services (Oxfam 24/02/2016).

Although the situation is expected to improve during the belg rainy season with more access to water and improved milk production, no harvest is expected until June 2016. Only an estimated 1 million of the 10.2 million in need of assistance will benefit from the belg rains (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

Food access

In Sitti zone, the price of livestock has steadily increased as the condition of the animals is very poor, while the price of meat has almost doubled (Oxfam 24/02/2016).

Health

3.6 million people are thought to be in need of emergency healthcare and disease control services (government and HCT 07/12/2015). In the six months up to August 2016, over 350,000 babies are expected to be born in drought-affected communities (Save the Children 22/01/2016).

As of 14 April, an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea in southern Ethiopia has spread to the north. More than 1,000 people are affected, an increase from 400 cases reported in February (OCHA 14/04/2016).

A scabies outbreak due to poor WASH is reportedly ongoing in Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia regions, particularly affecting young children. As of beginning of February, 300,000 people have been affected and 3.6 million are reported to be at risk (OCHA 04/02/2016; government 04/01/2016; UNICEF 31/10/2015; OCHA 15/11/2016. As of 31 March, scabies has reached areas in SNNP region, although the number of cases are decreasing in Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

Following the declaration of an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in December 2015, cases in Moyale, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions are reportedly decreasing, thanks to disinfection of wells and rainwater harvesting sites (OCHA 04/01/2016). However, poor hygiene practices, lack of safe drinking water, and the high mobility of daily labourers has challenged efforts to control the spread of the disease (UNICEF 31/03/2016). As of 25 February, some hospitals have been closed for three months in West Gimchi, owing to Oromo clashes with federal security forces (AFP 25/02/2016).

Nutrition

As of 14 March, 450,000 children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (OCHA 14/03/2016 UNICEF 18/02/2016, 20/12/2015). In 2015, more than 350,000 cases were reported – a 25% increase from 2014 (UNICEF 04/01/2016; 31/10/2015). 2.2 million children under five, pregnant women, and nursing mothers are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, twice as many as in 2015 (OCHA 14/03/2016 WFP 04/03/2016).

429 priority woredas for nutritional intervention have been identified – one-third of Ethiopia’s woredas; an increase from 186 in December 2015 (UNHCR 31/03/2016, WFP 13/04/2016). Priority areas are mostly in Afar, eastern Oromia, eastern Amhara and Tigray, and Sitti zone of Somali region, where the Ministry of Health has found 40–69% GAM and 9–20% SAM among IDPs (OCHA 14/09/2015; government and HCT 11/12/2015). As of 31 March, surveys indicate critical nutrition situations in Kelafo and Dembel woredas of Somali region; Tanqua Abergale woreda of Tigray region; Adaar and Abaala woredas of Afar region; and Dessie Zuria woreda in Amhara region (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

Refugees: In Afar region, the nutrition situation has deteriorated in two refugee camps. In Barahle, GAM is at 22.9%, compared to 16% in 2014. In Aysaita camp, GAM increased from 17.2% in 2014 to 19.8% in 2015 (UNHCR 31/08/2015). Over 50% of refugee camps are located in ‘priority one’ woredas affected by the drought.

WASH
5.8 million people across the country lack access to safe drinking water and latrines (UNHCR 15/02/2016, government and HCT 07/12/2015).

Water

At least 900,000 people in severely drought-affected areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray require emergency water trucking to meet their basic needs. Water trucking is challenged by the distance and inaccessibility of some areas, especially in Amhara (USAID 30/03/2016). 78% of populations in districts assessed in Sitti had less than 5L per person per day and 96% less than 15L/p/d (ECHO 04/03/2016). Animals and people are often using the same water points, leading to a risk of waterborne diseases (Oxfam 24/02/2016).

29 woredas have been identified as in need of emergency WASH services (OCHA 02/11/2015; 30/11/2015). In Wag Himra zone of Amhara region, one of the worst-affected areas, the groundwater table has dropped to 400m, requiring high technology for access (OCHA 21/12/2015). In some areas, women and girls are travelling up to 30km per day to reach the nearest water source. Livestock deaths mean they have to carry the load themselves (OCHA 02/11/2015). In Fafan zone in Somali region, it was reported that 30% of boreholes are not functional, and in one district, 13,500 people are relying on one borehole for water (Oxfam 24/02/2016).

The level of the entire Shabelle River, in the highlands of Ethiopia, is reported to be at a record low. The situation is expected to improve in the second week of April as the rainy season progresses (31/03/2016).

Shelter and NFI

In 2016, over 800,000 people are expected to need emergency shelter and non-food items (IOM 14/04/2016).

Education

1.3 million children are reported to be in urgent need of education (ACT Alliance 01/02/2016). Over 2.5 million children are expected to drop out of school in 2016 because of drought-related causes (Save the Children 22/01/2016). Thousands of schools have closed, including more than 200 due to pastoralists moving with their children in search of water and pasture. Absenteeism is growing rapidly (UNICEF 16/02/2016; ECHO 09/12/2015). Children are absent for up to three school days a week as they support their families by fetching water, or taking care of younger siblings so mothers can fetch water (UNHCR 15/02/2016). 75% of all schools do not have access to clean water, challenging efforts to keep students in school (OCHA 14/04/2016).

Among refugees in Gambella camps, only 50% of the school-aged population is attending school. Attendance rates are worse among girls than boys, at 43% and 56%, respectively. The worst attendance rates are reported in Okugo (43%) and Pugnido II (36%). Primary education enrolment averages 62% and secondary education enrolment only 7%. Secondary education enrolment is reported in Tierkidi (3%), Kule (11%), Okugo (10%), and Pugnido (14%), but not in Jewi and Pugnido II (UNHCR 01/02/2016).

As of 21 February, some schools and universities remain closed in Oromia because the authorities have arrested teachers and closed facilities to prevent further protests, or students are not attending in protest, or from fear of arrest (HRW 21/02/2016).

Protection

2.5 million people are estimated to be in need of some form of protection assistance (OCHA 05/01/2016).

Oromo people

In Oromia, over 150,000 farmers have had their land taken in the last 10 years. Protests against the government continue, despite it having cancelled plans to expand the capital into Oromia (Guardian, 14/01/2016, HRW 21/02/2016). There have been reports of excessive force against protestors by military forces and police, detention without charge, torture, ill-treatment, and sexual assaults by security officers in prisons. Children under 18 are reported to have been arrested. Several thousand people have reportedly been arrested; the whereabouts of many are unknown (HRW 21/02/2016; All Africa 16/02/2016).

Children

As of 31 January, there are 38,858 unaccompanied and separated minors in Ethiopia (UNHCR 31/01/2016, UNHCR 16/01/2016). 21,710 unaccompanied and separated South Sudanese children are in Gambella: as of 1 February, 4,307 unaccompanied and separated minors are in Tierkidi refugee camp, 3,822 in Kule, 5,072 in Jewi, 530 in Okugo, 5,186 in Pugnido and 2,640 in Pugnido II (UNHCR 04/12/2015; UNHCR 01/02/2016).

The drought is making children more vulnerable. In Fafan zone in Somali region, it was reported that children have been driving livestock herd greater distances than usual, which has implications for protection (Oxfam 24/02/2016). Child labour, school dropouts, family separation and child marriage are reportedly on the rise as families struggle to cope. Reports indicate widespread psychological distress and increased risks of sexual violence (UNICEF 31/03/2016). As of 19 February, 584,000 children, most of them in woredas in Oromia province, are at risk of or have survived gender-based violence (UNICEF 15/02/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

No latest developments this week 11/04/2016. Last updated 06/04/2016.

KEY FIGURES

- Almost 600,000 refugees, including at least 419,000 Somalis and 187,000 South Sudanese (UNHCR 29/02/2016).
- 640,000 people require immediate food assistance (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Humanitarian access: increased inter-communal conflict and armed group attacks, in particular in northern, upper-eastern and coastal regions, have hampered access, with education and health the most affected sectors (OCHA 10/11/2015).
- Education: 465,000 children remain out of school due to drought, food insecurity, lack of access to safe water and conflict-related displacement (UNICEF 30/06/2015).

OVERVIEW

Kenya has been deeply affected by attacks attributed to the Somali Islamist Al Shabaab movement and also by rising inter-communal violence and consequent displacement. Kenya hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, at around 600,000. In 2016 there is a heightened risk of drought, and El Niño-related flooding is expected to displace 500,000 people.

Politics and security

Kenya is considered relatively stable in the Horn of Africa. However, the country remains ethnically polarised and affected by two decades of conflict in neighbouring Somalia. Cross-border attacks by Al Shabaab persist, particularly in the north of the country, and deadly inter-communal violence remains common in a number of areas.
On 28 and 26 March, groups of suspected cattle rustlers from Degodia attacked both Lalesa village in Marsabit county, killing three people, and Buluk area, in North Horr, Marsabit county, leaving two dead. The two communities have been fighting over water and pasture (All Africa 29/03/2016; local news 26/03/2016; ICG 01/04/2016). During 25-27 March Aullihan and Abudwak communities clashed in Garissa county, at least one was killed. On 22 - 24 March, Pokot and Marakwet communities clashed in Elgeyo-Marakwet county, at least four were killed and dozens of livestock were taken (ICG 01/04/2016).

On 5 February, cattle raiders killed at least six people in Samburu county. On 4 February, Illchamus raiders attacked Tugen herders in Baringo county, killing three people and stealing hundreds of livestock (ICG 01/03/2016). On 23 January, three people were killed at the borders of Isiolo and Laikipia counties as communities clashed over land and cattle theft (ICG 02/02/2016; Kenya Daily Nation 23/01/2016). On 7 January, fighting over livestock theft from Kisumu into Nandi led to five deaths, houses set alight, and displacement (Kenya Daily Nation 10/01/2016; All Africa 10/01/2016; Kisumu County News 11/01/2016).

In December, thousands were displaced by fighting between the Maasai and Kipsigis in Narok county over livestock raiding (Deutsche Welle 28/12/2015). On 2 March, renewed conflict displaced 300 people and injuring eight more (local news 04/03/2016).

Natural disasters

Drought

Vegetation cover is well above average across most of the country, leading to a recovery of previously drought-affected areas and very good prospects for pastoralists. Parts of north-central and northeastern Kenya, however, still suffer drier than average conditions and vegetation conditions remain poor. As the season comes to an end, these may remain areas of concern (WFP 13/12/2015).

During January rainfall was poorly distributed in the lowlands, with southeastern Kenya registering drier than average vegetation (FEWSNET 10/02/2016).

Displacement

Kenya’s refugee population is among the largest in Africa, with nearly 600,000 refugees (UNHCR 29/02/2016). The majority have fled conflict in Somalia and South Sudan, and have been living in camps for several years. More than 300,000 Kenyans are internally displaced due to conflict.

IDPs

309,200 people are displaced due to conflict, mainly in the northern Rift Valley and northeastern regions (UNICEF 26/01/2016). In the first half of 2015, intercommunal conflict displaced 216,000 people. The majority were in Mandera (103,000), Turkana (69,900), and Wajir (22,800). In Mandera county, over 50,000 individuals remain affected by an escalation of inter-clan conflict that began in March 2014. The majority are living in camps in Mandera North and South. Hosts and IDPs have similar needs, due to the use of negative coping strategies. Priorities are food, water, shelter, and NFIs (KIRA 23/09/2015).

On 4 February, the government released funds in order to conclude the resettlement of all IDPs who remain displaced since the 2007–2008 post-election violence and evictions of indigenous people from forest areas (Kenya Daily Nation 04/02/2016). Refuges and asylum seekers

As of 29 February, Kenya is hosting at least 596,045 refugees and asylum seekers. 220,611 are in Dadaab camp, 188,823 in Kakuma, and 63,221 in Nairobi (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 31/03/2016).


From South Sudan: 187,333 refugees as of 29 February. 50,534 have arrived since mid-December 2013 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). The Kenyan government has been granting free access to its territory and prima facie refugee status to South Sudanese asylum seekers who arrived after December 2013 (UNHCR 16/12/2015). They are mainly living in Kakuma camp. 64% are children (UNICEF 05/02/2015).

The trend of daily arrivals remains low, with the weekly average around 100 (UNHCR 10/12/2015). However, the number of arrivals is projected to reach up to 102,000 people total by the end of December 2016 (UNHCR 16/12/2015).

From other countries: Other refugees originate from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, and Uganda. Most of the 7,797 refugees from Burundi live in Kakuma camp. The majority arrived before Burundi’s electoral violence began in 2015 (UNHCR 11/09/2015). There are 24,006 refugees from DRC,
violence began in 2015 (UNHCR 11/09/2015). There are 24,006 refugees from DRC, including 5,040 who have registered since January 2015 (UNHCR 11/09/2015; 30/06/2015; 31/10/2015). There are also 30,687 Ethiopian and 10,193 Sudanese refugees reported (UNHCR 31/10/2015).

Humanitarian access

During 2015, humanitarian access was significantly constrained by increased intercommunal conflict and armed group attacks, in particular in northern, upper-eastern and coastal regions, with education and health being the most affected sectors (OCHA 10/11/2015).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

In 2015, at least 56 security incidents involving NGOs were reported, including one fatality, two abductions, and nine injuries. A threat of kidnapping and hostage-taking persists in certain areas (INSO 26/01/2016).

Security and physical constraints

Humanitarian access is constrained in northern, eastern, and coastal regions due to intercommunal violence and attacks by armed opposition groups, including Al Shabaab. Hilly terrain and poor roads increase insecurity and inaccessibility in some regions (UNICEF 30/06/2015; OCHA 04/08/2015).

On 31 January, three NGOs received a warning to leave Mandera county within 24 hours. Some INGOs evacuated their staff. The threat has been associated with Al Shabaab (ECHO 03/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

In Pokot Central subcounty, over 20,000 people are in need of food relief due to prolonged drought (local media 15/02/2015). In Isiolo, Merti subcounty is most affected by insufficient rains and 60% (13,600 people) of the population is in need of food assistance. Pastoralists are migrating to other areas in search of water and pasture for livestock. In Oldonyiro, Sericho, Garba Tulla, and Kinna subcounties, up to 50% of the population is in need of food assistance (Kenya Daily Nation 23/02/2016). The situation is expected to improve as the March to May long rains will be fully established by early April and an on-time harvest is still likely. The long rains are forecast to be near average (FEWSNET 30/03/2016).

The overall food security situation has improved compared to last August –September, when 1.1 million people were acutely food insecure (IPC 31/08/2015; WFP 12/2015). Currently, 640,000 people require immediate humanitarian assistance (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). In most pastoral areas food security is expected to improve slightly in April, as the long rains restore pasture and water resources. The majority of pastoral households will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In marginal agricultural areas food security is likely to remain stable, supported by the previous above-average short rains harvest and most households will remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) through June when the green harvest will be available (FEWSNET 30/03/2016).

Health

Insecurity in northern, eastern, and coastal regions has led to the departure of many health actors since December 2014, negatively impacting healthcare provision and nutrition assistance (OCHA 04/08/2015, 10/11/2015).

The arrival of new South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma has overstretched the health system beyond its capacity, since they access the same services provided to the old refugee population. There is also an increase in communicable diseases such as watery diarrhoea and respiratory tract infections due to overcrowding and increased competition for water (WHO 05/04/2016).

Cholera

As of 22 January, 11,467 cases of cholera and 183 deaths had been reported (OCHA 31/01/2016). The outbreak is currently active in 12 counties: Wajir, Marsabit, Tharaka-Nithi, Tana River, Meru, Busia, Nandi, Garissa, Nakuru, Siaya, Migori and Nairobi (Kenya Daily Nation 29/03/2016).

As of 19 March, 30 new cholera cases were reported in Siaya and Vihiga counties (Kenya Daily Nation 19/03/2016). More than 45 people have been confirmed dead in Wajir county since late February (Kenya Daily Nation 28/03/2016; The Star 30/03/2016). Most of the cases in Nyanza and Rift Valley counties are a result of people drinking contaminated water (Kenya Daily Nation 29/03/2016). There is fear that the disease could spread even faster due to the rising number of patients and overcrowding at treatment centres (Kenya Daily Nation 28/03/2016).

In Dagahaley camp in the Dadaab’s refugee complex, 1,566 cases have been reported (Kenya Daily Nation 29/03/2016).

Yellow fever

On 17 March, Kenya confirmed two out of three suspected cases of yellow fever after a patient died of the disease in Nairobi. The two patients confirmed to have the virus had returned from Angola, where an outbreak has killed more than 250 people since last December (local media 17/03/2016; Kenya Daily Nation 17/03/2016).

Nutrition

69
Nearly 240,000 children were estimated to be moderately malnourished and 2,600 children suffering from SAM in Kenya as of August, an improvement compared to previous months (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) exceeds the 15% emergency threshold in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties (World Vision 21/01/2016).

**WASH**

As of 31 December, Kakuma 4 camp residents have access to an average of 19-21 litres of water per person per day. In Dadaab, water supply is 23.5 L/p/d (UNHCR 31/12/2015; 14/10/2015).

**Shelter and NFIs**

Dadaab refugee camps are overcrowded, and shelter inadequate. In Kambioos, many people are staying in tents that have a lifespan of 6–7 months. In Ifo camp, some shelters have not been replaced since the founding of the camp in 1991 (UNHCR 11/08/2015).

In June 2015, land for a new camp in Kalobeyei, some 20km from Kakuma camp, was officially handed over by the local government in Turkana county. The camp will be able to accommodate 80,000 people. Kakuma camp was hosting 184,550 refugees as of 4 January, which far exceeds its capacity of 125,000. 50% of Kakuma camp’s residents are South Sudanese (UNHCR 04/01/2016; Reuters 20/06/2015).

**Education**

465,000 children remain out of school due to drought, food insecurity, lack of access to safe water and conflict-related displacement (UNICEF 30/06/2015). 80,000 children are without access to education due to the absence of 1,600 teachers in conflict-affected counties, primarily in the northern Rift Valley and northeastern regions, where 122 schools remain closed (UNICEF 30/06/2015; 26/01/2016). Several schools across the country were damaged by floods (Kenyan Red Cross 03/11/2015-23/11/2015; World Vision 21/01/2016).

In Kakuma camp, schools are highly congested, with as many as 244 children sharing a classroom. Facilities and resources are grossly insufficient (UNHCR 16/12/2015).

**Protection**

Security forces are implicated in extrajudicial killings, torture, disappearances, and arbitrary detentions, particularly during counterterrorism operations in Nairobi, Mombasa, the coast and in the northeast. There are reports of security forces mistreating Somali refugees in operations against Al Shabaab (BBC 01/06/2015; HRW 27/01/2016).

Al Shabaab targeted and killed at least 226 unarmed people between November 2014 and July 2015, along the coast and in the northeast (HRW 27/01/2016).

25% of IDPs in Kenya have been a victim or witness of human trafficking (Reuters 22/03/2016).

**Gender**

In Dadaab, 1,142 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported in 2015, compared to 1,472 in 2014. The majority of cases (95%) affected women (UNHCR 15/02/2016). Limited safe spaces are exposing women and children to danger. Long distances to fetch firewood and other basics expose women and children to heightened protection risks (UNHCR 31/07/2015).

**Children**

15,714 unaccompanied minors have been registered among the refugee population (UNHCR 31/12/2015). The majority of children in Kakuma camp face risk of violence, exploitation, abuse or neglect at home, in the community, and at school (UNHCR 16/12/2015). There are reports of Al Shabaab recruiting orphans aged between three and 15 in Mombasa (local media 12/02/2016).

**LESOTHO DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

No important developments this week, 14/04/2016. Last updated on 16/03/2016.

**KEY FIGURES**
- 40,000 people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security (ECHO 04/03/2016).
- 530,000 people are estimated to require food assistance until June 2016 (FAO 09/03/2016).
- 300,000 people are experiencing acute shortages of water (OCHA 29/01/2016).

**KEY PRIORITIES**

**WASH:** Water scarcity is likely to lead to crop failure, pest infestation, waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery, animal diseases and malnutrition (OCHA 29/01/2016).

**Food security:** 38% of the rural population is likely to face survival and livelihood protection deficits until June 2016 (MDAT 02/2016).

**Health:** Health facilities are hampered by limited water availability. A large increase in diarrhoeal diseases has been reported (OCHA 19/01/2016).

**OVERVIEW**

Lesotho is experiencing severe drought due to below average rainfall and temperatures in excess of 40 degrees Celsius, as a result of the ongoing El Niño. Drought conditions, poor harvests since 2014–2015, and the weakening rand are all contributing to the humanitarian crisis. Many people and services are without or have only limited access to water.

**Food security and livelihoods**

The impact of El Niño-induced drought during the 2015/2016 planting season (September–December) is adding to the dry spell registered during the 2014/2015 agricultural season (OCHA 19/01/2016). On 22 December, the government of Lesotho declared a state of emergency and appealed for assistance from the international community (WFP 29/12/2015). At least 725,000 people are expected to be affected by drought (OCHA 31/01/2016).

38% of the rural population – more than 530,000 people – are estimated to require food assistance until June 2016 (FAO 09/03/2016). This number is likely to go up to 725,000 after June (FAO 29/02/2016), and would include some people in urban areas who unable to meet the high cost of food (WFP 29/12/2015).

As of March, 40,000 people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security (ECHO 04/03/2016; MDAT 02/2016). Mafeteng and Mohale’s Hoek districts of Lesotho are experiencing the highest levels of acute food insecurity out of all ten districts in the country (WFP 15/02/2016). Most very poor and poor households are likely to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), between June and September, with a significant portion of households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

**Food availability**

The drought is affecting food production in all parts of the country (OCHA 09/03/2016). The land area planted in Lesotho is 19% lower than in the last season (OCHA, 17/11/2015).

Cattle herd size has declined by 7% in the mountain districts of Qacha’s Nek, Thaba Tseka, and Mokhotlong. The increases in livestock prices range from 15–86% for cattle and 15–60% for goats (OCHA, 17/11/2015).

**Food access**

In normal conditions, Lesotho imports approximately 70% of its cereal from South Africa. The retail price in Lesotho for white maize had increased by 12.6% since the beginning of 2015, with prices expected to rise further given that South African wholesale maize prices have nearly doubled since 2015 and wholesale prices have increased by over 70% (OCHA 19/01/2016). Staple food prices will likely remain high through the lean season due to rises in food prices in South Africa, which is the main source of food for Lesotho. This is likely due to a rise in demand resulting from the regional cereal deficit (OCHA 19/01/2016).

**Livelihoods**

Most agricultural activities have been affected, especially in the lowlands and foothills. Poor and very poor households across the country are experiencing a 44% decline in their food and cash income compared with normal conditions. Current food and cash income is 31% below the survival threshold (OCHA 09/03/2016).

Most rural families depend on rain-fed subsistence farming, and wool and mohair production are the main sources of livelihood for many people (WFP 29/12/2015). However, livestock diseases and mortality are increasing and herd sizes declining due to scarcity of water, stock theft and disease outbreaks (OCHA 19/01/2016; MDAT 02/2016). Some households in Lesotho rely on remittances from South Africa, which are reduced by 15%, mainly due to retrenchments in the mining sector (IFRC 02/2016).
Health

Health facilities are hampered by limited water availability (OCHA 19/01/2016). Health facilities are reportedly asking patients to bring water (MDAT 02/2016).

A 300% increase in diarrhoeal diseases has been reported: from 88 cases in November to 262 cases in December 2015 (OCHA 19/01/2016; OCHA 31/01/2016). The increased risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases complicate and worsen food and nutrition security (OCHA, 19/01/2016).

Pregnant women are avoiding giving birth in health clinics because most facilities lack water. A number of elderly people have died from dehydration as they are less able to carry water from water points (OCHA 19/01/2016).

Nutrition

GAM is at 3.4% and SAM at 0.06%. Micronutrient deficiencies are anticipated given that 52% of children already have anaemia, and 26% women of child-bearing age (OCHA citing LDHS, 19/01/2016). 36%- 49% of the communities indicated they do not have access to nutrition services (MDAT 02/2016).

Chronic malnutrition in young children is one of the major national concerns, with prevalence of 33% and underweight prevalence of 12.3%.

WASH

As of end January, it is estimated that Lesotho had received less than 50% of the average annual rainfall (MDAT 02/2016). The drought has dried up most rivers in Berea district, in the north west of Lesotho and in Mohale’s Hoek district in the south (WFP 29/12/2015; OCHA 19/01/2016). The most affected districts include five out of ten hard-to-reach districts, including Qacha’s Nek, Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka, Quthing and Mafeteng (IFRC 08/02/2016).

Water shortages are affecting household consumption, the provision of basic services, agricultural activity and industry. Water is being rationed in many districts, such as in Mohale’s Hoek (OCHA 19/01/2016).

Water

The harsh climatic conditions have depleted most water sources, including rivers and dams, leading to an acute shortage of safe water and strict water rationing (WFP 05/02/2016). Around 300,000 people in 276 communities (15% of the population) are experiencing acute shortages of water (OCHA 29/01/2016). The limited water supply is affecting domestic and institutional usage. Water is rationed in all communities. In the most affected areas water is available three days per week (MDAT 02/2016).

Education

Schools are reported to be sending children away due to water scarcity (MDAT 02/2016).

Reviewed: 04/04/2016

MALAWI FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

KEY FIGURES

- 900,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes (SADC 27/02/2016; ECHO 04/03/2016).
- Over 11,700 Mozambican refugees have entered Malawi since mid-December 2015 (UNICEF 05/04/2016).
- 5,817 children were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in January 2016 (Nutritional Cluster 26/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security
- Nutrition
OVERVIEW

The combined effects of flooding and drought have led to the most severe food crisis Malawi has faced in a decade: 2.87 million people face acute food insecurity, 900,000 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes. Food prices continue to rise as more households rely on purchases for food needs. In addition, over 11,500 refugees have entered the country from Mozambique since mid-December 2015. They have been staying in overcrowded conditions in Kapise, Mwanza district. Their main needs are for WASH, health, and shelter assistance. Typhoid and cholera cases are reported across the country.

Politics and security

Malawi has had a stable, democratic government since 1993, when the one-party regime fell. Presidential and parliamentary elections have been peaceful. Current President Arthur Peter Mutharika is in his first five-year term (World Bank 01/10/2015). Opposition politicians claim they have received death threats for being critical of the President (Nyasa Times 22/02/2016).

Displacement

Malawi hosts over 25,000 refugees from DRC, Burundi, and Rwanda. Since mid-December 2015, over 11,500 Mozambican refugees have arrived in Malawi.

Refugees and asylum seekers

Over 11,500 Mozambicans entered Malawi since mid-December 2015, fleeing clashes between government forces and RENAMO. The refugee flow slowed in late March to 30–40 per day, from around 250 daily arrivals in early March. Over 9,600 have been officially registered with UNHCR (UNHCR 15/03/2016; 16/03/2016; Inter Press 25/02/2016; Nyasa Times 22/02/2016). Nearly all the new arrivals have been staying in informal Kapise camp, Mwanza district, in overcrowded conditions, and need mainly health and WASH assistance (MSF 17/02/2016; UNHCR 18/02/2016). 64% under 18, and 49% under 11 years old (UNICEF 05/04/2016). There are hundreds of unaccompanied children (Inter Press 25/02/2016). The camp is only 300m from the Mozambican border, putting refugees at risk of attack by Mozambican soldiers due to rumours that Renamo fighters have infiltrated the refugee flow (HRW 22/02/2016; The Malawi Star 19/02/2016).

On 11 March, the government decided to re-open Luwani refugee camp, where some of the Mozambican refugees will be resettled. The camp, 65km from the border in Neno district, can offer better services and protection than Kapise. Relocation will start on 15 April (UNHCR 15/03/2016; UNICEF 05/04/2016).

600 Mozambican refugees are reported in Nsanje district, and another 800 in Chikwawa (Nyasa Times 30/03/2016; UNICEF 05/04/2016).

Some 25,000 mostly long-term refugees and asylum seekers are in Malawi, mostly from DRC, Burundi, and Rwanda. They live in Dzaleka camp in Dowa district in central Malawi, or among host communities. Food rations in the camp have been reduced to 50% since October 2015 as resources to assist refugees are limited (UNHCR 18/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

Kapise camp on the Mozambican border is hard to reach because heavy rains have damaged the only access road (HRW 22/02/2016; The Malawi Star 19/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

The food crisis is the most severe in a decade as a result of the El Niño induced drought: 900,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes. 2.87 million people are food insecure, including 1.5 million children (ECHO 04/03/2016; FEWSNET 18/03/2016; UNICEF 05/04/2016). 25 of 28 districts are affected (Nutrition Cluster 26/02/2016). Food security outcomes are expected to improve after the harvest in May and continue until September (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Food assistance is underfunded and if no additional funding is provided, aid will be interrupted in mid-April (ECHO 04/03/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Food availability

Cereal and maize production in 2016 is expected to fall from the already below-average 2015 harvest, due to erratic rains (FAO 09/03/2016; 11/03/2016). The delay of the 2015/2016 rainy season will extend the lean season beyond March (OCHA 14/03/2016). Harvesting is expected to begin in late April (FAO 11/03/2016).

Food access

Food prices continue to rise as more households rely on purchases for food needs. At the same time, purchasing power has been falling (WFP 03/02/2016). The price of maize is 73% higher than the three-year average. In southern Malawi, it can be up to 175% above the three-year average (WFP 05/02/2016; 17/02/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Health

Cholera and typhoid cases are being reported in Malawi. El Niño is likely to increase the spread of both diseases (SADC 27/02/2016). Half of the Mozambican refugees seeking medical aid suffer from malaria (MSF 17/02/2016).

Cholera
A cholera outbreak has been reported in nine districts (Nutrition Cluster 26/02/2016). A cholera outbreak has been reported in nine districts (Nutrition Cluster 26/02/2016). 1,073 cases, including 21 deaths were reported since January. CFR is 2%. Most affected districts are around the Lake Chirwa, Zomba district. The number of new cases has declined in recent weeks. During the last week of March, 32 new cases were recorded, compared to over 70 in February (UNICEF 05/04/2016).

Nutrition

SAM is 1.4% (UNICEF 05/04/2016). There has been a significant increase in the number of malnourished children. Cases of severe acute malnutrition increased by 100% between December 2015 and January 2016, when 5,817 children were admitted for treatment (UNICEF 17/02/2016; Nutritional Cluster 26/02/2016). 47% of children under five years are chronically malnourished (FAO 14/12/2015).

WASH

Sanitation in the Kapise refugee camp, which hosts over 9,000 people, is very poor. Mozambican refugees have only 8L of water per person per day (MSF 17/02/2016). There are only two borehole wells and four pit latrines (HRW 22/02/2016).

Protection

Mozambican refugees, which include hundreds of unaccompanied children, are at risk of attack by Mozambican soldiers (HRW 22/02/2016; Inter Press 25/02/2016).

Reports of rape and cross-border trafficking between Malawi and Mozambique are a longstanding concern. Malawian children are trafficked to Mozambique for forced work or sexual slavery (Government/UN 07/04/2015; Guardian 16/07/2012). On 30 July, police rescued 21 trafficked children in Blantyre while they were in transit to Mangochi from Mozambique (The Times Malawi 30/07/2015).

Updated: 06/04/2016

MALI CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

KEY FIGURES

- Over 2 million people in northern and central regions in need of health services (OCHA 09/12/2015).
- 825,000 people in need of WASH (OCHA 28/12/2015).
- 115,000 people in Crisis or worse food security outcomes (Cadre Harmonisé 14/11/2015).
- 709,000 children under five at risk of global acute malnutrition, including 180,000 facing severe acute malnutrition (OCHA 14/12/2015; 09/03/2016; 06/04/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Protection is a priority for vulnerable populations affected by insecurity, particularly in the north (OCHA 24/12/2015).
- Nutrition and food security are key problems in Mali, and of particular concern in Timbuktu and Mopti regions (FAO 09/03/2016; Cadre Harmonisé 14/11/2015).
- Health needs are high as access to services is poor and epidemics pose a major risk (OCHA 24/12/2015).

OVERVIEW

Despite the Algiers peace accord signed in May–June 2015 by the main Tuareg alliance and the government, insecurity persists in northern and central regions. Attacks continue, sometimes claimed by Islamist armed groups, and access for aid workers remains limited due to security constraints. A lack of access to basic social services and the weak capacity of public administration drive humanitarian needs. While IDPs and refugees have slowly been returning home since 2013, over 50,000 people remain internally displaced and over 140,000 refugees are still in neighbouring countries.

For more information, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

Politics and security

The state lost control of the north in 2012, after Tuareg groups from the region they call Azawad began a campaign for greater autonomy. A separate coup d’état further destabilised the country (AFP 22/09/2015). The Tuareg took control of various cities, predominantly in northern regions. Islamist armed groups who were also operating in the north increased instability. With support from the French military, the state re-
established its authority in mid-2013. In mid-2015, the government and the Azawad Movement Coalition (AMC), comprising the main Tuareg armed groups operating in the north, signed a peace agreement. This Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, did not include main Islamist armed groups. Despite the peace agreement, the north remains insecure, and disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration programmes have faced multiple delays (Reuters 11/01/2016). A peace forum between the AMC and the government was scheduled to take place in Kidal on 27–30 March to boost the implementation of the peace agreement (ICG 01/03/2016). The forum was delayed and government representatives were not present. The government states that the AMC has not stuck to its commitments (AFP 24/03/2016; AFP 27/03/2016).

The state is limitedly present in certain parts of the north, especially Kidal region (OCHA 09/03/2016). On 11 March, the AMC and government agreed to install interim regional and municipal governments in the north (AFP 11/03/2016; RFI 01/04/2016).

Although the insurgency peaked in 2012, attacks by Islamist militants continue to hamper security. A nation-wide state of emergency was declared after Murabitoun, an off-shoot of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), took 170 people hostage and killed 22 in Bamako on 19 November (BBC 20/11/2015; ICG 01/12/2015; AFP 31/12/2015). The state of emergency has been extended until 15 April (All Africa 05/04/2016). Since the beginning of 2015, more than 200 attacks by terrorist groups have been recorded (FIDH 19/02/2016). Of these attacks, at least 40 have been recorded in 2016 (Long War Journal 05/03/2016). Trends indicate that violence is moving from the northern provinces of Timbuktu, Gao, and Kidal to central and southern areas, including Mopti, Segou, and Bamako (HRW 27/01/2016).

Stakeholders

Tuareg armed groups

The AMC, comprising the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), the High Council for the Unity of Azawad (HCUA), and the Arab Movement of Azawad (MAA), has been the main actor carrying out attacks in northern and central regions. They strive for more autonomy of the territory they call Azawad, which includes Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, and parts of Mopti.

The Platform Movement is made up of several armed groups opposing the AMC, and is mainly ethnic Tuareg. The government has some, limited, authority over these groups. One of the main actors in the Platform is Gatia, which has been involved in multiple clashes with the AMC in the central and northern regions.

Islamist armed groups

The Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) and Ansar Dine are among the main Islamist groups active in Mali. MUJAO split from Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in 2011. Since 2015, the Macina Liberation Front (MLF), a Fulani Islamist group linked to Ansar Dine, has claimed responsibility for several attacks.

The groups’ attacks mainly target pro-government and international forces, and mainly in the north. However, since June 2015, several attacks have been carried out in central and southern Mali. AQIM has tried to expand its reach from its stronghold in northern Mali to other countries. They are thought to be responsible for an attack on a beach resort in Côte d’Ivoire on 13 March, killing 16 people (IRIN 14/03/2016).

International armed forces

The stability of the Sahel region relies on the presence of foreign troops. In addition to Malian forces, there are French forces, the UN peacekeeping force MINUSMA, and the EU military training mission (EUTM), mainly in Bamako and in northern cities such as Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, and Menaka (OCHA 31/05/2014).

MINUSMA’s mandate has been extended until 30 June 2016 (UN 29/06/2015). Attacks on MINUSMA vehicles, camps, and peacekeepers have increased since mid-August 2014 (AFP 21/09/2014; UN 31/01/2016). Most attacks have been carried out in Gao, but some in Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal regions. MINUSMA has recorded the highest number of fatalities of any UN peacekeeping mission (SIPRI 28/09/2015; BBC 20/11/2015). Around 75 peacekeepers have died since the start of the UN mission in July 2013 of which 44 died because of malicious acts (UN 31/01/2016). 27 peacekeepers and 24 civilian UN staff were killed in deliberate attacks in 2015, and around 20 UN peacekeepers and Malian soldiers have been killed since the start of 2016 (DW 22/01/2016; Reuters 10/03/2016). Chadian peacekeepers killed five colleagues in two separate incidents (UN 13/03/2016; 25/02/2016).

The African Union (AU) has announced it will send a mission to northern Mali, to explore the possibility of establishing a counter-terrorism force to aid MINUSMA in combatting jihadists (Reuters 10/03/2016).

On 1 August 2014, France deployed a 3,000-strong counterterrorism operation across the Sahel region. Based in Chad, Operation Barkhane is active in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger (local media 01/08/2014). Seven French soldiers have died during this operation as of 12 April (The Guardian 13/04/2016).

Conflict developments

Civilians, as well as international and Malian armed forces, continue to be targeted.
by armed group attacks. These attacks are sometimes claimed by Islamist armed groups, including Ansar Dine and MLF. On 12 April, three French soldiers were killed when their convoy hit a mine near Tessalit, Kidal region (The Guardian 13/04/2016). On 29 March, an explosion in Timbuktu killed two soldiers and wounded two others (AfricaNews 29/03/2016). On 21 March, AQIM attacked members of the EUTM at a hotel in Bamako, resulting in one person killed and one wounded (ICG 01/04/2016; The Guardian 21/03/2016; local media 22/03/2016). On 12 February, an attack on a MINUSMA camp claimed by Ansar Dine killed at least five peacekeepers and injured 30 (AFP 13/02/2016; Al Jazeera 12/02/2016; UN 12/02/2016).

Displacement

Over 52,000 people are internally displaced due to the conflict in the north, and approximately 143,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries such as Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso (UNHCR 31/01/2016; OCHA 29/02/2016). The number of IDPs peaked in mid-2013 before people began gradually returning home, where they often remain in need of assistance. Internal displacement briefly spiked again in April–May 2015 following renewed insecurity.

IDPs

As of 29 February 2016, around 52,000 people remained internally displaced in Mali (OCHA 29/02/2016). Timbuktu region hosts 25,000 IDPs. Outside Timbuktu region, IDPs are mainly staying in Gao (14,000), Bamako (5,800), Koulikoro (around 3,000), Mopti (2,350), and Ségou (1,200) (IOM 24/02/2016).

A clash between the Daoussak and Inekar communities in Ansongo and Menaka has led to the displacement of an additional 2,280 people on 22 February. They have reportedly fled to Menaka and Intisseke, and are in need of drinking water, and temporary shelter and food assistance (ECHO 26/02/2016).

Between July 2013 and January 2016, over 490,000 IDPs have returned home (OCHA 05/02/2016). Most returnees are in Timbuktu (over 230,000) and Gao (almost 175,000). The deterioration of infrastructure and houses in the north due to lack of maintenance exacerbates returnees’ needs and ongoing insecurity is preventing large-scale returns (WFP 20/01/2016).

Refugees in Mali

As of February 2016, Mali hosts some 13,500 refugees from Mauritania (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Returnees

Malian refugees have been slowly returning home from neighbouring countries since December 2013. Since December 2015, voluntary returns from Mbera camp in Mauritania have been increasing. An estimated 17,500 people have returned as of end January (Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016). Around 10,000 people have returned to Gargando, Timbuktu. Returnees are reportedly in need of water, shelter, hygiene, nutrition and health (ECHO 27/02/2016).

On 26 March, around 150 Malians were repatriated from Libya, where they had reportedly been detained by authorities and suffered human rights abuses (RFI 27/03/2016; AFP 27/03/2016).

Malian refugees in neighbouring countries

There are over 143,000 Malian refugees in neighbouring countries (OCHA 29/02/2016; UNHCR 31/01/2016).

As of end January, 58,740 Malian refugees are in Niger, 50,400 are in Mauritania, and 33,840 are in Burkina Faso (UNHCR 31/01/2016; WFP 29/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

Insecurity due to the presence of armed groups, explosive devices, and crime, as well as attacks against aid workers continue to hamper humanitarian access in the northern (Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu) and central (Segou, Mopti) areas (UNHCR 28/03/2016). Access remains constrained in Fakola and Misseni localities of Sikasso region because of attacks by suspected jihadists (OCHA 01/04/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Around 30 attacks against aid workers and their facilities were recorded in 2015, and an increasing trend is being reported (UN 13/11/2015). Over 2015, 78 access constraints have been recorded, most of them in Gao (49%) and Timbuktu (40%). Violence against humanitarian personnel, lack of humanitarian infrastructure, and ongoing hostilities were cited as the main reasons (OCHA 31/01/2016). On 1 February, an NGO vehicle was attacked near Timbuktu (ICG 03/03/2016). UNHCR reports that clashes and insecurity often disrupt operations (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Security and physical constraints

Generally, access in the north has improved since the signing of the agreement between the AMC and the Platform movement, resulting in increased use of the Gao-Kidal road (OCHA 30/01/2016). However, ERW, IED, insurgent attacks and crime continue to limit access to populations in need in Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Segou, and Timbuktu regions, particularly on the Gao-Ansongo-Menaka route, Gao-Bourem,
Timbuktu-Goundam, Djenne-Tenenkou, Mopti-Tenenkou, and Diabaly-Nampala-Lere (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; OCHA 30/01/2016; 09/03/2016). Insecurity prevented assessment in Gire town in Koulikoro at the end of 2015, because of terrorist threats (OCHA 15/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

Most households will face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security until September, as production is average to above-average (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Households in Gao and Timbuktu are in IPC Phase 3 (Stressed) as insecurity means that food stocks have been exhausted early, cereal production has dropped, and there are fewer economic opportunities. Returnees in the north, and 15,000 people affected by floods in 2015 in northern and central Mali are also expected to have Stressed food security levels until September (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

In November 2015, around 115,000 people, mostly in Timbuktu and Mopti regions, were facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food security outcomes. Over 4,000 people in Timbuktu were facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Conditions are expected to worsen with the start of the 2016 lean season in early June (FAO 09/03/2016; Cadre Harmonisé 14/11/2015).

2.5 million people overall are expected to be food insecure in the lean season of 2016 (June–August), compared to 2.9 million estimated food insecure in June 2015 (OCHA 02/02/2016; 06/04/2016). 315,000 people are expected to be severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3) in the 2016 lean season, according to the Cadre Harmonisé projection (WFP 09/03/2016). Another 9,900 are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security (Cadre Harmonisé 14/11/2015). Cadre Harmonisé estimates show that of the food insecure population, at least 406,000 live in Kayes region, over 454,000 live in Kolikouro (OCHA 22/02/2016; 01/04/2016), and 506,500 are in Sikasso (OCHA 01/04/2016).

Food availability

Around 15,000 people affected by floods in July-September 2015 in Gao, Mopti, and Segou regions experienced heavy loss of property and crops. Replenishment of their stocks and meeting their food needs remains difficult (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

Food access

Food access corresponds to the five-year average for most parts of the country. However, in the north, labour shortages due to displacement, lack of agricultural support services, and fragmentation of markets have had a negative impact on access (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

In Bamako, sorghum prices increased by 11% in February (FAO 10/03/2016).

Livelihoods

Poor pastoral households in Timbuktu and Gao regions have suffered an overall loss of livestock, because of high mortality rates during the last lean season. Their income will likely decrease during this year’s lean season (WFP 31/01/2016).

Continued insecurity in the northern regions hampers socio-economic activity. Job opportunities are reduced, and poor households are therefore experiencing a decline in their revenues (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

Health

Over 2 million people are thought to be in need of health services in central and northern regions (OCHA 02/02/2016). The majority are in Timbuktu (639,000). 514,000 are in Gao, 491,000 in Mopti, 346,000 in Segou, and 64,000 in Kidal (OCHA 09/12/2015).

Since the beginning of 2016, 51 confirmed cases of measles have been recorded, out of 234 suspected cases (Government 07/04/2016). Kidal, Mopti, and Gao (Menaka) are the most affected regions. Vaccinations in Menaka are ongoing, however only one humanitarian actor operates in Menaka health sector (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Since the beginning of 2016, 95 cases of meningitis have been confirmed in Mali (government 07/04/2016). The ministry of health has declared a meningococcal meningitis epidemic in five villages of Oulessebougou district, Koulikoro, southern Mali (ECHO 05/03/2016). Between 21 February and 18 March, 16 confirmed cases and 6 deaths were reported in Koulikoro (government 18/03/2016; government 24/03/2016). Another eleven cases were suspected in Koulikoro in the last week of March and first week of April (government 01/04/2016; 07/04/2016).

Nutrition

In 2016, an estimated 709,000 children are suffering from malnutrition, including 180,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (OCHA 06/04/2016). In Kayes region, more than 96,000 children are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and over 21,000 from SAM, according to the latest SMART report at end 2015 (OCHA 22/02/2016). In Koulikoro, an estimated 94,000 children suffer from MAM, and over 20,000 from SAM (OCHA 15/02/2016). In Sikasso, this number is estimated at 119,800 children suffering from MAM and over 27,000 from SAM (OCHA 01/04/2016).

WASH

In Bamako, sorghum prices increased by 11% in February (FAO 10/03/2016).
825,000 people are in need of WASH assistance: around 635,000 people in the north and 190,000 people in the south (OCHA 06/04/2016). Access to safe water is limited, and only 43% of existing water sources are functional (OCHA 28/12/2015). In Timbuktu 254,000 people do not have regular access to drinking water. 254,000 people lack access to drinking water in Gao, 746,000 in Segou, and more than one million in Mopti (OCHA 31/01/2016; 30/01/2016; 29/01/2016). In Koulikoro, around 650,000 people lack access to drinking water, as do around 950,000 people in Kayes (OCHA 22/02/2016; 15/02/2016).

In Kidal region, water shortages have been recorded, due to the sequence of low rainfall, drought, and drying up of wells by pastoralists. Humanitarian actors fear that risks such as displacement and health issues will occur if no measures are taken (OCHA 31/01/2016).

64% of the Malian population does not have access to latrines (UN 26/03/2016).

Shelter and NFI

Some 454,000 people are in need of shelter assistance (OCHA 29/01/2016). 30% of returnees find their houses seriously damaged and in need of rehabilitation (Shelter Cluster 11/2015).

Access and learning environment

400,000 children aged 7–15 are out of school in northern Mali due to insecurity (OCHA 29/01/2016). The journey to and from school remains unsafe, and fear of unexploded mines and other remnants of war have forced parents to keep their children out of school (UNICEF 18/12/2015).

As of 6 April, 277 schools remain closed in northern and central Mali due to insecurity (OCHA 06/04/2016). Some schools have been closed since 2012, others closed due to the deterioration of the security situation in 2015 (OCHA 06/04/2016). Gao’s enrolment rate has dropped from a pre-crisis 98.5%, to 50% (French Government 04/02/2016).

Since 6 April 2016, there is a need for an additional 8,500 educative personnel (OCHA 06/04/2016).

Protection

Nearly 751,000 people are estimated to be in need of protection (OCHA 29/01/2016). The increase in Islamist violence in recent months increases protection concerns. Though national and international security forces are often targeted, transportation for civilians and for commerce purposes also face an increased risk (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; UNOHCHR 19/10/2015).

Human rights abuses committed by Islamist armed groups and Malian security forces moved further south over 2015. These include indiscriminate killings, rape, executions and torture (HRW 19/02/2016). Human rights violations left at least 210 dead and 250 injured during 2015 and early 2016, the majority civilians (FIDH 19/02/2016).

Mines and ERW

ERW have killed 28 people and injured 136 since February 2012. Since July 2013, IEDs have killed 36 and injured 116. The number of casualties increased significantly in 2015, compared to 2014 (UNMAS 08/12/2015). 60% of victims of ERW are children (OCHA 15/01/2016).

Children

Three armed groups (Ansar Dine, MNLA, and MUJAO) are reportedly recruiting and using children, and are listed for rape and other forms of sexual violence (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 01/01/2016).

Gender

Since March 2015, 441 gender-based violence incidents have been reported. 90% of victims were female, and 34% involved minors. Victims often lack livelihood support services and safe accommodation. Survivors generally refuse referral to legal or protection services, in fear of retaliation or stigmatisation by their community (OCHA 15/01/2016).

Updated: 13/04/2016

MAURITANIA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT
Displacement

Since 2012, Mauritania has hosted around 50,000 Malian refugees, who have fled violent clashes in northern Mali. Inflows largely slowed in 2015, and reports of voluntary repatriations are increasing in 2016 (UNHCR 15/02/2016). Increasing numbers of Syrian asylum seekers aiming to reach Europe have been arriving, and often staying, in Mauritania (Reuters 02/03/2016). There are also small populations of urban refugees and asylum seekers from Central Africa Republic and Côte d’Ivoire (UNHCR 11/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

Malian refugees

Mauritania hosts 52,154 refugees as of 1 February. There are 50,550 Malian refugees in Mbera camp and 1,735 urban refugees and asylum seekers, who mainly come from CAR, Côte d’Ivoire, Syria, DRC, and Senegal (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 15/02/2016). 486 new Malian arrivals were recorded in 2015, mostly after increased violence in Mali in May (UNHCR, 15/02/2016; 31/05/2015). Competition for scarce resources is increasing tension between refugees and host communities (WFP 21/09/2015; IOM, 22/09/2015).

1,132 Malian refugees were voluntarily repatriated between December 2015 and March 2016 (UNHCR 11/03/2016).

Syrian asylum seekers

An estimated 3,000 Syrians live in Mauritania, mostly in the capital, Nouakchott. Syrian asylum seekers have been arriving in Mauritania in increasing numbers since March 2015, as they attempt alternative routes to reach Europe. Many stay in Mauritania for extended periods as they seek work to fund their onward journeys. Livelihood, education and health needs are reported (Reuters 02/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

Insufficient funding places major limitations on humanitarian actors’ ability to provide assistance to refugees in need, particularly in Mbera camp. Only 20% of needs were covered in 2015 (UNHCR 15/02/2016).

Food security

150,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity (Cadre Harmonisé 11/2015). The number of severely food insecure could rise to as many as 468,000 during the lean

Politics and security

Mohamed Ould Abdelaziz took power in a coup in 2008, before being elected as President in 2009. In 2014, he won a second term in a landslide, although most opposition boycotted the vote. While frequent coups and instability have characterised Mauritanian politics since the country gained independence from France in 1960, Abdelaziz’s rule has been relatively stable (BBC 24/11/2015).
season, which typically runs April through September (OCHA 09/03/2016; FEWSNET 12/2013).

Food availability

Positive effects of average to above-average harvests continue to be felt, with markets well stocked and prices stable for the most part of the country (FEWSNET 31/01/2016; FAO 29/02/2016). However, food security assessments in late 2015 indicated large pockets of the population remain in need of assistance, due to the combined effects of high underlying vulnerability and inadequate assistance (WFP 29/02/2016; 31/12/2015; 27/01/2016).

Food access

WFP food distributions to refugees in Mbera camp have been interrupted by funding shortfalls (UNHCR 11/03/2016). Refugees have at times resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including selling assets and incurring debts (WFP/UNHCR 30/09/2015).

Livelihoods

Certain households in pockets of north-central and southwestern agro-pastoral zones face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes following two consecutive years of inadequate rainfall (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; 31/01/2016). Households in agro-pastoral areas are expected to face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes through September (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

In Bassiknou department, Hodh El Chargui, host communities and Malian refugees are facing increased competition for firewood, water, and pasture. As demand for basic items overrides supply, prices are increasing (IOM, 22/09/2015; WFP, 21/09/2015).

Indicators of poverty within Mbera camp have improved since 2013, but 65% of people remain classified as poor or very poor (UNHCR 11/03/2016).

Nutrition

Over 137,000 children under five as well as almost 63,000 pregnant and nursing women suffer from or are at high risk of malnutrition (WFP 29/02/2016; 27/01/2016). Malnutrition among refugees in Mbera camp has decreased markedly since 2012, but persists. GAM is at 9.9% and SAM at 0.8% (UNHCR 30/09/2015).

Health

Secondary and tertiary healthcare is not available in the refugee camp, meaning patients must be referred to Nema and Nouakchott hospitals. Respiratory tract infections are currently the most common illness in the camp (UNHCR 15/02/2016).
KEY PRIORITIES

- Protection, food, health, shelter, and WASH assistance are urgently needed for newly displaced populations in Diffa region (OCHA 30/11/2015).

- Access to healthcare and the prevention of epidemics, particularly malaria, meningitis, and measles (OCHA 31/10/2015).

OVERVIEW

Drought, floods and epidemics in Niger frequently drive food security, nutrition, and health crises. Compounding this situation, Niger has seen a rise in insecurity over the past few years, stemming from crises in neighbouring Nigeria, Mali and Libya. Despite regional military efforts against Boko Haram, civilian populations along the Komadougou Yobe River and the shores of Lake Chad suffer regular attacks. As a result, displaced populations in Diffa region face urgent needs for protection and humanitarian assistance. A tense electoral process threatens to complicate the humanitarian situation.

Politics and security

Insecurity stemming from crises in neighbouring Nigeria, Mali, and Libya continue to impact on populations in Niger. Threats from Boko Haram (BH) are of particular concern. BH has conducted over 72 attacks on civilians in Diffa region since February 2015 (OCHA 11/01/2016). Boko Haram remains active along the Komadougou Yobe River and insecurity persists (VoA 04/03/2016).

In October, authorities in Niger declared a state of emergency in Diffa region, which was extended for a third time on 29 January for three months (AFP 29/01/2016). A curfew and restricted movement of goods and people have been enforced in Diffa region (UNHCR 13/10/2015). Sporadic attacks against civilians as well as military operations continue. As of 21 March, eight violent incidents, including attacks, suicide bombings, clashes and mine explosions, had been recorded in Diffa region in 2016. 91 have been recorded since February 2015. On 16 March, armed men killed three gendarmes near the Malian border (OCHA 03/02/2016; 21/03/2016).

In remote areas to the north and west of the country, Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) pose additional security threats. On 30 March, AQIM attacked a police station in Dolbel, Tillabery region, near Burkina Faso (ICG 01/04/2016).

Elections

Some clashes and an attempted coup were reported in the lead up to presidential elections, which took place over two rounds in February and March 2016 (ICG 01/12/2015; AFP 04/02/2016). Opposition groups disputed the legitimacy of first round results, which incumbent President Issoufou won (AFP 23/02/2016). The second round took place on 20 March, despite an opposition boycott. Issoufou won 92%, and was sworn in on 4 April (AFP 04/02/2016; Al Jazeera 23/03/2016). On 28 March, the opposition indicated it is ready to re-open a dialogue with the President, reducing the likelihood of post-poll violence (AFP 28/03/2016). The opposition leader Hama Amadou, jailed since November 2015, was released on bail on 29 March (BBC 29/03/2016).

Displacement

Niger faces multiple displacement crises. BH violence means approximately 319,000 displaced people are in Diffa region including IDPs, returnees from Nigeria, and Nigerian refugees (OCHA 08/02/2016). 60,000 Malian refugees are living in the southwest, mostly in camps (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Instability in Libya has prompted vulnerable Niger nationals to return home, and migrants of other nationalities to transit through the country, some of whom become stranded in transit, and need protection assistance, particularly in Agadez (IOM 15/09/2015).

Boko Haram crisis

The BH insurgency has triggered large-scale displacement in northeast Nigeria and continues to threaten citizens on and around Lake Chad, including in Niger, Chad, and Cameroon.

There are some 153,000 IDPs, including at least 59,000 who fled violence and 94,000 people who were evacuated by the military between November and December. 91,800 IDPs are children (UNICEF 31/12/2015; OCHA/Government 17/12/2015). Some 70 villages have been left empty in Diffa region since February 2015. Many of the displaced are living in makeshift camps along a 100km stretch of the main highway in Diffa region (UN
Population movement is driven by the need to seek better food and livelihood access, as well as by violence and insecurity (REACH 31/03/2016).

Additionally, an estimated 98,000 people displaced from Nigeria and 68,000 returned Niger migrants are estimated to be seeking refuge in the region (OCHA/Government 17/12/2015; 31/12/2015).

In total, 140 spontaneous displacement sites are reported across Diffa region, where displaced and their host communities are in urgent need of shelter, NFIs, and WASH (OCHA 29/02/2016; UNHCR 19/01/2016). Only 5% of refugees live in the two formal camps (Kablewa and Sayam Forage), which each have capacity to host 10,000 people, extendable to 20,000. Kablewa’s population was 8,000 in February 2016 and Sayam Forage’s population was 1,830 (UNHCR 02/2016; 02/2016).

Frequent population movements and limited access due to insecurity inhibit accurate profiling and tracking, as well as the delivery of assistance (UNHCR 18/11/2015). Many people were displaced more than five times in 2015 (IFRC 10/12/2015).

Mali crisis

Malian refugees have been arriving in Niger since the 2012–13 civil war. Increased lawlessness, food insecurity and inter-tribal violence in eastern Mali have driven renewed displacement, bringing the number of Malian refugees in Niger to 60,000, from 47,000 in the beginning of 2015 (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 10/11/2015; 31/10/2015).

Approximately 21,000 live in the hosting areas of Intikane and Tazalite, where they have access to pastoral activities and humanitarian assistance. A further 14,000 live in Abala camp, 10,700 in Tabareybarey, and 8,400 in Mangaize. Smaller populations live in urban centres, including Niamey and Ayerou Ville (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

A curfew and restrictions on movement have been imposed on Diffa region after a state of emergency was declared in October 2015 (Reuters 14/10/2015). In December the curfew was extended, to start an hour earlier (UNHCR 17/12/2015). Access beyond Diffa town in Diffa region is only possible with military escort, hampering access to populations in need (OCHA 20/01/2016). As of end February, restrictions on movement and bans on trade remained in place (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

UN agencies can only access towns and settlements northeast of Diffa and Mainé Soroa – including Sayam Forage, Kablewa, and Bosso – with military escort (OCHA 11/01/2016). Escorts are not always readily available, which delays response (OCHA 29/02/2016). Camps and hosting areas near the border with Mali are only accessible to humanitarian actors with military escorts, as are roads northeast of Agadez towards Libya (OCHA 31/10/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

Niger faces recurrent food crises, with an estimated 2.5 million people facing chronic food insecurity due to overreliance on subsistence agriculture, widespread poverty, and limited infrastructure, services and education (WFP 31/12/2015).

In 2016, over 2 million people without access to adequate food are estimated to need assistance (UNICEF 26/02/2016). Between 480,000 people and 657,000 people are facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) food security outcomes (OCHA, 30/11/2015). 97% of the severely food insecure population lives in four regions: Maradi (33%), Diffa (31%), Dosso (18%) and Tillabery (15%) (OCHA 30/11/2015). Crisis food security is expected to persist until September 2016 in Diffa region (FEWSNET 25/01/2016).

In Nguigmi and Abalak pastoral zones, which recorded insufficient rains, grain feeding of animals could begin earlier than usual, meaning Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes are expected (FEWSNET 04/03/2016).

Food availability

Provisional harvest results indicate an overall cereal surplus of 88,000 metric tons (OCHA 31/01/2016). However, over 4,000 villages across the country have reported cereal deficits of more than 50%, leaving 160 zones moderately to extremely vulnerable (OCHA 31/01/2016).

In Diffa region, a cereal deficit of 100,000 metric tons was reported in 2015, up 21% on the previous year, which was already well below meeting consumption needs (OCHA 31/01/2016; WFP 05/02/2016). Insecurity has constrained fishing and agriculture in and around Lake Chad and the Komadougou Yobe River (IFRC 10/12/2015).

Insecurity continues to limit food access in eastern Niger (FEWSNET 30/11/2015). A reduction in imported cereals has led to an increase in the prices of millet (19%) and sorghum (7%) compared to January 2015 (WFP 31/01/2016). 61% of households assessed in Diffa region in December 2015 reported limited food consumption (WFP 31/12/2015).

Livelihoods

Households in Niger face severely depleted assets and high levels of indebtedness (FAO 13/10/2015; FAO 17/12/2015).

In Diffa, regional authorities claim frequent BH attacks have cost the economy USD 32
million since February 2015, negatively impacting on the resilience of local communities (OCHA 02/11/2015). Major sources of income, including cross-border trade and work requiring motorbikes and vehicles, have been impeded by security constraints (IFRC 10/12/2015; OCHA 01/03/2016). The insecurity has severely restricted imports of cereals from Nigeria and exports of animals, peppers, and fish (WFP 31/03/2016). Diffa is at risk of pastoral crisis due to deficit of animal feed (OCHA 29/02/2016). Even areas of good vegetation coverage are at risk of overgrazing due to the high concentration of animals (WFP 05/02/2016).

Health

Health services are limited in Niger, particularly in rural areas, and Niger is prone to disease outbreaks. An estimated 700,000 people live in areas at risk of epidemics (OCHA/Government 11/12/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Health services in Diffa region lack medicine and personnel, and are strained with the arrival of new IDPs (OCHA 20/05/2015). Diffa regional hospital is short of staff, as are 11 of 51 health centres in the region (WFP 01/09/2015). Health facilities in Sayam Forage and Kablewa displacement camps are weak: Sayam Forage camp’s nearest hospital is in Diffa town, 45km away (UNHCR 30/11/2015).

Outbreaks

Meningitis outbreaks often hit Niger early in the year. 979 cases of meningitis, including 74 deaths, have so far been reported in 2016 – more than four times the number reported by this time last year. Case fatality rate is 7.6%. Niamey, Dosso, and Tillabery are the worst affected areas. One district in Niamey has reached the epidemic threshold. Children under 14 years old represent 65% of all cases (OCHA 27/03/2016). In 2015, 8,500 cases were reported – the first major outbreak since 2009. With gaps in vaccination coverage remaining, health actors are preparing for 15,000 potential cases this year (OCHA 31/01/2016; ECHO 08/03/2016).

Measles cases are also being reported since the beginning of 2016 – so far 862, including 4 deaths. Worst affected regions are Niamey, Maradi, Tillabery and Zinder. The number of cases has halved compared to the same period last year (OCHA 27/03/2016; OCHA 18/03/2016).

Nutrition

Over 400,000 children are expected to suffer from SAM in 2016 (OCHA 09/03/2016). While nutrition rates in 2015 improved on 2014 figures, over 346,000 children were admitted for SAM treatment in 2015, including nearly 16,700 in Diffa (UNICEF 31/01/2016; OCHA 14/12/2014). Most of the children were in Tillabery, Maradi, Zinder, and Diffa regions (UNICEF 30/09/2015).

Diffa continues to face particularly poor nutrition outcomes. As of mid-March 2016, over 14,000 cases of SAM have been reported. A shortage of staff in health centres is limiting nutrition programmes (OCHA 02/11/2015; UNICEF 01/03/2016). Kablewa camp reports global acute malnutrition at 15.2%, including 4.0% SAM (WFP 05/02/2016). GAM is 11.2% in Sayam Forage camp, including 0.9% SAM.

Shelter and NFIs

An estimated 90,000 people need emergency or transitional shelters in Diffa region (UNHCR 07/12/2015). In towns closest to Lake Chad, over half the population are living in temporary shelters (REACH 31/01/2016). 35% of households in Diffa region live in shelters that do not meet minimum standards. Each host family hosts around 17 people (OCHA 20/05/2015).

135,000 people need NFIs in Diffa region (UNHCR 07/12/2015).

WASH

Across Diffa region, 60% of the population – more than 400,000 people – have no access to drinking water. 86% do not have access to adequate sanitation facilities (UNHCR 07/12/2015). 84 of 110 villages assessed in Diffa lack water points, and 89 villages are in need of sanitation assistance (latrines and showers): a total of 397 water points and 4,921 latrines are needed in the region (OCHA 02/11/2015; UNICEF 30/09/2015). 8,000 displaced people in Koublé Ngourtoua and Boudoum lack WASH services (OCHA 02/11/2015).

Education

An estimated 210,000 displaced children will need assistance accessing education (UNHCR 07/12/2015). An ongoing school relocation programme has so far facilitated the return to school of three-quarters of 12,500 students whose schools were closed due to insecurity (OCHA 31/01/2016). 40% of girls in Niger are enrolled in primary school, and only 20% in middle school (AFP 04/11/2015). Anglophone children from Nigeria face education barriers in Niger’s Francophone school system (UNCHR 07/12/2015).

Protection

Populations in Diffa region face major protection risks, including regular attacks on civilians, military operations near settlements, and a lack of documentation (UNHCR 07/09/2015). Women, children, and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, journalists and Christians all face specific protection risks.

Deficient border control and corruption have contributed to people smuggling, drug trade, and the uncontrolled movement of arms and armed groups through Niger and the Sahel
Opponents of the President face heightened protection risks during the election period. Prominent supporters of opposition candidate Hama Amadou have been arrested for inciting civil disobedience (ICG 01/03/2016).

Children

190,000 children are reported to be in need of protection assistance (OCHA 27/01/2016). Niger has the highest percentage of child brides in the world, many of whom are sold by families to help cope with drought. According to CARE research, 76% of girls marry before they are 18 years old, and have little access to contraception or reproductive health services (CARE 09/10/2015).

Vulnerable groups

Migrants: Migrants face significant protection risks in the transit city of Agadez, where smugglers and traffickers of people, drugs and counterfeit goods take advantage of vulnerable people heading north to or returning from Libya (UNODC 20/08/2015). As of 26 December, 7,300 migrants had been repatriated from Algeria in 2015, including 2,500 minors (OCHA 15/01/2016).

Journalists: Press freedom tightened as the elections approached. Five journalists were reportedly arrested in ten days in November, four of whom were at the airport when opposition leader Hama Amadou was arrested on his return from exile. Another five journalists were arrested while covering a student demonstration in October (Reporters sans Frontières 25/10/2015).

Christians: Protection for Niger’s Christian minority has been a major concern since anti-Christian riots left 10 dead and many churches destroyed in January 2015 (AFP 25/12/2015).

Documentation

Approximately 80% of displaced people, including IDPs, refugees, and returnees, lack identification documentation, complicating registration procedures (UNHCR, 13/10/2015; OCHA 02/11/2015). Security impediments have forced UNHCR to postpone recent missions to Gagamari and Assaga for the identification of families wishing to relocate to Sayam Forage camp (UNHCR, 16/10/2015).

Mines and ERW

Landmines are reportedly laid along the border between Niger and Nigeria, especially in areas near the Komadougou Yobe River (UNHCR 30/04/2015).

Updated: 06/04/2016

SWAZILAND DROUGHT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

April: An estimated 530,000 people will be food insecure by May 2016 (USAID 08/04/2016)

April: Drought conditions have resulted in the deaths of an estimated 64,000 cattle between January and March 2016

End of March: Nearly 8,500 children under five are suffering from malnutrition, among which 1,400 are severely malnourished (USAID 08/04/2016)

KEY FIGURES

-300,000 people in severe need of food and water assistance because of falls in maize production in 2015.

-8,500 children under five sufferin from malnutrition, among which 1,400 are severely malnourished.

Humanitarian context and needs

Disasters: Drought

Poor and erratic rainfall are a result of El Niño and date back to 2014. Consequently, the country is experiencing significant reductions in crop production in 2016, a situation that will worsen food security during 2016–17 (FEWSNET 01/2016). At least 300,000 people – one-third of the population – are in dire need of assistance, specifically for food and water. All five major rivers are flowing below critical environmental sustainability levels (UN 25/02/2016).

The Government of Swaziland declared a national drought disaster on 18 February 2016. These conditions are expected to continue until March/April 2016, with the effects forecast to last into 2017. The situation is worse than during the 1992 drought (ECHO 09/03/2016; UN 25/02/2016).
Food security

The number of food insecure households rose to 23% in 2015. Moderate food insecurity has increased to 18.2% from a previous four-year average of 9.8%, and severe food insecurity increased to 5.5% from an average of 3%. Between July and December 2015, food insecurity has increased by 60% (ECHO 09/03/2016).

At least 300,000 people – one third of the population – are in dire need of assistance, specifically for food and water. This number is expected to increase to 530,000 by May, as temperatures start decreasing with the beginning of winter (USAID 08/04/2016). The planting season, normally from October to November, began 30–60 days late and severely impacted maize yields (FAO 29/02/2016).

Maize production fell by 31% in 2015, and is expected to be lower in the 2016 crop season, until May. Maize is a staple food in Swaziland, and production drops have had notable impacts on food security. Swaziland relies on South Africa for 90% of its food imports, which also seen a significant reduction in maize production.

At the end of January 2016, maize prices increased by 66% from the five-year average in a country where almost half the population is unemployed (ECHO 04/03/2016 FAO 29/02/2016). As of 9 March, food prices are expected to rise further (ECHO 09/03/2016).

90% of Swaziland’s sugar cash crop relies on irrigation, which has been significantly hampered by the rationing of water. Sugarcane harvests, which account for a 21% of Swaziland’s GDP, have been hit hard, and this is likely to impact government finances and possibly service delivery (UN 25/02/2016).

Low water storage in local dams and poor replenishment of groundwater sources is negatively affecting agricultural yields, pastures and vegetation cover growth (ECHO 09/03/2016).

Nutrition

At 31 March, nearly 8,500 malnourished children under-five are reported, among which 1,400 children are experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (USAID 08/04/2016).

Acute malnutrition rates have increased by 2.5% from the average of 3% to 5.5% (UN 25/02/2016). Chronic malnutrition is the main nutrition concern in Swaziland, with stunting affecting 25.5% of children under five. Stunting is prevalent in the south and eastern parts of the country (FAO 29/02/2016).

Livelihoods

Drought conditions have resulted in the deaths of an estimated 64,000 cattle between January and March, a 45% increase from the 44,000 cattle deaths reported in February (USAID 08/04/2016). Dead livestock’s close proximity to water increases the risk of spreading diseases among both livestock and humans (ECHO 04/03/2016; UN 25/02/2016; FAO 29/02/2016).

WASH

As of 9 March, 320,000 people need WASH assistance. The government has instituted several days of water rationing per week for the first time in its history, with up to four days of continuous water rationing in some of its urban areas. The capital, Mbabane, has been most affected as the supplying dam (Hawane Dam) remains at 17% of storage capacity. The water shortages are negatively affecting hygiene, increasing the risks of disease (ECHO 09/03/2016).

As of the end of March, extremely limited water is stored in national reservoirs and water availability is very low in all five major rivers. Domestic water supply in the rural areas of Lubombo and Shiselweni is of great concern as protected springs and boreholes are reported to be drying up, affecting communities, health facilities and schools (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

In schools, more than 197,000 students, teachers and workers are at risk of water-borne diseases and malnutrition, due to lack of water impacting WASH conditions in schools. This number is expected to increase to 258,000 people (UNICEF 31/03/2016). More than 23,000 students coming from Mbabane area have been affected by the water reduction, as schools, especially in urban areas, depend on flushing toilet systems. Boreholes are also running dry in rural areas. The water shortages postponed the opening of schools in urban areas from 19 to 25 January, affecting about 25,000 students (ECHO 09/03/2016; UN 25/02/2016).

Health

Swaziland has the world’s highest prevalence of HIV infection among adults (26% of people aged 15–49). Food insecurity affects HIV treatment intake as antiretroviral drugs are meant to be taken with food and water. It also affects access to medical facilities as some people are unable to make the journey to the facilities due to illness, weakness, or lack of finances (UN 25/02/2016).

Updated: 12/04/2016

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

9 April: The level of Lake Kariba, the world’s largest man-made lake, has fallen to 12% of its total capacity, from 51% of last year (AFP).

KEY FIGURES

- Around 2.8 million people need food assistance (WFP 16/03/2016).
- 1.88 million are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 11/04/2016).
- Over 1.8 million are in need of health and nutrition assistance (OCHA 11/04/2016).
- 36,000 are in protracted displacement following electoral violence in 2008 (IDMC 05/2015).
- 60% of Harare’s water needs are not covered (Reuters 02/02/2016). 12,000 boreholes in the country have run dry (World Vision 09/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

Food security: Southern Zimbabwe faces Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes in the presence of assistance. Some households in northern areas also face Crisis and Stressed situations (FEWSNET 30/11/2015; VoA 29/12/2015).

WASH: Zimbabwe’s National Water Authority has warned of water shortages for most catchment areas due to dry conditions. A severe outbreak of typhoid has been reported in the capital, as the population is using unsafe water sources (OCHA 22/11/2015; Bulawayo24 04/02/2016; Reuters 29/01/2016; The Standard 07/02/2016).

Nutrition: In 2015 the national SAM average value was 2.3%, compared to 1.5% of 2014. In the provinces of Masvingo and Midlands, many children are reported to be at risk of severe acute malnutrition (Multiple 08/10/2015).

OVERVIEW

Underlying food insecurity after poor harvest yields from the 2014/2015 season, coupled with the late onset of rains for the 2015/2016 growing season, are driving a major food security crisis in Zimbabwe. Humanitarian assistance has been insufficient and government maize reserves face shortfalls. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease and drought conditions are negatively impacting grazing stock and pastoralists’ livelihood opportunities.

Politics and security

Elections in July 2013 returned President Mugabe’s Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF) party to government: Mugabe has been in office since 1980 (UNCT 03/10/2014). By-elections in June 2015 saw Zanu-PF consolidate its position, winning 76% of the National Assembly seats. However, with Mugabe’s term set to expire in 2018, fractures are beginning to emerge within the ruling party. The discontent of the internal faction supporting Vice President Mnangagwa is reportedly at a historical high, threatening stability. Violent clashes broke out in the capital between a group of war veterans who support Mnangagwa and the police on 18 February. Mnangagwa received death threats by a strong ally of the first lady at the beginning of February and, as the likelihood of the President trying to demote him grows, so does the risk of Mnangagwa making his move to take the lead (Zimbabwe Independent 26/02/2016; Zimbabwe Daily 18/02/2016; News24 18/02/2016; Zimbabwe Situation 11/02/2016). On 11 March, members of the political faction supporting Mnangagwa reportedly were suspended or expelled in an attempt to prevent a fracture in the ruling party (The Independent 11/03/2016).

Mugabe faces criticism for a growing number of political and economic decisions, and at 91, for being too old to rule (All Africa 21/09/2015). According to different sources, the President’s decision to declare a drought-related state of disaster in February came too late (VOA Zimbabwe 18/02/2016; New Zimbabwe 07/02/2016). Partisan distribution of food aid, harassment, intimidation and discrimination are reported to be on the rise, in particular in Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central, as political discontent towards the President increases (Zimbabwe Peace Project 31/02/2016).

Economic crisis

Zimbabwe’s economic position has improved since the major crisis of 2008, but it remains vulnerable to shocks (UNCT 03/10/2014). The depreciation of the South African rand is having a negative effect on the Zimbabwean economy, with many sectors and shops refusing to accept the previously commonly used currency (All Africa 28/12/2015). Budget cuts and delayed disbursement of public funds is limiting service provision: health workers and teachers have threatened strikes over delayed payment of salaries in December (All Africa 29/12/2015; 30/12/2015).

Natural disasters

A strong El Niño episode was declared in March 2015 (FAO 22/12/2015). Insufficient rain has been recorded in Zimbabwe since October 2015 (NOAA 31/12/2015; FNSWG
The drop in water levels has also affected the national hydro-power station of Kariba Dam, which, as of February, was running at a capacity of 285 megawatts, instead of the usual 750 (IPS News 22/03/2016). As of 12 February, 95% of the country has recorded less than 75% of usual rainfall, and most of the country received around 50% of average rains, since October 2015. Binga, Lupane, Tsholotsho, Zaka, and Masvingo received the least rainfall (FEWSNET 05/02/2016; WFP 20/03/2016; NOAA 31/12/2015; FNSWG 11/2015; Government 12/02/2016). On 5 February, Zimbabwe’s President declared a “state of disaster” in many rural areas (BBC 05/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

In February, around 2.8 million people were reported in need of food assistance by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) (WFP 16/03/2016). Matabeleland North (43%), Midlands (33%), Masvingo (32%), Mashonaland West (30%) and Matabeleland South (28%) have the highest prevalence of food insecurity (Government 07/04/2016). Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security is affecting many households: crop failure has caused limited food availability, high prices, and reduced labour. Areas where poor households are receiving lean season assistance are expected to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security up to May, due to lack of green harvest. Lean season food assistance ends in April. Projections indicate that 1.7 million people will be in Crisis between June and September (FEWSNET 30/03/2016; FEWSNET 31/03/2016; WFP 23/03/2016).

Food availability

In 2016, Zimbabwe is projected to produce 200,000 metric tons of food, the smallest crop since 1961. The need for 2016-2017 is between 1.1 million and 2 million metric tons (The Zimbabwean 18/02/2016). In Mashonaland West province, Mashonaland region, many villagers are reportedly selling property, including land and cattle, in order to buy food for their families. Older people have reported that young people are taking a disproportionate amount of the drought relief (VOA Zimbabwe 02/02/2016; WFP 23/03/2016). In Masvingo over 5,000 cattle have died. Many villagers are reportedly selling cattle for as little as USD 30 in order to buy food (VOA Zimbabwe 14/01/2016). Cattle movements have been banned and quarantine zones established (Reuters 07/09/2015; All Africa 27/12/2015).

Fish stocks are reportedly declining as water levels in national reservoirs keep decreasing (Reuters 01/04/2016). As of November 2015, national average maize grain prices were 32% higher than the previous year, and 19% higher than the five-year average (FNSWG 11/2015). White maize prices kept growing between November 2015 and February 2016, but then stabilised in the February-March period (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Livelihoods

Farmers face drought, high input costs, lack of funding, and a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak (All Africa 27/12/2015). Late onset of seasonal rains has delayed agricultural activities and reduced labour opportunities (FNSWG 11/2015). The government has reportedly advised the farmers most affected by the drought to sell some of their cattle before they die.

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has heavily affected Masvingo province, and southern parts of the country. Even though the outbreaks of FMD have been contained by January 2016, the enforcement of quarantine areas have severely impacted the price of livestock (The Zimbabwean 24/09/2015; Government 07/04/2016). As of 23 March, over 19,000 livestock have died (VOA Zimbabwe 02/02/2016; WFP 23/03/2016). In Masvingo over 5,000 cattle have died. Many villagers are reportedly selling cattle for as little as USD 30 in order to buy food (VOA Zimbabwe 14/01/2016). Cattle movements have been banned and quarantine zones established (Reuters 07/09/2015; All Africa 27/12/2015).

Households reliant on remittances from South Africa are worse off due to the volatile and depreciating rand (FNSWG 11/2015).

Health

Around 1.8 million people are reported in need of health and nutrition in Zimbabwe (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the main communicable diseases in the country, and one of the main causes of death of children under five (UNRCO Zimbabwe 2015). As of the end of February, around 50,000 cases of diarrhoea and 30 deaths had been reported in 2016. Manicaland and Mashonaland West are the most affected areas (News24 29/02/2016). In 2015, as of May, around 200,000 cases were recorded, including 200 deaths (Outbreak News Today 03/06/2015).

HIV/AIDS
A severe shortage of HIV diagnosis equipment has been reported in Mkoba, a 150,000-inhabitant suburb of Gweru. HIV patients in the area are redirected to the General Hospital, or to private and expensive medical facilities (The Zimbabwean 20/01/2016).

Typhoid

Typhoid infections started occurring in Harare in the last week of January. An outbreak was declared on 8 March (VOA Zimbabwe 08/03/2016; Reuters 29/01/2016). As of 31 March, 55 cases were confirmed and more than 940 were being investigated. One person died on 18 February (UNICEF 31/03/2016; VOA Zimbabwe 18/02/2016). Lack of water is reportedly causing people to use water from unsafe sources, that increase the risk of the waterborne disease to spread. Authorities are concerned about the persistent increase in cases (The Standard 07/02/2016; VOA Zimbabwe 12/02/2016; 18/02/2016; Newsday 16/02/2016).

Nutrition

Around 1.8 million people are reported in need of health and nutrition in Zimbabwe (OCHA 11/04/2016).

In Zimbabwe, SAM rates vary from 0.8% to 5.5% per province. In 2015, the national SAM average value spiked to 2.3%, compared to 1.5% of 2014. At 15 March, over 33,000 children were reportedly in need of immediate treatment for severe acute malnutrition (UNICEF 15/03/2016). Throughout 2016, SAM rate is expected to increase further (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Global acute malnutrition in Zimbabwe is at 5.7%, the highest for the last 15 years (WFP 03/03/2016).

WASH

1.88 million people throughout the country are reportedly in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 11/04/2016). Underlying vulnerability is high. 27% of the population does not have access to safe water (OCHA 22/11/2015). In rural areas, 60% of the rural water supply infrastructure is in disrepair (UNICEF 2013). 40% do not have access to improved sanitation facilities and practise open defecation (UNICEF 2013).

Water

Zimbabwe’s National Water Authority has warned of water shortages for most catchment areas due to dry conditions (OCHA 22/11/2015). As of 25 March, the national water reservoirs have reportedly dropped below 50% (AFDB 25/03/2016). The level of Lake Kariba, the world’s largest man-made lake, has fallen to 12% of its total capacity, from 51% of last year (AFP 09/04/2016).

Education

1.29 million people are in need of education in Zimbabwe (OCHA 11/04/2016). Food insecurity is causing around 6,000 children to skip classes in Matebeleland North province because they need to help their families with house and farm work (Daily News 28/03/2016).

Protection

260,000 people are reportedly in need of protection (OCHA 11/04/2016). Main protection concerns regard the freedom of expression and thought with frequent violations of minorities’ rights, for example LGBT activists. The police often resort to violence (HRW 29/01/2015).

Children

On 20 January, the Constitutional Court of Zimbabwe outlawed child marriage (below the age of 18) (Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights 20/01/2016).

Vulnerable groups

Disabled people reportedly face major challenges due to growing food insecurity and are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including begging (VoA 03/10/2015).

Updated: 13/04/2016

CÔTE D’IVOIRE DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

12 April: Cocoa production is set to decline 12% in 2016, negatively affecting livelihoods (Africa News).

6 April: Around 5,000 people are now estimated to have been displaced due to violent inter-communal clashes in Bouna town in late March (ECHO).
KEY FIGURES
- 218,000 people are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes.
- Global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the north is 8.9% (WFP 30/09/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Food security, mainly in the north.

OVERVIEW
Côte d’Ivoire is recovering from more a decade of violent conflict. Nearly 50% of the population still lives below USD 1.25 per day. The most pressing issue is food insecurity: 218,000 people are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes, mainly in the northern part of the country. A high rate of statelessness is a major concern: an estimated 700,000 people living in the country do not have any documented nationality.

Politics and security
President Ouattara was re-elected on 25 October 2015 in a peaceful process. However, there were riots and protests in Abidjan before the vote, as opponents questioned the legitimacy of Ouattara as a candidate.

Civil war between 2002 and 2007 split the country between the insurgent-held north and government-held south. In 2007, both sides signed a power-sharing deal. Presidential elections planned for 2010 aimed at ending the conflict. However, the polls led to further violence, as Laurent Gbagbo refused to recognise the victory of Alassane Ouattara. The conflict finally ended in February 2011, when Ouattara’s forces overran the south of the country and captured Gbagbo (BBC 05/05/2015).

The UN peacekeeping mission in Côte d’Ivoire (ONUCI), deployed since February 2004, was downsized between January and March 2016, and will end in June 2017 (Jeune Afrique 05/04/2013). There are now around 5,400 soldiers and 1,500 police (Security Council Report 01/04/2016).

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility for an armed attack on a tourist resort in Grand-Bassam on 13 March. 19 people were killed and 33 injured. The attack was the first of its kind in the country, but resembled recent attacks in the region, including those in Burkina Faso’s capital Ouagadougou in January (OCHA 14/03/2016; AFP 16/03/2016). AQIM claimed it carried out the attack because of Côte d’Ivoire’s close ties to France and for extraditing four AQIM members to Mali (AFP 16/03/2016).

Inter-communal conflict
Since 13 February, violent incidents between Fulani herders and Lobi farmers have been reported in various localities around Bouna (OCHA 29/03/2016; OCHA 04/04/2016). Clashes on the night of 23 March in Bouna left at least 20 people dead and 39 injured. 900 defence and security personnel were sent to the northeastern town to restore peace. UN troops will reportedly also double their numbers to 400 in the region (ABC 29/03/2016; ECHO 06/04/2016). Violent disputes between nomadic Fulani herders and Lobi farmers erupted after the herders were accused of letting their animals eat the crops of farmers (AFP 25/03/2016; RFI 27/03/2016). Disputes over grazing and watering rights between herders and farmers are not uncommon, however the high death tolls are exceptional (Observateurs 28/03/2016).

Displacement
Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries
An estimated 50,000 Ivorians, including political refugees, still reside in neighbouring countries, mainly in Liberia (38,000), Ghana (11,500), and Togo. They fled during the political crisis in 2010–2011 and are unwilling to return due to fear of persecution. In 2011, neighbouring countries hosted around 250,000 Ivorians (IRIN 21/07/2015; FAO 08/12/2015).

UNHCR resumed the voluntary repatriation of tens of thousands of Ivorian refugees from Liberia in mid-December. The returns had been interrupted for more than a year by the Ebola outbreak (UNHCR 18/12/2015). Since December, 8,500 Ivorians have returned home, but reports of land disputes and problems obtaining identification are resulting in unmet humanitarian needs upon return. UNHCR plans to repatriate 25,000 refugees by December 2016 (OCHA 29/02/2016).

Displacement following inter-communal clashes
Around 5,000 people are now estimated to have been displaced due to violent inter-communal clashes in Bouna town. Over 2,500 are displaced internally. 1,500 have fled to Burkina Faso. 500 have fled to Ghana (ECHO 06/04/2016; AFP 28/03/2016; OCHA 04/04/2016).

Food security and livelihoods
Around 218,000 people are estimated to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes, the combined result of recent drought and effects of the civil conflict that ended in 2011 (FAO 08/12/2015).
Food availability

Agriculture has been seriously damaged due to the political crisis, since labour shortages caused by displacement, fragmentation of markets, and a lack of agricultural support services are impacting production and food markets, notably in the north of the country (FAO 08/12/2015). Côte d’Ivoire is one of the most import-dependent countries in the region, with over 50% of cereal supplies imported (FEWSNET 14/12/2015). The clashes in Bouna reportedly destroyed the market (Jeune Afrique 25/03/2016).

Livelihoods

Cocoa production, which accounts for two-thirds of jobs and income in the country, is set to decline 12% in 2016 due to harsh weather conditions. Negative impacts on livelihoods are expected (Africa News 12/04/2016).

Nutrition

The national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) decreased from 7.1% to 4.2% between 2011 and 2014. However, there are big differences between regions: GAM was 8.9% in the north and 5.4% in the northeast in 2015 (WFP 30/09/2015).

Protection

More than 700 political prisoners, who were detained during the 2010–2011 riots, are still in detention (IRIN 21/07/2015). The President has reduced the sentences of 3,100 prisoners incarcerated over post-election unrest (AFP 01/01/2016). As of March 2016, perpetrators of the 2010–2011 violence have not yet been on trial (HRW 22/03/2016). Riots broke out in the main Abidjan prison on 20 February, leaving one guard and one prisoner dead (ICG 01/03/2016). Minors are not separated from adults in the Abidjan prison (UN Human Rights Council 22/03/2016).

Statelessness

The country contains one of the largest stateless populations in Africa. Ethnic minorities and migrants have been facing documentation problems since 2002, when the civil conflict began. With the aim to eliminate Ouattara, who is of Burkinabe descent, from the presidential election, national laws were changed in 1995 to denationalise all Burkinabe Ivorians. An estimated 700,000 people are currently stateless or of undetermined nationality. About half are abandoned or separated children. Abandoned children are not covered by national legislation and cannot acquire Ivorian citizenship (Al Jazeera 03/11/2015; NRC 01/01/2015). Although a nationalisation process is underway, only 6,400 previously stateless people have gained Ivorian nationality since April 2014 (All Africa 25/02/2016).

Updated: 12/04/2016

MADAGASCAR DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
No significant developments this week 12/04/2016. Last update: 05/04/2016.

KEY FIGURES
- Nearly 1.14 million people are food insecure. 665,000 people are severely food insecure (USAID 08/04/2016; ECHO 30/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Food security: the third consecutive year of below-average staple food production has led to early exhaustion of household food stocks and high food prices, predominantly in the south (FEWSNET 09/03/2016 23/12/2015).

OVERVIEW
Severe drought conditions have led to a third consecutive year of below-average food production, particularly in the south. Tsihombe, Ambovombe, and Bekily districts in Androy region are most affected: poor households are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes. An ongoing outbreak of pneumonic plague is also of concern.

Politics and security

Elections

On 29 December 2015, Madagascar held its first senatorial elections since a coup in 2009.
that saw the current ruling party come to power. The ruling party won the election, with 60% of the vote. There were no reports of violence, but the opposition has alleged there were irregularities in the voting process (Africa News 10/01/2016).

**Disasters**

**Drought**

Drought conditions – the southern and western parts of Madagascar are facing one of the driest rainy seasons (January-April) in 35 years – have led to a three-year low for crop production, and early exhaustion of food stocks (USAID 08/04/2016; ECHO 30/03/2016). Nearly 1.14 million people are food insecure. 665,000 people are severely food insecure (ECHO 30/03/2016).

A delayed start to the rains and below-average cumulative rainfall totals in Tsihombe and Ambombe will likely contribute to a delayed harvest and a prolonged 2016 lean season (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). On 22 March, the government declared a state of emergency for southern Madagascar (ECHO 30/03/2016).

**Food security and livelihoods**

As of 30 March, it is estimated that close to 1.4 million people are food insecure in seven districts of southern Madagascar (80% of the population of the districts). About 665,000 people are severely food insecure and in need of urgent emergency food security support until the end of the 2016/17 lean season, in March/April, most of these are from Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana (ECHO 30/03/2016 IRIN 28/01/2016; FAO 26/01/2016). 475,000 are moderately food insecure (ECHO 30/03/2016).

People are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the southern districts of Tsihombe, Beloha and coastal parts of Ampanihy and Ambombe, until April (FEWSNET 09/03/2016 31/01/2016). Poor households are engaging in negative coping strategies, such as selling small animals, and migrating. Increased consumption of cactus leaves and unripe fruits has been reported (FEWSNET 09/03/2016, 31/01/2016).

Between May and September, food security outcomes are expected to improve for most households due to small food stocks from own production and declining food prices on local markets (FEWSNET 09/03/2016). April and August main season harvests will slightly improve food insecurity in the south, although below-average harvests are expected, so many households will still face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. Food access and availability are expected to remain limited after 2016 harvest in May and June 2016 (FEWSNET 30/03/2016).

**Food availability**

Agricultural production is at a five-year low: 10% less rice has been produced than in 2014, and 7% less maize and cassava (FEWSNET 31/01/2016). In Androy and Anosy, 2015 maize production was around 60% below the five-year average and cassava production was down by over 70%. Rice production was up in some areas, but fell nationally to 7.6% below the five-year average. The greatest decreases were in Androy, Anosy, Menabe, and Atsimo Atsinanana, where production was down by 84%, 56%, 43%, and 46%, respectively (FEWSNET 01/2016, 31/12/2015).

According to a joint survey in February 2016, the current crop production forecast suggest that less than 20% of the planted crops will be harvested – the harvest season starting in May being delayed (ECHO 30/03/2016).

**Food access**

Staple food prices are 70–90% higher than the five-year average, and they are expected to continue to increase through the first months of 2016, the peak of the lean season (FEWSNET 30/11/2015).

In January, below-average staple food production during the previous 2015 agricultural season in Androy, Atsimo Andrefana and parts of Anosy Regions led to an early depletion of household food stocks and above-average staple food prices. (FEWSNET 01/2016).

**Livelihoods**

The situation is predicted to worsen as El Niño causes below-average rainfall between November and April 2015/16, reducing the crop yield and labour opportunities including weeding and harvesting during the December–March secondary harvest (FEWSNET 09/03/2016 31/10/2015).

High migration rates have been observed from Androy, Atsimo Andrefana and parts of Anosy. This could mean a lack of local labour and reduce the area planted for the next harvest (FEWSNET 01/2016, 31/12/2015). As of December, a 50% rate of migration had been observed in Beloha and Tsihombe (FEWSNET 31/12/2015).

**Nutrition**

In October, screening of 63,000 children reported 1% severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 5% global acute malnutrition. This represents a decrease from the 2% SAM recorded in April 2015 (FAO, FEWSNET, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF 01/11/2015).

**Health**

Plague is endemic in Madagascar with seasonal peaks from September to March. The last major outbreak began in August 2014 in Tsiraoanomandidy district and peaked in November 2014, infecting 482 people and killing 81 (WHO 05/2015).
Madagascar has seen lower numbers of deaths from the plague over the past two years, but an alarmingly higher rate of contracting the pneumonic form of the disease, extremely infectious, which can kill in 24 hours (Washington Post 09/03/2016). As of January 2016, 174 cases, including 63 deaths, of pneumonic plague have been reported since August 20, in the regions of Itasy, Vakinankaratra, Sofia, Bongolava and Alaotra-Mangoro. Tsirioanomandidy district in Bongolava and Moramanga district in Alaotra-Mangoro are the worst affected (Outbreak News Today 09/01/2016; News24 07/01/2016; MesVaccins.net 31/12/2015).

Madagascar remains the country most affected by the plague and has accounted for 74% of human plague since 2010 (Outbreak News 26/02/2016).

Protection

Security forces have been accused of conducting summary executions of civilians in the south of the country and violently repressing demonstrations in the capital (Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme 25/09/2015).

Reports suggest that migrant workers in Madagascar, and those Malagasies leaving to work abroad, are highly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking (IOM 16/11/2015). Between 2,200 and 100,000 people are estimated to be stateless in Madagascar, largely due to laws preventing mothers passing on their nationality. The stateless are especially vulnerable to exploitation (Open Democracy 07/12/2015).

Updated: 12/04/2016

MOZAMBIQUE CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

OVERVIEW

Since October 2015, tensions between Renamo and Frelimo have increased significantly and armed clashes are reported. Tete and Sofala are the most conflict-affected provinces. Fighting has forced over 11,700 Mozambicans to flee to Malawi. Food security has been increasing due to drought: 600,000 people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes.

Politics and Security

Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) refused to accept the results of the 2014 presidential and legislative elections, which Frelimo (the Mozambique Liberation Front) won, and tensions have been mounting since then – the parties fought a bitter civil war between 1977 and 1992.

In October 2015, the national army began military operations against Renamo in Tete, which is a support base for Frelimo. The operations were prompted by late August’s breakdown in peace talks between the government and Renamo, and a number of violent incidents (IBT 01/03/2016; ECHO 10/02/2016; ICG 2016; The Africa Report 30/08/2013). In early March, Renamo rejected peace talks with the President, demanding foreign mediators, which the President refuses (ACLED 08/04/2016).

Violent attacks and clashes decreased in March compared to February, which was the most violent month since June 2014. Fighting has been concentrated in northern and central Mozambique, and around two major roads connecting the north and south of...
the country. Renamo established roadblocks and checkpoints on these roads (ACLED 08/04/2016). Attacks on buses have been reported in central Mozambique (ICG 01/04/2016). The governor of Sofala accused Renamo of torturing and killing community leaders in Chibabava district (All Africa 24/03/2016). Renamo is targeting traditional chiefs and community leaders, in an attempt to weaken authorities in the provinces (IB Times 01/03/2016).

**Stakeholders**

**Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo)** is Mozambique’s main opposition party. Renamo disputes the results of 2014 elections in Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa provinces, which gave control to Frelimo, and plans to force the takeover of the local administrations. Renamo has an armed wing, which consist of several hundred fighters (ISS 19/02/2016; IHS 04/05/2015).

**Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo)** initiated Mozambican independence from Portugal and has been the governing party since 1975. National armed forces are loyal to Frelimo.

**Displacement**

Mozambique hosts 15,940 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom originate from Burundi, DRC, Rwanda and Somalia. Of these, 8,475 live in Maratane camp, the country’s only refugee camp (UNHCR 16/06/2015).

Over 11,000 Mozambicans have fled to Malawi since mid-December 2015 due to clashes between Renamo and Frelimo (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

**Food Security**

The government has declared an orange alert, which is one level below the highest state of disaster, due to drought in central and southern Mozambique (FEWSNET 29/03/2016). As a result of drought in southern provinces, and torrential rains in the north of Zambezia in January, 600,000 people are severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3) and need immediate food assistance and another 600,000 are thought to be moderately food insecure (IPC Phase 2) (FEWSNET 03/03/2016; 18/03/2016). **The worst affected provinces are Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Zambezia and Sofala (UNCTAD 09/04/2016).** Up to 1.8 million people are expected to be food insecure by the end of March (OCHA 09/03/2016).

Maize production is expected to fall in 2016 compared to the below-average 2015 harvest (FAO 09/03/2016). **Less than 10% of households expect to harvest some cereals in this agricultural season (UNCTAD 09/04/2016).** Over 35% of cultivated areas in the south are now completely dry and will not produce any harvest until the next rainy season in March 2017. Over 30% of cattle are at risk of dying due to drought (OCHA 09/03/2016). Over 3,800 livestock have died in the 2015/2016 agricultural season due to drought and water scarcity (FEWSNET 29/03/2016).

Food prices are 40% higher than the five-year average and 50% higher than last year (OCHA 09/03/2016; FEWSNET 18/03/2016). The price of maize is 120% above the five-year average (FEWSNET 30/03/2016).

**Nutrition**

As of March, 18,700 children are acutely malnourished in Gaza and Inhambane provinces (OCHA 09/03/2016). **Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children under five is 7.3% in Sofala, and 3.2% in Tete. SAM in pregnant and lactating women is 10.4% in Sofala, 4.1% in Tete, 3.7% in Manica, 4.2% in Inhambane, 2.4% in Gaza (UNICEF 31/03/2016).**

**WASH**

47% of the population have access to improved sources of water, and only 19% to improved sanitation (Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves 2016).

The water situation in Gaza has become critical as Massingir dam was closed in late March because of water shortages (UNCTAD 09/04/2016; All Africa 29/03/2016). 167,000 people are in need of safe drinking water, mostly in Gaza and Inhambane provinces, as water sources have dried up (OCHA 09/03/2016). In many communities in Gurue district, river water is used for drinking, hygiene, and cooking. The practice of open defecation by the riverbank is common, leading to waterborne diseases (UNICEF 23/02/2016).

In the south, the river basins are recording lower water levels compared to last year, and to the 1997–1998 El Niño. The most concerned dams are Corrumana (at 22% of storage capacity) and Massingir (at 50% of storage capacity). Both supply water for irrigation. It is expected that the Corrumana dam will not be able to supply water in April–September 2016, during which the second planting season falls (UN 03/03/2016).

**Education**

In Gaza, nearly 1,000 students stopped attending classes, because their families have moved to better pastures to keep their livestock alive (UNICEF 31/03/2016).

**Protection**

Summary executions, forced disappearances, sexual abuse, and ill-treatment of civilians are allegedly committed by the Mozambican armed forces (HRW 22/02/2016; IBT 07/03/2016; ACLED 08/04/2016).

Updated: 13/04/2016

**NAMIBIA** **FOOD INSECURITY**
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

12 April: Late abundant rains have increased projections for the maize harvest to 44,000 metric tons, from 32,000 estimated at the beginning of March. However, according to local millers, prices are expected to keep rising (New Era).

KEY FIGURES

- Over 370,000 people are in urgent need of food assistance as of March (USAID 08/04/2016).
- More than 578,000 people are food insecure (Namibia Red Cross Society 25/01/2016).
- One of the dam reservoirs supplying water to the over 350,000 people inhabitants of Windhoek is reported to be completely dry (New Era 08/12/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security: Severe drought has left about a quarter of the country’s population food insecure. Pastoralist areas have reported the deaths of hundreds of livestock (IFRC 12/11/2015; New Era 13/01/2016; All Africa 15/01/2016).
- WASH: Parts of the country report water shortages, with possible life-threatening situations in the coming months. In January, the government is advising the residents of the most affected areas to limit their water use (New Era 08/12/2015).

OVERVIEW

Namibia has been affected by a drought since the beginning of 2015. The lack of rain is expected to last until mid-2016, with severe water shortages reported as of the beginning of December 2015. Food insecurity is worsening, with a quarter of the population affected as of January 2016.

Natural disasters

Drought

Namibia has been struggling with ongoing drought affecting a number of countries in southern Africa since the beginning of 2015, as the late onset of seasonal rains affected crop production and pastoralism between October 2014 and February 2015, causing significant food shortages. Prolonged lack of rain continued throughout 2015. Despite a slight improvement in precipitation reported between December 2015 and January 2016, vegetation conditions are still below-average in most cropped areas, due to the late onset and erratic pattern of seasonal rains. As of 5 February 2016, well below-average rainfall was still reported in areas of northern Namibia (IFRC 12/11/2015; FEWSNET 05/02/2016; 22/01/2016; FAO 08/02/2016).

Floods

Floods struck the region of Omusati on 11 February, killing one and displacing almost 370 people, who relocated to higher ground. As of 16 March, 220 people are still hosted in Epalela settlement (New Era 16/03/2016). The flooding was caused by recent erratic rainfall, in combination with the rise of Cunene River caused by heavy downpours in neighbouring Angola. Some accused Namwater (Namibia Water Corporation) of having pumped too much water into the canal between Oshakati and Calueque, which caused the flooding of cultivated fields (New Era 11/02/2016; 16/03/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

In Namibia, over 1.5 million people (60% of the population) live in rural areas, relying on subsistence farming and pastoralism, and have been severely affected by drought. In 2015, the total maize crop produced in Namibia was 44% less than 2014.

As of end March, over 370,000 people were reported to be in need of urgent food assistance (CIA Factbook 2016; IRIN 28/01/2016; Namibia Red Cross Society 25/01/2016; IFRC 27/01/2016; The Namibian 29/01/2016; USAID 08/04/2016).

By 12 April, late abundant rains have increased projections of the maize harvest to 44,000 metric tons, from 32,000 estimated at the beginning of March. However, according to local millers, prices are expected to keep rising (New Era 12/04/2016; New Era 23/03/2016).

Livelihoods

Drought has killed hundreds of livestock in the farming region of Omaheke (New Era 13/01/2016). In other regions, such as Karas, farmers are sharing with their cattle the food rations they are receiving as part of a government drought-relief program (All Africa 15/01/2016).

WASH
Increasing water shortages have been reported in some parts of the country, especially in Windhoek and surrounding areas, with the potential to create life-threatening situations. One of the dam reservoirs supplying water to the over 350,000 Windhoek inhabitants was reported to be completely dry as of 8 December 2015 (New Era 08/12/2015). As of 22 January 2016, water authorities have requested residents of the most affected areas to limit their water use, due to prolonged low levels of water in the dam reservoirs (FEWSNET 22/01/2016).

Updated: 13/04/2016

UGANDA DISPLACEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation of concern</th>
<th>Pre-crisis vulnerability</th>
<th>% people in need</th>
<th>Humanitarian access</th>
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<td>minimal</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>Low</td>
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</table>

See the methodology note for details.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

1 April: Eight cases of an unknown febrile disease recorded in Buwunga subcounty, Masaka district, are being investigated (Ministry of Health).

20 March: In northern Uganda, all the districts prone to malaria, except Arua, are reporting prevalence to be significantly above the average (Ministry of Health).

20 March: Cholera outbreaks are ongoing in several districts in eastern Uganda, including Bulambuli, Butaleja, Namayingo, and Sironko. Bulambuli district has reported at least 126 cases, including two deaths, in the last week (Ministry of Health).

KEY FIGURES
- 525,968 registered refugees in Uganda, including 222,321 from South Sudan, 191,848 from DRC, around 36,200 from Somalia, and 35,040 from Burundi (UNHCR 04/04/2016; 01/04/2016; 29/03/2016).
- Over 360,000 refugees in Uganda depend on food assistance (WFP 08/01/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

Health: Constant new arrivals of refugees as well as growing population are posing particular strain on primary healthcare services (UNICEF 13/01/2016).

Food security: A large proportion of refugees in Uganda depend on food assistance (WFP 08/01/2016). In Karamoja, most poor households are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity, with many households in Napak district in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (FEWSNET 01/04/2016).

Nutrition: SAM rates range between 3% and 4.5% in the settlements hosting refugees from neighbouring countries (UNICEF 13/01/2016).

WASH: As the number of refugees is constantly increasing, gaps in the provision of WASH services is reported (UNICEF 30/12/2015).

Politics and security

President Yoweri Museveni has ruled Uganda since taking power in a 1986 coup, winning a fifth term during general elections on 18 February. His main opposition candidates were Kizza Besigye, the opposition candidate in the last three elections, and Amama Mbabazi, who served as prime minister under Museveni (2010–2014) before leaving the NRM (National Resistance Movement). The opposition called the elections a “fraud”. The international community raised severe concerns over the shutting down of social media, excessive use of force, and multiple arrests of opposition leaders (OHCHR 23/02/2016; AFP 21/02/2016).

As of 23 February, the post-electoral situation in Kampala was reported to be tense, with heavy police and military forces deployed, two people reported dead, and multiple arrests of opposition leaders. Kizza Besigye was arrested at least five times within a week, often without charges or over allegations of incitement of violence (OHCHR 23/02/2016; International Peace Institute 24/02/2016; Insider 29/02/2016; BBC 29/02/2016). On 6 April, Besigye was arrested again by security forces, one hour after having been freed from a two-month long home-dentention (The Monitor 06/04/2016).

Security incidents

On 5 March, nine people were killed and 80 suspects were arrested during outbreaks of violence following local elections in Bundibugyo district, in the southwestern county of Bwamba (New Vision 05/03/2016). On 18 February, the late delivery of voting papers and other poll materials caused violent demonstrations in Kampala, to which the police responded with teargas (AFP 19/02/2016). On 15 February, at least one person was killed in clashes between supporters of opposition parties and the police (AFP 15/02/2016). According to Amnesty International, two opposition activists arrested in 2015 were tortured (Amnesty International 07/12/2015).

Natural disasters

El Niño impacts

- 95
Heavy rains caused by El Niño have reportedly affected over 2 million people in seven districts of Uganda in 2015. Floods and landslides caused damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges (The Africa Report 22/12/2015). As of 10 March 2016, heavy rains are continuing to affect the country, causing landslides and floods. Additionally, health authorities expressed concerns over a potential upsurge in epidemics of communicable diseases related to the rainy season, including malaria, cholera, and typhoid (New Vision 10/03/2016).

Heavy rains

Heavy rains affected the Western region in the last two weeks of March. On 23 March, rains destroyed several houses killing at least 10 people and leaving hundreds displaced in the district of Buliisa (ECHO 24/03/2016; The Monitor 23/03/2016). On 25 March, at least 24 people drowned in Lake Albert after their boat capsized in a storm (AFP 25/03/2016).

Displacement

Uganda is currently hosting a large number of refugees, mainly from South Sudan and DRC, but also Burundi. There are also around 29,800 long-term IDPs due to the conflict with the Lord’s Resistance Army in the late 1990s and early 2000s (IOM 31/08/2015; IDMC 23/01/2014; 05/2015). 40,000 people were displaced by the flooding caused by El Niño-related heavy rains (The Africa Report 22/12/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

The number of refugees in Uganda started rising again towards the end of 2015. As of 1 April 2016, Uganda is hosting 528,968 registered refugees and asylum seekers, compared to 460,000 in July 2015 (UNHCR 01/04/2016; 29/02/2015; 07/2015). Monthly average arrivals from neighbouring countries that are experiencing humanitarian crises, including South Sudan, DRC, Burundi, and Somalia, increased from approximately 5,000 in December 2015, to around 16,000 in March 2016, representing an average of 12,102 (UNHCR 01/04/2016). Refugees are hosted in settlements in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kampala, Moyo, Nakivale, and Arua districts (UNHCR 24/11/2014).

Burundi: As of 29 March, there are 35,040 registered refugees from Burundi. 23,848 have arrived since the beginning of 2015. In the first week of February the weekly inflow decreased to 418, compared to 728 and 601 in the two previous weeks. 46% of refugees are under 18 years of age. 26,607 are being hosted in Nakivale refugee settlement, 4,889 are in Kampala, 1,712 are in Oruchinga, and 531 in Kyaka II (UNHCR 29/03/2016; 09/02/2016; 04/02/2016; 13/01/2015). However, reports indicate that the majority of Burundians entering Uganda do not cross at official border points and therefore have not been counted (UNICEF 12/08/2015).

South Sudan: As of 29 March 2016, 222,321 registered South Sudanese refugees are in Uganda. Of these, 14,257 have arrived in 2016. 199,838 have arrived since December 2013. 120,761 are in Adjumani camp, 48,900 in Kiryandongo, 21,847 in Rhino camp in Arua, and 8,063 are in Kampala (UNHCR 03/03/2016; 29/03/2016). Adjumani camp is almost full, but its capacity can be stretched to host 10,000 more refugees. Transit centres are reported to be at their limit (UNICEF 13/02/2016).

4% of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda have specific needs, and include the elderly, disabled, and single women caregivers (UNHCR, UNICEF, et al. 28/08/2015; JOAC 15/08/2015). Children account for at least 119,900 of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda. Gaps in services are reported, especially in health, nutrition, education, child protection and WASH (UNHCR 03/03/2016; UNICEF 13/02/2016). Refugees cite increasing violence, as well as food insecurity, as reasons for leaving (UNHCR 10/02/2016).

Somalia: Almost 36,510 Somali refugees in Uganda as of 29 February 2016 (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

DRC: 191,848 registered refugees and asylum seekers from DRC are in Uganda as of 29 March 2016. Of these, 34,555 entered the country after 1 January 2015. 58% of the new arrivals are under 18. 2% are elderly. Of the new arrivals, 9,326 are in Kampala, 7,986 in Nakivale, 6,837 in Adjumani camp, 6,837 in Kyaka II, 3,055 are in Kisoro, 2,576 are in Kyangwali. (UNHCR 03/03/2016; 29/03/2016).

Others: As of 29 February 2016, there are almost 17,200 refugees from Rwanda, 9,700 from Eritrea, around 2,900 from Sudan, more than 2,590 from Ethiopia, and over 1,000 from other countries (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

According to Human Rights Watch, NGOs working on politically sensitive issues have reportedly been subject to intimidation and threats (HRW 02/07/2015). On 26 November, a new law was passed giving Ugandan authorities the right to supervise, approve, inspect, and dissolve all NGOs working in Uganda, in addition to imposing severe criminal penalties for violations (IRIN 10/07/2015; News24 28/11/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

In Karamoja, households’ purchasing capacity is below average due to dry conditions affecting agricultural labour opportunities. Napak district is of particular concern due to a spike in staple food prices between January and February. During

أشك العامل
Concern due to a spike in staple food prices between January and February. During the March–June lean season, an increasing number of households in Napak are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity (FEWSNET 01/04/2016).

Despite well below-average rains in March in most of the country’s agricultural areas with two yearly harvests, many households have sufficient food stocks and will likely maintain Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food security until the next harvest in June (FEWSNET 01/04/2016).

Food availability

In late January 2016, in most agricultural areas with two yearly harvests, the harvesting of second season crop concluded with average production for beans, millet, sorghum, and Irish potatoes, while maize harvests were above average. In Karamoja, however, food stocks were reportedly exhausted by December, four months earlier than usual (FEWSNET 04/03/2015).

Food access

In Karamoja, in 2015, sorghum prices were 54% higher than in 2014; maize grain 52% higher, and maize glour 18% higher (WFP 30/11/2015).

Health

In 2015, the Ministry of Health reported several outbreaks of cholera, malaria, and typhoid, likely due to above-average rains caused by El Niño. In 2016, as of March, El-Nino related rainfall is expected to cause an increase in the incidence of diseases including malaria, cholera, asthma, and acute respiratory throughout the country (New Vision 26/10/2015; UNICEF 13/01/2016; New Vision 10/03/2016).

Continued increase in arrivals of refugees is posing particular strain on primary healthcare services (FEWSNET 04/03/2016; UNICEF 13/01/2016).

As of 1 April, eight cases of an unknown febrile disease recorded in Buwunga subcounty, Masaka district, are being investigated (Ministry of Health 14/04/2016).

Cholera

As of 20 March, cholera outbreaks are ongoing in several districts in eastern Uganda, including Bulambuli, Butaleja, Namayingo, and Sironko. Bulambuli district reported at least 126 cases, including two deaths, in the week up to 20 March (Ministry of Health 14/04/2016).

HIV/AIDS

Two parliamentary committees have proposed to close the Uganda AIDS commission (UAC), which oversees HIV control and prevention, in order to cut costs. 1.5 million people live with HIV in Uganda, including 143,000 children (Reuters 10/02/2016). According to a recent audit, poor management of health spending could put hundreds of thousands of people suffering with HIV in danger. Shortages of HIV drugs are often reported (The Guardian 02/03/2016).

Malaria

As of 2 February 2016, over 1 million cases of malaria, including 658 deaths, have been recorded in Uganda since July 2015. The most affected districts are Agago, Amuru, Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Kole, Lamwo, Nwoya, Oyam and Pader (Ministry of Health 02/02/2016; WHO 2014). As of 20 March, in Northern Uganda, all the districts prone to malaria, except Arua, are reporting a prevalence significantly above the average, because of heavy rains (Ministry of Health 14/04/2016; UNHCO 05/04/2016). In 2014, there were 1.5 million malaria cases (WHO 2014).

Measles

In the week up to 14 February, 53 cases of measles were reported over 29 districts of Uganda, compared to 70 cases in the previous week. Kibaale (10), Kiboga (5), and Kampala (5) districts all exceeded the national alert threshold of 5 cases per district per month (Ministry of Health 14/02/2016). As of 2014, Uganda’s measles vaccination coverage of children between 12 and 23 months was 82% (World Bank 2014).

Nutrition

SAM rates range between 3% and 4.5% in the settlements constantly recording new arrivals of refugees from neighbouring countries, with the emergency threshold being 3% (UNICEF 13/01/2016; UNICEF 2015).

WASH

Waterborne diseases are a major issue, in particular for refugees (Plan UK 17/03/2014). Increased rains have caused the contamination of several water sources throughout the areas affected by the cholera outbreak, increasing the risk of the disease spreading (UNICEF 10/02/2016).

Education

Refugees in Uganda have access to services, including education, under the same conditions as the local population. However, facilities in camps are overcrowded and student-to-teacher ratios are high (IOM 31/08/2015; UNHCR 24/11/2015). Language barriers are also an issue (UNICEF 17/06/2015). Only 61% of the 5,368 Burundian
children in Uganda are enrolled in school. As of 19 November, the student-to-teacher ratio in schools for Burundian refugees was 123:1 (UNHCR 22/10/2015; 24/11/2015).

Protection

Protection issues mainly concern the violent repression of political activists and opposition parties, as well as the situation of refugee children, who are exposed to exploitation, discrimination, and abuse (Daily Monitor 20/11/2015; HRW 14/10/2015; 08/11/2015). Ugandan security forces have been accused of using extreme force and live ammunition when confronting protests, as well as arbitrary detention of political activists (HRW 14/10/2015).

Children

Among Burundian refugees, child labour is very common, with the majority of child workers employed in bricklaying, fish farming and stone quarrying. Some children have reportedly been sexually abused during flight from their country of origin (UNICEF 12/08/2015).

Updated: 13/04/2016

Chahar Dara district to Kunduz, and fighting with security forces has escalated. At least 400 people (100 families) have been displaced, but information is still very limited (OCHA).

17 April: In the first quarter of 2016, 1,943 civilian casualties were recorded in Afghanistan: 600 dead, and 1,343 injured. This is 2% more casualties than in the same period of 2015 (UNAMA).

12 April: The Taliban announced the start of its spring offensive, and intention to attack government strongholds and provincial capitals (The Guardian).

11-17 April: Taliban militants have attacked installations in several areas of Baghlan Jadid district and Dandi Shahbudin district, Baghlan province, displacing around 2,000 people (500 families) (OCHA).

KEY FIGURES

- Over 1.1 million people are internally displaced because of conflict (ECHO 03/12/2015). Over 300,000 were displaced in 2015 (FEWSNET 31/01/2016).

- 8.9 million in need of humanitarian aid (Food Security Cluster 14/01/2016; OCHA 05/01/2016).

- At least 1.7 million people are in need of protection assistance (OCHA 05/01/2016).

- 1.76 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (Food Security Cluster 28/01/2016).

- At least 3.1 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 05/01/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security is reported to be worsening due to increased instability and displacement, as well as slow economic growth and widespread poverty. Newly displaced people are at particular risk (FAO 15/10/2015; FAO 13/08/2015; FEWSNET 31/10/2015; WFP et al 30/11/2015).

- Health services are severely underequipped and understaffed, particularly in conflict areas (Medical Teams International 02/10/2015; OCHA 25/11/2014).

- Protection: Civilians are often intentionally targeted by the Taliban (Amnesty International 14/05/2015). Nine in ten women are reported to regularly face physical, psychological, or sexual violence (Al Jazeera 03/07/2015).

OVERVIEW
Politics and security

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) withdrew from Afghanistan in December 2014, leaving only around 12,000 NATO personnel to provide training and equipment to Afghan security forces (Talk Radio News Service 22/06/2015). 22,634 security incidents were recorded in 2015, a 3% increase on 2014. Almost half of the incidents occurred in the provinces of Ghazni, Helmand, Kandahar, Kunar, and Nangarhar (UN 18/03/2016).

As of April 2016, government forces are reportedly in control of only an estimated 70% of the country’s territory. 6% is controlled by the Taliban, and the rest is contested (The Guardian 12/04/2016). The Taliban have gained control of an increasing number of districts, notably in Farah and Faryab, Badakhshan, Takhar, and Baghlan (UNSC 02/02/2015; ECHO 12/10/2015). They attempted to seize control of provincial capitals in the last three months of the year (Long War Journal 16/10/2015, 14/11/2015). This change in strategy pushed the US to stop the complete withdrawal of its troops scheduled for 2016 (BBC 15/10/2015). On 12 April the Taliban announced the start of Operation Omari, their spring offensive, and their intention to attack government strongholds and provincial capitals (The Guardian 12/04/2016). The Taliban reportedly control many areas around Kunduz city despite Afghan forces’ operations to remove them, raising concern over a possible new attack on the city (Afghanistan Analysts 06/02/2016).

Political instability

President Ashraf Ghani and Prime Minister Abdullah Abdullah were sworn in in September 2014 (Reuters 29/09/2014). Rival candidates in disputed presidential elections, they have been struggling to maintain a unity government (Reuters 08/07/2015; AFP 26/09/2014). Leaders of ethnic groups have criticised Ghani for filling key government posts with Pashtun kin (Reuters 08/07/2015; AFP 26/09/2014). Parliamentary elections, scheduled for April 2015, have been postponed to 15 October 2016, because of the deterioration of the security situation (Reuters 19/06/2015; local media 01/04/2015; UN 18/03/2016).

Peace talks

Afghan officials and Taliban met in July 2015 in Islamabad, Pakistan, for a first round of peace talks, but the Taliban pulled out at the end of the month (AFP 08/07/2015, 24/07/2015; The Telegraph 30/07/2015; The Age 31/07/2015). Four-way talks between the governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, and the US started in January 2016 in Islamabad, aiming to revive peace negotiations within the coming six months (VOA 02/01/2016; Reuters 07/01/2016; IPCS 06/02/2016; Tolo News 06/02/2016; AFP 06/02/2016; The Diplomat 08/02/2016). On 24 January the Taliban indicated that preconditions for their participation in the talks include their removal from the UN’s terrorist blacklist and the reopening of their political office in Doha, Qatar (AFP 24/01/2016).

As winter comes to an end and the ‘fighting season’ approaches, local media sources have reported that Russia is urging the Taliban to participate in the peace talks (Tolo News 25/02/2016). On 27 February, after the first of two suicide attacks that day, President Ghani declared that the government will not hold peace talks with the Taliban (Tolo News 25/02/2016). On 24 January the Taliban indicated that preconditions for their participation in the talks include their removal from the UN’s terrorist blacklist and the reopening of their political office in Doha, Qatar (AFP 24/01/2016).

Pakistan–Afghanistan relations

Relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan have long been tense; both states have accused each other of harbouring terrorists (Journal of Political Studies 2015). In September 2015, Afghanistan accused Pakistan of organising insurgent attacks in Afghanistan, indicating in particular the December 2014 attack on an army school (The Tribune 03/09/2015). On the other side, Pakistan accused Afghanistan several times of harbouring militants carrying out attacks in Pakistani territory, the last of which being the attack to Bacha Khan University in Charsadda on 20 January (Muslim Press 23/01/2016).

Conflict developments

In 2015, 11,002 civilian casualties were recorded in Afghanistan: 3,545 dead, and 7,457 injured. This represents a 4% decrease in civilian deaths, and a 9% increase in civilian injuries, compared to 2014. In 2014, 10,548 civilian casualties were reported:
3,699 deaths and 6,849 injured (UNAMA 13/02/2016; 02/02/2015).

There have been reports of Afghan forces withdrawing and repositioning in February and March: on 6 March, reports indicated that Afghan forces had withdrawn from outposts in central Uruzgan province (AFP 06/03/2016).

Baghlan: Between 11 and 17 April, the Taliban attacked installations in several areas of Baghlan Jadid district and Dandi Shahbudin district, displacing around 2,000 people (500 families), mostly to the provincial capital Puli Khumri (OCHA 17/04/2016).

Helmand: The Taliban control at least five districts, including the towns of Musa Qala, and Nawaz, areas from which the government forces withdrew on 22 February. Lashkar Gah, the capital, is reportedly under threat of attack from two directions. According to the Defence Minister, many militants are coming from Pakistan (CNN 11/04/2016). Government sources reported that the decision to withdraw from Musa Qala and Nawaz was part of a tactical repositioning of forces in order to prioritise crucial districts such as Sangin and the areas surrounding Lashkar Gah, but other sources expressed scepticism over the status of security forces (RFERL 22/02/2016; Afghan Online Press 22/02/2016).

Kabul: On 29 March, a bomb attack killed at least two civilians and injured at least ten (Tolo News 29/03/2016). On 27 February, at least 12 people were killed and eight were injured in a suicide attack near the Defence Ministry (AFP 27/02/2016).

Kunduz: In the two days up to 17 April, conflict between Taliban insurgents and security forces escalated as the Taliban are reportedly trying to block the road from Chahar Dara district to Kunduz City. At least 400 people (100 families) have been displaced in the area, but information is very limited. The Taliban claims to have laid siege to the city from three directions (OCHA 17/04/2016; Al Jazeera 17/04/2016).

Other incidents: On 2 March, at least three people were killed and 19 were injured in a suicide attack close to the Indian consulate in Jalalabad, Nangarhar province (AFP 02/03/2016). On 27 February, at least 13 people were killed and around 40 were injured by a suicide attack in Asadabad, in Kunar province (Al Jazeera 27/02/2016).

Stakeholders

Taliban

The Taliban has regained strength, especially since ISAF forces withdrew in December 2014. In 2014 the movement was composed by an estimated 60,000 people, compared to 25,000 militants in 2009. The ultraconservative Islamist force’s activities have expanded from south and southeastern areas to northern provinces, especially Kunduz, Balkh, and Faryab (The Telegraph 30/07/2015; Daily Mail 28/09/2015; Counter Extremism 21/01/2016). The Taliban is increasingly financed by criminal enterprises including heroin laboratories, illegal mining, and kidnapping (UNSC 02/02/2015). Media sources report that, in December, the Taliban leader Mansour was shot and wounded in Quetta, Pakistan, by a Taliban member (AFP 11/01/2016). Splintering of the Taliban has been reported since 2013, with concerns that this may attract Taliban members to Islamic State (AlBawaba 08/12/2015; Business Recorder 06/09/2015).

Islamic State (IS)

Militants fighting under the IS banner in Afghanistan, including an unknown number of former Taliban and foreign fighters, have reportedly seized territory from the Taliban in several district of Nangarhar province. IS launched its first offensive against Afghan forces in September 2015, attacking a checkpoint in Nangarhar (The Tribune 28/09/2015). In the six months up to March 2016, IS killed over 600 civilians in Nangarhar, and caused the displacement of around 120,000 people (20,000 families) throughout the last year (Press TV 15/03/2016).

International military presence

NATO’s combat mission in Afghanistan ended on 31 December 2014, leaving just 13,000 troops in the country. The focus of the current mission is on supporting Afghan forces’ fight against the Taliban, along with US counter-terrorism operations (NATO 06/2015). Its headquarters are in Kabul, with four other bases in Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Kandahar, and Laghman (NATO 27/02/2015). The US will maintain all its 9,800 NATO troops until the end of 2016, and then reduce them to 5,500 in 2017 (BBC 15/10/2015; US Government 12/02/2016). NATO troops from Germany, Italy, and Turkey have not set an end date to their presence (Fox News 11/10/2015).

Afghan National Security Forces

The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) are composed of around 350,000 personnel, including troops and police. They lack adequate management and are in deep need of reform (Tolo News 12/02/2016).

Pro-government militias

In Khanabad district, Kunduz province, the membership of US-funded pro-government militias, also known as local police, grew to 3,000 in 2015, 1,000 more than in 2014, according to district governor Hayatullah Amiri. The militia was founded with the purpose of mobilising rural communities against the Taliban. However, civilians have reported a rise in abuse by these groups, including extortion,
However, civilians have reported a rise in abuse by these groups, including extortion, theft, and assault (Daily Mail 03/06/2015; IRIN 07/09/2015). Around 22,000 combined local police and pro-government militias are reportedly operating in Faryab province; however episodes of corruption and weapon-trade with insurgent groups, involving these militias, were reported (Gandhara RFERL 19/01/2016).

Natural Disasters

Around 282,800 individuals were affected by disasters triggered by natural hazards in 2015, in 218 districts. It represents a significant increase compared to the 177,000 people affected over 202 districts, in 2014. In 2015, 1,141 Afghans were injured or killed by such disasters and 38,835 houses were damaged or destroyed, compared to 819 people killed and 21,674 houses damaged or destroyed the previous year. The main natural hazards were floods and landslides/avalanches. Badakhshan and Nangarhar were most affected in 2015, while in 2014 the most affected provinces were Balkh, Baghlan, Faryab, and Jawzjan (OCHA 24/03/2016; 18/01/2015).

Earthquake

On 10 April, a 6.6 magnitude earthquake struck 85km from Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan province. There were no immediate report of casualties or damage (OCHA 10/04/2016).

Displacement

Over 1.1 million displaced people were within the country as of November 2015 (IDMC 16/07/2015; ECHO 16/11/2015). Afghanistan is home to over 236,000 Pakistani refugees, and to around 130,000 documented and undocumented Afghans who returned from Pakistan in 2015 (ECHO 16/11/2015; HRW 18/11/2015). Around 68,600 people live in Kabul informal settlements, including IDPs and returnees. Over 55,000 of these live in mud houses with no running water or sanitation facilities (OCHA 31/12/2015; Terre des Hommes 26/02/2016). Average household size in the settlements is 8.9. 29% are children under five. 61% of households have at least one pregnant or breastfeeding woman; 18% have at least one person with a disability (OCHA 10/02/2016).

IDPs

More than 1.1 million people were reported internally displaced due to conflict as of December. Of these, more than 335,400 were newly displaced in 2015, representing a 78% increase in IDPs compared to 2014. Most were displaced from Kunduz, Helmand, Farah, Kabul, Badakhshan, and Badghis (OCHA 03/02/2016; ECHO 18/02/2016). Access to water, food, adequate shelter, and employment opportunities is very limited for people displaced in remote and inaccessible areas (IDMC 31/10/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 10 February 2016, around 237,000 Pakistani refugees were reported in Afghanistan, with at least 67,000 living in Gulan camp in Khost province. 67% are under 18 years of age (UNHCR 10/02/2016; OCHA 20/01/2016). In 2015, UNHCR started implementing a return plan for Pakistani refugees who fled military operations in FATA that began in June 2014.

Refugee returnees

Between January and October 2015, over 54,700 registered and 95,700 undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan. Over 2,700 registered and 260,500 undocumented Afghans returned from Iran. Around 220,000 of the undocumented returnees were deported, most from Iran (USIP 13/01/2016; Tolo News 19/12/2015). The number of documented Afghan refugees returning home from Pakistan under the UNHCR programme more than tripled compared to the 16,995 of 2014 (UNHCR 21/12/2015). Police abuse of Afghans in Pakistan is reportedly pushing many refugees to return (UNHCR 31/05/2015; HRW 17/11/2015; Reuters 04/09/2015).

Refugees from Afghanistan in other countries

As of 23 December, Kabul passport office still reported 4,000 applications per day after having peaked to 10,000 as of 24 September (Tolo News 23/12/2015; VOA 24/09/2015).

Pakistan: As of 3 December, over 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees, and an estimated 1.2 million unregistered, are reported to be in Pakistan (ECHO 22/01/2016). On 12 January, Pakistan decided to extend the permit of residence (PoR) of registered Afghan nationals for six months, allowing them to stay in Pakistan until 30 June 2016 (DAWN 14/01/2016).

Iran: As of 3 December, 982,027 registered Afghan refugees, and an estimated 1.5 million unregistered, are reported to be in Iran (EOCH 03/12/2015).

Europe: Overall 80,900 Afghans entered Europe as asylum seekers in 2015 (ECHO 16/11/2015; UNHCR 29/11/2015). According to a UNHCR survey in February 2016, 45% of Afghans who left the country to reach Greece are children, 22% are women, and 34% men. 48% are Shia, 48% Sunni, and 5% belong to a different religion. 43% are Tajiks, 39% Hazara, and 9% Pashtun. 4% have a disability. 80% left for reasons of conflict and violence. 70% were IDPs before leaving (UNHCR 13/03/2016).

Humanitarian access
Access in Afghanistan deteriorated in 2015 as insecurity grew. The Taliban has historically targeted humanitarian workers (AFP 06/11/2015; The Guardian 04/06/2015; Humanosphere 03/06/2015). 50% more attacks against health personnel and facilities were recorded in 2015, than in the previous year (ICRC 18/03/2016).

Terrain and poor transport infrastructure also challenge access to the most remote areas (USAID 18/11/2015; OCHA 12/11/2015).

**Access of relief actors to affected populations**

Humanitarian presence is falling. Security fears are causing a reduction in applications to work in the country (AFP 06/11/2015). In 2015, 73 aid workers were reported to have been attacked: 39 national aid workers were killed, 21 wounded, and nine kidnapped; four international aid workers were kidnapped (Aid Workers Security Database 04/01/2016). In January and February, over 20 security incidents against NGOs and international organizations were recorded, including four cases of violence against health facilities and 14 abductions (OCHA 13/03/2016). On 2 April 2016, 15 deminers working for the organization Halo Trust were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen in the district of Kohsan, in Herat province (Afghanistan Times 02/04/2016).

**Food security and livelihoods**

Conflict-induced displacement has caused a deterioration in the food security situation (FAO 19/02/2016). Over 1.76 million people are reported to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security. In the IPC classification for the lean season from January to March 2016, 10–15% of the population in Badakhshan, Kunduz, and Paktika, are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4); six provinces of Afghanistan are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity, and 12 others are in Crisis. Women and children are the most vulnerable (OCHA 05/01/2016; FAO 19/02/2016; Food Security Cluster 31/01/2016; 28/01/2016; 14/01/2016).

**Health**

At least 3.1 million people are in need of health assistance at the end of 2015 (OCHA 05/01/2016). Health services are severely underequipped and understaffed (Medical Teams International 02/10/2015). There is a shortage of trained surgeons, anaesthetists, and trauma capacity in conflict-affected areas (OCHA 25/11/2014). Only 22% of the country’s 5,858 medical doctors, and 21% of Afghanistan’s 5,599 nurses, are women. Only 3% of community health supervisors are female. This has a heavy impact in a country where cultural beliefs often impose that women can be treated only by female health workers (UNFPA 09/03/2016; UNICEF 29/11/2015).

Gaps in health services also include lack of maternal care and problems in the delivery of treatment for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (OCHA 31/07/2015; Medical Teams International 02/10/2015).

Prevalence of diarrhoea, cholera, and malaria is high nationwide, due to poor WASH conditions (ACTED 10/11/2015). Additionally, Afghanistan still records a high burden of tuberculosis, with over 14,000 deaths reported every year (Government 30/03/2016).

In the three days up to 17 April, at least 107 wounded and six dead were brought to Kunduz city’s hospital. Health services are strained, after having been severely affected by MSF’s withdrawal following the bombing of its hospital by coalition forces on 3 October 2015 (Reuters 17/04/2016).

**Heroin and opium abuse**

3.5 million people (11% of the population) are involved in abuse of heroin and opium derivatives, according to the Ministry of Health. Between 650,000 and 890,000 are women, and 100,000 are children (IWPR 03/12/2015). High rates of unemployment are reportedly exacerbating drug abuse (IWPR 07/12/2015).

**Polio**

As of 13 April, two cases of polio were recorded in Afghanistan in 2016, one more than in the same period of 2015. Some media sources report that in the second case of polio the child affected contracted the disease despite having received polio drops multiple times (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 13/04/2016; Pajhwok 02/04/2016). In all 2015, 20 polio cases were reported in Afghanistan, while 28 were recorded in 2014 (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 23/03/2016; GPEI 10/02/2016). According to the regional health minister, in areas on both sides of the Afghanistan–Pakistan border, the parents of approximately 100,000 children are refusing to vaccinate them against polio (The Guardian 05/04/2016).

**Nutrition**

At the end of last year, around 2.9 million people were reported to be in need of some kind of nutrition assistance (OCHA 05/01/2016).

The nutrition situation is worsening, with over 500,000 children reportedly affected by severe acute malnutrition in 2015, compared to 360,000 in 2014 (UNICEF 12/09/2015; IASC 17/09/2015). Throughout 2015, severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
values were: 5.5% in the first quarter, 9.6% in the second, peaked to 12.9% in the third, and then decreased to 8.8% in the fourth, also thanks to the deployment of new therapeutic units (Government 10/03/2016).

**WASH**

Around 1.5 million people were reported to be in need of WASH assistance in 2015 (OCHA 05/01/2016). Approximately 65% of the urban population and 81% of people living in rural areas do not have access to clean drinking water (ACTED 10/11/2015). No city in Afghanistan has a comprehensive and functional sewage system (government 22/09/2015). As of the end of February 2016, water shortages in Bamyan province are reportedly forcing families to abandon farming and move to urban areas. Over 50% of Bamyan’s population lives below the national poverty line (OCHA 13/03/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

At the end of 2015, over 700,000 people were reported to be in need of emergency shelter and NFIs (OCHA 05/01/2016).

**Education**

Despite enrolment rates having registered a steady increase over recent years, more than 4 million children are still out of school, with particular issues in terms of gender equality in access to education (BBC 02/11/2015; UNICEF 23/07/2015). In eastern Afghanistan, only 50% of the students who enrol in the first year of school complete the fifth year (WarChild UK 02/02/2016). The UN reported that in 2015, there were 20 verified instances of military use of school facilities. 15 of these involved the Afghan National Security Forces. Most of the incidents occurred in the provinces of Kunduz, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Kunar, and Badakhshan (HRW 22/03/2016).

**Access and learning environment**

In 2015, over 222 schools were reportedly closed because of threats or attacks on schools, students, or teachers, according to the UN (HRW 22/03/2016). In Helmand province, more than 150 schools have been forced to close due to intensification of conflict, leaving around 100,000 students vulnerable to potential recruitment by militant factions (IRIN 16/12/2015).

IS has reportedly started teaching its ideology in schools in the districts under their control, such as Shaigal, in Kunar province (PBS 17/11/2015).

**Protection**

The deterioration in security is bringing protection needs to the fore, as civilians are being targeted. At least 1.7 million people are reported to be in need of some form of protection assistance, with reported risks for over 6.3 million people (OCHA 05/01/2016). In the first quarter of 2016, 1,943 civilian casualties were recorded in Afghanistan: 600 dead and 1,343 injured. This is 2% more than in the same period of 2015, although a 13% decrease was recorded in the number of deaths, and an 11% increase in injured (UNAMA 17/04/2016). In all 2015, 11,002 civilian casualties were recorded in Afghanistan: 3,545 dead, and 7,457 injured. This represents a 4% decrease in civilian deaths, and a 9% increase in civilian injuries, compared to 2014 (UNAMA 13/02/2016; 02/02/2015). Fighting on the ground was the main cause of civilian casualties. Other causes include improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and suicide attacks. In 2015, anti-government forces reportedly caused 62% of all civilian casualties, compared to 72% of the previous year. Taliban offensives often target civilians (UNAMA 13/02/2016; 02/02/2015; Amnesty International 14/05/2015).

Afghan local police have reportedly been involved in intimidation, physical abuse or violence, bribe-taking, salary fraud, and theft. Incidents of rape, drug trafficking, drug abuse and the selling or renting of local police weapons and vehicles have also been reported (ICG 05/06/2015).

**Mines and ERW**

IEDs caused 21% of civilian deaths in 2015, compared to 28% in 2014, while ERWs caused 4% in 2015, the same as in 2014 (UNAMA 13/02/2016). In Afghanistan, as of 31 December 2015, there were still 589 km² of mine-contaminated areas (MAPA 29/02/2016). Funding shortfalls mean the 2023 deadline for meeting the obligations of the Mine Ban Treaty is unlikely to be met (MAPA 22/03/2016).

**Gender**

Around 87% of women in Afghanistan experience at least one form of violence, be it physical, psychological, or sexual. 62% experience at least two types (UNFPA 18/02/2016). The number of reported cases of violence against women is increasing, in part due to heightened awareness of women and human rights (IWPR 10/03/2016). However, sexual violence is still heavily underreported because of resulting social stigma as well as lack of access to Taliban-controlled areas. Usually, less than 10% of the cases reported to the authorities are actually prosecuted (UNFPA 18/02/2016).

In 2015, UNAMA documented a 37% increase in female casualties (1,246 casualties, including 333 dead and 913 injured) compared to 2014 (UNAMA 13/02/2016). Nine women out of ten are reported to regularly face physical, psychological, or sexual violence. Forced marriage, often underage, is also a problem (Al Jazeera 03/07/2015). In Nangarhar province, especially in the most remote areas, tribal courts are
In Nangarhar province, especially in the most remote areas, tribal courts are reportedly increasing the use of summary justice measures against women. These measures include stoning, mutilation, and forced marriage (IWPR 13/02/2016).

Children

In 2015, the number of child casualties in Afghanistan was 2,829, including 733 deaths and 2,096 injured, representing an increase of 14% compared to 2014. In 2014 the number of child casualties was 2,474: 714 dead and 1,760 injured) (UNAMA 13/02/2016; 02/02/2015).

Human Rights Watch reported that throughout the last year, in Kunduz, the Taliban increasingly used madrasas and other religious schools to recruit and train children aged 13–17 to be child soldiers (HRW 17/02/2016).

Also the Afghan national police, local police, and armed groups have been listed for recruitment and use of children (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 02/05/2015). On 4 February 2016, a 12-year old was killed by the Taliban in Trin Kot, Uruzgan province, because of his membership of an anti-Taliban militia last summer (AFP 04/02/2016).

Vulnerable groups

Between March 2015 and March 2016, 191 security incidents against journalists were recorded in Afghanistan, compared to 103 in the previous year. 10 journalists were killed, 22 injured, and 24 were beaten. 14 attempted bomb- and armed-attacks on journalists were recorded (HRW 18/03/2016). On 20 January 2016, at least eight people were killed and 25 were injured in a targeted suicide-attack on a minibus carrying media workers in Kabul (AFP 20/01/2016; UNAMA 21/01/2016). On 29 January, a famous writer and journalist was killed in Nangarhar province (HRW 02/02/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

 IRAQ CONFLICT, INTERNAL UNREST, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

18 April: The US announced an increase in its deployment of special operations forces and military trainers to Iraq (New York Times).

12 April: Parliament postponed a vote on Prime Minister Abadi’s proposed cabinet reshuffle for the third time. The risk of a constitutional crisis is growing (Al Arabiya, ISW).

KEY FIGURES

- 22,370 civilian casualties recorded in 2015 (UNAMI 31/01/2016).
- 10 million people need humanitarian assistance (OCHA 10/04/2016).
- More than 3.4 million IDPs (IOM 31/03/2016).
- 245,909 registered Syrian refugees are in Iraq (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Health is a priority sector, with over 10 million people in need (OCHA 14/12/2015).
- Protection is a major concern: human rights abuses by all armed groups are reported (UN 26/01/2016).
- Access continues to be severely constrained in large parts of Anbar, Salah al Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa (OCHA 28/07/2015).

OVERVIEW

The Islamic State insurgency has compounded an already fragile political and humanitarian situation, and led to international military intervention. Iraq now hosts 3.3 million IDPs, one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world. Access constraints and human rights violations, particularly in areas controlled by armed groups, are of major concern.

Politics and security

Islamic State (IS) advanced into Iraq in January 2014. It now has control over swathes of Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al Din and Kirkuk provinces, and maintains a stronghold in Mosul,
Iraq’s second largest city (ISW 09/02/2016). Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), Shia Popular Mobilisation Forces (PMF), and Kurdish fighters are all fighting against IS. The conflict has inflicted high civilian casualties (OCHA 14/12/2015; IOM 19/01/2015). Over 57,500 civilians died in 2014 and 2015 in the worst violence since 2007. 4,878 civilian casualties have been reported in 2016, including 575 killed and 1,196 injured in March – the most violent month so far this year as military operations in Anbar and Nineveh have intensified (UNAMI 01/04/2016).

Political instability

Iraqi politics are increasingly tense, as the country’s deep sectarian divisions are stoked by frequent violence against both Shia and Sunni civilian populations (UN 26/01/2016). Support for Prime Minister Abadi has waned as his reforms continue to face setbacks (UN 26/01/2016). Weekly demonstrations and regular sit-ins in support of reform continue, but political resistance is strong, including from within the ruling State of Law Coalition (ISW 15/02/2016; 14/03/2016). Parliament has postponed a vote on Abadi’s proposed cabinet reshuffle three times. The increasingly powerful, anti-corruption Sadr movement has threatened to call mass protests if the cabinet is not finalised this week (Al Arabiya 17/04/2016). The risk of constitutional crisis and collapsed government is growing (ISW 17/04/2016). The 2016 budget envisions a deficit of USD 20 billion, due in large part to low global crude oil prices, constraining the government’s ability to deliver services and appease tensions (AFP 16/12/2015).

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I): KR-I President Masoud Barzani’s extended term expired on 20 August 2015, however he continues to rule, leaving KR-I in a legal vacuum that parties are still trying to resolve (UNHCR 31/12/2015). KR-I’s economic and budgetary crisis is beginning to have immediate humanitarian impacts: local authorities have warned they are unable to pay for fuel for generators and water system maintenance in displacement camps (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Stakeholders

Islamic State (IS): In June 2014, IS declared the establishment of a Sunni caliphate, covering the area between Aleppo in northern Syria and Diyala in eastern Iraq. IS controls nearly 300,000km² of territory in Syria and Iraq, and enjoys substantial support in Sunni areas under its control (AFP 01/06/2015). It has attracted an estimated 30,000 foreign fighters (UN 09/02/2016). In the second half of 2015, IS lost key positions in Iraq, and intensified its use of suicide attacks in early 2016, which may indicate a turn towards a more defensive strategy.

Government forces: Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) number around 48,000 troops, compared to pre-crisis estimates of 250,000. Many personnel have fled or joined other armed groups, both those opposed to and allied with the ISF (Vox 17/11/2015; Foreign Policy 28/03/2015). Falling global oil prices have led to significant budget deficits, hampering the government’s capacity to undertake military operations (ODI 10/2015). Having lost vast territory in 2014 and early 2015, ISF have begun to recapture key territory, including Ramadi (ISW 28/12/2015).

Shia militias: Three main militias have been supporting government forces on all major fronts against IS since the beginning of the insurgency, as part of the Popular Mobilisation Forces (PMF): Asa’ib, Kita’ib Hezbollah, and the Badr Brigades. PMF number between 80,000 and 120,000 fighters (Foreign Policy 28/03/2015; Al Jazeera 23/01/2015). While the PMF operationally support Abadi’s government, they also describe themselves as loyal to Iran’s supreme leader (Reuters 21/10/2015).

Sunní tribal fighters: Sunnî tribal fighters have played an increasingly important role in military operations against IS since 2015, particularly in Anbar province (UN 16/02/2016).

KR-I forces: The Kurdish Peshmerga, supported by Kurdish fighters from Syria and Turkey, are engaged in a counter-offensive against IS. Divisions are reportedly widening between forces loyal to Barzani’s ruling Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK) forces operating in both Turkey and northern Iraq, which has hampered operations against IS (ISW 09/11/2015).

International forces: The role of international forces in Iraq is a fiercely political issue, constraining PM Abadi’s ability to call on support (ISW, 21/12/2015). Since August 2014, a US-led Combined Joint Task Force of over 30 countries has been conducting airstrikes against IS locations in support of Iraqi government forces (BBC 21/10/2015, Business Insider 09/12/2014). The US announced the deployment of additional special operations forces and military trainers in April 2016, bringing its troop numbers to above 4,000 (NYT 18/04/2016). In late July 2015, Turkey joined the coalition, but also stepped up airstrikes in northern Iraq against the PKK (The Economist 01/08/2015). The presence of Turkish troops near Mosul has caused tensions with Baghdad. In December, Turkey removed some troops in response to an ultimatum from Iraq (AFP 14/12/2015).

Conflict developments

Late 2015 and early 2016 has been marked by government, PMF and Kurdish progress against IS, compared to mid-2015, which was marked by stalemate, and 2014, when IS rapidly advanced across the Iraq. ISF have retaken some key targets in Anbar in recent months, including Ramadi, but continue battling IS in Heet and Falluja (RFE 05/04/2016). IS retains control of large territory in west Anbar and in Nineveh, including Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city. Its continued use of spilling attacks and strong defences have offset or delayed the progress of major offensives (ISW, 21/12/2015). While IS military offensives have become increasingly rare, its suicide tactics in built up areas are growing more prevalent, including in southern governorates (ISW 04/04/2016).
Baghdad: Attacks on civilian populations continued in March. On 29 March, three people were killed and 27 wounded in an IS attack near the Green Zone (ISW 04/04/2016).

Anbar: Since December 2015, approximately 57,000 people have been displaced in Anbar as conflict has escalated (OCHA 10/04/2016). More than 230,000 people are estimated to be directly affected by fighting (Red Cross Movement 24/03/2016). After taking Ramadi in December, ISF surrounded Fallujah and have pushed west along the Euphrates towards Heet (ECHO 11/03/2016). ISF reached central Heet in early April, but continues to face IS resistance and booby traps (ISW 11/04/2016).

Babil: An IS suicide attacker drove a truck into a busy roadblock near Hilla on 6 March 2016. Up to 61 people were killed, including 52 civilians, and some 95 people were injured (WSJ 07/03/2016; AFP 06/03/2016; UN 06/03/2016).

Basra: An IS suicide bombing at an intersection in Basra city on 4 April – the first major attack in the province since October 2015 – killed six and wounded 12 people (ISW 04/04/2016).

Dhi Qar: On 4 April, Dhi Qar suffered its first major attack since June 2014, as an IS suicide bombing hit a restaurant, killing five and wounding 20 people (ISW 04/04/2016).

Diyala: ISF control most areas in Diyala, with a heavy presence of Shia militias (ISW 30/10/2015). However, IS attacks – most often bombings – are frequent (ISW 19/11/2015). On 29 February, an IS suicide bombing targeted a Shia funeral in Muqadiyah, killing 38 people and injuring dozens. Shia retribution against the Sunni population is feared, as happened following the 11 January IS attack on Muqadiyah (UN 29/02/2016; HRW 31/01/2016; Amnesty International 06/02/2016).

Kirkuk: Hostilities continue in Kirkuk. IS shelled Taza district in March with rockets that reportedly contained chemical agents (ISW 14/03/2016). PMF launched operations to retake Bashir in April, but made little progress (ISW 11/04/2016).

Nineewa/Erbil: IS still controls Mosul and large areas to the city’s south, although Peshmerga and ISF have taken Makhmur and are pushing west towards Al Nasr, where they face clashes with IS resistance (ISW 11/04/2016). Retaking Mosul is expected to be a difficult and long operation, which could displace between 250,000 and 750,000 people in the coming months, according to Iraqi officials (Middle East Eye 27/03/2016).

Salah al Din: Military operations in the al Jazeera region began on 29 February (ECHO 11/03/2016).

Displacement

There are approximately 3.4 million IDPs and 245,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq (IOM 31/03/2016). Conflict-induced internal displacement has been ongoing since January 2014. Another 1.1 million people remain displaced from pre-2014 conflict (ECHO 30/09/2015).

IDPs

As of end March, there are approximately 3.4 million IDPs in over 3,780 locations (IOM 31/03/2016). The number and spread of IDPs pose a major challenge to needs assessment and assistance.

Displacement has mainly occurred in waves since January 2014. Between December and March 2016, displacement increased, primarily due to military operations in Anbar, Nineewa and Salah al Din governorates (IOM 18/02/2016; Iraq Red Crescent 30/03/2016). In Anbar, 57,000 people have been displaced or evacuated as ISF has advanced up the Euphrates in 2016, including 38,000 in areas around Heet (OCHA 10/04/2016). In Salah al Din, 30,000 people have been displaced since new military operations began on 29 February (NRG 12/02/2016; ISW 14/03/2016; ECHO 11/03/2016). Makhmur has seen a surge in displacement in late March due to military operations (OCHA 10/04/2016; Reuters 07/04/2016; Al Jazeera 04/04/2016).

Baghdad hosts around 602,000 IDPs, Anbar 632,000, Dahuk 399,000, Kirkuk 379,000, and Erbil 362,000. 76% of IDPs (2.6 million) have fled from or within Anbar and Nineewa (IOM 31/03/2016).

70% of IDPs live in private accommodation. 17% face critical shelter arrangements, while 11% live in camps (IOM 31/03/2016). The five camps reporting the highest levels of need are: Kerbala (Kerbala), Arbat IDP and Ashti IDP (Sulaymaniya), Qoratu (Diyala), and Yahawa (Kirkuk) (CCCM 30/01/2016).

IDP returnees: As of end March, 553,000 IDPs have returned home since 2014. The number of returnees decreased marginally during March (IOM 31/03/2016). 10% of returnees are unable to return to their homes, and live in unfinished buildings, informal settlements, or rental accommodation in their places of origin (IOM 31/03/2016). Returnees often lack livelihood opportunities, food and NFIs; many find their property destroyed and damaged and documents missing. Health, education, and infrastructure are typically lacking in places of return (UNHCR 30/11/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

245,909 Syrian refugees are registered in Iraq (UNHCR 15/03/2016). 41,700 non-Syrian refugees are also registered in the country (UNHCR 23/04/2015).

Syrian refugees: KR-I hosts an estimated 98% of Syrian refugees, with 114,139 in Erbil, 93,084 in Dahuk, and 29,923 in Sulaymaniya. 4,510 were last known to be in Anbar (Danish Refugee Council 29/02/2016 UNHCR 15/02/2016).

39% of refugees live in nine camps. There are 47,544 in the Domiz camp in Dahuk, 10,279
in Kawergosk, and 10,960 in Darashakran in Erbil (UNHCR 15/02/2015). 1,519 Syrian refugees were last reported in Al Obaidy camp, in IS-controlled Al Qa’im in Anbar, but information is limited due to access constraints (UNHCR 15/02/2015).

Population movement in both directions has decreased in recent months: 4,000 Syrians arrived in KR-I at the Peshkhabour and Ibrahim Khalil border crossings in northern Iraq and 800 returned to Syria in January, the lowest monthly arrival and departure numbers in the past year (Danish Refugee Council 29/02/2016; UNHCR 31/01/2016). Arrivals in 2015 surpassed 61,000, slightly higher than in 2014. Almost 25,000 refugees returned to Syria in 2015 and 16,000 crossed to Turkey (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries

Around 180,000 Iraqi refugees are thought to be residing in neighbouring countries, mostly in Turkey and Jordan (UNHCR 04/06/2015). Iraqi citizens can no longer seek visas on arrival at the Turkish border, and must now pre-apply for visas in order to enter Turkey (AFP 06/02/2016). As of 31 March, 54,586 Iraqis were registered in Jordan (UNHCR 31/01/2016). 45,000 Iraqi refugees are registered in Iran (WFP 30/09/2015). An estimated 39,500 Iraqi refugees are estimated to be living in Syria, mostly in the greater Damascus area (USAID 11/12/2015).

Humanitarian access

Access is severely constrained, particularly to areas under the control of armed groups. Populations are frequently prevented from accessing humanitarian aid, as access between governorates and across borders has been restricted. Road closures, mines and booby traps are among the most concerning security and physical constraints.

Access to markets

3 million people live in hard-to-reach areas under the control of armed groups (OCHA 10/04/2016). Large swathes of Anbar, Nineveh and Salah al Din are inaccessible to most INGOs, although limited aid is channelled through local partners (ODI 10/2015). Besieged Falluja has been inaccessible to WFP for over a year (WFP 29/02/2016).

Access to markets is severely restricted in the most conflict-affected areas (FAO 07/03/2016). Food prices are particularly high in areas where road closures are severely disrupting supply lines – mainly in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al Din governorates. Wheat and sugar prices are 50% higher in Anbar than in Baghdad (FAO 07/03/2016). Prices of basic foods in Falluja have increased more than 500% since December: wheat flour has gone up 627%, imported rice 568%, sugar 761% and vegetable oil 820%. The cost of a food basket in most other inaccessible parts of Anbar has also increased since December: 32% in Al Rutbah, 12% in Haditha and 31% in Heet (WFP 11/04/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

Food security is severely affected, with high levels of food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms reported across most of Iraq. Agricultural productivity and crop yields have been negatively affected by conflict, but not as severely as initially expected. Heavy rains between October and January damaged the wheat crop and disrupted autumn planting and fieldwork (FAO 07/03/2016). In Falluja, food availability in Hay Almoalmin sub-district is decreasing, and for the third consecutive month shops and markets in the Hay Alwahda sub-district report inadequate supply of basic foodstuffs (WFP 11/04/2016).

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Livelihoods

Besieged and displaced populations face major difficulties accessing the Public Distribution System as military operations, insecurity, and high fuel prices prevent distributions (WFP 31/10/2015; 29/02/2016). 61% of IDPs reported not receiving PDS rations in January, compared to 52% in December (WFP 29/02/2016). 71% of families do not have an income source (UNHCR 28/01/2016). 72% of IDPs report access to employment among their top three needs, while 22% are unable to meet basic needs (OCHA 04/10/2015).

Security concerns, lack of access to fields, and disrupted procurement and distribution systems continue to affect farmers in the most conflict-affected areas. Some have resorted to negative coping strategies including selling livestock (UNHCR 31/01/2016, FAO 07/03/2016).

Health

More than 10.1 million people need health support (OCHA 14/12/2015). Key concerns include the lack of specialised services, shortages of essential supplies, disruption of treatment for chronic illnesses, mental health support, and the risk posed by communicable diseases (UNHCR 31/01/2016 OCHA 04/08/2015; WHO 04/06/2015). As the public health system collapses, NGOs and other providers are increasingly struggling to support the heavier caseload (Reuters 15/12/2015). Polio and cholera broke out in 2014 and 2015 respectively (WHO 22/11/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Across Iraq, 14 major hospitals and more than 170 other health facilities are non-functional or destroyed, and 45% of health staff have been displaced (WHO 13/10/2015). An estimated 84% of health facilities are either not operating or only partially operating in Anbar, Nineawa, Salah Al Din, Diyala and Kirkuk (WHO 10/02/2016).

The leading causes of morbidity in refugee and IDP camps are acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoea, and skin diseases (WHO 18/04/2016).

Cases of dehydration and starvation are reportedly increasing in besieged Falluja. Medication, particularly for people battling chronic illness, is in short supply (IRIN 07/04/2016).

6.5 million people need WASH assistance in Iraq (OCHA 14/12/2015). Provision of WASH services to returnees in northern Iraq is a priority (UNICEF 31/01/2016; UNHCR 31/01/2016). Concern is growing over the state of Mosul Dam, which is falling into disrepair. Its collapse could inundate downstream settlements (ISW 01/02/2016; The Guardian 02/03/2016). Refugee and IDP camps continue to face critical WASH needs (UNHCR 31/01/2016). Newly displaced IDPs in Makhmur district face unmet WASH needs (Government 27/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

1.9 million people require shelter and NFI support (OCHA 14/12/2015). Shelters are generally overcrowded and lack adequate WASH facilities (Amnesty International 20/01/2016; IOM 29/09/2015). Weak tenure security raises the risk of eviction (UNHCR 31/12/2015). Overall, the percentage of IDPs in informal settlements remained stable in 2015, while the percentage in collective centres fell by 33%. The number of formal IDP camps doubled in 2015. Some 660,000 IDPs continue to live in critical shelter conditions, including informal settlements, and unfinished and abandoned buildings. (CCCM 17/01/2016). New or improved shelter is required in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa refugee camps, and in Erbil. Non-camp refugee populations require urgent shelter upgrading and community infrastructure support (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Education

3.3 million people are in need of education assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015). More than two million children are out of school. Over 5,300 schools have been destroyed, damaged or converted for shelter or military purposes, including 1,500 in Anbar province (UNHCR 31/01/2016 UNICEF 31/01/2016). Many schools continue to operate at least two shifts per day and classrooms are often overcrowded. In KR-I, travel times, language constraints and teacher salaries, unpaid since September 2015, create barriers to education (UNICEF 31/01/2016; UNHCR 08/04/2016).

Only 31% of more than a million internally displaced children have access to education. The enrolment rate is 51% among the 100,000 children living in camps (No Loss Generation Initiative 25/07/2016).

76% of school-aged refugee children in camps and 63% outside camps are attending school (UNHCR 31/10/2015). Schooling challenges in camps include overcrowded classrooms, and shortages of teachers and support personnel (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

Protection

8.2 million people are in need of protection assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015). All sides have committed grave human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. Attacks targeting civilians, killings, abductions, rape, sexual violence, child conscription,
and destruction of civilian property and looting have all been reported (UN 26/10/2015). Indiscriminate bombings have resulted in major civilian casualties (Minority Rights Group 30/11/2015).

IS has targeted all those opposed to its ideology (UN 26/10/2015; UN 19/03/2015; 20/01/2015). Evidence of mass killings has been found in Ramadi and Sinjar, and is suspected in Mosul (AFP 04/12/2015; UN 26/10/2015). The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has confirmed IS used mustard gas near Erbil in August 2015, and in March 2016, it reportedly fired rockets carrying chemical agents at Taza district (AFP 18/05/2016 15/02/2016; 14/03/2016; ISW 14/03/2016).

Reports of pro-government armed groups and militias exacting human rights abuses also proliferate. Retribution against Sunni populations has regularly been reported in territory recaptured from IS. ISF, Kurdish forces, and other militias have reportedly abducted Sunni civilians, including in Diyala and Salah al Din, as well as in Sinjar after retaking the city from IS in November (UN 04/12/2015; 26/10/2015). Forced demolitions by Peshmerga forces have been reported in northern Iraq, targeting Arab households (Amnesty International 20/01/2016).

Vulnerable groups

Yazidis: Between 1,800 and 3,500 Yazidis have been held captive since IS took Sinjar in June 2014, where they face torture, sexual servitude, and arbitrary detention (HRW 06/04/2016).

Journalists: Iraq is one of the world’s most dangerous countries for journalists. Two journalists were shot dead while reporting in north Baghdad on 12 January 2016 (AFP 12/06/2016). In Mosul, at least 48 journalists have been abducted, 13 of whom were executed, since IS took control of the city in June 2014 (RSF 27/10/2015).

Children

Approximately 1.5 million IDP children are in need of protection and assistance. 1.4 million children live in areas outside government control (UNICEF 31/01/2016). Grave violations against children, including sexual violence, maiming, and forced recruitment, are regularly reported (UNAMI/OHCHR 11/01/2016; UN 26/10/2015). 1,400 children have been abducted in Iraq and 3,000 child casualties have been recorded since January 2014 (UNSC 09/11/2015). The number of child soldiers who died fighting under IS in 2015 was double the estimates for 2014 (BBC 19/02/2016).

Documentation

IDPs: 10% of IDPs are not registered with the authorities, which limits their access to cash assistance and services (UNHCR 28/01/2016). Some IDPs lack documents or had them confiscated at checkpoints (OCHA 17/11/2015). Without a nationality certificate, civil identification card, housing card, and food ration card, vulnerable Iraqis struggle to access essential public services and compensation schemes, including food distribution (PDS) (ODI 10/2015).

Refugees: Complex and lengthy procedures make it difficult for refugees in KR-I to access residency permits. Conversion of 15-day visas into asylum-seeker claims is no longer possible at the Peshkabour border, where most Syrians arrive (UNHCR 31/10/2015). Only 3% of January arrivals were admitted as asylum seekers (UNHCR 31/01/2016). Parents face difficulties obtaining birth certificates for their children from KR-I authorities, resulting in a growing number of stateless Syrian children (Independent 30/11/2015).

Gender

Reports show an increase in sexual violence, abduction, trafficking, and forced recruitment of women (HRW 15/04/2015). Early marriage is a predominant SGBV concern in KR-I (UNHCR 31/10/2015). Forced marriage, destitution and violence are reported by widows and girls in displacement camps (Reuters 07/04/2016).

Mines and ERW

The government estimates there are approximately 25 million landmines in Iraq, both previous and current conflicts (UN 26/10/2015). IEDs and booby traps pose a major threat to soldiers in urban areas. Returnees have died attempting to survey their homes or disable devices (UN 22/02/2016; AFP 07/03/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

SYRIA DISPLACEMENT, CIVIL WAR

Severe humanitarian crisis = Pre-crisis vulnerability + % population affected + Humanitarian access

Severity: minimal Low moderate severe

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

18 April: Clashes between non-government forces and Islamic State (IS) intensified over the border strip between Turkey and Syria, putting IDPs in camps located along the Syrian-Turkish border at risk. Over 35,000 people have fled the area since 14 April, and additional displacement is likely (OCHA; MSF; AFP).

18 April: Non-government forces launched an offensive against government forces in Lattakia and Hama provinces in response to violations of the truce by government forces (BBC).
7 April: Heavy fighting between IS, Palestinian refugees, and JAN broke out in Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus on 7 April, displacing over 15,000 people (Al Jazeera 15/04/2016).

KEY FIGURES
- 13.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria (UNICEF 23/02/2016).
- 6.5 million IDPs (OCHA 31/03/2016).
- 4.6 million people are living in hard-to-reach areas (UNSC 27/01/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Protection is the highest priority need. 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, are estimated to be in need of protection assistance (UNICEF 23/02/2016).
- 12.1 million people lack access to adequate water and sanitation facilities; 70% of the population lack regular access to clean drinking water (OCHA 07/12/2015).
- Only 43% of health facilities are fully operating: 11.5 million people lack access to adequate healthcare. The conflict has caused significant damage to health facilities, and fuel shortages further hamper access to health services (OCHA 29/12/2015).

OVERVIEW
13.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, including 6.6 million IDPs.

The conflict has killed over 270,000 people and caused large-scale displacement. Protection concerns are widespread. WASH and access to food are high priorities, as well as access to health services. Humanitarian needs in areas under prolonged and ongoing siege are particularly high because access is obstructed.

For the latest Briefing Notes, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.
For more information, see the SNAP project’s reports.

Politics and security

The conflict in Syria began in 2011, when fighting broke out between pro-government and opposition forces. Widespread conflict and high levels of violence continue, including indiscriminate aerial bombing by government forces and indiscriminate shelling by armed opposition (UNSC 23/06/2015). Civilians have been subject to direct and indiscriminate attacks, including the widespread use of barrel bombs and other explosives in populated areas (UNSC 18/06/2015).

An estimated 1,300 civilians were killed in February (SNHR 01/03/2016). According to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, 55,000 people were killed in 2015, including 21,000 civilians (SOHR 31/12/2015). More than 270,000 people have been killed since fighting began in March 2011 and more than one million people have been wounded or suffered permanent disability (SOHR 23/02/2016; WHO 01/2016). 2014 saw the highest annual death toll since the war began, with 76,000 people killed in conflict, including 18,000 civilians (SOHR 02/01/2014).

In November 2015, the International Syria Support Group (ISSG), which includes all main international stakeholders, met in Vienna. The talks resulted in agreement on establishing a transitional government within the next six months, and elections within the next 18 months (BBC 19/11/2015). A cessation of hostilities came into effect 27 February. The agreement involves all major Syrian actors apart from IS and JAN. Although the level of violence is reported to have decreased substantially across Syria in March (BBC 29/02/2016; Al Jazeera 28/02/2016; UNHCR 06/03/2016), violations of the agreement have been increasing in April (Reuters 11/04/2016; WSJ 10/04/2016 SOHR 04/04/2016). The peace talks continue, but regime negotiators will arrive after the completion of parliamentary elections in the country. The UN does not recognise the upcoming vote and Syria’s opposition is calling for its widespread boycott (AFP 05/04/2016; 10/03/2016).

In mid-March, Russia announced it would start withdrawing from Syria (Reuters 15/03/2016).

Stakeholders

**Government forces** aim to regain territory taken by various armed groups since the conflict broke out in 2011, and to strengthen President Assad’s position. By December 2014, the Syrian Arab Army consisted of an estimated 150,000 troops (ISW 12/2014). Government forces have control of the western parts of Syria bordering the Mediterranean and Lebanon, including Damascus, Tartous and most of Lattakia, in addition to areas in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, As-Sweida, Dar’a, Deir-ez-Zor, Hama, Homs, and Idleb governorates (ISW 01/2016).

**Islamic State** (IS, formerly the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant) aims to build a caliphate in Iraq and Syria — and eventually a global caliphate, and to hold and extend the territory it currently holds. According to Russian officials, IS has an estimated 80,000 troops in Syria and Iraq, with foreign fighters accounting for about two thirds (TASS
10/11/2016). Ar-Raqqa governorate is IS's stronghold in Syria, and has been under IS control since October 2014. IS holds significant swathes of territory in Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Homs governorates (ISW 01/2016).

Democratic Union Party (PYD) and People's Protection Units (YPG): The Syrian Kurdish groups are fighting to establish an autonomous or independent region in the majority-Kurdish areas in northern Syria. YPG claims to have 40,000 fighters (Reuters 14/08/2014). In mid-March, the Kurds declared a federal region in northern Syria, reuniting three Kurdish zones in the area (The Wall Street Journal 17/03/2016). The Kurdish groups have been in de facto control of Kurdish zones in the north since government forces withdrew mid-2012. This includes large areas of the northern parts of Al Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, and Aleppo governorates (ISW 01/2015).

Other armed groups are predominantly fighting to overthrow the Assad government and establish a new government, although the various groups differ in their view of this new state. Islamist groups like the Al Qaeda-affiliated Jabhat al Nusra (JAN) seek to establish a state based on Shari'a law, while other groups seek a secular state. Various alliances between armed groups have been formed, both militarily and politically. In October, the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) was formed by an alliance including YPG and the Syrian Arab Coalition (ISW 29/12/2015; Reuters 12/10/2015).

International intervention: Hezbollah forces are present in government-held areas bordering Lebanon and have been a key actor in military operations against armed groups in the border areas (ISW 14/09/2015). An unknown number of Iranian troops are also present in Syria (ISW 01/10/2015; Reuters 01/10/2015). A US-led coalition began airstrikes on IS positions in September 2014. Russia launched its first airstrikes in Syria on 30 September 2015 (ISW 19/10/2015; BBC 12/10/2015). Turkish cross-border activities targeted YPG-positions in northern Aleppo governorate mid-February (AFP 14/02/2016).

Increasing violations of the cessation of hostilities have been reported since early April, mainly around Aleppo (Reuters 11/04/2016).

The cessation of hostilities came into effect on 27 February and has substantially reduced the death toll. Over 170 civilian casualties were reported between 27 February and 27 March, which is the lowest monthly death toll in four years (SOHR 27/04/2016; ICG 01/04/2016).

JAN has been leading three synchronised offensives on front lines in Aleppo, Hama, and Lattakia (AFP 11/04/2016). Heavy fighting between IS, Palestinian refugees, and JAN broke out in Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus on 7 April (Al Jazeera 15/04/2016). IS has claimed responsibility for an increasing number of suicide attacks in cities (SOHR 22/02/2016).

Al Hasakeh: Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) advanced against IS forces mid-February, and have cut two main routes from Ar-Raqqa to Mosul in Iraq. SDF forces seized Shaddadi city from IS – previously an IS stronghold in Al-Hasakeh (SOHR 20/02/2016; AFP 19/02/2016).

Aleppo: Aleppo has become a focal point of violence, as all sides in the conflict are present. The competition over Aleppo province reflects a larger geopolitical struggle between Turkey, USA, Russia and Iran, and will likely escalate in the coming months (ISW 11/04/2016; AFP 14/04/2016). In recent weeks, clashes between non-government forces and IS intensified over the border strip between Turkey and Syria, which both sides use to transport fighters and weapons. IS has seized six villages near the Turkish border in mid-April (AFP 14/04/2016). IDPs in camps located along the Syrian –Turkish border are at risk (OCHA 14/04/2016; MSF 18/04/2016). In contravention of the ceasefire, government forces are fighting non-government forces in the southern and northern countryside (SOHR 04/04/2016; ISW 11/04/2016; AFP 14/04/2016).

Non-government forces, empowered by Turkey, have been fighting the Kurds in northern Aleppo city since early April (AFP 06/04/2016). Clashes continue between Islamic factions and government forces supported by international coalition airstrikes in the southern countryside as the Islamic factions advance (SOHR 10/04/2016). SDF forces are planning to launch an extensive attack on IS areas in the north and northeastern countryside (SOHR 27/03/2016). Government forces, supported by Russian airstrikes, plan to retake Aleppo city following an offensive launched jointly by IS, JAN and other non-government groups in the area (WSJ 10/04/2016).

Dar’a: Clashes between an IS-affiliated group and JAN are reported in the western countryside as JAN advances (SOHR 08/04/2016). Clashes are also reported in the northeastern countryside between IS and non-government forces (SOHR 12/03/2016).

Homs: In late March, government forces recaptured Palmyra, which had been occupied by IS since May 2015 (New York Times 27/03/2016). Clashes are ongoing between IS and government forces in northern Homs (SOHR 16/04/2016). Government forces took control of al Qaryatayn city in the southeast (SOHR 04/04/2016).

Lattakia: Non-government forces launched an offensive against government forces in Lattakia and Hama governorates on 18 April in response to truce violations by government forces (BBC 18/04/2016). Heavy clashes are ongoing between IS and government forces in the countryside, as government forces advance (SOHR 04/04/2016; 11/04/2016).

Deir-ez-Zor: Renewed clashes between government forces and IS are reported in the north and around Deir-ez-Zor town (SOHR 25/03/2016). IS allegedly used mustard gas to advance on the government-held military airport in the east (IB Times 05/04/2016).
**Rural Damascus:** Clashes are ongoing between Islamic factions and government forces in Eastern Ghouta (SOHR 04/04/2016).

**Displacement**

**IDPs**

There are 6.5 million IDPs within Syria, with the largest numbers reported in Rural Damascus and Aleppo governorates (OCHA 31/03/2016). Many IDPs have been displaced twice or more (REACH 26/02/2016).

**Since September 2015, government offensives in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idleb, and Lattakia have displaced nearly 346,000 people, including 66,000 in Aleppo and 17,000 in Idleb since 1 February (CCCM Cluster 07/04/2016). Over 35,000 people, the majority already displaced, have fled the Turkey–Syria border area since 14 April due to heavy fighting and are in need of protection (OCHA 14/04/2016; MSF 18/04/2016). In the southern Dar’a and Quneitra governorates, 86,000 people have been displaced since November 2015. Over 36,000 IDPs have been reported in Al Hasakeh governorate due to fighting since mid-February (UNHCR 28/03/2016; MSF 04/04/2016). Fighting in Yarmouk Valley, Dar’a governorate, has displaced an estimated 8,200 people. They are urgently in need of shelter. The host community has been overstretched (UNHCR 06/04/2016). Clashes in Yarmouk refugee camp displaced over 15,000 PRS since 7 April. Urgent needs are shelter and NFIs (OCHA 11/04/2016).

**Refugees**

**Palestinian refugees in Syria (PRS):** Over 95% of the 450,000 Palestinian refugees who remain within Syria are dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs (UNRWA 14/01/2016). Two-thirds (280,000) are internally displaced (UNRWA 14/01/2016).

**Iraqi refugees:** 39,500 Iraqi refugees are estimated to be living in Syria, mostly in the greater Damascus area (USAID 11/12/2015).

**Returnees**

74,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey returned to Kurdish-controlled areas in northern Syria in 2015 (OCHA 22/09/2015). Syrian refugees in Jordan are increasingly returning to Syria, as funding shortfalls have led to a worsened humanitarian situation (AP 05/10/2015). 25,000 Syrian refugees left Iraq in 2015, either to return to Syria or continue to Europe (UNHCR 08/02/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

4.6 million people live in hard-to-reach areas (areas not reached with assistance on a regular basis), including up to two million children (UNICEF 10/03/2016). Delivery of aid continues to be hampered by ongoing insecurity and lack of access for humanitarian organisations to government and opposition-held areas (AFP 28/08/2015).

Local and international NGOs report a lack of staff due to Syrians fleeing the country, in particular affecting NGOs that provide health services (IRIN 07/09/2015).

84 humanitarian workers have been killed in the conflict since March 2011 (OCHA 22/12/2015).

**Access of affected populations to assistance**

4.6 million people live in besieged or hard-to-reach areas (UNSC 27/01/2016). Almost 500,000 civilians, including 200,000 children, live in 18 besieged areas, mainly in Rural Damascus, Deir-ez-Zor, and Idleb governorates. More than half of the areas have been besieged for more than three years (UNSC 27/01/2016; ECHO 11/01/2016; UNICEF 10/03/2016). People in besieged areas lack access to humanitarian assistance, and are in particular need of food, clean drinking water, and health services (UNSC 27/01/2016; Human Rights Watch 08/01/2016).

A UN agreement has allowed for some assistance to reach 10 of 18 besieged areas since February, but the population is still unable to leave these areas (BBC 29/02/2016; HRW 04/04/2016). As of mid-March, 32% of people in besieged areas (150,000) have been reached with aid (OCHA 17/03/2016). UN agencies were only able to reach 1.5% of the population in besieged areas and 7% of the population in hard-to-reach areas during 2015.
Deir-ez-Zor: WFP and Russia provided airdrops in early April to 200,000 people in the besieged western part of Deir-ez-Zor city, where there has been almost no humanitarian access since January 2015. Food, nutrition, and health supplies are reported as priority needs (UNSC 27/01/2016; OCHA 21/01/2016; HRW 04/04/2016; TASS 28/03/2016; WFP 10/04/2016).

Idleb: An estimated 12,500 people in al Fouaa and Kefraya towns are facing a deteriorating humanitarian situation, due to increasing shortages of food, basic commodities, medical items, and fuel. Humanitarian aid was delivered in early March (Red Cross 22/03/2016). The only hospital in the area has stopped operating. Airstrikes have reportedly caused extensive damage to civilian infrastructure. Food, water, and healthcare are priority needs (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Northern Homs: An estimated 120,000 people in northern rural Homs received humanitarian assistance in mid-March. Access roads were cut by government forces mid-January (UNHCR 22/03/2016). Deaths related to lack of medical care have been reported, and the humanitarian situation is expected to further deteriorate (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Rural Damascus: 250,000 people in Darayya and in Eastern Ghouta (Douma, Harasta, Arbin, Zamalka, and Zabadin) have not been reached by international assistance since October 2012 and October 2013 respectively. Severe shortages of food and medicine are reported (AFP 23/03/2016; HRW 04/04/2016).

Security and physical constraints

Humanitarian access has become further affected by the escalation of fighting following the first Russian airstrikes in late September – increased aerial bombardment from all parties is making supply routes more dangerous (AFP 16/10/2015).

Intensified ground fighting and airstrikes in Aleppo governorate since late January have severely restricted humanitarian access: humanitarian organisations suspended activities at the Bab al-Salam border crossing on 4 February due to increased insecurity. Humanitarian access from the north to eastern Aleppo city has been cut off (ECHO 06/02/2016; OCHA 04/02/2016).

Siege tactics are used by all actors in the conflict. Parties to the conflict continue to target public infrastructure and facilities, including water supply and electricity (OCHA 27/08/2015). Electricity is only available for two–four hours a day, or not available at all, in most parts of Syria (UNHCR 08/09/2015). Fuel shortages are severely limiting transportation. Since January 2014, prices of diesel have increased by 110%, and petrol prices by 65% (Logistics Cluster 25/09/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

8.7 million people require food assistance, including 2.5 million severely food insecure in besieged areas (FAO 13/04/2016; WFP 29/02/2016). Food insecurity is a major concern in besieged areas, due to limited food availability, extremely high prices, and a complete breakdown of livelihoods (WFP 29/02/2016).

Food availability

Wheat production in 2015 was estimated to be 40% lower than pre-conflict levels, although higher than in 2014. It is the smallest estimated harvested wheat area since the 1960s (FAO 15/12/2015; FAO/WFP 23/07/2015). Production has been adversely affected by the lack or the high price of agricultural inputs (such as seeds, fertiliser, and fuel), damage to agricultural machinery, irrigation systems, and storage facilities, disruptions in electricity supply, and destruction of standing crops (FAO 15/12/2015; FAO/WFP 23/07/2015; FAO 17/06/2015).

Livestock numbers have decreased sharply since 2011: the number of sheep has fallen by 30%, poultry by 50%. The price of animal feed increased by 168% (FAO 13/04/2016).

Severe food shortages are reported in besieged areas, causing the population to resort to eating grass and leaves (WFP 31/01/2016).

In Al-Hasakeh governorate, food is becoming less available as the Nusaybin border crossing with Turkey remains closed (WFP 29/02/2016).

Livelihoods

More than half of Syria’s population are estimated to be living in extreme poverty (ECHO 09/09/2015). Unemployment stood at 57% the last quarter of 2014; an 8% increase since early 2014 (FAO/WFP 23/07/2015). Gross domestic product has contracted by more than 40%, and exports have fallen by 90%. Oil production has dropped by 96% (World Bank/IMF/AFP 02/12/2014). Insecurity is hampering transportation (FAO/WFP 23/07/2015).
In southern Syria, the most common source of income is engagement in armed groups (CARE 09/02/2016).

Health

11.5 million people lack access to adequate healthcare facilities (OCHA 11/2015). 58% of public hospitals and 49% of primary health centres are only partially functional or closed (WHO 29/02/2016). Only 43% of health facilities are fully operating (OCHA 29/12/2015). Russian and Syrian government forces appear to have deliberately and systematically targeted hospitals over the last three months in the advance on Aleppo (Amnesty International 03/03/2016). The national surveillance system has broken down (Reuters 13/11/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Health services in Aleppo, Dar’a, Homs, Hama, Idleb and Al Hasakeh governorates have been the most affected by shortages and damage (UNICEF 31/07/2015). The number of available health professionals has fallen to approximately 45% of 2011 levels (WHO 27/03/2015). Local medicine production has fallen by 70% and many lifesaving treatments are not available (WHO 12/11/2015; Health Cluster 30/09/2015). A shortage of ambulances has been reported (Health Cluster 30/09/2015).

Populations living in hard-to-reach or besieged areas have very limited access to healthcare. In rural areas, access to healthcare is adversely impacted by shortage of medicines, medical supplies and sufficient numbers of medical personnel. Health facilities in urban areas are overwhelmed by large numbers of IDPs (Health Cluster 30/09/2015). One out of three children under five was not reached by routine vaccination during 2015 (OCHA 11/2015). Over 80,000 medical treatments have been excluded or removed from the UN convoys in 2016 (MSF 07/04/2016).

In February, the Health Cluster recorded 30 attacks against medical facilities, most in Aleppo. This is more than double the number recorded in January (Health Cluster 11/03/2016). Since 2011, 697 medical staff have been killed (PHR 18/12/2015). Physicians for Human Rights has recorded 336 attacks on health facilities since the onset of conflict, the vast majority by government forces (PHR 18/12/2015). 2015 was the worst year on record for attacks on medical facilities with 112 attacks recorded (PHR 18/12/2015).

In Aleppo city, 95% of doctors have fled, been detained, or killed. More than two-thirds of the city’s hospitals are no longer functioning (PHR 18/11/2015).

WASH

12.1 million people lack access to adequate WASH facilities (OCHA 11/2015).

Water

70% of the population lack regular access to clean drinking water (OCHA 07/12/2015). Availability of clean water has diminished by 50% since 2012. Many people are receiving only 15% of pre-crisis levels (UNICEF 30/03/2016). The reliability of urban piped water is severely reduced. Fuel shortages also affect water supply (UNICEF 10/07/2015).

In Aleppo and As Salamia, Hama, many people are receiving less than 5% of pre-crisis levels of water (UNICEF 10/10/2015). In Quneitra governorate, no drinking water station is functioning. In Hama governorate, no drinking water stations have functioning chlorination (Assistance Coordination Unit 20/02/2016).

Drinking water is urgently needed in Yarmouk refugee camp, Damascus, as most supplies have been contaminated during fighting (Al Jazeera 15/04/2016).

Deliberate disruptions to water supply systems are used as a war tactic (UNICEF 30/03/2016). At least five million people in Aleppo, Rural Damascus, Damascus, Hama and Dar’a governorates were affected by long and deliberate water cuts in 2015 and early 2016 (UNICEF 10/10/2015; 30/03/2016; AFP 04/03/2016).

Contaminated drinking water in IDP camps in Azaz district, Aleppo governorate, has caused an increase in the number of diarrhoea cases (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

2.4 million people are in need of shelter assistance, and 5.3 million people are in need of NFIs (OCHA 11/2015; Shelter Cluster 31/01/2016).

Shelter

Limited information is available on the shelter needs of the 7.6 million IDPs (IOM 31/08/2015; Shelter Cluster 29/07/2015). 98% of IDPs live in unofficial settlements and/or in host communities; 2% live in communal shelters, (IOM 31/08/2015). Buildings are often overcrowded and IDPs lack access to basic services (UNHCR 02/09/2015; IOM 31/08/2015). More than one million houses have been damaged, 400,000 of which have been totally destroyed (UNHCR 02/09/2015).

Displaced people in northern Aleppo governorate along the Syria-Turkey border are in urgent need of shelter, as displacement camps are overstretched following a spike in arrivals in February (OCHA 16/02/2016; 08/02/2016). 8,200 people newly displaced in Yarmouk Valley, Dar’a, are urgently in need of shelter (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Education

2.8 million children are currently out of school – approximately half of all school-aged
Six million children are in need of assistance, triple the number in January 2013 (UNICEF 15/11/2015). Various opposition groups, including JAN, Kurdish groups, and IS have been found to recruit children (HRW 15/07/2015; SOHR 15/07/2015; NOREF 16/02/2015). More than 12,000 children have been killed since 2011 (NRC 06/10/2015). Rates of child marriage and child labour have increased as a result of increasing poverty (UNICEF 10/10/2015).

Gender

Gender-based violence has been committed by all parties to the conflict, including enforced disappearances, forced recruitment, and the use of women as human shields (SNHR 27/11/2015). Sexual violence has been used as an instrument of torture and as a tactic of war (UN News Centre 19/12/2015).

Updated: 18/04/2016

YEMEN COMPLEX, CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

13–14 April: Heavy rainfall caused flash floods and rock slides, affecting seven governorates in Yemen. Around 19,000 people have been displaced, primarily in Amran, Hodeidah, and Hajjah governorates (OCHA 16/04/2016).

18 April: Peace talks between Houthis and government representatives were delayed, after Houthi representatives did not attend.

KEY FIGURES

- 21.2 million people - 82% of Yemen’s population - are in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 22/11/2015).
- 14.4 million people are food insecure, including 7.6 million severely food insecure (OCHA 22/11/2015).
- 2.7 million IDPs (Protection Cluster 01/04/2016).
KEY PRIORITIES
- WASH: 19.3 million people are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 22/11/2015).
- Health: 14.1 million people lack access to healthcare (OCHA 22/11/2015). Over 1,000 health facilities have stopped or reduced operations.
- Food security: Poor and IDP households lack purchasing power to buy food, despite increasing food imports (WFP 29/02/2016).

OVERVIEW
Yemen’s political transition has turned into armed conflict between Houthis from the north and the government. A coalition led by Saudi Arabia, Southern secessionists, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and Islamic State (IS) activity throughout the country compound the security and political challenges. Access to safe drinking water, food, healthcare, and other basic services continues to decline. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has declared Yemen a Level 3 emergency in July 2015.

Politics and security
Instability and violence continue across the country since conflict escalated in March 2015. Houthis, based in the north, who had been in control of the capital since September 2014, dissolved Parliament in February, and began to advance further south in March. 20 of Yemen’s 22 governorates are directly affected by airstrikes, armed clashes, and shelling (OCHA 22/12/2015). A Saudi-led coalition began airstrikes in support of pro-government forces in March, and Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) has exploited the power vacuum to take control of large areas in southeastern Yemen (Al Jazeera 27/02/2016; New York Times 25/01/2016).

Over 6,400 conflict-related deaths and around 31,000 injuries have been registered since March 2015 (OCHA 12/04/2016; WHO 21/03/2016). At least 3,081 civilians have been killed and 5,733 injured (OHCHR 04/03/2016). The actual numbers are expected to be much higher due to underreporting (WHO 22/12/2015).

A ceasefire between government and Houthi forces came into effect on 10 April, leading up to peace talks on 18 April (UN 23/03/2016). After the first week, the ceasefire is still in effect despite clashes in Marib, Nihm (Sanaa), and Taizz. Both sides deny ceasefire violations (Critical Threats 15/04/2016). Peace talks on 18 April were delayed when Houthi representatives did not attend due to the Saudi-led coalition’s violation of the ceasefire agreement (AFP 18/04/2016). Prior to the 18 April peace talks, President Hadi dismissed his Vice President, seen as a blow to the talks as he was respected by both sides, and often advocated a political solution. The replacement on the other hand is regarded as a hardliner and long-time enemy of the Houthis (ICG 16/04/2016).

Stakeholders
Pro-government forces, supported by Saudi-led coalition airstrikes, aim to regain control of Houthi- and AQAP-controlled areas. However, the Yemeni army is deeply divided, with units loyal to President Hadi fighting pro-Houthi units (ABC 15/04/2015). Separatists from the Southern Movement have been fighting Houthi forces in the south, yet are increasingly pursuing their own interests apart from Hadi forces (AFP 14/10/2015; Critical Threats 10/03/2016).

The Houthis, also referred to as Ansar Allah, are based in Sa’ada governorate. Factions in the Yemeni army who are allied with the Houthis include members of the former central security force, a unit seen as aligned with former President Saleh (Reuters 12/03/2015; ABC 23/03/2015). This alliance has often been considered pragmatic, and tensions between the two factions are said to be rising (Critical Threats 25/03/2016; Stratfor 23/03/2016). Estimates put the number of Houthi militants at around 20,000–30,000 (Al Jazeera 04/03/2015).

Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and Ansar al Sharia: AQAP is based in the south and east of the country. Ansar al Sharia has gained a foothold in the south and is believed to be a political branch of AQAP (ICG 27/02/2015). They continue to spread their presence in southern Yemen (Critical Threats 03/10/2016).

Islamic State (IS) carried out several attacks on Shi’ite mosques in Sanaa over 2015. In October, IS attacked the temporary government headquarters and a military installation belonging to the Saudi-led coalition in Aden, its first attack on government and military targets (AFP 07/10/2015; BBC 06/10/2015).

International involvement: A Saudi-led coalition began airstrikes in support of pro-Hadi forces on 26 March 2015. UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, and Egypt are also members of the coalition (CNN 29/03/2015). The coalition has deployed at least 10,000 ground troops in Yemen – the actual number is likely much higher (ECHO 07/12/2015; Reuters 08/09/2015). Increasing numbers of foreign mercenaries are also reported (The Guardian 08/12/2015; NY Times 25/11/2015). Saudi Arabia claims that Iran is providing financial and material backing to Houthi militants, a claim Iran denies (Amnesty International 26/03/2015; BBC 22/02/2016). Iran has threatened to increase support, after Houthis and Saudi Arabian officials announced unofficial peace negotiations (Critical Threats 10/03/2016). Lebanese Hezbollah has also been accused by the Yemeni government of backing Houthi militants (Critical Threats 01/03/2016). The UAE has called for military support for an offensive against AQAP in Aden, with the aim to clear the city of its militias (Critical Threats 10/03/2016).
Conflict developments

Airstrikes continued in Sanaa, Hajjah, Aden, and Taizz governorates, while heavy ground fighting is ongoing in Hajjah, Al Jawf, Marib, Shabwah, and Taizz, governorates (Critical Threats 07/04/2016; IOM 12/04/2016). Airstrikes on AQAP targets have increased since the second half of March, with both Saudi- and US-led airstrikes hitting targets in Lahj, Abyan, and Hadramaut governorates (Critical Threats 29/03/2016; 07/04/2016).

Abyan: The Saudi-led coalition carried out several airstrikes on suspected AQAP positions on 16 and 17 April (Critical Threats 18/04/2016). Alleged AQAP militants executed 17 soldiers loyal to president Hadi in Ahwar (Reuters 09/04/2016).


IS has several attacks since late January, and increased its activity after the 10 April ceasefire (Critical Threats 18/04/2016). A car bomb exploded near the international airport on 17 April, killing four soldiers and wounding two others. The attack has not yet been claimed (Critical Threats 18/04/2016). Several people were injured after a bomb exploded in Mansoura district on 15 April (Critical Threats 15/04/2016). Four people were killed after an IS-suicide bombing on 12 April (VoA 12/04/2016). A triple suicide bombing on 25 March in Shaab and Mansoura districts killed at least 22 people, including ten civilians (AFP 25/03/2016).

Lahj: After an offensive against AQAP in Aden in mid-March, many AQAP fighters reportedly fled to Lahj. Coalition-backed forces claimed to have recaptured Hawta – Lahj’s capital – from AQAP on 15 April (Critical Threats 15/04/2016). Airstrikes in Hawta on 16 and 17 April, however suggest militants are still present (Critical Threats 18/04/2016).

Marib: Forces supporting the Houthis and Saleh have reportedly launched missiles against pro-Hadi forces on 14 April, in violation of the ceasefire (Critical Threats 14/04/2016). Pro-Hadi forces began fighting Houthis and Saleh forces in Marib and northern Shabwah on 19 March. A missile attack on a hospital in Marib, presumably by Houthi forces, killed four people and wounded 13 on 3 April (AFP 03/04/2016; WHO 06/04/2016).

Taizz: Pro-Hadi forces partially broke the Houthi siege of Taizz city on 11 March

AQAP may have been involved in fighting for the city (Critical Threats 16/03/2016; 30/03/2016). Clashes continued as of 11 April in Taizz city despite the ceasefire (BBC 11/04/2016; Critical Threats 18/04/2016). Western Taizz city is in the hands of pro-Hadi forces. Both sides have reportedly violated human rights and international humanitarian law (OCHA 16/03/2016). Joint Houthi and Saleh forces launched a counter-attack on 19 March, and reclaimed positions in southwestern Taizz city on 22 March (Critical Threats 22/03/2016; 23/03/2016).

Sanaa: Fighting in Nihm district, a strategic area northwest of the capital, continued on 13 April despite the ceasefire. Both sides accused each other of initiating violence (Critical Threats 13/04/2016). The Saudi-led coalition conducted airstrikes west of Sanaa on 14 April, the first since the start of the ceasefire (Critical Threats 14/04/2016).

Natural disasters

Flash floods

Heavy rains on 13 and 14 April killed at least 24 people and affected 24,000 (ECHO 15/04/2016; Shelter Cluster 16/04/2016; OCHA 16/04/2016). Flash floods and landslides affected districts across seven governorates (OCHA 16/04/2016; Shelter Cluster 15/04/2016). Houses, agriculture, and roads were damaged, and around 19,000 people were reportedly displaced. The displaced are in Hodeidah, Amran, and Hajjah governorates (Shelter Cluster 16/04/2016; OCHA 16/04/2016). Affected families are in need of shelter, NIFs, medicine, and food. The displaces also need WASH facilities.

In Hodeidah governorate, Al Zuhrah and Al Luhayh districts were mostly affected; 2,000 houses suffered partial or complete damage. In Hajjah, Bait Qadama area was cut off due to road damage. In Aden, floods affected an area were around 1,200 highly vulnerable recent IDPs were residing (IFRC 17/04/2016).

Displacement

Over 2.75 million people have been displaced in Yemen since March 2015 – adding to an estimated 267,000 refugees already in need of assistance (Protection Cluster 04/01/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016).

IDPs

Over 66% of an estimated 2.75 million IDPs originate from the five most conflict-affected governorates: Taizz, Amran, Hajjah, Sanaa, and Abyan (Protection Cluster 04/01/2016).
Taizz governorate hosts the highest number of IDPs (620,934), followed by Hajjah (367,007), Amran (295,620), Sanaa (272,589), and Saada (245,897) (Protection Cluster 04/01/2016). Nine governorates have more than 100,000 IDPs (Protection Cluster 04/01/2016).

Around 19,000 people were displaced by flooding in mid-April. In Al Luhayh district, Hodeidah governorate, around 5,400 people were displaced; around 90 families are living in the open. In a further 7,200 were displaced in Az Zuhrah district (OCHA 16/04/2016). Another 600–900 people are reportedly displaced in Sharas district, Hajjah governorate. In Amran, the majority of 6,000 people affected by floods have been housed in public schools in seven districts. It is unclear whether IDPs are experiencing secondary displacement. The displaced are reportedly in need of immediate health, shelter, NFI, WASH, and food assistance (OCHA 16/04/2016).

Returnees, refugees and migrants

As of 29 February, around 18,300 arrivals have been recorded since the beginning of 2016 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). An estimated 10,400 people arrived in March (DRC 31/03/2016). Around 92,500 new arrivals were registered in Yemen in 2015 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Ethiopians transiting through Yemen make up the vast majority; the rest are from Somalia. New arrivals are reportedly generally uninformed by the security situation (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Refugees: As of 29 February, 267,675 registered refugees are living in Yemen: most are Somali (253,547), and 5,707 are Ethiopian (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Since the escalation of conflict last March, more than 27,000 Somalis and 7,543 Ethiopians have returned to their countries of origin. Around 3,600 Sudanese and 2,000 Djiboutian nationals have also returned (IOM 01/02/2016).

Arrivals from Yemen in other countries

Since March 2015, around 176,000 people, including Yemenis, refugees (around 59,000), and third-country nationals (TCNs) have left Yemen (IOM 01/04/2016). Around 35,000 had arrived in Djibouti and 31,850 in Somalia (UNHCR 01/04/2016). 51,000 arrivals have been recorded in Oman, 12,000 in Ethiopia, and around 6,250 in Sudan (IOM 04/01/2016). 30,000 Yemenis and 10,000 TCNs have arrived in Saudi Arabia; all but 5,000 have since left Saudi Arabia for other countries (IOM 04/01/2016; 15/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

Checkpoints, insecurity, administrative hurdles, import restrictions, and the reluctance of transporters to access volatile areas are hampering the delivery of assistance by both road and sea (OCHA 02/01/2016; NRC 22/03/2016). 7% of Yemen’s 333 districts face severe access constraints (USAID 10/03/2016). Fuel shortages are further hampering operations (OCHA 29/02/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Humanitarian workers face insecurity and movement restrictions from all parties to the conflict (NRC 22/03/2016). Ten humanitarian workers have been killed since March 2015, and two ICRC staff were abducted (OCHA 24/01/2016; ICRC 01/12/2015). On 29 February, an MSF ambulance was hijacked in Lahj governorate (MSF 01/03/2016). Gunmen attacked an IOM migrant response point in Hodeidah on 9 March. One unaccompanied underage migrant was killed (IOM 11/03/2016). Four Yemeni Red Cross volunteers were wounded by shelling in Marib governorate on 14 March (ICRC 18/03/2016).

Access of affected populations to assistance

Taizz city had been under a de facto siege since the beginning of September, with little to no humanitarian assistance reaching the 200,000 people in the city. Although a food convoy and medicine supplies managed to access Taizz city in January and February, the situation remained critical (USAID 19/02/2016). More supplies trickled in after pro-Hadi forces partially broke the siege in western Taizz, the eastern and northern parts of the city remain under blockade (DW 13/03/2016).

Security and physical constraints

The Hadi government has formally banned ships from entering the country’s waters without prior inspection (IRIN 17/04/2015).

Few shipping companies are willing to operate in Yemen due to insecurity (OCHA 16/09/2015). Despite high import levels in January, the number of ships that had anchored in ports dropped from 77 ships in January to 48 in February (USAID 06/04/2016). The decrease is attributed to bureaucratic impediments, Agreements at the national level for humanitarian aid to pass through checkpoints, are not always passed on to local levels. Aid supplies are therefore sometimes stuck for weeks (OCHA 01/03/2016). Bridges and roads are frequently damaged in airstrikes (Logistics Cluster 07/03/2016; 24/03/2016).

Hodeidah airport and Ras Isa terminal are closed as of 18 April (Logistics Cluster 18/04/2016).

As of 18 April, main road access challenges are in Sanaa, Sa’ada, Hajjah, Marib, and Al Jawf governorates (Logistics Cluster 18/04/2016). As of 18 April, access to Taizz...
remain largely restricted; the Aden-Taizz road is closed, the Mokha-Taizz road is closed and Al Turbah-Taizz and Ibb-Taizz roads are difficult to access due to fighting or a restriction on relief cargo (Logistics Cluster 18/04/2016). Airstrikes or flooding has destroyed bridges in Shiras, Sanaa, Taizz, and Lahj (Logistics Cluster 18/04/2016; Shelter Cluster 15/04/2016).

Trucks delivering aid to Marib in response to the mid-April floods were blocked due to bureaucratic impediments. Trucks are also unable to reach the area from Sanaa because of damaged infrastructure (Shelter Cluster 18/04/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

More than half of the population, 14.4 million people, are food insecure – two million more than in June 2015, and four million more than before the escalation of conflict. 7.6 million people are severely food insecure (FAO 09/03/2016; OCHA 23/03/2016). The food security situation is particularly concerning for the IDP population (WFP 12/2015). Ten out of 22 governorates face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels, (USAID 19/02/2016; WFP 23/03/2016). Another ten governorates face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels. Hadramaut and Al Mahrah governorates face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels (FEWSNET 29/03/2016). These will likely persist until at least September (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Food availability

Yemen ordinarily imports 90% of its staple foods, but imports of these foods have significantly decreased since the escalation of conflict (OCHA 29/05/2015; WFP 29/02/2016). Prices for staple foods have gone up by between 40% and 160%, with the highest price rises in southwestern governorates (FAO 22/03/2016). The Central Bank is cutting subsidised credit for staple imports, which may lead to a further reduction of imports (Critical Threats 07/03/2016).

A survey covering households in six governorates indicated that 25% of respondents are resorting to limiting portion sizes and reducing the number of meals (UNDP 05/04/2016).

A 30% reduction in the cereal harvest is estimated in the key cropping regions (central highlands, southern uplands, and western coastal plain) compared to previous years (WFP 31/03/2016). Wheat and meat products are only sparsely available in 15 governorates (FEWSNET 29/03/2016).

Food access

Despite local harvests improving the market situation, access to food has not significantly improved due to low household purchasing power among the poor and IDP populations (FEWSNET 31/03/2016). In Taizz governorate, wheat prices increased 70% in February (WFP 31/03/2016). In March, prices of wheat flour in Sanaa increased 12% compared to the previous month, and 7–9% in Sa’ada and Hajjah (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

The Yemeni rial is expected to depreciate over the next months, leading to an increase in food prices and prices of agricultural inputs. As agriculture is an important livelihood activity for the majority of Yemenis, this could further stress food access (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

Livelihoods

By September 2015, over one-quarter of businesses in Yemen had closed; two-thirds had laid off half of their workforce (OCHA 01/02/2016). In Taizz city, 80% of shops have closed (Amnesty International 09/02/2016). The Social Welfare Fund, which provides financial assistance to poor households, has stopped functioning, affecting nearly eight million direct and indirect beneficiaries (UNICEF 21/03/2016). Only 13% of households still have access to international remittances (UNDP 28/03/2016).

The agricultural sector, which employed over 50% of Yemen’s workforce, has been severely disrupted. Livestock production has declined because of scarce animal feed, forage, and veterinary drugs (FAO 22/03/2016). Irrigation, transport, and marketing costs have risen due to high fuel prices (FAO 22/03/2016).

The fishing sector has faced increasing difficulties: fishing boats are reportedly targeted by militia, especially in Hodeidah, Taizz, and Hajjah governorates. An estimated 65% of fishermen have lost their livelihoods, along with 650,000 casual workers engaged in packing, storage, or transportation (FAO 31/01/2016).

Desert locust infestations have been identified on the southern coast of Yemen (FAO 25/03/2016). After the mid-April flash floods, infestations have moved to the interior (FAO 18/04/2016). Concerns have also been expressed regarding the spread of the locust to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Iran (FAO 12/04/2016). Access difficulties make assessment of the situation difficult (FAO 12/04/2016; 18/04/2016)

Health

14.1 million people lack access to adequate healthcare – five million more than before the escalation of conflict (OCHA 23/03/2016).

Healthcare availability and access
At least 600 health facilities – almost 25% of facilities – have closed due to damage, shortage of supplies or lack of staff (OCHA 18/02/2016; WHO 17/03/2016). Health facilities have suffered more than 100 attacks since March last year (WHO 21/03/2016). According to MSF, hospitals are perceived to be targets for airstrikes and largely avoided unless there are emergencies (MSF 18/01/2016). 11 health workers have been killed and 17 injured in airstrikes and attacks (OCHA 12/04/2016).

There is a critical shortage of health staff (WHO 15/01/2016; 17/03/2016). Medicines for diabetes, hypertension, and heart diseases are not available and there are acute shortages of critical medical supplies – trauma kits, medicines, blood bags and other necessities (OCHA 12/06/2015; WHO 17/03/2016; 21/03/2016). The national oncology centre in Sanaa is on the brink of closure for lack of staff and supplies (WHO 21/03/2016). Two out of six blood transfusion centres have shut down since March 2015 (WHO 21/03/2016).

Taizz governorate’s health system has collapsed, affecting 3.2 million people. As of January none of Taizz’s 20 hospitals are fully operational, and only six are partially functioning (WHO 07/01/2016). A multi-sector initial rapid assessment (MIRA) in Taizz governorate found that 56% of respondents lacked access to basic healthcare services and only 19% said affordable medication was available (USAID 06/04/2016).

Nutrition

Three million people are in need of nutrition assistance, and 2.1 million people are malnourished (OCHA 22/11/2015; 23/03/2016). Almost 1.3 million children are malnourished, including 320,000 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases (UNICEF 26/01/2016). In addition, 1 million children are expected to suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 2016, compared to 690,000 before the crisis (UNICEF 25/01/2016). 220 nutrition service facilities have closed due to insecurity and lack of supplies (OCHA 04/04/2016).

In Hajjah governorate, GAM is at 20.9%, and SAM is at 3.8% (OCHA 15/10/2015; FEWSNET 29/03/2016). Lahij also faces 20.5% GAM in lowland areas (FEWSNET 29/03/2016). An assessment in Hodeidah governorate found 31% GAM, 9% of whom are severely malnourished – a significant increase from 18% GAM in 2014 (UNICEF 25/08/2015). An August assessment found 19.3% GAM in in Aden governorate (OCHA 19/02/2016).

WASH

19.3 million people – 3 in 4 Yemenis – lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation (OCHA 23/03/2016). Almost ten million people have lost access to safe water due to fuel shortages (OCHA 18/02/2016; 05/06/2015). Diesel needed to deliver public water and sanitation is not available, or only sporadically available, in 20 of 22 governorates (OCHA 13/07/2015).

As a result of the mid-April floods, the water infrastructure of Hajjah governorate is reported to be in need of immediate repairs (OCHA 16/04/2016). In Sanaa, water pumps have been damaged (OCHA 16/04/2016).

Sanitation

Solid waste collection has been suspended and sewage treatment plants have reduced operations in several major cities (OCHA 19/01/2016). Garbage has been accumulating on the streets, due to fuel shortages and lack of access – Taizz governorate is particularly affected (OCHA 02/02/2016). Government services are unable to collect waste from dump sites due to significantly reduced capacity (UNDP 26/01/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

2.8 million people are in need of shelter and NFIs (OCHA 23/03/2016). Shortages have led to an increase in commodity prices, as well as transport costs (Shelter Cluster 31/12/2015).

Housing available for rent is becoming increasingly limited and costly; in some areas rental prices have tripled. 22% of IDPs are staying in rented houses (Protection Cluster 01/04/2016). 30% stay with host families (Protection Cluster 01/04/2016). One million IDPs currently living with friends or family are at risk of secondary displacement as host communities’ resources and coping mechanisms are depleted (Shelter Cluster 17/04/2016).

46% of IDPs are in public areas, schools, abandoned buildings or makeshift shelters (Shelter Cluster 15/03/2016). While collective centres provide shelter, they lack services that would be a minimum standard in a camp environment provided by humanitarian actors (Shelter Cluster 17/04/2016).

IDPs living in spontaneous settlements find that emergency shelters cannot withstand longer periods of displacement. IDPs in spontaneous settlements have limited access to water, and are reportedly concerned about their safety (Shelter Cluster 17/04/2016).

An evaluation among around 1,000 IDPs in Raidah and Kharif districts, Amran

120
governorate, found only one shared latrine in each of the three visited settlements (Shelter Cluster 28/03/2016).

NFI

An evaluation among IDPs in Raidah and Kharif district found that IDPs are not benefiting from emergency shelter items that have been distributed so far. They highlight the need for plywood, NFI, lights, and plastic sheeting for privacy (Shelter Cluster 28/03/2016).

Education

1.8 million children are estimated to have lost access to school as a direct consequence of the current conflict (OCHA 18/02/2016). An estimated 1.6 million children were already out of school (UNICEF 17/11/2015; OCHA 18/02/2016). Registration and attendance rates are low (30–70%) in most governorates (UNICEF 17/01/2016).

Over 1,600 schools are closed due to continued insecurity (UNICEF 21/03/2016). Almost 800 schools have been damaged, including 174 destroyed. Some 58 schools are occupied by armed groups, and 205 are hosting IDPs (Shelter Cluster 15/03/2016). The Saudi-led coalition has stated that schools are legitimate targets if used for military purposes, and have targeted school buildings (Amnesty International 11/12/2015; Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack 11/06/2015).

Protection

14.1 million people are in need of protection assistance, four times the number before the escalation of conflict (OCHA 23/03/2016). 13,080 human rights violations have been reported since March 2015, an average of 41 reports per day (OCHA 18/02/2016). Reports of gender-based violence have increased by 70% since last March (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Use of explosive weapons in populated areas, attacks on civilian infrastructure, increased recruitment of children, and attacks against humanitarian workers have been reported (Human Rights Watch 10/01/2016; OCHA 19/06/2015; AFP 15/03/2016). In 2015, at least 6,119 civilians died or were injured by the use of explosive weapons, the highest number in the world (AOAV 25/02/2016). Armed groups have detained children, carried out extrajudicial executions, and subjected detainees to general ill-treatment (Human Rights Watch 02/09/2015).

Three journalists have been killed since the start of 2016; ten were killed in 2015 (International Federation of Journalists 29/03/2016). Media agencies are frequently raided, and journalists targeted, tortured, and harassed (International Federation of Journalists 09/02/2016; BBC 18/01/2016).

Children

7.4 million children are in need of protection assistance (UNICEF 21/03/2016). At least 930 children have been reported killed and 1,350 injured since March – the majority in Saudi-led airstrikes (OCHA 12/04/2016; UNICEF 31/03/2016).

At least 848 children have been recruited by armed groups since the escalation of the conflict (UNICEF 10/04/2016). Houthis, Ansar al Sharia, AQAP, and government forces are reported to be recruiting children (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 01/10/2014).

Vulnerable groups

The Muhamasheen minority (about 10% of the population) suffer marginalisation and have greater humanitarian needs than most of the rest of the population. Muhamasheen mainly live in the cities most affected by conflict, including Aden, Taizz, Hodeidah and Sa’ada, and many have been internally displaced. Displaced Muhamasheen fled to open farmland, parks, and public spaces (Minority Rights Group 13/01/2016; International Dalit Solidarity Network 01/10/2015; UNICEF 20/02/2015).

Migrants en route to Saudi Arabia are vulnerable. 89% of migrants in reception centres in Hodeidah and 94% of migrants in reception centres in Aden report human rights abuse. This includes theft, GBV, trafficking, arbitrary detention and physical violence (IOM 26/01/2016; USAID 19/02/2016; UNHCR 31/01/2016).

IDPs in spontaneous settlements often face difficulties with local population over resources (Shelter Cluster 17/04/2016).

Updated: 19/04/2016

DEMONCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DROUGHT, FOOD
INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
No new significant developments this week, 12/04/2016. Last updated 04/03/2016.

KEY FIGURES
- An estimated 18 million people (70% of the population) are dependent on government rations. 1.8 million people are in particular need of food assistance (UN 01/04/2015).

OVERVIEW
Humanitarian access remains extremely limited in DPRK, and very little information is available on the humanitarian situation. 70% of the population is dependent on government rations, which is highly vulnerable to shortages in food production. DPRK is disaster-prone, regularly experiencing intense rain, floods, and droughts.

Politics and security
Tensions between DPRK and South Korea increased after a landmine at the border injured two South Korean soldiers in early August 2015 (Guardian 04/08/2015). The tension resulted in a brief exchange of fire at the border – no casualties were reported – and DPRK and South Korea later agreed on a deal to reduce tensions (BBC 25/08/2015). Tensions escalated again in early January 2016 after DPRK claimed to have tested a hydrogen bomb, and further increased in early February when DPRK launched a long-range rocket (Reuters 08/02/2016; BBC 06/01/2016). On 2 March the UN increased sanctions against DPRK. In response DPRK renewed the threat to use nuclear weapon. Following the announcement of increased sanctions, DPRK has fired a series of short-range missiles into the sea towards South Korea (The Guardian 18/03/2016; The Wall Street Journal 04/03/2016; The New York Times 03/03/2016).

Humanitarian access
Humanitarian access remains extremely limited. Humanitarian agencies do not have the ability to freely access communities, conduct assessments, or run monitoring and evaluating processes. International sanctions further complicate assistance, in particular due to the suspension of banking channels for fund transfers (UN 01/04/2015).

Food security and livelihoods
1.8 million children, older people, and pregnant and lactating women are in particular need of food assistance (UN 01/04/2015). An estimated 18 million people (70% of the population), are dependent on government rations and highly vulnerable to shortages in food production (OCHA 31/08/2015). The government rations in July and August 2015 were below the three-year average, and substantially below the rations in the same period in 2013 and 2014, most likely due to the reduction in the output of early season crops (FAO 09/09/2015).

Most households are estimated to have borderline and poor food consumption rates (FAO 01/06/2015). Decreased production of vegetables and soybeans, a major source of protein, contributes to a lack of food diversity for the general population (UN 01/04/2015). Food shortages peak during the lean season, between July and September, and households resort to coping mechanisms such as receiving support from families on cooperative farms; reducing meal sizes; gathering wild foods; and diluting meals with water (OCHA 01/07/2015).

The food system in DPRK remains highly vulnerable to shocks and serious shortages exist, particularly in the production of protein-rich crops. Lack of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertiliser and plastic sheets, is a fundamental challenge for food production (UN 01/04/2015).

Food availability
Potato, wheat, and barley crops are estimated to have been reduced by 40–50% in areas affected by the April-June drought, compared with normal levels. Rice planting was significantly affected by reduced rainfall in 2014, with 2015 output forecast at 12% lower than in 2014 (FAO 09/09/2015). Maize output is estimated to have fallen 15% from 2014 to 2015. Soybean production has also been affected (FAO 13/07/2015).

Health
An estimated six million people need access to essential health services, including vaccines. Other medical products and lifesaving equipment, such as ambulances, remain limited. Health facilities often lack functioning water systems, increasing the risks of hospital infections and the spread of disease (UN 01/04/2015).

Nutrition
According to FAO, 10.5 million people were undernourished in 2014 (FAO 27/05/2015).

Chronic and acute malnutrition remains one of the major contributors to maternal and child mortality (UNICEF 26/01/2015). Micronutrient deficiencies are of particular concern.
WASH

An estimated seven million people need access to clean water and sanitation. There is a notable lack of adequate sanitation in rural areas and in social care institutions and education facilities (UN 01/04/2015).

Education

Lack of teaching/learning materials in addition to the lack of adequate sanitation facilities in school buildings remain a challenge (UNICEF 26/01/2015).

Protection

DPRK has been found to be responsible for widespread human rights violations against its citizens, including abductions, arbitrary detention, torture, extrajudicial executions, and forced labour (UN General Assembly 19/01/2016; 08/09/2015; Human Rights Watch 08/06/2015; UN 17/03/2014).

Reviewed: 12/04/2016

LEBANON DISPLACEMENT

12 April: A car bomb exploded near the city of Sidon, killing the head of the Fatah movement in the nearby Miye Miye Palestinian refugee camp (AFP; The Daily Star).

12 April: Many refugee children in Lebanon work in unsafe conditions with little to no pay, particularly in Bekka Valley where labour in farms hosting refugee camps is often obligatory (Reuters).

KEY FIGURES

- 3.3 million people in need (UNHCR 15/06/2015).

- 1,067,785 Syrians registered as refugees (UNHCR 31/12/2015). The actual number is thought to be around 1.5 million (UNHCR 18/12/2015; Amnesty 02/11/2015).

- 40,807 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) (OCHA 31/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- 55% of refugees live in informal settlements, unfinished buildings, or other substandard housing – an increase of 15% from 2014 (UNHCR 03/11/2015). 1.8 million people in Lebanon are estimated to be in need of shelter assistance, including Syrian refugees, PRS, and Lebanese nationals (Shelter Sector 31/10/2015).

- 61% of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon have reported severe and crisis coping strategies, up from 28% last year (WFP 13/01/2016; UNHCR 31/07/2015).

- An increasing number of refugees face protection issues related to hurdles to obtaining or renewing residence permits and other important documentation (Amnesty 02/11/2015; HRW 12/01/2016).

OVERVIEW

Lebanon has the highest per capita concentration of refugees worldwide. While the country struggles to deal with the refugee influx, which exceeds a quarter of the Lebanese population, tensions between host and refugee populations are increasing due to food price hikes, and pressure on health and education systems, housing, and employment. Lebanon is also hosting 270,000 long-term Palestinian refugees.

Politics and security

The Lebanese parliament has extended its mandate until June 2017, claiming that elections would present too much of a security risk (Daily Star 12/11/2014). Lebanon has been without a president since President Sleiman’s term expired in May 2014, as parliament has failed to elect one (Daily Star 16/12/2015). An alliance formed on 18 January between Lebanon’s two largest Christian political parties may be a step towards resolving the political crisis (NYT 18/01/2016 ALM 18/01/2016).

Hezbollah’s involvement in Syria, and the alleged presence of Jabhat al Nusra (JAN) and Islamic State (IS) in Lebanon, has raised destabilisation concerns in Lebanon. The government of Syria sporadically conducts cross-border air raids (UN Security Council 22/04/2015). Longstanding tensions between Lebanon and Israel have flared occasionally in the context of the Syrian civil war. On 20 December, Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) and militants in Lebanon exchanged rocket fire following reports that a senior Hezbollah commander was killed by Israeli airstrikes in Damascus (DW 20/12/2015; BBC).
20/12/2015). Exchanges of fire continued into early January 2016, with Hezbollah allegedly attacked two IDF vehicles on 4 January. No civilian casualties have been reported (UN 04/01/2016; AFP 04/06/2016).

Fighting between the Lebanese Armed Forces and Jabhat Al Nusra has been ongoing in northern Lebanon, along the border with Syria, since August 2014. Violence broke out first in the town of Arsal, which has been a flashpoint for clashes since (AFP 05/11/2015).

Fighting between various armed groups in Syria has also occasionally spilled into Lebanon. On 28 March clashes between Islamic State and Jabhat Al Nusra spread towards Arsal and the town of Ras Baalbek (NE Online 29/03/2016).

Two suicide bombings in southern Beirut killed 41 people killed and wounded more than 200 on 12 November. The attack took place in Bourj al-Barajneh, a neighbourhood considered to be a Hezbollah stronghold, and Islamic State claimed responsibility (AFP 13/11/2015). Authorities have arrested 23 people in connection to the attacks, including Syrian and Lebanese nationals (Reuters 25/11/2015; DW 16/03/2016).

Palestinian refugee camps have seen tensions and fighting between Fatah and Islamist groups and the deployment of Palestinian joint security forces (UN 25/08/2015; Daily Star 27/08/2015). On 28 March, fighting broke out between Islamist militants and Fatah in Ain el Hilweh refugee camp, near the southern city of Sidon. Three people were killed and ten injured. All clinics and schools in the camp were shut for three days and the delivery of humanitarian assistance was halted. The last serious clashes in Ain el Hilweh, in August 2015, killed 13 people and injured dozens more (OCHA 31/03/2016). On 12 April, a car bomb exploded in Sidon killing the head of the Fatah movement in the nearby Miye Miye Palestinian refugee camp (AFP 12/04/2016; The Daily Star 12/04/2016).

Displacement

Refugees

As of 31 January, 1,067,785 Syrian refugees are registered in Lebanon, a decrease from the peak of 1,185,250 registered in May 2015 (UNHCR 31/01/2016). As of 31 December, Akkar is hosting 101,001; Bekaa 371,809; Beirut 28,587; Mount Lebanon 282,511; North Lebanon 159,931; and South Lebanon and El Nabatieh governorates 125,272 (UNHCR 31/12/2015; 30/10/2015). 26% of refugees are women, and 53% children (UNHCR 09/2014). 16% of Syrian refugee households are led by women (Equal Access Monitor 30/06/2015).

The number of Syrians in Lebanon not registered with UNHCR is unknown, although the total number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon is estimated to be closer to 1.5 million (UNHCR 18/12/2015; Amnesty 02/11/2015).

The number of Syrian refugees recorded has been steadily decreasing since refugee registration was suspended on 6 May 2015, and refugees who registered after 5 January 2015 were deregistered.

In the second half of 2015 there was an increase in onward movement of refugees, both through and from Lebanon (UNHCR 03/11/2015). The number of Syrians thought to be transiting through Lebanon peaked in September 2015, at nearly 6,000 per week (OCHA 21/03/2016). For Syrians who have been living in Lebanon, dwindling assistance and difficulties obtaining or renewing legal residence in Lebanon are prompting onward movement (Protection Sector 31/10/2015). Many Syrians arrive directly from Syria and transit via the Masna’a or Aboudiyeh crossing-points. A growing number of Lebanese are thought to be joining the Syrian refugees making the journey towards Europe (Guardian 06/04/2016; IBT 17/03/2016).

Palestinian refugees from Syria: 40,807 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) reside in Lebanon (OCHA 31/03/2016). PRS entry to Lebanon is now almost entirely limited to those transiting to a third country. An estimated 85.7% of PRS remain in Lebanon illegally, and face an array of protection concerns (OCHA 16/10/2015).

Host communities

Host communities have reported inadequate or insufficient access to water, waste water management systems, affordable housing, and employment opportunities (OCHA 09/2014).

Humanitarian access

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Humanitarian actors are blocked from certain areas due to insecurity and entry restrictions. In Akkar governorate, access to Wadi Khaled, by the border with Syria, is limited. The security situation in Arsal also restricts access (WFP 31/12/2015).

Access of affected populations to assistance

Lebanon formally decided to stop welcoming displaced people in October 2014, barring exceptional cases, and the suspension of registration raises serious protection concerns (UNHCR, AFP 24/10/2014; UNHCR 07/2014; UNHCR 20/04/2015). Since January 2015, Syrians wanting to enter Lebanon must apply for a visa (UNHCR 25/01/2015).

Security and physical constraints

Refugees live across more than 1,700 different locations in Lebanon, making the delivery of humanitarian assistance challenging (ECHO 11/02/2016; UNHCR 10/2014). Northern Bekaa, Tripoli, and Akkar are areas of higher risk, and the UN will only carry out critical missions to parts of those areas (WFP 03/12/2014). In Baalbek-Hermel governorate,
humanitarian actors frequently have to temporarily halt their activities due to security incidents (OCHA 01/12/2015).

**Food security and livelihoods**

1.5 million people are in need of food assistance (Food Security Cluster 11/02/2016). Among the Syrian refugee population, approximately 23% are experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity in 2015, compared to 12% in 2014 (UN News 23/12/2015; WFP 31/10/2015; 07/04/2016). 94.5% of Palestinian refugees from Syria are estimated to be food insecure (OCHA 12/01/2016). Levels are highest in North Lebanon (Akkar) and the Bekaa Valley (WFP 01/07/2015).

Following cuts to the value of food vouchers allocated to refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, about 80% of people are adopting negative coping mechanisms such as taking out loans (WFP 31/12/2015).

**Food availability**

Food production capacity is restricted across the country as farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs from Syria face an increase in costs (OCHA 21/03/2016).

**Livelihoods**

Syrian refugees are barred from working in Lebanon (WFP 16/06/2015). 73% of registered Syrian adults are not working (UNDP/UNHCR 24/03/2016). 61% of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon have reported severe and crisis coping strategies, up from 28% last year (WFP 13/01/2016; UNHCR 31/07/2015). The percentage of Syrian households below the poverty line increased from 50% to 70% between 2014 and 2015, and of those households, only one in five adults reported earning some income in the last 30 days (UNHCR 03/11/2015). 90% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are estimated to have gone into debt to pay basic expenses (UNHCR 20/11/2015). The Livelihoods Cluster estimates that 700,000 people are in need of livelihood support (UNDP 31/10/2015).

**Health**

3.3 million people are in need of healthcare (Health Cluster 31/10/2015).

A sharp increase in severe respiratory diseases and skin infections has been reported. It is thought to be linked to the build-up of trash in public areas (AP 04/03/2016).

**Healthcare availability and access**

Health services are available, but costly, and the cost for refugees is reportedly rising (UNHCR 30/11/2015). 39% of Syrian refugees surveyed in June say that they are not seeking medical care because of the expense (UNHCR 20/11/2015). Short opening hours and lack of trained health personnel further limit access (WHO 01/2015).

**WASH**

3.3 million people are in need of WASH assistance (UNICEF/UNHCR 05/05/2015). 39% of Syrian refugee households do not have access to safe drinking water (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF 23/10/2015). WASH conditions are often below standards in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut (IFRC 03/02/2015).

**Sanitation**

10% of Syrian refugees do not have access to bathroom facilities (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF 23/10/2015). Informal settlements in the Bekaa Valley and in the north have limited or no sanitation facilities (MSF 20/08/2015).

Safe disposal of wastewater is a huge challenge in Lebanon, especially for the majority of locations across the country that are not connected to functioning treatment plants. This is exacerbated in Arsal, where security concerns have limited the provision of services (OCHA 01/12/2015).

**Waste Management**

The decision by Lebanese authorities to close the primary landfill for the Beirut governorate has led to the build-up of trash in public areas since July (AP 04/03/2015). On 12 March Lebanese officials announced that they would open temporary landfills as an interim solution to the crisis (BBC 12/03/2016). Trash removal began shortly after (WSJ 19/03/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

**Shelter**

1.8 million people are in need of shelter assistance (Shelter Sector 31/10/2015). 42% of refugees live in informal settlements, unfinished buildings, or other substandard housing – a decrease of 13% from November (UNHCR 08/03/2016). An assessment found that 50% of refugees live in poor conditions, including accommodation without adequate WASH facilities, or adequate protection against weather. An additional 18% were found to be living in temporary shelters without access to basic services (NRC 18/06/2015). Refugees are spending up to 90% of their monthly income to live in substandard housing such as garages, sheds, and in unfinished buildings (NRC 18/06/2015).

The numerous informal tented settlements (ITS) are usually substandard. Humanitarian agencies are unable to make substantial improvements, as the sites are on private land (UNHCR 09/06/2015). In Beirut, many Syrian refugees have settled in Palestinian refugee camps, where shelter conditions are often substandard (IFRC 03/02/2015).

**Palestinian refugees from Syria**: PRS households are residing in overcrowded dwellings,
Palestinian refugees from Syria: PRS households are residing in overcrowded dwellings, with an average of 4.6 people per bedroom; 8.4 people on average share one bathroom. Most households (71%) reported paying rent for shelter. Slightly over a quarter of households (27%) were hosted free of charge (UNRWA 22/05/2015). 50% of PRS are living in camps (UNRWA 14/01/2016).

Lebanese returnees: 35,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria are thought to be vulnerable and underserved by humanitarian actors (OCHA 31/03/2016). Many returnees had been residing in Syria for decades and are thought to be concentrated in the same areas as the majority of Syrian refugees and to face many of the same difficulties (IOM 24/04/2015). 88% of returnee households report using some type of coping mechanism to meet household expenditures, compared to 56% of host community households (IOM 2015).

School enrolment among Syrian refugees increased by 60% in 2015 compared to 2014 (Education Sector 31/10/2015). Syrian children constitute about 40% of Lebanon’s public school students and at the end of 2015, 207,000 Syrian children are enrolled in public schools in Lebanon through the double-shift system that schedules classes for Lebanese children in the morning and classes for refugee children in the afternoon (Guardian 07/01/2015; USAID 11/12/2015).

However, 983,280 children are still in need of education assistance (UNICEF/Government 22/12/2015). This includes 180,420 out-of-school Syrian children in Lebanon, or 49% of the Syrian school-aged population (No Lost Generation Initiative 25/03/2016). The enrolment rate for 15–17 year-olds among the Syrian refugee population is particularly low, at 5% (HRW 29/01/2016).

In 2015, 19% of Syrian refugee households reported that they withdrew children from schools as a coping mechanism (UNHCR 29/03/2016).

Main protection concerns include the presence of ERW; child labour; lack of documentation for refugees, impacting their ability to access services and move freely; and forced evictions.

Lebanon has nearly 1,400 confirmed minefields and 520 cluster munition strike areas: 15.23 km² is contaminated by ERW. 1,757 people were killed by IEDs in Lebanon between 2011 and 2014 (OCHA 02/12/2015). In 2015, 19 incidents of ERW-related injury or death had been recorded as of August, compared to 24 in all of 2014. The increase may be related to the presence of refugees in contaminated areas (Al Jazeera 13/08/2015). A significant number of landowners and workers still enter contaminated areas, stating they have no choice (Mine Advisory Group 01/06/2015).

According to ILO estimates, between 210,000 and 320,000 refugee children of school age who are not in school are involved in some form of child labour (VoA 23/01/2015). A 2015 assessment found that 9.9% of households have children who are working (Save the Children 30/11/2015). Some estimates indicate that as many as 60-70% of refugee children in Lebanon work. Many of these children are working in unsafe conditions for little or no pay. In Bekka Valley it is often obligatory for children to work on farms hosting the refugee camps where they live (Reuters 12/04/2016). There are concerns of early marriage being used as a coping mechanism for vulnerable families (Guardian 02/02/2016). There are also reports of children returning to Syria to join armed groups in the hope of pay (Disaster Emergency Committee 28/09/2015). Social exclusion, vulnerability of households, the influx of Syrian refugees, and organised crime and exploitation are all leading children to live or work on the streets (ILO et al. 16/02/2015).

Refugee women, especially undocumented women and those in female-headed households are at particularly risk of sexual harassment and attack (Amnesty 29/02/2016). An upward trend of violence and exploitation of women has been reported.

On 31 March, Lebanese police rescued 75 mostly Syrian women who had been held captive and forced into sexual slavery in Jounieh, north of Beirut (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Increasing numbers of refugees are undocumented. Rental agreements are required to obtain legal residence, however only about 15% of refugees have rental contracts (NRC 18/06/2015). In January 2015, the Lebanese government introduced new criteria making it extremely difficult for Syrian nationals to renew Lebanese residence permits, including requiring a “pledge of responsibility” from a Lebanese national. Syrians lacking valid residence permits are left vulnerable to arrest, harassment, exploitation and deportation (Amnesty 02/11/2015, HRW 12/01/2016).

A survey conducted in January 2016 found that 47% of Syrian refugees are without valid residency (UNHCR 07/03/2016). An estimated 90% of PRS in Lebanon are not documented (HRW 12/01/2016).

On 8 January Lebanese security forces forcibly returned 400 Syrians, who were in Beirut International Airport en route to Turkey, following changes in Turkey’s visa policy towards Syrians (HRW 11/01/2016; NYT 08/01/2016).

In 2015, 24,077 Syrian refugees living in 164 informal settlements and collective centres in the North and Bekaa were evicted (OCHA 21/03/2016). 10,500
Refugees across North, Bekaa, and South are thought to be at risk of eviction (UNICEF 22/03/2016). 150 families are thought to be at risk of eviction in Ouzai collective shelter in Mount Lebanon governorate and 50 families in Ghazieh in South governorate. (UNHCR 15/10/2015). In total, 4% of the refugee population in Lebanon is considered to be at risk of eviction (OCHA 12/01/2016).

Documentation

Refugees who entered after 5 January 2015 and have been subsequently registered should be deregistered, according to government regulations. In May, the Ministry of Social Affairs further notified UNHCR that all new registrations must be suspended until a mechanism to deal with those who seek registration is established (OCHA 31/05/2015). This has led to increasing numbers of refugees who are undocumented and vulnerable.

In 2015, the number of households where all members have legal residency was 29%, down from 58% in 2014 (UNHCR 29/03/2016).

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, the UN has recorded approximately 70,000 Syrian births in Lebanon. However, an estimated 92% of refugees in Lebanon report not being able to complete the administrative steps to register births (NRC 01/02/2016). Syrian Kurds who were denaturalised in Syria in 1962 are also stateless in Lebanon.

Updated: 14/04/2016

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX, FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

KEY FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 million people need humanitarian assistance; 1 million in the West Bank and 1.3 million in Gaza (OCHA 25/01/2016).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 million people are in need of protection assistance (OCHA 25/01/2016).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 million people are food insecure (OCHA 25/01/2016).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 million people are in need of WASH assistance, particularly access to water (OCHA 14/12/2015).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY PRIORITIES

Protection: People are facing or at risk of forced displacement, administrative detention, exposure to explosive remnants of war (ERW) and outbreaks of physical violence.

Health: Continuity of medical care is threatened by the financial crisis and electricity shortages. Mental health disorders constitute a major medical concern.

Shelter: An estimated 100,000 Palestinians in Gaza have been living in damaged and makeshift structures since the 50-day war in 2014.

OVERVIEW

Ensuring the delivery of essential services including healthcare, food, water and electricity remain of concern across the Gaza strip and the West Bank due to access restrictions imposed by Israel and neighbouring countries. Needs are particularly acute in Gaza, where around 100,000 Palestinians remain displaced from the 50-day war in 2014 and the ongoing blockade continues to severely restrict the delivery of services and the movement of people and goods.

Politics and security

Heightened tensions across oPt in September developed significantly in October: violent clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces, as well as stabbings of Israelis by Palestinians, have been a regular occurrence. Israeli authorities have implemented new
security measures including the deployment of at least 300 more soldiers, additional checkpoints, longer prison sentences for stone throwers, and accelerated a policy of punitive demolition of the family homes of Palestinian attackers. There has also been a sharp increase in the numbers of arrests and detentions (20/01/2016). Some of these measures are said to constitute forms of collective punishment and a violation of human rights (OCHA 31/01/2016; 06/01/2016; AFP 09/01/2016).

On 2 October, Mahmoud Abbas, head of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Fatah, stated that the PA was considering ending two decades of security cooperation with Israel. This would represent a severe deterioration in relations between the PA and Israel (AFP 02/10/2015). The Palestinian unity government resigned in June. Hamas now governs the Gaza Strip, and Fatah the West Bank (Al Jazeera 17/06/2015).

On 30 June, Islamic State (IS) declared its intentions to replace Hamas as the main power in Gaza. No action followed, but Sinai, the Egyptian territory adjacent to Gaza, continues to be the site of major clashes between the Egyptian army and armed groups allied to IS (Independent 01/07/2015; Al Jazeera 19/03/2016). Sunni militants linked to IS have said they were behind rockets launched from Gaza in recent months, but Israel holds Hamas responsible (AFP 02/01/2016).

Stakeholders

Hamas is an Islamist organisation established in 1987 during the first Palestinian Intifada – The Uprising (1987–1993), with the aim of resisting the Israeli occupation. It provides some social welfare programmes, and its military wing, the Izzedine al Qassam Brigades, fights Israel. In 2006 Hamas won political office in Gaza. Tensions with its secular rival Fatah erupted in 2007, when Hamas set up a rival government in the Gaza Strip. A unity government was formed in June 2014, however this collapsed less than one year later, due to continued disagreement between the two parties. Reconciliation negotiations have been ongoing intermittently since the collapse of the unity government, however tensions persist (IBT 17/06/2015; Al Monitor 08/03/2015). Hamas has regularly fired rockets into Israel and conducted attacks against Israeli military and civilian targets.

Fatah or the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) was founded in the late 1950s for the purpose of launching commando raids on Israel. Despite being expelled from Jordan, and then Lebanon, it eventually became the controlling power behind the Palestinian Authority (PA), which was founded in the 1990s. Fatah lost control of Gaza in 2007 to Hamas. Fatah remains the dominant party in the West Bank and within the PA.

Israel has occupied the West Bank and east Jerusalem since 1967. It has been accused of pursuing a policy of illegal 'settlement construction' in the West Bank and forcibly displacing Palestinians from territory recognised by the UN as Palestinian. Israel withdrew its forces and removed its settlers from the Gaza Strip in 2005, but imposed a strict blockade in 2007 to control the flow of goods and materials. Israel and Hamas have been involved in three major conflicts in 2008, 2012 and 2014. In each, Israel has been accused of the disproportionate use of force.

Conflict developments

Incidents between Palestinians and Israeli security forces and Israeli settlers dramatically increased during the third quarter of 2015. International media report that since 1 October, violent clashes have killed at least 206 Palestinians, 29 Israelis, an Arab Israeli, two US citizens, a Sudanese and an Eritrean (Al Jazeera 31/03/2016; AFP 14/03/2016). At least 45 of the Palestinians killed were children (PRCS 26/03/2016). Over 15,000 Palestinians and 350 Israelis are reported to have been injured (OCHA 06/01/2016).

Since the beginning of 2016 the frequency and intensity of protests, clashes and attacks against Israelis have fallen, but remain well above pre-October levels of violence (OCHA 29/02/2016). Over 60 people have been killed and over 1,000 have been injured since the start of 2016 (PRCS 26/03/2016). There are speculations that the level of violence may increase again during the Jewish holidays in April (The Guardian 31/03/2016).

West Bank and East Jerusalem

Clashes and protests between Palestinians and Israeli security forces have been occurring across the West Bank almost daily since 1 October. Settler violence has increased since early October (OCHA 08/12/2015). The majority of injuries recorded have been in the Qalqilya, Hebron, and Bethlehem governorates (OCHA 08/12/2015; 02/01/2016).

On 10 March, Israeli authorities reportedly seized 243 hectares of land south of Jericho for settlement. This is largest appropriation of land since August 2014 (Al Jazeera 15/03/2016).

Gaza

Violent clashes and protests have occurred regularly since 1 October, mostly along the border fence with Israel (OCHA 29/02/2016; UNRWA 22/03/2016). On 25 March, 5,000 people protested in Gaza in solidarity with the situation in the West Bank (UNRWA 31/03/2016).

People are frequently injured in the Access Restricted Area (ARA), which is also referred to as the Israeli buffer zone. This is the area along the land and sea borders of Gaza. Israeli forces open fire on those accused of entering. Since the start of February the number of recorded incidents of Israeli forces shooting in to this area has increased compared to previous months: in the second half of March Israeli forces have fired towards Palestinian areas along the perimeter fence almost on a daily basis. Two injuries were reported late March (OCHA 04/04/2016; 31/03/2016; UNRWA 22/03/2016).
On 12 March two children died during Israeli airstrikes on a Hamas training camp in Gaza (Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights 30/03/2016).

**Displacement**

263,600 people were displaced in oPt as of July 2015 (IDMC). 141,500 are in the West Bank and are mostly in protracted displacement. Up to 122,000 are in Gaza, including around 75,000 who remain displaced from the July–August 2014 conflict (OCHA 11/04/2016). Around 12,500 Palestinians were displaced between 2009 and early April 2015 after evictions, demolitions or pressure from settlers in Hebron (IDMC 28/09/2015).

The escalation of tensions and violence since October has resulted in the increased speed and use of punitive housing demolitions. There has also been a sharp increase in the number of demolitions due to the perceived lack of a building permit. February marked the highest number of housing demolitions since records began in 2009 (OCHA 29/02/2016).

Many IDPs are believed to be staying with the host communities, but their exact location, shelter requirements and other needs are unclear (OCHA 31/01/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

Israel continues to impose a blockade on Gaza, severely restricting the movement of goods and people.

In response to the latest wave of violence Israeli authorities have intensified access restrictions across the West Bank, including the implementation of more checkpoints and roadblocks. Since October, 91 new obstacles have been implemented and remain in place. This is in addition to over 450 pre-existing obstacles, representing a 20% increase in the overall number (OCHA 31/01/2016). Restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement are causing delays and hindering access to services and livelihoods (OCHA 06/01/2016; PRCS 05/03/2016).

**Access of relief actors to affected populations**

The Palestinian Red Crescent has reported 393 assaults on the organisation since 3 October, and regular restrictions on the movements of their ambulances by the Israeli authorities. The vast majority were recorded in 2015 (PRCS 02/04/2016). Israeli forces have damaged almost half of the society’s ambulances since October (Al Jazeera 19/12/2015).

Between January and end of October 2015, 28% of applications that allow for the movement of UN national staff were denied or pending, marking an increase in denials compared to 2014 (OCHA 25/01/2016).

**Access of affected populations to assistance**

West Bank and East Jerusalem: In East Jerusalem, a checkpoint in Jabal Al Moukaber and roadblocks in Eisawiah continue to affect the movement of residents and hinder access to medical assistance (PRCS 05/03/2016). Since 22 March, Palestinian males aged between 15 and 25 have been banned from accessing certain streets in Hebron, for the second time since October (OCHA 04/04/2016).

There has been an increase in confiscation of materials provided by humanitarian actors in response to housing demolitions (Shelter Cluster 29/02/2016).

Gaza

There is a 55% energy deficit in Gaza. The entire population of Gaza is affected by rolling power cuts that are in effect daily, due to lack of fuel and interrupted supply from Egypt (OCHA 25/01/2016; 04/01/2016). Since 8 April electricity blackouts have increased from 12 to 18-20 hours per day, after fuel reserves were completely exhausted at Gaza Power Plant (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Rafah Crossing is often closed. For the first time since early December the crossing was opened over 13-14 February, allowing 700 people to exit Gaza and 700 others to return from Egypt. At least 30,000 Palestinians are registered as humanitarian cases waiting to leave Gaza via Rafah (OCHA 29/02/1016).

Erez Crossing: The crossing remains open only for those with Israeli issued permits, primarily medical cases and aid workers (OCHA 30/11/2015). In November an increase in the number of medical referrals out of Gaza was issued due to the deteriorating health service in Gaza. However, the number of exit permits being approved has decreased, making access to external facilities more difficult (OCHA 08/12/2015).

**Food security and livelihoods**

1.6 million people are food insecure, equating to 31% of the population: this includes 28% of the population of Gaza who are severely food insecure (OCHA 29/02/2016; 25/01/2016). In Gaza staple food prices increased significantly during the second half of 2015, while wages decreased. Consequently, food insecurity has increased and over half the population of Gaza rely on food assistance (UNRWA 31/03/2016; OCHA 11/04/2016). Electricity shortages have impacted food production and refrigeration. Delays at crossings are complicating deliveries.

**Livelihoods**

The olive industry makes up 25% of agricultural income in oPt, supporting the livelihoods of 100,000 families. An estimated 11,000 olive trees were vandalised by settlers in 2015. This is the largest figure recorded since 2011. The yield for 2015 is 25% less than 2014 (OCHA 31/10/2015).
Since the start of the year, demolition of structures relating to livelihoods has affected 1,700 Palestinians in Area C (OCHA 04/03/2016).

On three separate occasions in 2016, Palestinians have been banned from entering settlements following attacks against Israelis, affecting the livelihoods of Palestinians who work inside the settlements (AFP 28/02/2016; Al Jazeera 20/02/2016).

Health

1.4 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

Patients requiring medical assistance regularly have to be referred to services in either Egypt or Israel.

Al Shifa hospital in Gaza is running with only 80% of staff, and half the buildings are at risk of collapse (Al Jazeera 08/12/2015). Gaza's electricity supply has decreased to between four and eight hours a day, placing additional strain on health infrastructure (OCHA 25/01/2016).

Child health

The infant mortality rate in Gaza has risen for the first time in more than five decades, from 20.2 per 1,000 live births in 2008 to 22.4 in 2013, the last date with available information (UN 09/08/2015).

Mental health

282,000 children are in need of psychosocial support (OCHA 02/12/2015). Trauma among children has become an increasingly significant problem since the escalation of violence in October (OCHA 11/04/2016).

Nutrition

1.4 million people are in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).

WASH

1.7 million people are in need of WASH assistance, particularly access to water (OCHA 14/12/2015).

Water

More than 40% of Gaza's population receive just five to eight hours’ water supply once every three days (OCHA 29/02/2016). The Coastal Aquifer Basin is the only source of fresh water in Gaza. Only 5% of this water is potable (Al Jazeera 08/11/2015). 60% of the population resort to private, unregulated water suppliers with lower hygiene standards, they are therefore prone to public health risks (OCHA 29/02/2016).

Over 85% of the Bedouin communities in Area C of the West Bank are not connected to water (OCHA 06/05/2015; 30/04/2015).

Sanitation

Sanitation facilities are in dire conditions across the Gaza strip. 23% of Gaza’s population are not connected to the sewage network (OCHA 29/02/2016).

Shelter

An estimated 1 million Palestinians are in need of shelter and NFI assistance (OCHA 25/01/2016).

90,000 people displaced by the 2014 Gaza-Israeli hostilities remain in need of improved temporary shelter (OCHA 31/01/2016). 590,000 people are living in damaged houses or makeshift shelters. The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism agreed by Palestinian and Israeli governments has allowed for the import of materials needed for the reconstruction of 15% of the houses destroyed (OCHA 31/01/2016).

In Area C of the West Bank, 107 communities have been identified as living in bad conditions and are in need of assistance (Shelter Cluster 16/11/2015).

Education

600,000 people are in need of education assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).

The heightened level of violence that began in October continues to impact children's access to school. Roads are blocked around Hebron and some schools are closed (SOS International 15/02/2016).

On 21 February Israeli authorities dismantled a school in the Bedouin community of Abu Nuwar, east of Jerusalem, due to lack of a building permit (OCHA 22/02/2016). On 2 March another school was demolished in Khirbet Tana, southeast of Nablus (OCHA 04/03/2016).

Protection

The Israeli authorities are accused of detaining individuals without trial, including children; forcibly displacing communities; legalising the use of force feeding of prisoners; and building on and claiming Palestinian land (Al Jazeera 30/07/2015; EU 27/01/2016). Israeli authorities have been accused of increasingly using torture methods against detainees. The Palestinian Authority has also been accused of using torture methods on prisoners (B’T Selem and HaMoked 12/2015; AFP 24/02/2016). Since 18 February, 84 administrative
detention orders have been placed on Palestinians: 39 were newly arrested and 45 others had their detention prolonged. The total number of Palestinians held under administrative detention inside Israel is 700 (AFP 29/02/2016).

At least 361 violations against Palestinian journalists were documented in 2015, 100 of these since the latest wave of violence began in October (Al Jazeera 14/12/2015).

Since October there has been a sharp increase in the number of human rights workers subjected to physical attacks, harassment, arrest, detention and death threats, and particularly around Hebron (UN Human Rights Council 18/12/2015).

Demolitions

Since the latest wave of violence began in October 2015, Israeli authorities have carried out an increasing number of punitive housing demolitions. On 31 March and 4 April in Jenin, three apartments were destroyed that belonged to family members of individuals responsible for attacks on Israelis. 22 people were displaced (OCHA 04/04/2016).

Israeli authorities have recently intensified the destruction or confiscation of property in Area C due to a perceived lack of building permits. February marked the highest number of housing demolitions since records began in 2009: 237 homes and other structures were targeted in the occupied West Bank, displacing 330 Palestinians. In March a further 60 structures were demolished displacing around 100 people (OCHA 31/03/2016; 24/03/2016). In the first week of April a further 124 people were displaced in the Jerusalem and Nablus governorates. Those in the Jerusalem governorate are directly affected by plans to expand Ma'ale Adumim settlement (OCHA 07/04/2016).

Over 539 structures have been demolished since the start of the year and over 800 Palestinians, an average of 53 people each week, have been displaced – half of them children. 90% of the displaced were in Area C. The number of demolitions in 2016 exceeds the total number of demolitions for the whole of 2015, when 580 people were displaced (OCHA 31/03/2016; 07/04/2016).

There are up to 11,000 outstanding housing demolition orders against Palestinian property in Area C of the West Bank (Al Jazeera 07/04/2016).

Vulnerable groups

38 communities, home to 6,000 Palestinians, live in or near the 18% of the West Bank designated by the Israeli authorities as “firing zones”, areas of land claimed by the Israeli military for training and security purposes (OCHA 29/02/2016). Palestinians who live in these zones face severe access restrictions, recurrent demolition, and incidents of forced displacement and home demolition. Communities are also often temporarily displaced to allow for Israeli military training (OCHA 09/11/2015; 06/01/2015).

On 22 November the Israeli government approved a plan which allows for the construction of five Jewish settlements in the Negev region in Area C of the West Bank, including on two Bedouin villages, home to 7,500 people (Al Jazeera 26/11/2015). The Israeli government plans to relocate the Bedouin communities to three designated sites away from their current location (UNRWA 19/01/2016).

Over 85% of the Bedouin communities are not connected to the electricity and water networks (OCHA 06/05/2015; 30/04/2015).

Palestinian civilians and security forces continue to be killed and injured by explosive remnants of war. Following the 2014 hostilities 7,000 ERW were estimated to remain in Gaza: while 42% have been cleared, the remaining 58% continue to pose a threat (UNRWA 05/04/2016).

Children

Over 2,100 children have been injured in clashes with Israeli forces since violence escalated in October (Al Jazeera 21/03/2015; OCHA 01/2016). At least 45 Palestinian children have been killed (PRCS 26/03/2016).

The Israeli army continues to arrest or detain Palestinian children as young as 11 (HRW 11/04/2016). The number of Palestinian children in Israeli prisons rose from 156 at the end of September to over 400 by end December (UNICEF 17/02/2016). This is the largest number of children inside the Israeli prison system since 2009. Three-quarters of them are reported to have experienced some form of physical violence following arrest. Six children are currently under administrative detention: this is the first time this measure has been used against Palestinian minors in four years (OCHA 31/01/2016; Defense for Children International, 20/01/2016; HRW 11/04/2016).

Updated: 12/03/2016

PAKISTAN CONFLICT, DROUGHT, DISPLACEMENT

12 April: Clashes between separatists and government forces broke out in Kalat district, in the southwest of Balochistan. Reports indicate that many civilians were among at least 34 people killed by the security forces (AFP).
KEY FIGURES
- 3.6 million people in need of humanitarian aid (OCHA 08/03/2016).
- Around 1 million IDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA (OCHA 22/02/2016).
- 1.5 million Afghan refugees, the majority in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (UNHCR 18/11/2015).
- 4,654 violence-related deaths were recorded in 2015, compared to 7,611 in 2014, and 5,694 in 2013 (DAWN 02/01/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
Health: Inadequate facilities, lack of trained staff, and mismanagement has led to a spike in the caseload of some communicable diseases, especially dengue (DAWN 27/06/2015; 16/05/2015; The Nation 13/04/2015).

Food security: An estimated 58% of households in Pakistan are food insecure (ECHO 26/10/2015).

Protection: Protection issues in Pakistan concern mainly the situation of women and children, violence against minorities and refugees (especially Afghans), and violence against media workers (HRW 18/11/2015).

OVERVIEW
Around 3.6 million people are in need of humanitarian aid in Pakistan. The security situation remains volatile due to militant attacks in urban centres and military operations against the Taliban in the tribal areas. Over 1 million people remain displaced within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. Additionally, 1.5 million registered and around 1.2 million undocumented Afghans are staying in Pakistan. The needs of IDPs and Afghan refugees in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are of particular concern.

Politics and security
Political stability and security are limited in several regions of Pakistan, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit-Baltistan (World Bank 24/09/2015; Diplomacy Pakistan 17/11/2015; Tribune 13/05/2015; DAWN 09/07/2015). The government carried out large-scale operations against the Taliban in North Waziristan and Khyber agency (FATA) between June 2014 and July 2015, after the Taliban vowed to start all-out war on the government (Alhasan Systems 22/07/2015; DAWN 30/03/2015, 23/03/2015). The offensive and Taliban attacks have had a severe humanitarian impact in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, as a result of such operations, 2015 recorded a sensible decrease in anti-state violence, with less attacks recorded than in 2008 (SATP 18/10/2015; DAWN 01/04/2016). Elsewhere, sectarian violence continues, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan. Balochistan is also affected by a prolonged separatist insurgency. In the disputed region of Kashmir, conflict flares sporadically at the Line of Control dividing Pakistan and India (SATP 18/10/2015). 4,654 violence-related deaths were recorded in Pakistan in 2015, compared to 7,611 in 2014, and 5,694 in 2013 (DAWN 02/01/2016).

Balochistan
Several armed groups, including the Baloch Liberation Front (BLF), have been fighting for greater autonomy since 1948 (ICG 01/10/2015).

Police officers have been frequently targeted in attacks, with a particularly high number in Quetta since June 2015 (DAWN 20/10/2015; 27/07/2015; 14/07/2015; 11/06/2015; 06/06/2015; Dunya News 09/01/2016). Over 8,000 suspected militants were arrested and 204 killed in 2015, according to the home secretary of the province (ICG 01/10/2015). On 10 March 2016, BLA militants were involved in a gunfight with security forces in Sibi District, East of Quetta, in Balochistan. Media sources report that a BLA commander and other seven militants were killed (DAWN 10/03/2016).

Foreign relations
Pakistan’s relations with India have been tense for decades, and deteriorated with a surge in violence in Kashmir in late 2015 (Jakarta Post 03/10/2015). On 9 December, media sources reported that India and Pakistan had agreed to resume peace talks, starting dialogue over territorial disputes “from scratch” (AFP 09/12/2015). On 8 March 2016, the British Foreign Secretary invited Pakistan and India to stop providing space to anti-state militants, and pointed out that the situation in Kashmir should not be a precondition for talks between the two countries (DAWN 08/03/2016).

Relations with Afghanistan have deteriorated. The government of Pakistan has accused Afghanistan of not doing enough to prevent militant groups using its territory to plan and organise attacks on Pakistan (ICG 01/10/2015; Reuters 18/09/2015; VOA 02/11/2015). The latest was the 20 January Taliban attack on Bacha Khan University in Charsadda (DAWN 20/01/2016; 21/01/2016; The Guardian 20/01/2016). Some sources report that Pakistan might have jeopardized the peace process between Afghanistan and the Taliban, despite having participated to the four-state group that was working to revive the peace talks, and having hosted several of its meetings. A former minister of interior of Afghanistan accused...
Pakistan of aiming to prevent Afghanistan from reaching peace and stability, because of its own interests in the region (The Diplomat 12/03/2016; The Pashtun Times 01/04/2016).

Security incidents

In the first months of 2016, militant violence has reportedly increased in Pakistan, especially in the provinces of FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, compared to 2015. Last year the number of security incidents decreased by 48% compared to 2014 (BBC 20/01/2016; DAWN 01/04/2016; EISF 14/04/2016).

Balochistan

On 12 April, clashes between separatists and government forces broke out in Kalat district, in the southwest of the province. Reports indicate that many civilians were among at least 34 people killed by security forces (AFP 12/04/2016). On 6 April, a bomb attack on a railway killed at least two train passengers and injured five more near the Mithri area of Sibi district, Quetta (DAWN 06/04/2016).

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In January 2016, renewed security operations displaced 2,000 people in FATA (ECHO 20/01/2016).

On 31 March, a car bomb killed at least four people on the road to Lakki Marwat, South Waziristan area (AFP 31/03/2016). On 16 March, a bomb attack in Peshawar killed at least 17 people and injured more than 24. No group has so far claimed responsibility (AFP 16/03/2016).

Punjab

In the 40 days up to 2 April, at least 34 bodies with severe signs of torture were found in Chasama Barrage, Mianwali district. Investigations are ongoing (Al Hasan 05/04/2016). On 27 March, a bomb attack in Lahore killed at least 72 people and injured more than 300. It targeted Christians celebrating Easter in a park. A similar attack in the area occurred in March last year, with at least 14 people killed and 78 wounded. The Pakistani Taliban (TTP) claimed responsibility for both the attacks, and reported its intention to carry out new attacks in the future (DAWN 29/03/2016; CNN 28/03/2016; 15/03/2015).

Natural disasters

Pakistan is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to earthquakes or disasters triggered by hazards related to climate change, and the population is highly exposed to large-scale events (UNDP 04/12/2015; DAWN 04/10/2015).

Earthquake

On 10 April, a 6.6 magnitude earthquake with its epicentre in Afghanistan’s Badakhshan province caused at least six dead and seven injured in Pakistan. Five died in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and a rockfall killed one person in Gilgit-Baltistan (OCHA 10/04/2016; AFP 11/04/2016).

Heavy rains

Heavy rains between 2 and 18 April killed at least 127 people, injured at least 102, damaged 1,114 houses, and destroyed another 519. The most affected provinces are Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (97 dead, 76 injured, 713 houses damaged, and 237 houses destroyed), Gilgit Baltistan (18 dead, 15 injured, 248 houses damaged, and 203 houses destroyed), and AJK (12 dead, 11 injured, 153 houses damaged, and 79 houses destroyed). Landslides and roof collapse are the main cause of death. The government of Gilgit Baltistan has declared a state of emergency (NDMA 18/04/2016; ECHO 04/04/2016; The Guardian 03/04/2016). On 6 April, heavy rains triggered a landslide that buried at least 23 people in the northern mountains over the Kohistan valley in Kohistan district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. All 23 were declared dead (DAWN 06/04/2016; Reuters 06/04/2016; AFP 09/04/2016).

In March, 141 people died, 133 were injured, 240 houses were destroyed, and 818 were damaged by rains. Punjab and Balochistan were most affected (NDMA 29/03/2016). Last year, 81 people died and over 300,000 people were affected by the rainy season (AFP 13/03/2016).

Displacement

More than 1 million people remain internally displaced since security operations first began in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA in 2009; 5.3 million people left their homes overall (OCHA 22/02/2016; 31/12/2015). In addition, Pakistan hosts over 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees and an estimated 1.2 million unregistered Afghan nationals (ECHO 16/11/2015).

IDPs

Over 1 million people remain displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA as of 31 March, mostly in Bannu (347,000), Dera Ismail Khan (222,000), and Tank (126,000) (OCHA 04/04/2016; OCHA 24/03/2016; 29/02/2016). The number of IDPs have fallen by around one-third since June 2015 (UNHCR 06/2015). Only around 1% of IDPs are in...
An estimated 75% of the displaced are women and children (OCHA 30/09/2015). The phased return of IDPs in FATA started in mid-March 2015. As of 24 March 2016, around 750,000 people (125,315 registered families) have returned: 74,712 families to Khyber agency, 37,000 to North Waziristan, 9,865 to South Waziristan, 3,038 to Kurram, and 700 to Orakzai (OCHA 24/03/2016; 12/10/2015).

Around 500,000 displaced are expected to return home in the third return phase, planned for April–August 2016 (DAWN 07/04/2016). Returnees find damaged infrastructure and limited access to basic services (UNDP 27/01/2016). Many displaced are reportedly reluctant to return, because they consider the compensation allocated by the government insufficient to restart their lives (IRIN 04/04/2016).

Refugees in Pakistan

1.5 million documented Afghan refugees live in Pakistan, mostly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (950,900), Balochistan (302,800), and Punjab (172,000) (OCHA 08/03/2016). Over 1.2 million Afghans more are living undocumented in the country, as of 22 January 2016 (ECHO 22/01/2016). Of these, 281,000 are in Balochistan (DAWN 07/12/2015).

Pakistani authorities have included the repatriation of refugees in a new anti-terrorism action plan, after the Taliban attack on a school in Peshawar in December 2014 (AAN 09/03/2015). However, on 14 January 2016, registered Afghan refugees were granted a six-month extension to their stay, until 30 June 2016, and on 19 February, an extension of their stay until the 31 December 2017 was reported to be under consideration (DAWN 14/01/2016; 19/02/2016).

As of 8 December, around 236,600 Pakistani refugees are reported to be in Afghanistan (UNHCR 21/12/2015). As of September, the return of Pakistanis from Afghanistan’s Paktika and Khost provinces was reported to be unlikely, as they were already being integrated by many host communities (Solidarités International 02/09/2015).

90,000 Pakistanis were repatriated from the EU in 2015 (AFP 06/11/2015). However, the EU has voiced concerns over the difficulties repatriating undocumented Pakistani migrants, caused by lack of clarity in repatriation agreements with Pakistan, which has accused EU members of deporting Pakistani nationals without verification (Tribune Pakistan 26/01/2016; DAWN 27/01/2016). 95% of the cultivable land in FATA is reportedly either fallow or damaged. For returning IDPs, seeds, tools, equipment, and fertilisers are priorities so they can reclaim land for agriculture (OCHA 11/02/2016). 70% of the IDP population in FATA depends on daily labour and other unstable sources of livelihoods. Only 30% have more stable occupations, such as agriculture or shop-keeping (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Health

3.3 million people are in need of health in Pakistan (OCHA 08/03/2016). Concerns about inadequate facilities, unskilled and untrained staff, and mismanagement in the national healthcare system have been raised following a spike in the caseload of...
some communicable diseases (DAWN 27/06/2015; 16/05/2015; The Nation 13/04/2015). Together with Afghanistan, Pakistan is one of the two countries where polio remains endemic (GPEI 24/11/2015). On 9 March, a member of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) reported that the Zika pathogen had been found in mosquitoes in Pakistan (Al Hasan 14/03/2016).

**Child health**

In the first three months of 2016, at least 288 children have died in Tharparkar district, in Sindh, because of drought-related waterborne and viral diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases. Some humanitarian organisations pointed out that limited access to healthcare and poor water quality represent a substantial vulnerability. Families of the victims have complained about the quality of care and availability of medication in the area (Al Hasan 05/04/2016; DAWN 14/02/2016; USAID 25/03/2016). A lack of food and medicines is reported (Al Hasan 01/02/2016). Access to healthcare in Tharparkar district is very limited, with families that often have to travel an average of 17km to reach health facilities (IRIN 04/02/2016). Tharparkar district of Sindh province has experienced drought for four consecutive years.

**Dengue**

In 2015, 9,899 cases of dengue were recorded, including seven deaths, compared to 1,991 cases and 18 deaths in 2014. In 2013, the number of cases was 20,710, including 104 deaths (Al Hasan 01/02/2016). Reports indicate that dengue has become an all-season disease in Karachi, due to inadequate response of health authorities (Al Hasan 16/02/2016; 14/12/2015). As of 7 April, 351 of the 366 dengue cases reported in Sindh in 2016 have been in Karachi. No deaths have been reported so far (Al Hasan 12/04/2016).

**Polio**

As of 13 April, eight polio cases have been recorded in Pakistan in 2016: four in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three in Sindh, and one in Quetta, Balochistan (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 13/04/2016; Al Hasan 26/03/2016). In the same period of last year, 21 cases were reported, out of a total of 54 in 2015. 306 occurred in 2014 (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 13/04/2016; Al Hasan 14/03/2016). According to government officials, the overall decrease in cases is explained by increased security for health personnel and improved social mobilisation, especially in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (DAWN 19/10/2015). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, only 18 cases were reported in 2015, compared to 68 in 2014 (DAWN 12/01/2016; 04/01/2016). Between 15 and 18 March, 97% of 36.8 million children targeted for polio vaccination were reached. 46,967 refusals were reported. Three health workers were shot in Shikarpur district, in Sindh (Government 18/03/2016; DAWN 16/03/2016). On 10 January 2016, Pakistan and Afghanistan agreed to synchronise vaccination campaigns (DAWN 10/01/2016). Vaccination teams are working on the official entry points over the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, different routes across the border make it very challenging to reach 100% coverage (DAWN 06/02/2016; 14/02/2016).

**Nutrition**

The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 15.1%. Over 3.5 million children are undernourished, and 1 million children (5.8%) suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (ECHO 26/10/2015; 22/01/2016). In South Waziristan agency, global acute malnutrition among IDPs is above the emergency threshold of 15% (OCHA 17/09/2015; EM-DAT 2015). In Sindh, the areas worst affected by the drought have reached 25% GAM and 11.1% SAM (ECHO 24/02/2016).

**WASH**

1.1 million people in Pakistan are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 08/03/2016).

**Water**

In July 2015, around 50% of the 1,500 government-run health facilities did not have access to water. (Inter Press News 15/11/2015).

As of 16 February, 100,000 people in Gwadar city, Balochistan still have no access to clean water, with children and women forced to carry water for miles to cover their needs. The shortage is due to the Ankara Dam drying up in December. The government was still carrying out water trucking (DAWN 21/12/2015; 06/02/2016; 16/02/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

Shelter is a main concern for over 1 million displaced in FATA (USAID 18/12/2015).

**Education**

1.4 million people are in need of education assistance in Pakistan (OCHA 08/03/2016).

In FATA only around 4,800 of 6,000 education facilities are functional because of the security situation or militants’ threats (DAWN 24/01/2016).

**Rural areas,** in particular, are affected by a lack of education facilities (Peace Child 08/01/2015). Schools reportedly lack basic facilities such as drinking water and toilets. Teachers are reported to lack adequate education (DAWN 22/06/2015).
Protection

2.4 million people are in need of protection assistance in Pakistan (OCHA 08/03/2016). Lack of documentation for refugees, underreporting of violence against women and children, and inadequate or inappropriate behaviour of the police are among the main protection issues. (Pakistan Gender News 28/11/2015; DAWN 01/06/2015; 02/11/2015; Tribune Pakistan 14/05/2015; HRW 18/11/2015).

Vulnerable groups

Media workers have been increasingly targeted by different factions in the last years, reaching a peak of 32 attacks in 2014. In 2015, two media personnel were killed, six were injured, and many were manhandled (Pakistan Press Foundation 01/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

No significant developments this week, 12/04/2016. Last update 05/04/2016.

KEY FIGURES

- Over 637,000 Syrian refugees and 54,500 Iraqi refugees in Jordan (UNHCR 31/03/2016; 31/03/2016).
- Only 14% of refugees are food secure, compared to 53% in 2014 (3RP 18/12/2015).
- 47,000 Syrian asylum seekers are stranded at Ruqban and Hadalat border crossings, with limited access to assistance (ECHO 11/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security and livelihoods are a key priority, as refugees and host communities struggle with dwindling resources and rising living costs (WFP 31/10/2015).
- Protection activities are important to build social cohesion between refugees and host communities and reduce rising SGBV and child marriage rates (SGBV Working Group 01/12/2015).
- Shelter is a major concern outside of camps: humanitarian shelter programmes have been constrained by government and lack of funding (NRC 01/06/2015).

OVERVIEW

Jordan hosts a large refugee population. Most are from Syria and Iraq, with others from oPt, and smaller Sudanese, Somali, Yemeni and other communities. Registered Syrian refugees alone account for almost 10% of Jordan’s population, with unofficial figures much higher. While 20% of Syrian refugees live in official camps, most live among Jordanian host communities, which has put pressure on local infrastructure and services. As a result, many refugees and vulnerable Jordanians live in substandard shelter, and face food security and livelihoods, WASH, health, education and protection needs.

Politics and security

The influx of Syrian refugees has strained basic public services, including health, education, and WASH infrastructure, placing pressure on the Jordanian government and contributing to tensions between refugee and host communities (Jordan Response Plan 2015).

Concerns over the crises in Iraq and Syria and extremist infiltration have increased since Jordan joined the US-led airstrikes against Islamic State (IS) in September 2014 (ISW 19/02/2015; Al Jazeera 12/02/2015). Economic growth slowed from 3.1% in 2014 to 2.4% in 2015, in part due to reduced trade between Jordan and its conflict-affected neighbours (AFP 02/02/2016).

Ramtha, a town of 120,000 located 90km north of Amman, near the Syrian border, was hit by multiple shells in 2015 (The Jordan Times 07/10/2015).

Displacement

Over 637,000 Syrian refugees are now registered with UNHCR in Jordan (UNHCR 31/03/2016). Since a rapid initial influx in 2013 and steady growth in 2014, the number of Syrians in Jordan remained at around 620,000–630,000 throughout 2015.

The number and accessibility of entry points has been limited, and entry restrictions have
increased, forcing Syrians to travel to remote informal crossing-points in the eastern desert (RRP6 2014–2015; IOM 2014).

Tensions between refugees and host communities are a concern, primarily due to a sense of competition over housing, jobs, and assistance (Mercy Corps 12/2014; Chatham House 21/09/2015).

Refugees and asylum seekers

Syrian refugees

As of 31 March, 637,638 Syrian refugees are registered in Jordan (UNHCR 31/03/2016). The government of Jordan claims that the actual number of Syrian refugees hosted in Jordan is around 1.4 million (AFP 11/01/2016). 30,167 Syrians arrived in 2015, and 8,617 have arrived in 2016 (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

50.7% of registered refugees are female. 51.4% are below 18 years of age, 45% are between 18 and 59, and 3.6% are older than 60 years (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

515,957 refugees (81%) are reported to be hosted in urban areas, while 121,681 (19%) are in camps. Of the refugees living outside camps, 177,992 live in Amman governorate, 138,460 in Irbid governorate, 77,558 in Mafraq governorate, and 49,273 in Zarqa governorate (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

There has been a pattern of refugees returning to camps, mainly due to increased economic vulnerability. 35,708 Syrian refugees live in Azraq camp in March, 5,000 more than at the start of 2016 (UNHCR 31/03/2016). There are a further 79,521 Syrian refugees in Zaatari camp, Mafraq, as well as 6,445 in the Emirati Jordan Camp, Zarqa (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Returnees to Syria

Sporadic returns from Jordan to Syria continue in 2016, although at far lower rates than in mid-2015 as violence has again escalated. Reasons for return include reunion with family members, increasing vulnerability, lack of livelihood opportunities in Jordan, a desire to continue education, and perceived security improvements in Syria (UNHCR 30/11/2015). The number of Syrians leaving Jordan to travel to Turkey and Europe, often via their home country, increased in 2015 (NRC 01/02/2016; UNHCR 31/01/2016).

Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)

By end 2015, an estimated 16,000 PRS had been displaced to Jordan (3RP 18/12/2015). 80% are vulnerable and risk arrest, detention and forced return under the government’s non-admission policy. 59 forced returns of PRS to Syria were reported to UNRWA between January and November 2015, including at least 18 children (UNRWA 14/01/2016).

Non-Syrian refugees

As of 31 March, there are 54,586 registered Iraqi refugees in Jordan, nearly 90% of whom live in Amman. Arrivals spiked during the second half of 2014, but have since stabilised (UNHCR 31/03/2016; UNHCR 15/01/2015). Many more unregistered Iraqis live in Jordan, often under poor conditions (Act Alliance 13/08/2015). According to UNHCR, there are 769 Somali refugees and 3,514 Sudanese refugees: most live in Amman (UNHCR 31/10/2015). On 6 January, some 600 Sudanese refugees were deported to Khartoum (IRIN 06/01/2016; HRW 16/12/2015).

Humanitarian access

The influx of Syrian refugees has placed significant additional stress on Jordan’s public services. Public health and education services are particularly affected (Jordan Response Plan 2015). Jordan has increasingly restricted border access to Syrian asylum seekers since 2013 (Newsweek 06/03/2015). Unofficial border closures and push-backs reportedly began in October 2014 and reports of large stranded populations were frequent throughout 2015 and early 2016.

Access of affected populations to assistance

Thousands of Syrians face life-threatening conditions on Jordan’s northeastern border crossings of Hadalat and Ruqban. As of 15 March, there are 47,550 Syrian asylum seekers stranded at the berm, a sand mound marking the border. Most come from Homs, Aleppo, and Dar’a (UNHCR 15/03/2016). Numbers have more than doubled since early 2016, and increased ten-fold since the 5,000 reported in October 2015 (ECHO 12/03/2016; HRW 08/12/2015; AFP 11/01/2016). Tight restrictions on entries into Jordan explain the build-up. (UNHCR 16/03/2016; ECHO 12/03/2016).

70% of the population at the border are women and children, some are elderly, and some injured. Current levels of aid do not meet the population’s growing needs. Assistance is limited by access constraints: agencies must enter daily from Jordanian territory. In March, humanitarian assistance was temporarily suspended following a series of riots and security incidents (ECHO 12/03/2016; Independent 22/01/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

Food insecurity among refugees in the country increased in 2015. Only 14% of Syrian refugees are food secure, compared to 53% in 2014, according to the Comprehensive
Livelihoods

With scarce livelihood opportunities, 90% of Syrians outside camps live in poverty (UNHCR 16/03/2016). Refugees in Jordan are heavily reliant on cash assistance to support their livelihoods, without which increasing numbers are resorting to begging, dropping out of school and reducing food intake. 20% of children have dropped out of school to work (UNHCR 24/09/2015). The percentage of Syrians relying on crisis or emergency coping mechanisms is now estimated at around 80% (UNHCR 16/03/2016).

The unemployment rate among active Syrian refugees is as high as 57%, and has increased from 15% to 22% for Jordanians since the onset of the crisis (ILO 11/05/2015). Refugees are only officially allowed to work in Jordan with a government-issued permit, which is hard to obtain and expensive (Oxfam 09/11/2015). 99% of employed refugees work informally, where they face extremely low wages and exploitation (UNICEF 30/06/2015; Oxfam 09/11/2015; ILO 11/05/2015).

Health

Health needs have risen as limitations on Syrian and Iraqi refugees’ access to public services have been tightened. Maternal care, treatment of chronic conditions and war wounds are key health needs among the refugee population.

Healthcare availability and access

Free access to health services for Syrian refugees was cut in November 2014. In response, Syrian refugees are increasingly entering camps to receive medical attention, straining limited resources (ECHO 19/08/2015; Amnesty International 23/03/2016). Since August 2015, Iraqi refugees have not been eligible for subsidised healthcare, and have to pay higher rates applied to foreigners (UNHCR 31/10/2015; UNFPA 31/10/2015).

Nearly 30% of refugees in Jordan suffer from non-communicable diseases, including hypertension and diabetes (3RP 31/08/2015). Reports indicate that, in 2015, 58% of adults with chronic conditions in Jordan were not able to receive medicines and adequate health services, sharply up from 24% in 2014 (UNHCR 14/09/2015). 8% of refugees suffer from conflict-related injuries (WHO 30/06/2015; MSF 14/10/2015).

Maternal health

Syrian refugees reportedly lack antenatal, postnatal and post-abortion care, breastfeeding support, and children’s vaccinations (UN FPA 31/10/2015). Rates of delivery in government facilities dropped to 44% in 2015, from 66% in 2014 (UNHCR 14/09/2015). Half of pregnant women have been unable to afford antenatal care, and 60% of new mothers could not afford postnatal care (EU 14/08/2015; UNICEF 30/06/2015).

Mental health

High needs for psychosocial support have been reported (EU 14/08/2015; UNHCR 02/09/2015). Refugee families who have had to move into camps report high levels of psychological stress (UNFPA 31/10/2015).

WASH

Water resources are under significant strain due to the refugee influx. Water shortages have been reported. Municipal sewage and garbage services are stressed.

Water

The public water system is under significant strain in areas where there are high concentrations of Syrian refugees (Government 17/03/2015; Chatham House 21/09/2015). 45–60% of water is lost through leakage and unauthorised connections, exacerbating shortages (3RP 18/12/2015).

Sanitation

Municipal sewage and garbage removal services are under stress (REACH 12/11/2014, Chatham House 21/09/2015). Only 43% of households have access to sewage systems (3RP 18/12/2015). Two out of five Syrian refugees live in poor sanitary conditions; only one in five has a functioning toilet. People in informal shelters are particularly affected (UNHCR 27/04/2015).

Shelter and NFIs

An estimated 75% of Syrians face high or severe shelter vulnerability (UNHCR 16/03/2016). An estimated 91,000 housing units are required to meet demand in Jordan – triple the annual average demand (3RP, 18/12/2015). An assessment in northern Jordan showed that one refugee household in five lives in accommodation that does not provide basic protection from the elements. Housing is often overcrowded, and half of the families assessed share accommodation with at least one other family to save costs. Threat of eviction is another concern (NRC 17/06/2015).

Education
Up to 30% of refugee children have never attended formal education (UNHCR 31/08/2015). Over 65% of all school-aged children in Zaatari camp attend school, and 43% of children in Azraq camp (UNICEF 30/06/2015). 37.5% of Iraqi refugees were not enrolled in schools in 2014, with financial issues reported as the main reason for non-attendance among 40% of those enrolled (UNHCR 31/01/2015). An estimated 30,000 Jordanian children are also out of school (MERIP 02/03/2016).

Barriers to attendance and reasons for dropping out include distance, overcrowding, safety in and on the way to school, lack of resources to pay for school material, and needing to work for household income (UNHCR 31/03/2015; REACH 03/2015). While access to schooling remains a major challenge, annual enrolment improved by 10% at the start of the new school year in September 2015 (UNICEF 30/09/2015).

Protection

Protection space for refugees in Jordan has shrunk since 2014 (ECHO 09/10/2015). The most vulnerable refugees likely include those without identity documents, or with forged documents, and those who had previously returned to Syria (PI 29/09/2014). UN experts have signaled gaps in the Jordanian government’s mechanisms to prevent and protect victims of human trafficking and labour exploitation (UN 04/02/2016).

Gender

Many Syrian refugees face domestic violence, early marriage, and sexual violence (Reuters 01/10/2015). In 2014, 51% of people seeking support services for physical assault and physiological abuse report the harm was caused by a spouse or primary caregiver (UN 02/07/2015). Crowded living conditions and the difficulties of adapting to camp life are reportedly associated with an increase in gender-based violence (UNFPA 31/10/2015).

Children

There are approximately 327,000 Syrian refugee children in need in Jordan (UNICEF 04/02/2016). The prevalence of child labour, often resulting in children withdrawing from school, raises concerns (UNHCR 28/04/2015). 8% of boys aged 9–15 are economically active and 3% are employed. In the 15–18 age group 37% are economically active and 14% are employed (ILO 11/05/2015). Child marriage is a growing concern. 33% of all marriages were child marriages in 2014: in 2013, 13% of marriages involved girls younger than 18 (STC 08/12/2015).

Vulnerable groups

In July 2015, Jordan was reported to have suspended all projects for the sheltering of Syrian refugees in urban areas of the country (Huffington Post 07/07/2015). Since April 2014, over 11,000 refugees have been forcibly relocated to camps by police for lacking documentation or work permits (Oxfam 09/11/2015).

Documentation

Refugees in camps who wish to move to urban areas must obtain “bail” from the government. In 2015, authorities increasingly tightened bail out regulations, effectively stopping camp-based refugees from moving to other areas of Jordan (Oxfam 09/11/2015). An estimated 45% of refugees living outside camps do not meet the requirements (Oxfam 09/11/2015). The government has asked UNHCR not to issue asylum-seeker certificates to Syrians in urban areas who left the camp after 14 July 2014 and who did not obtain bail (PI 16/07/2014 R1; ECHO 09/10/2015).

An urban verification exercise, which requires biometric registration of all Syrians outside camps, has been ongoing since February 2015. Refugees now only need to provide a UNHCR statement of address for registration, rather than a certified lease agreement, removing a major barrier to registration (UNHCR 30/09/2015). By 31 January, a total of 301,311 Service Cards had been issued, which improve tracking and profiling of refugees’ needs, and allow them access to basic social services (UNHCR 15/02/2016).

Many Syrians remain without personal documents after having to hand them over to authorities upon arrival to Jordan. A document return process has been underway since August, with 146,323 documents returned to 100,712 individuals as of 31 January – but 36% of documents taken by the authorities since 2012 remain to be returned (UNHCR 15/02/2016).

Updated: 12/04/2016

MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

31 March: 20,000 IDPs in Rakhine state face severe water shortages (OCHA 31/03/2016).

April: 21 casualties due to landmines were recorded in Shan state from January–March 2016 (Irrawaddy 05/04/2016).
KEY FIGURES
- 1,020,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 30/11/2015).
- 660,000 conflict-induced IDPs (OCHA 16/06/2015; USAID 16/06/2015; IDMC 2015).
- 308,000 people in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan lack access to essential services (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas remains severely restricted. At least 50,000 people in need are not able to receive regular assistance.
- Rohingya population in Rakhine state: a large number of human rights abuses have been reported against the Muslim minority (UN).

OVERVIEW
Protracted armed conflict between ethnic groups and the government continues to keep over 500,000 people in need of assistance. The affected area has remained largely unchanged over recent years. The end of 2015 saw landmark elections and a national ceasefire agreement, but several groups remain in direct conflict with the government, predominantly in Kachin, Shan, and Rakhine states. The country is currently going through a political transition. In addition, discrimination against the Rohingya Muslim minority has caused protracted displacement.

Flooding and landslides from June to November affected nearly 1.7 million people. Up to 9,000 remain displaced and damage to agriculture will continue to impact livelihoods and food security in 2016.

Politics and security
After 60 years of a military junta, Myanmar’s first election in 25 years took place on 8 November 2015 (Myanmar Times 09/11/2015). Despite 25% of parliamentary seats being reserved for the military, the National League for Democracy (NLD), headed by Aung San Suu Kyi, won over 79% of the available seats (Irrawaddy 29/02/2016). Htin Kyaw, a close confidant of San Suu Kyi, took office as President on 30 March (Reuters 15/03/2016; Myanmar Times 30/03/2016). San Suu Kyi will take up two ministerial posts (Irrawaddy 04/03/2016). The new cabinet took office on 1 April. The upper house created the position of ‘state counsellor’ for San Suu Kyi, so she can exert influence over the President. This proposition has faced fierce protest by the military (Myanmar Times 05/04/2016; Irrawaddy 07/04/2016).

Conflict between numerous non-state armed actors representing ethnic groups and the Myanmar Army has been ongoing for 60 years. On 15 October 2015, a National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) was signed by eight of the 18 ethnic armed armies in Myanmar. Prominent groups frequently in conflict with the government, including the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), Ta’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Arakan Army (AA), and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), were excluded from negotiations. Seven armed ethnic groups that are not party to the NCA have called for talks with the NLD government (Myanmar Times 29/03/2016; 30/03/2016).

Conflict developments
The security situation remains tense in parts of Myanmar. 71% of all fatalities in 2015 occurred in Shan state, and Kachin reported the second-highest proportion, with 10% fatalities (ACLED 09/12/2015). In February 2016, fighting in Shan state picked up again. Sporadic incidents are also reported in Rakhine state.

Rakhine: The Arakan Army (AA) reportedly killed 30 people in an ambush on the Myanmar Army near Bathidaung township on 3 March (Irrawaddy 04/03/2016; ICG 01/04/2016).

Shan: On 7 February, fighting between the TNLA and the SSA-S in northern Shan state intensified around Kyaukme and Namkham townships, causing displacement. The fighting had reportedly subsided as of 19 February (Myanmar Times 22/02/2016). The SSA-S is a signatory to the ceasefire agreement, while the TNLA has not signed. The TNLA has accused the Myanmar Army of cooperating with the SSA-S (OCHA 17/02/2016; Myanmar Times 16/02/2016; 15/02/2016; Irrawaddy 15/02/2016).

The TNLA and Myanmar Army clashed in Namhsan township in late February (Myanmar Times 26/02/2016; Irrawaddy 29/02/2016). The Myanmar Army reportedly launched an offensive in March. In the first week of March, the TNLA reported at least 16 clashes, leading to the displacement of a further 300 people (OCHA 07/03/2016; Irrawaddy 07/03/2016). In Kutkai township, fighting between the Myanmar Army and TNLA has reportedly displaced 1,400 people since 4 March (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Kachin: Clashes broke out between the KIA and the Myanmar Army in the southern Mansi township (Kachin News 03/04/2016). While the two actors clash frequently in Shan state, clashes in Kachin are not as common.

Displacement
662,400 people are estimated to be in displacement nationwide, primarily due to conflict. Over 220,000 people live in protracted displacement, mainly Rohingya in Rakhine and IDPs in Shan and Kachin. As of end 2015, some 15,000 people remained displaced due to conflict or natural disaster in the same year. As of April 2016, over 2,300 people remained displaced in northern Shan due to conflict.

Rakhine: Around 120,000 people, mainly Rohingya Muslims, are in protracted displacement in Rakhine, of which 100,000 were displaced in 2012 during ethnically motivated violence (OCHA 29/02/2016). IDPs are spread over 39 locations in ten townships, after the government closed 25 camps in March (USAID 25/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016). Some 25,000 IDPs have returned to their communities, sometimes involuntarily (ICG 01/04/2016). Around 95,000 live in IDP camps in Sittwe and over 13,000 in Pauktaw (USAID 25/03/2016; CCCM Cluster 01/03/2016). Rohingya continue to face restrictions accessing healthcare, livelihoods, and education, making them dependent on humanitarian aid (OCHA 30/03/2016).

Shan and Kachin: Around 108,000 people are displaced in northern Shan and Kachin states.

As of December 2015, 4,000 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan due to conflict over the course of the same year (OCHA 31/01/2015). 1,500 people are staying in Hai Pa site, in Mong Hsu township, central Shan (Mizzima 05/02/2016). Another 2,000 remained displaced in southern Shan as of December 2015, due to fighting in October (OCHA 31/01/2016). They are reportedly in need of shelter, NFIs, WASH, health and food assistance. Movements are fluid, with some people experiencing secondary displacement. The continued presence of armed actors and mines are cited as the main factors preventing return of IDPs (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Southeastern states: Over 400,000 people are in protracted displacement in southeast Myanmar. Some have been displaced since 1993, but numbers have not grown since 2012 (TBC 30/11/2014; 31/10/2012). The IDPs live in 36 townships in Bago and Tanintharyi regions, and Kayin, Kayah, Mon, and southern and eastern Shan states. Kayin has over 89,000 IDPs, Tanintharyi over 71,000, Mon around 35,000, and Kayah around 34,600 (UNHCR 15/06/2013). The IDPs are provided with assistance through a durable solutions framework (USAID 25/03/2016).

According to UNHCR, as of late March, over 415,000 refugees originate from Myanmar (AFP 30/11/2014). Over 5,500 people have arrived in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand in 2015 (IOM 31/01/2016). Around 1,300 of these arrivals remain in detention centres (IOM 29/02/2016). No departures of Rohingya boat refugees have been reported since September 2015 (IOM 31/01/2016). This is reportedly due to the crackdown on smugglers, but also fears among the Rohingya of taking the journey (UNHCR 23/02/2016).

Bangladesh: An estimated 30,000 Rohingya refugees live in official camps (local media 09/11/2014). An additional 300,000–500,000 Rohingya reside either in unofficial camps or villages. Most Rohingya are denied refugee status (UNHCR 12/06/2015; AFP 06/06/2015; AFP 29/05/2015).

Malaysia: 40,700 Rohingya registered with the UN were in Malaysia at end December 2014. Rohingya activists say a roughly equal number are unregistered. Rohingya migrants are frequently kept in smugglers’ camps along the border, where they are held for ransom, tortured, and raped (AFP 30/11/2014; international media 30/12/2015; Reuters 01/06/2015).

Thailand: An estimated 140,000 refugees (mostly from Karen state) are in Thailand (Irrawaddy 07/04/2016). They are located in at least nine camps along the border with Myanmar (TBC 29/02/2016). Rohingya in Thailand are subject to human trafficking.
Myanmar (TBC 29/02/2016). Rohingya in Thailand are subject to human trafficking (international media, 01/06/2015; 02/06/2015). Returnees from Mae Ra Ma Luang camp state that conditions in the camp have become unbearable, due to lack of education opportunities and shortages of resources (Democratic Voice of Burma 29/03/2016).

China: 4,000 refugees from Myanmar remain displaced due to fighting in Kokang during February–June 2015 (OCHA 31/12/2015). Local groups estimate the number of refugees to be as high as 27,000, scattered around Nanzan town. Refugees remain in need of assistance, yet international humanitarian actors cannot access the area (IRIN 16/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

In highland areas, access is restricted by difficult terrain and poor infrastructure, and further limited during the monsoon season (May–October). Frequent conflict, predominately in Kachin and Shan states, prevents access to over 50,000 IDPs and people in host communities in need (OCHA 30/03/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Some reports suggest armed groups are actively denying access to humanitarian groups (OCHA 31/03/2016). In Sumprabum township, Kachin, where 1,200 IDPs reside, access is restricted due to insecurity. The government has not allowed humanitarian actors to reach the population via safer waterways (WFP 31/01/2016).

Access of affected populations to assistance

Around 50,000 IDPs in northern Shan and Kachin states live in areas beyond government control. There has been little to no humanitarian assistance to these areas (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

Over 840,000 people are in need of food assistance (FAO 19/01/2016). This includes 381,800 people who are food insecure due to conflict, and 460,000 people affected by July–August flooding, who are expected to remain in need until mid-2016 when harvests will ease food insecurity (OCHA 30/03/2016). Chin and Rakhine states are expected to face most severe food shortages due to the flooding, as the population was highly vulnerable prior to the flooding, and had low agricultural productivity and little resilience (FAO 16/03/2016; OCHA 30/03/2016).

Food availability

At least 229,280 hectares of farmland are believed damaged or destroyed by the July–August flooding. Most negatively affected agricultural land is in the north and west. In total, 89% of crops were damaged. The 2015 national crop production of paddy after the flooding however, was only 4% lower than the production of 2014 (WFP 23/03/2016). However, in Kachin and Chin states, paddy rice production is expected to fall by up to 16% (FAO 09/03/2016; FAO 16/03/2016).

Recent IDPs in northern Shan risk missing the harvesting season due to continued fighting, increasing the need for food (WFP 23/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016).

Food access

Local rice prices continued to rise, and were nearly 40% higher in February 2016 than the previous year. The rise can partly be attributed to the expectation of low harvests after the July-August flooding (FAO 10/03/2016; 09/03/2016).

Livelihoods

An estimated 240,000 head of livestock were lost in the flooding. 223,000 of those were poultry, leading some to speculate that female-headed households have been more significantly impacted as they are more reliant on poultry for their livelihoods.

Ayeryawaddy, Magwe, Rakhine, and Sagaing recorded the highest numbers of livestock loss. The population in these states and regions need replacements to avoid a fall in animal protein intake (FAO 16/03/2016). Additional production support is required to repair livelihoods in Chin, Ayeryawaddy and Rakhine. This includes distribution of seeds, drying nets and post-harvest equipment, and water-resistant storage containers (FAO 16/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016).

Due to a strong El Niño, fish farmers risk losing their fish to high temperatures. The July-August flooding had already destroyed 30,000 fish farms, especially in Rakhine (government 19/02/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016). Fish farmers need fishing equipment, fishing gear, boats, and the rehabilitation of fish ponds (FAO 16/03/2016).

The IDPs recently displaced by fighting between the TNLA and Myanmar Army in northern Shan, risk losing their livelihoods as stocks and crops are looted and their livestock is killed (WFP 23/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016).

Health

The number of people in need of health assistance increased from 421,000 to 537,000 over 2015, as an additional 100,000 people were assessed to be in need in Rakhine state, mainly from the Rohingya community (OCHA 12/2015).

Healthcare availability and access

In Rakhine, access to healthcare is a major challenge for over 421,000 people. Only...
patients in the most critical condition tend to reach hospital. (OCHA 30/01/2015). In Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships, secondary health services are not accessible. Around 117,000 people in Kachin and northern Shan face challenges in accessing health care (OCHA 30/11/2015). People living in areas beyond government control in Kachin and northern Shan rely on facilities in China. While most IDP camps have primary health services, the quality is poor due to inadequate drugs and human resources (OCHA 30/01/2016).

Nutrition

119,000 people are in need of assistance. Nearly 100,000 are among Rohingya in Rakhine, the remainder are among the IDP population in Kachin. Malnutrition in Rakhine is most prevalent among people living along the border with Bangladesh (Reuters 29/01/2016). In Maungdaw township, 4,100 children were identified with SAM as of October 2015. A further 19,200 children are moderately malnourished (DVB 28/01/2016). In Buthidaung township, global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels are at 15.1% and SAM levels at 2% (OCHA 30/11/2015).

WASH

538,100 people are in need of WASH assistance. This includes 141,400 conflict-affected people in Kachin and Shan, as well as 385,700 people in Rakhine (mainly Rohingya) (OCHA 30/01/2016).

Water

An estimated 20,000 IDPs in Rakhine are facing acute water shortages, as well as 700 IDPs in Ral Hmone camp, Chin state (OCHA 31/03/2016; local media 23/02/2016). Large parts of Myanmar have been hit by water shortages; 2,700 villages are estimated to suffer from water shortages as of end March (Irrawaddy 04/03/2016; government 14/03/2016). Several states and regions, including Shan, Sagaing, Mandalay, Chin and Rakhine, have experience water shortages earlier than usual, due to a strong El Niño (Government 22/02/2016; 29/02/2016; local media 03/02/2016). Drying up of reservoirs rendered over 40,000 hectares uncultivable in Sagaing region (government 07/03/2016). Rakhine is one of the areas worst affected by water shortages. The shortages are exacerbated by a reduction in pond water storage capacity. This reduction in capacity was caused by damage due to the 2015 floods. In Pauktaw township, the only source of water is rain collected in ponds. 900 villages in Rakhine face water shortages (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Sanitation

Water and sanitation infrastructure are in need of repair and maintenance in many IDP camps across Rakhine. When the rainy season starts in May, there is a risk of high rates of diarrhoeal diseases if critical repairs are not carried out (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

240,300 people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance. The majority are IDPs in Kachin and Rakhine (OCHA 30/03/2016). 21,000–39,000 homes were completely destroyed in July and August flooding, including 10,000 in Rakhine. The majority of Rohingya who were displaced in Rakhine have been living in temporary shelters for over three years, without proper maintenance. The need for improved shelter are increasingly urgent, as the next rainy season starts in May (OCHA 31/03/2016). In Pauktaw and Myebon townships, only 5% of original structures are thought to be salvageable, everything else will need to be rebuilt. In Sittwe township, over 60% of 1,600 structures are in need of major repairs (OCHA 31/03/2016).

Education

188,000 children in total are in need of education assistance; 66,000 in Kachin and northern Shan, and 122,000 in Rakhine (OCHA 30/11/2015). According to the latest government census, more than one in five children aged 10–17 are working instead of attending school (Myanmar Times 29/03/2016). An assessment in September-October found that 60,000 children of ages 3-17 are not accessing formal education in Rakhine. In Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, less than 50% of communities have a school providing basic education, and 60% in Sittwe and Minbya townships. Nearly 20% of schools in Rakhine run a double shift to accommodate their students. Between 20–30% of teachers are absent on any given day in Rakhine (REACH 30/11/2015).

Protection

Over 300,000 people are reported to be in need of protection assistance. Most are situated in Rakhine (over 183,000) and Kachin and northern Shan (around 117,000) (OCHA 30/11/2015). Various armed groups have reportedly forcibly recruited civilians (Democratic Voice of Burma 08/02/2016). Over 100 villagers in Mongyang township, eastern Shan, have been displaced from fear of recruitment into the United Wa State Army (Irrawaddy 19/02/2016).

The Myanmar Army has been accused of human rights abuse during its recent
The Myanmar Army has been accused of human rights abuse during its recent clashes with the TNLA. They are reported to have tortured villagers of ethnic minorities, set houses on fire, looted, and used villagers to navigate through mine-contaminated fields (Irrawaddy 16/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016). Disabled and elderly are reportedly caught in the fighting, as they are unable to leave their villages (WFP 23/03/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016). In addition, the Myanmar Army has been accused of detaining and beating around 100 villagers in northern Shan, on suspicion of supporting the TNLA. The army has been accused of using similar tactics in previous conflicts with ethnic groups (Myanmar Times 21/03/2016).

Mines and ERW

Over the first three months of 2016, 21 casualties due to landmines were reported in Shan state. In 2015, 59 landmine incidents were recorded in Shan; 34 children were among the victims (Irrawaddy 05/04/2016). Armed groups are still accused of laying landmines around villages, most recently during clashes between the SSA-S and TNLA in February and March (Myanmar Times 18/02/2016).

Gender

Incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by the military are reportedly increasing (local media 25/02/2016).

Children

The Myanmar Army and other armed groups reportedly recruit child soldiers (OCHA 31/12/2015). On 13 March, the army released 46 child soldiers, bringing the total number to 744 since 2012 (AFP 13/03/2016). The number of children remaining within the Myanmar army is unclear.

Other armed groups continue to forcefully recruit child soldiers within their ranks. Abductions by armed actors in Shan state have reportedly grown in frequency and scale since the ceasefire agreement (Myanmar Times 05/02/2016). The number of child soldiers in several armed groups is unclear. Child Soldiers International estimates 1,000 serving in the KIA alone. The actual numbers are likely to be higher (Myanmar Times 19/02/2016). Several armed groups reportedly use quotas in areas they control, through which they acquire new recruits. The KIA reportedly recruits one child per family (Child Soldiers International 30/03/2016).

Vulnerable groups

Human rights infringements against the Rohingya minority in Rakhine state continue to be reported. Myanmar states that the Rohingya are migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh, thus excluded from citizenship under the 1982 Citizenship Law (Reuters 02/06/2015). Rohingya are allowed to have a maximum of two children (HRW 27/01/2016).

Documentation

Over 800,000 people – mostly Rohingya – are estimated without citizenship in northern Rakhine (UNHCR 15/01/2016).

Updated: 13/04/2016

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

TURKEY INTERNAL UNREST, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

12 April: Around 250,000 Syrian displaced people are estimated to be trapped in the region around Azaz, a city four miles away from the Turkish border (The Guardian).

11 April: The Turkish army shelled sites in northern Syria in response to cross-border rocket fire that hit the town of Kilis and wounded at least four people (Reuters).

11 April: A vehicle exploded into a gendarmes’ base in Turkey’s Kurdish town Hani, wounding several people (The Guardian).

8 April: Greece sent more than two hundred migrants back to Turkey by boat, most of them Pakistani men. In a separate operation, another 97 people -- mainly Pakistanis and Bangladeshis -- were returned to Turkey via the land border (AFP).

5 April: More than 2,300 out of around 6,000 refugees who arrived on Chios and Lesbos islands (Greece) after the 20 March deadline have now applied for asylum (UNHCR).

April: Half a million registered Syrian refugee children remain out of school (UNICEF 04/04/2016).

KEY FIGURES
KEY FIGURES
- More than 2.7 million Syrian refugees registered in Turkey (UNHCR 09/03/2016).
- 355,000 IDPs in the southeast due to conflict (RT 05/04/2016).
- 310 civilians have been killed in fighting between government and PKK forces in the southeast since July (Economist 05/04/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Syrian refugee populations on the move need protection support and essential items.
- IDPs in the southeast face urgent protection, shelter, and health needs.
- Food and livelihoods support is important for refugee populations living in Turkey.

OVERVIEW
Turkey hosts the world’s largest refugee population, including over 2.7 million Syrian refugees. Since 2014, the displaced population has been extremely mobile, with large-scale onward movements to nearby Greek islands and across the land border with Bulgaria. The dynamics are likely to change as EU and Turkey have agreed on a controversial new deal which implies that all refugees arriving irregularly in Greece from 20 March will be returned to Turkey. Internal displacement is increasing as tensions between government forces and Kurdish separatists began to escalate in July 2015.

Politics and security
Turkey’s relative stability, which has attracted large refugee populations fleeing war in neighbouring Syria and Iraq, has been threatened in recent months. Conflict between Turkey’s government and the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK), which has killed over 40,000 people since 1984, was reignited in July 2015 after a two-year ceasefire (Reuters 05/11/2015).

Conflict with PKK
Turkish security forces launched a large-scale military operation in the southeast on 14 December 2015, which continued at high intensity through January 2016, causing large-scale displacement. The government has repeatedly imposed curfews in order to carry out military operations against PKK forces (RT 28/01/2016). On 19 January, Prime Minister Davutoğlu declared PKK forces had been cleared from Silopi town in Şırnak province (ICG 01/02/2016). Conflict in Diyarbakır and Cizre is ongoing (Economist 23/01/2016; AFP 03/02/2016).

In addition to longstanding demands for greater Kurdish autonomy, the PKK accuses the Turkish government of not doing enough to prevent Islamic State (IS) attacks on Kurds. On 20 July, a suspected IS suicide bombing killed 32 people, most of whom were young Kurdish activists, in Suruç, a rural town in Şanlıurfa province near the Syrian border (ICG 11/08/2015; BBC 14/01/2016; Economist 23/01/2016). Following the bombing, the PKK killed 18 Turkish police and soldiers, prompting the Turkish government to launch airstrikes on PKK positions in the southeast. Over 250 PKK forces were killed and 800 people with connections to PKK were arrested in the last week of July (ICG 11/08/2015).

Over 500 people, including 50 children and 120 women, are reported to have been killed in armed clashes between Kurds and the Turkish military since September (Kurdish Daily News 15/03/2016). On 11 March, Turkey’s interior ministry announced the deployment of 20,000 troops and police against insurgents in three more Kurdish towns: Nusaybin, Şırnak, and Yüksekova.

Elections
Turkey held parliamentary elections in June 2015. The People’s Democratic Party (HDP), the moderate, pro-Kurdish party, won 13.1% of the vote, landing a major blow to the governing Justice and Development Party (AKP) (ICG 11/08/2015). However, after failing to form a coalition, snap elections were held in November. AKP won a parliamentary majority, returning it to government (BBC 14/01/2016).

The ruling party has been pushing for constitutional reform to strengthen the power of the President, whose role has traditionally been ceremonial (ICG 01/02/2016). Recep Tayyip Erdogan was directly elected President in 2014, having served as Prime Minister of an AKP government since 2003 (BBC 01/11/2015).

Stakeholders
Justice and Development Party (AKP) is a social conservative party and the dominant political force in Turkey. AKP has been in power since 2002, although it briefly lost its parliamentary majority between June and November 2015. (Euronews 01/11/2015).

Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK): The leadership of the PKK and at least nine armed leftist groups have declared a united front against the Ankara government (Economist 15/03/2016). Turkey and many western countries have declared the PKK a terrorist organisation. PKK has often used violence in demanding more autonomy, and at times independence, from the Turkish state; multiple ceasefires have not held (BBC 27/07/2015).

People’s Democratic Party (HDP): A pro-Kurdish socialist party established in 2012, HDP has distanced itself from the PKK and its use of violence, entering into peace negotiations with the government between 2013 and 2015 (BBC 27/07/2015).

Republican People’s Party (CHP) is socially liberal and democratic. It won 25.4% of the
vote in November 2015, making it Turkey’s main opposition party.

**European Union:** In November 2015, the EU agreed to provide Turkey with over USD 3.17 billion in aid to improve its management of migrant outflows, including by tightening its border controls (BBC 14/01/2016). On 18 March a deal was concluded, which implied that all refugees and migrants arriving in Greece from 20 March will be returned to Turkey. The controversial one-for-one deal means that for every Syrian refugee the EU sends back across the Aegean, a Syrian in Turkey will be given a new home in Europe (The Guardian 18/03/2016). Turkish officials will be posted to the Greek islands to oversee the readmission of irregular refugees.

**Russia:** Russia’s military involvement in Syria has fuelled tensions with Turkey. The Turkish government has twice accused Russian aircraft of violating its airspace, most recently on 29 January (ICG 01/02/2016).

**Islamic State:** Islamic State is suspected of carrying out several suicide attacks in Turkey, including in Istanbul, Ankara, and at the border with Syria (ICG 01/02/2016).

**Recent incidents**

**IS-related incidents:** On 19 March, at least five people were killed and 36 injured in an IS suicide bombing on a famous Istanbul shopping area (Al Jazeera 20/03/2016). On 17 February, at least 28 people were killed and 61 wounded by a car bomb targeting the Turkish military in Ankara (AFP 18/02/2016).

On 11 April, the Turkish army shelled sites in northern Syria in response to cross-border rocket fire that hit the town of Kilis and wounded at least four people (Reuters 11/04/2016). On 8 March, rockets fired from an IS-controlled area of Syria hit Kilis, killing two people including a child, and injuring one (AFP 08/03/2016). On 18 January, one civilian died in after a rocket launched from IS territory in Syria hit Kilis (ICG 01/02/2016).

On 10 February, Turkish authorities reportedly found suicide vests and explosives on a group of people travelling through the southeast Syrian border town of Karkamis to Turkey (11/02/2016 Telegraph). On 12 January, 11 people, mostly foreign tourists, were killed in a suspected IS suicide bombing in Sultanahmet district, Istanbul (ICG 01/02/2016).

**Conflict with Kurdish militants:** On 17 March, an explosive device was found in a vehicle near a government building in Hani town, Diyarbakir province, and disabled (Ipost 18/03/2016). Kurdish group TAK, close to the PKK, claimed responsibility for a car bomb explosion in Ankara on 13 March, which killed 37 people and injured 125 i (BBC News 17/03/2016; New York Times 13/03/2016). On 3 March, two Kurdish militants from the Revolutionary People’s Liberation Party-Front attacked the police with gunfire and a grenade in Istanbul and were killed (BBC News 03/03/2016). On 11 April, a vehicle laden with explosives rammed into a gendarmes’ base in Turkey’s mainly Kurdish town of Hani, wounding several people (The Guardian 11/04/2016).

In Yuksekova, near the Iranian border, several hours before curfew was to start, an explosion injured four people (The Straits Times 13/03/2016). In Cinar, Diyarbakir province, a car bomb attack and clashes on 14 January killed at least 35 civilians and 45 combatants (ICG 01/02/2016). On 31 March, six police officers were killed and at least 23 people wounded in a bomb attack targeting a police vehicle in Diyarbakir (AFP 31/03/2016).

**Displacement**

Displacement has surged in the southeast as government airstrikes and military operations have driven over 355,000 residents from their homes in a number of towns (RT 05/04/2016).

Turkey hosts the largest refugee population in the world, including over 2.7 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR 09/03/2016, ECHO 10/02/2016).

The Turkish government estimates that tens of thousands of people will be readmitted to Turkey following the agreement with EU, which implies that all refugees and migrants arriving in Greece from 20 March will be returned to Turkey. (UNHCR 18/02/2016). On 27 March, the Turkish coastguard stopped five boats carrying some 350 undocumented migrants, mostly from Myanmar, who were trying to reach the Greek island of Lesbos, illustrating that the migration flow has decreased but not stopped despite EU agreement (AFP 27/03/2016). On 3 April, 339 undocumented refugees were reported by Turkish authorities crossing the Aegean Sea on smuggling boats.

About 4,000 asylum-seekers who arrived after 20 March are being detained for deportation (Associated Press 05/04/2016). Greece paused deportations of migrants to Turkey on 5 April, a day after the first boats took 202 people to the Turkish port of Dikili, as it was revealed that 13 of them had expressed an interest to claim asylum but had not been registered by Greek authorities (BBC 05/04/2016). On 8 April, Greece sent back some 300 migrants, mainly Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, to Turkey (AFP 08/04/2016). Some 65,000 undocumented migrants have been caught and prevented from leaving Turkey since January 1, as of 3 April (AFP 03/04/2016). As of 5 April, more than 2,300 out of around 6,000 refugees who arrived on the islands of Chios and Lesbos after 20 March have applied for asylum. Greek authorities confirmed that these people will not be sent back until their claim is assessed, a procedure that will take at least two weeks. Some refugees had previously complained of not having access to the asylum procedure (UNHCR 05/04/2016 AFP 06/04/2016).

**IDPs**

Displacement has surged in the southeast as government airstrikes and military operations have driven over 200,000 residents from their homes in a number of towns. Some 20,000 have fled Sur district in Diyarbakir, over 80% of the population (Economist 23/01/2016).
More residents fled other districts in Diyarbakir as the government stepped up operations on 27 January (Reuters 27/01/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 9 March, over 2.7 million Syrian refugees were registered in Turkey, half of whom are children (UNHCR 09/03/2016 29/02/2016 03/03/2016). Numbers spiked in 2015, when over one million were newly registered (UNHCR/Government 31/12/2015). Most refugees live among host communities, although some 300,000 live in formal camps near the Syrian border (3RP 19/01/2016).

More than 5,640 members of Syria’s Turkmen minority, half of them children, fled across the Turkish border between 29 January and 1 February to escape an offensive by pro-government forces in Syria’s northwest. Some are accommodated in Hatay province with relatives, 2,000 in AFAD Sanliurfa Suruc Centre and others to AFAD Hatay Güvecci centre (Government 09/02/2016).

In addition, there are over 200,000 Iraqi refugees in Turkey, as well as large populations from Afghanistan, Iran, and a number of African countries (Reuters 11/01/2016).

Refugee flows: High mobility among the refugee population means needs are hard to track and regularly changing. Unofficial data compiled since 1 January 2015 indicate that almost one million migrants and refugees have entered Greece from Turkey by sea (IOM 15/03/2016).

Bad weather and rough seas in January and February led to a fall in the number of crossings compared to December 2015 (UNICEF 16/02/2016). Nonetheless, some 130,000 refugees and migrants crossed from Turkey into Greece between 1 January and 10 March – almost ten times as many as in the same period last year. Most were Syrians (IRIN 10/03/2016; ECHO 03/03/2016; Spectator 11/02/2016). Since the EU agreement, the decrease of refugee arrivals continued. Since 1 January 2016, as of 5 April, reports estimate that 714 people have died in the Mediterranean, almost 50% more fatalities than during the same period in 2015 (489 deaths) (IOM 05/04/2016). 3,770 migrants were reported dead or missing in 2015, although the actual total is much higher (IOM Migration Flows 09/03/2016; IOM 11/02/2016).

On 18 March, Turkish authorities detained 1,700 people, mostly from Syria and Afghanistan, trying to reach the Greek island of Lesbos (Newstrust 18/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

Curfews have been implemented in multiple towns, notably Cizre, Nusaybin and Diyarbakir in the southeast since July 2015, and curfew was extended as of 5 April in particular in Silopi, a town close to Syria and Iraq (RT 05/04/2016). Turkish security forces are reportedly blocking access to medical care and limiting the delivery of water, food, and electricity in the southeast. The enforcement of an extended curfew also limits access in some areas (Physicians for Human Rights 08/02/2016).

On 13 March, the Turkish government imposed a curfew on Yuksekova, near the Iranian border, and Nusaybin, near the Syrian border. The curfew was eased in part of Diyarbakir, the biggest Kurdish majority city, which has been under lockdown since December. Other parts of Sur remain under curfew (The Straits Times 13/03/2016).

20,000 people fleeing fighting in Syria were refused entry at the border and have joined up to 50,000 IDPs already in villages and camps in Kilis province (UN 13/02/2016, REACH 11/02/2016, BBC 08/02/2016; UN 13/02/2016). As of 12 April, around 250,000 displaced people, more than half of whom live in nine refugee camps, are estimated to be trapped in the region around Azaz, a city four miles away from the Turkish border (The Guardian 12/04/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

With limited livelihood opportunities, refugee households face high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity. Poor families report earning only 20% of their pre-crisis incomes. Informal labourers earn as little as USD 2.5 per day in the southeastern regions (3RP 19/01/2016). Poor livelihood opportunities are compounded by high living costs: rents have tripled since the onset of the refugee crisis and inflation has pushed prices of basic commodities upwards (3RP 19/01/2016).

The local economy in the southeast is under strain due to fighting. Unemployment has doubled in the past year. Damage to Diyarbakir is estimated at USD 300 million (Economist 23/01/2016).

Health

Syrian refugees are under temporary protection and entitled to access Turkish healthcare services. High arrival rates in 2015 have placed local health services under strain. Some clinics and hospitals have seen caseloads increase by up to 40% in 2015. Psychosocial support is lacking (3RP 19/01/2016). Turkey has reportedly allowed a few dozen Syrian civilians with urgent medical needs to cross the border in over the past two weeks, although it has denied entry to individuals suffering from chronic diseases, such as cancer and those in need of dialysis. Turkish authorities would not allow families of those with life-threatening injuries to enter together, in some cases allowing the patient and a carer but leaving the rest of the family, including children, behind (Amnesty International 19/02/2016).

Severe lack of clean water or sanitation have been reported in camps close to the border (Amnesty International 01/04/2016).

Southeast: Urgent medical needs are reported in towns affected by conflict. Ambulances
have not been allowed entry to locations where wounded are reported (Reuters 27/01/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

Syrian refugees in urban settings have difficulty meeting basic domestic needs, given their minimal financial means and the high cost of living for food, accommodation, water, electricity, gas and heating (3RP 19/01/2016).

90% of Syrian refugees live outside of camps. Many live in makeshift shelters in open areas, unable to afford the cost of rent (ECHO 03/03/2016, 23/12/2015).

At the camps near the Turkey–Syria border, three or four families share one tent in freezing conditions and a lack of adequate medical facilities (IRIN 10/03/2016).

**Education**

1,337,400 children need education assistance: 169,240 are in camps and 1,168,160 are living among communities (R3P 19/01/2016). **As of 4 April, half a million (501,844) registered Syrian refugee children remain out of school, 64% of whom live in host communities (UNICEF 04/04/2016).**

Outside camps, the school enrolment rate is only 25%, compared with a rate of 90% inside camps. Around 400,000 Syrian children in Turkey who are of school age are not receiving education (ECHO 03/03/2016, Human Rights Watch 08/11/2015; R3P 19/01/2016).

Temporary education centres in camps and host communities are stretched beyond capacity and they are not available in all areas where refugees are currently hosted. Some charge tuition fees that are unaffordable for many refugee families. Language barriers also act as an obstacle and the demand for language programmes exceeds the current level of provision (Human Rights Watch 08/11/2015; R3P 19/01/2016).

There is a lack of information available for refugee families regarding enrolment procedures (Human Rights Watch 08/11/2015).

**Protection**

Populations in Kurdish majority areas face major protection threats since conflict intensified. Arrests of PKK members and people suspected of PKK ties have been widespread. 1,100 academics have been placed under investigation after calling for an end to military operations in the southeast (Telegraph 16/03/2016; Economist 23/01/2016). The Turkish government is reported to have harassed healthcare professionals and human rights activists (Physicians for Human Rights 08/02/2016).

On 6 March, Turkish police fired rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of hundreds of people trying to mark International Women’s Day in central Istanbul. The group had ignored a ban on the march by the Istanbul governor on the grounds of security concerns (Reuters 06/03/2016).

**Vulnerable groups**

**Migrants:** Turkish authorities detained more than 150,000 illegal migrants in 2015 (Reuters 11/01/2016). Human rights groups have accused the Turkish government of abusing and deporting hundreds of refugees in order to stem the flow of migrants to the European Union (BBC 15/01/2016). Turkish authorities have reportedly been rounding up and expelling groups of around 100 Syrian men, women and children to Syria from Hatay province on a near-daily basis since mid-January (Amnesty International 01/04/2016). As of 23 March, Turkey returned around 30 Afghan asylum seekers. Reports since December 2015 mentioned that asylum-seekers have been apprehended at the western border, detained without access to lawyers, and then forcibly returned to Afghanistan, Syria or Iraq after being forced to sign “voluntary return” papers (Amnesty International 23/03/2016). **As of 7 April, dozens of migrants on Samos and Lesbos have reportedly begun a hunger strike to prevent their expulsion to Turkey (AFP 07/04/2016).**

A large number of Pakistani nationals among the returns from Greece to Turkey is attributed to a readmission agreement with Pakistan passed 7 April by the Turkish parliament, allowing Turkey to deport Pakistanis with greater administrative ease. The EU claims that Greek authorities ensured the Pakistani nationals returned to Turkey since 4 April did not need protection. However, Greek officials have declared they lack capacity to make such determinations, and would need 20 times the staff to ensure rights are upheld (Huffington Post 11/04/2016).

Turkish security forces have reportedly shot and injured Syrian refugees, including children, who have attempted to cross the border unofficially with the help of smugglers (Amnesty International 19/02/2016). In February 2016, Syrian hospitals in Azaz, a border town northwest of Aleppo, were reportedly treating an average of two people a day who had been shot attempting to cross into Turkey. In one case, a 10-year-old was shot in the head (IRIN 10/03/2016).

Kidnappings for ransom in camps close to the Syrian-Turkish border have been reported (Amnesty International 01/04/2016). **Camps have also been raided for provisions by armed groups. Some camps have been less than two miles from IS positions (The Guardian 12/04/2016).**

**Children**

There are extremely high rates of Syrian child labour in Turkey: children comprise the majority of the 300,000 illegal Syrian workers, as one out of ten reportedly face economic pressures (Migration Policy Institute 07/04/2016 UNHCR 18/12/2015; Human
Rights Watch 08/11/2015). They are employed for half the national minimum wage (Australian Broadcasting Corporation 15/01/2016).

An average of two children have drowned every day since September 2015 as their families try to cross the eastern Mediterranean. With children now accounting for 36% of those on the move, the chance of them drowning on the Aegean Sea crossing from Turkey to Greece has grown proportionately (IOM 19/02/2016).

Among the Syrian children refugees, one out of three is unable to access healthcare services (Migration Policy Institute 07/04/2016).

**Documentation**

On 6 February, Turkey tightened its visa rules for Iraqi citizens, requiring them to apply before travelling the country (AFP 06/02/2016). Tougher entry requirements may deter people from seeking protection in Turkey.

On 7 January new regulations came into force that require Syrians arriving from a third country to Turkey by air and sea to have visas, with the aim to reduce transit migration directed toward EU. The number of Syrians allowed into Turkey from Lebanon or Jordan dropped from 41,781 on 1-8 January to 1,155 on 9-18 January (ECHO 10/02/2016). Previously, Syrians had been allowed to stay in Turkey for up to 90 days without a visa (AFP 08/01/2016).

In January, a new Turkish law allows Syrians refugees to apply for Turkish work permits. However, the application process is described as prohibitively complex and costly. Syrian refugees must wait six months after registering as a refugee before being eligible, they must remain in the district where they registered, and they must find a company willing to make their application on their behalf (IRIN 30/03/2016). Employers are reportedly refusing to make the application as it would require them to pay their employees minimum wage as well as health insurance. Analysts fear that the lack of access to the legal labour market in Turkey will continue to encourage refugees to leave for Europe. As of late March 2016, Turkish employers have allowed roughly 2,000 – or 0.07% – of Turkey’s 2.7 million Syrians to apply for work permits (The Guardian 11/04/2016).

There are 300,000 illegally employed Syrian refugees. The refugee influx is pushing up prices, particularly for food and rent in areas with large refugee populations (Daily Sabah 19/02/2016). Non-Syrian refugees still lack the right to work in Turkey (IRIN 30/03/2016).

**Gender**

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a major protection concern among displaced communities. SGBV incidents are believed to be underreported due to cultural barriers and fear of stigmatisation (3RP 19/01/2016).

Based on government figures, 15% of refugee girls aged between 15 and 17 are married (R3P 19/01/2016).

Updated: 12/04/2016
Conflict has been escalating since February. According to OSCE, the fighting is at its worst since last September. Both sides are using heavy mortars, which were supposed to have been withdrawn from the contact line that divides the warring sides. As of April, intense fighting is concentrated around Avdiivka and Yasynuvata, north Donetsk. Combatants are using tanks and heavy artillery (Ukraine Today 09/04/2016; UNHCR 01/04/2016; OSCE 15/04/2016). Attacks on checkpoints have been increasing in recent weeks (Ukraine Today 18/04/2016). The separatists have significantly tightened access for OSCE monitors (BBC 05/02/2016; UNICEF 31/01/2016; WSJ 14/02/2016; New York Times 21/02/2016). In mid-March, government forces took control of the main road leading from Avdiivka to Donetsk (Ukraine Today 20/03/2016).

Civilian casualties continue to be reported, despite a ceasefire agreed in February 2015, and renewed in September and December: 80% of civilian casualties are caused by ERW and IEDs (Ukraine Today 17/09/2015; Radio Free Europe 23/12/2015; OCHA 27/01/2016). The number of civilian casualties doubled between January and February 2016 to reach 31 in February, including 10 deaths (UNICEF 31/01/2016; 29/02/2016).

OVERVIEW

Eastern Ukraine has been in a humanitarian crisis since March 2014, when armed conflict between separatist and Ukrainian armed forces erupted. Separatists now control most of eastern Donetsk region, and a small area of southern Luhansk region. As a result, 3.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 2.6 million have been displaced. During the winter months, NFI assistance is a priority. Protection and Health are also of major concern, particularly as a large number of older people are affected. Humanitarian access has been diminishing: since September, almost all international aid organisations have been banned from non-government areas. More than 3 million people are in need of assistance along the contact line and in non-government areas.

KEY PRIORITIES

- Humanitarian access to non-government areas.
- Shelter and NFIs assistance in non-government areas, mainly blankets, clothes, and heaters.
- Protection in non-government areas and IDP reception areas.
- Delivery of aid to the areas along the contact line, where the most pressing needs are being reported.

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Tensions between Kiev and pro-Russian separatists led to war in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in April 2014. By November, self-proclaimed republics had held their own leadership polls (BBC 2015). Over 9,100 people have been killed and nearly 21,000 injured in the conflict, with no resolution in sight (ECHO 09/02/2016; OCHA 27/01/2016). The government has halted budgetary payments to areas it considers to be out of its control (OCHA 01/05/2015). The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has extended its monitoring mission until March 2017 (Ukraine Today 19/02/2016). The European Union extended economic sanctions against Russians and Ukrainians involved in the conflict until September 2016 (APF 09/03/2016).

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CRIMEA

In March 2014, Russian forces seized control of the peninsula that has a Russian-speaking majority. They organized a referendum in which most inhabitants voted to join Russia (BBC 13/03/2015; Forbes 20/03/2015). On 16 January, Ukraine suspended trade
with Crimea. The blockade does not apply to humanitarian aid or electricity. Food and medicine prices have increased, worsening the humanitarian situation (Ukraine Today 17/01/2016; Protection Cluster 30/12/2015).

Stakeholders

Separatists control most of eastern Donetsk region, including Donetsk’s airport and Debaltseve, and a small area of southern Luhansk region (Government 13/01/2015). Separatist forces reportedly number around 35,000–40,000 men (AFP 23/03/2015). Luhansk and Donetsk militias have been conducting joint operations since September 2014 (Novorossiya 16/09/2015; TASS 16/09/2014). 40% of the service personnel are alleged to be local and the rest are Russian volunteers and contractors. Some 9,000 Russian soldiers are allegedly deployed to support separatist forces (The Jamestown Foundation 03/09/2015).

Ukraine has deployed around 76,000 soldiers to the conflict zone (The Jamestown Foundation 03/09/2015).

Displacement

More than 2.6 million Ukrainians have been displaced by the conflict, including 1.7 million IDPs, and the number is still increasing. Many who have left the country are not seeking asylum and have not been registered as refugees (IDMC 07/09/2015). Key reception areas are areas under government control in Donetsk and Luhansk, and big Ukrainian cities. More than half of the displaced are older people. The majority of IDPs are staying with host families or volunteers (UNHCR 21/05/2015).

IDPs

As of end March, an estimated 1.75 million IDPs are registered in eastern Ukraine, including 215,460 children. This is 100,000 more than in December. Their main need is for livelihoods support (UNICEF 31/01/2016; OCHA 31/03/2016; UNHCR 01/04/2016). 25% of children in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk are displaced (OCHA 30/11/2015). Key reception areas are areas under government control in Donetsk (539,500 IDPs) and Luhansk (206,100), and Kharkiv (102,000), Kyiv (106,000), Zaporizhzhya (99,800), and Dnipropetrovsk regions (72,400) (UNICEF 24/09/2015, UNHCR 28/08/2015). IDPs are in need of livelihood and psychological support (UNHCR 03/08/2015).

IDPs returnees

As most fighting is concentrated along the contact line, the number of people returning to non-government areas, where fighting has de-escalated, is increasing. Around 80-90% of the current population are living in their homes compared to the pre-war. However, they will leave again if they do not find a job soon (WFP 31/01/2016).

Ukrainian refugees in neighbouring countries

More than 1.4 million Ukrainians are seeking asylum or other forms of legal stay in neighbouring countries, including 1,092,000 in Russia, nearly 130,000 in Belarus, and 71,300 in Poland. This is 300,000 more than in December 2015. Most fled to Russia and Belarus (UNHCR 01/04/2016; 19/01/2016). In Belarus, there are at least 5,000 severely vulnerable people, including older people without income, disabled with no access to healthcare, and pregnant women and mothers with small children. They require continuous support (IFRC 29/01/2016).

Humanitarian access

Administrative requirements to cross the lines separating government from non-government areas are increasingly complicated. These, combined with significant logistical challenges, severely constrain both aid delivery and populations’ ability to reach safety, services, and reunite with their families (UNHCR 09/02/2016, OCHA 31/01/2016). One UN staff has been held captive since mid-April in Donetsk (UN 12/04/2016).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

Administrative requirements to cross the lines separating government from non-government areas are severely affecting aid delivery. Foreign organisations working in non-government areas of Donetsk region need to be accredited (UNHCR 07/09/2015; WFP 15/08/2015). As of the beginning of February, only the Novotroitske checkpoint is open for trucks (Logistics Cluster 29/01/2016; UN 03/02/2016).

As of February, UN and ICRC were allowed to operate in Luhansk; and ICRC and People in Need in Donetsk (OCHA 31/01/2016). Other foreign aid organisations have not been allowed to operate since 24 September in Luhansk and since end July in Donetsk (OCHA 31/10/2015; USAID 30/09/2015; MSF 23/10/2015).

Access of affected populations to assistance

People cross the contact line daily in order to receive social payments and access healthcare and markets, but freedom of movement across the contact line remains a major concern due to long queues at checkpoints in freezing temperatures (OCHA 29/02/2016). Heated tents are not practical for use by the disabled or older people as they are a long way from the queues (UNHCR 19/01/2016; Protection Cluster 30/12/2015).

As of April, four transport corridors remain operational. All are located in Donetsk (Zaitseve, Mariinka, Novotroitske, and Pyschevyk). The only checkpoint open in Luhansk, Stanitsia Luhanska, was closed on 8 April due to constant shelling of the surrounding areas (OCHA 01/04/2016; Ukraine Today 18/04/2016).

Security and physical constraints
The government has halted public transport between government and non-government areas (UNHCR/Protection Cluster 30/06/2015). Luhansk region is difficult to access due to deteriorated roads and bridges, unexploded ordnance, and improvised explosive devices (OSCE 15/09/2015; OCHA 27/02/2015). As of 18 March, the bridges at Luhansk, Horlivka, and Rizhishne, are destroyed. Closed roads are between Donetsk–Selydove; Zaitseve–Kostiantynivka; Debaltseve–Artemivsk; and Luhansk–Zolote–Stakhanov–Alchevsk. Bad road conditions due to snow and ice are reported around Krasnyi Luch (Logistics Cluster 18/03/2016). Crossing points in Berezove and Novotrotske do not have any heated tents, medical facilities, or water sources. Landmine-contaminated areas have been identified in the vicinity of the Stanytsia Luhanska crossing-point (OCHA 05/02/2016; 31/01/2016; ECHO 09/02/2016).

The village of Zaitseve, stranded between government and non-government areas, is cut off from aid. The Ukrainian government withdrew funding a year ago. Most residents rely on the goodwill of government forces to bring them food (Ukraine Today 21/01/2016).

### Food security and livelihoods

1.5 million people are food insecure; 290,000 people face severe food insecurity: 233,230 in non-government areas of Luhansk and along the contact line; 40,700 in government areas in Luhansk and Donetsk; and 15,360 IDPs in collective centres (WFP 04/02/2016; 30/11/2015). Food insecurity is increasing for IDPs and populations in non-government areas, mostly as a result of high food prices, limited food supply due to restricted movement of commodities, and few livelihood opportunities.

#### Livelihoods

1.3 million people are in need of livelihood support (OCHA 29/02/2016). Livelihood opportunities for IDPs are very restricted because of discrimination (UNHCR 01/12/2015; UNHCR 01/04/2016). 30% of households in non-government areas and 53% of IDP households in government areas do not have enough money to cover their basic needs. In non-government areas, 50% of households have sufficient funds to buy food, and 19% have enough food but depleted their savings. Purchasing food represents 80% of household expenditure. The average salary in non-government areas is three times lower than in government areas (WFP 30/11/2015; 31/01/2016). More than 150,000 households are in need of animal feed and agricultural inputs, which are unavailable or unaffordable in non-government areas (FAO 20/01/2016).

88% of people living in non-government areas have adopted negative coping strategies, for instance spending of savings, reducing food intake, reducing food expenditures, etc. (UNHCR 30/11/2015). The situation near the contact line is particularly difficult, as most people have no livelihood opportunities (UNHCR 09/02/2016).

People in non-government areas are particularly affected by limited food supply due to the restricted movement of commodities, both for humanitarian and commercial cargo (WFP 31/07/2015). In 2015, agricultural production decreased by 35% in Donetsk, and by 20% in Luhansk (WFP 31/01/2016).

### Food access

Annual food inflation was 40% in 2015 (WFP 31/01/2016; 30/12/2015). Prices in non-government areas are stable, but around 17% higher than national levels (WFP 31/01/2016). About 70% of the population along the contact line have some access to markets, but increasing prices and diminishing purchasing power puts these items out of reach (FAO 16/02/2016).

### Health

3.1 million people are in need of health support, compared to 1.5 million reported end March 2015, due to increasing access constraints (OCHA 29/02/2016; MSNA 30/03/2015). There are critical shortages of medicines and medical supplies, and many people in non-government areas are cut off from care in the east. People with chronic diseases are of major concern, due to their particular vulnerability to treatment interruption.

#### Healthcare availability and access

There are critical shortages of medicines and medical supplies in the east, especially in conflict areas in Donetsk region. More than 50% of the population of non-government areas lacks access to healthcare due to the remoteness or unavailability of health services (OCHA 30/11/2015). More than 100 health facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions have been destroyed or damaged, while 30% of health workers in Donetsk and 70% in Luhansk are no longer at their posts (OCHA 21/03/2015; WHO 16/01/2015; Save the Children 31/01/2016). Doctors do not have the medicines or training to treat survivors of sexual violence (International Medical Corps 31/09/2015). Over 43% of hospitals in non-government areas face water supply interruptions, and 13% lack waste management systems (UNICEF 19/02/2016).

Medicine price hikes are affecting treatment for chronic illnesses including diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Some 40% of people in non-government areas lack access to medicine because of high prices and closure of pharmacies (OCHA 30/11/2015). In Svitlodarsk near Debaltseve, a shortage of flu, pneumonia and rabies vaccines has been reported (OSCE 16/02/2016).

### HIV/AIDS

The number of HIV infections is increasing in the east. About 30% of new infections countrywide are reported in Donetsk and Luhansk, where only around 14% of the country’s
population live. Condoms are in short supply and expensive. The shortfall in government funding for ARV treatment is of concern (IRIN 23/02/2016).

**WASH**

More than 2.9 million people need WASH assistance, which represents more than a 100% increase compared to August 2015 (OCHA 25/08/2015; 17/02/2016). Access to safe water in non-government areas is of particular concern (OSCE 18/09/2015). The cost of hygiene items in non-government areas is very high (Save the Children 31/01/2016).

**Water**

2.9 million people are at risk of service disruption due to damages and breakdowns in water supply, central heating systems, electricity supply, and sanitation systems (UNICEF 26/01/2016). 18% of IDPs have no access to running water (OCHA 30/11/2015). Efficient management of water supply systems divided by the contact line is increasingly difficult. Sverdlovskyi district in Luhansk requires water trucking because the main water pipeline is damaged (OCHA 27/01/2015). Water is still being trucked into areas west and northwest of Donetsk city and in locations between Popasna and Alchevsk in Luhansk (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Water resources are at particular risk of contamination incidents due to industrial and agricultural activities in Luhansk and Donetsk. Up to 50% of water sources do not comply with national standards for piped water (UNICEF 19/02/2016; OSCE 22/03/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

900,000 people are estimated to be in need of emergency shelter and NFIs, compared to 1.5 million at end September 2015 (OCHA 31/09/2015; Shelter Cluster 29/02/2016). Key needs are coal, firewood, and warm clothes (OCHA 27/01/2016).

**Shelter**

25% of IDPs are sheltered in overcrowded accommodations (OCHA 30/11/2015). The majority of IDPs are staying with host families or volunteers and are often excluded from humanitarian assistance (UNHCR 21/05/2015). The conflict has deprived more than 300,000 people with disabilities of almost all their legal rights (OHCHR 20/08/2015).

**Minorities:** The situation of minority communities in Crimea, including Crimean Tatars and

**Education**

9% of school-aged children living along the contact line and in areas of high IDP concentration are not attending school (OCHA 31/10/2015). Children living along the contact line attend school infrequently due to poor transport (UNHCR 09/02/2016).

Almost 800 schools have been damaged or destroyed in non-government areas. Many schools lack heating. Lack of funding is hindering renovation efforts. Schools are also unsafe because fighters have left behind heavy artillery and unused munitions (HRW 11/02/2016; OCHA 31/01/2016).

**Children**

Nearly 95,000 children have been abandoned (Ukraine Today 18/10/2015). 200,000 children affected by the conflict need psychological support. More than 215,000 children have been displaced from the conflict-affected areas (UNICEF 19/02/2016).

**Vulnerable groups**

**Older people:** The situation for older people in Donetsk and Luhansk is worsening, and particularly alarming in remote rural areas. Access to pension income and therefore to food and medicine is almost non-existent for many who are not mobile (IRIN 29/09/2015).

**Disabled people:** The conflict has deprived more than 300,000 people with disabilities of almost all their legal rights (OHCHR 20/08/2015).

**Minorities:** The situation of minority communities in Crimea, including Crimean Tatars and
Minorities: The situation of minority communities in Crimea, including Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians, is of concern. People who decline Russian citizenship experience difficulties accessing education, employment, and social benefits. Anti-Roma sentiment has also apparently increased (Euronews 21/09/2015; Human Rights Watch 27/01/2016). Roma report living with restricted water and electricity supply, and unequal access to healthcare (OCHA 01/05/2015). In Crimea, intimidation and restrictive laws have been used to silence the media – including almost all Crimean Tatar media outlets. NGOs and public protests have been banned since annexation (UN 01/06/2015; HRW 27/01/2016; 18/03/2016).

IDPs: On 21 February, the government suspended social payments to 150,000 IDPs on the grounds of occurrences of fraud (OCHA 29/02/2016). In December 2015, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted a law extending the definition of IDP to foreigners and stateless people who previously resided in non-government areas, including Crimea. It also simplifies IDP registration (UNHCR 19/01/2016). People who fled their homes in government-controlled areas are not entitled to register as IDPs (NRC 30/11/2015). In order to receive social payments, people in non-government areas must move to government areas and register as IDPs. This is especially difficult for old or disabled people (Protection Cluster 31/01/2016; UNHCR 23/01/2016).

Single female-headed IDP households are particularly vulnerable to engaging in survival sex to support their families. Shelters lack equipment for GBV survivors (Protection Cluster 31/01/2016).

Documentation

There are significant barriers to obtaining or replacing official documentation, including for newborns in non-government areas, as it is difficult to reach government areas where documentation is provided (UNHCR/Protection Cluster 07/09/2015).

Updated: 18/04/2016
Humanitarian needs in Haiti stem from displacement, food insecurity, and malnutrition. The situation is compounded by an extremely fragile political and economic situation, and a significant vulnerability to natural disasters, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and droughts. A cholera outbreak has persisted since October 2010. The resilience of the population is extremely low. Since the beginning of 2015, 80% of Haiti has been affected by El Niño conditions, and around one million Haitians have been affected by drought.

**Politics and security**

**Political instability**

The parliamentary elections, which had been delayed by four years, took place in August 2015. However, the electoral process was highly criticised and protests were widespread: 26 of 1,508 polling stations were closed due to violence, and voter turnout was only 18% (AFP 21/08/2015; OAS, 10/08/2015; Reuters, 10/08/2015). 16 candidates were disqualified over suspected involvement in election violence, and a revolt took place in a number of constituencies in October, at the same time as the presidential election (local media, 26/10/2015; AFP, 27/10/2015). Violence was reported beforehand, most notably in the Cité Soleil district of Port-au-Prince, where 10–15 people were killed (AP 19/10/2015). Protests and violence continued afterwards, mainly in the capital, over alleged election fraud (local news 07/11/2015, 09/11/2015, 17/11/2015; AFP 11/11/2015, 18/11/2015; international media 21/11/2015).

The second round of the presidential election was postponed and in January 2016 a commission of inquiry reported numerous irregularities (Center for Economic and Policy Research 17/12/2015; AlterPresse 05/01/2016; 20/01/2016; 19/01/2016). On 5 February, a man was killed during clashes in Port-au-Prince between protesters and former soldiers and youths seeking to restore the army, which was disbanded in 1995 (AFP 07/02/2016).

**Transitional government**

On 6 February, a transitional government was agreed, with new presidential elections scheduled for 24 April (AFP 07/02/2016; 08/02/2016; Al Jazeera 05/02/2016).

Legislators elected Jocelene Privet, a former senator, as interim President for 120 days (AFP 15/02/2016). On 14 March, President Privet appointed a new Provisional Electoral Council to set up a schedule and budget for the delayed elections (local media 15/03/2016). On 22 March, President Privet named a new Prime Minister, after Parliament rejected the first appointee. Parliament has also failed to support the new Provisional Electoral Council (AFP 21/03/2016; AFP 23/03/2016). Demonstrations continue in Port-au-Prince, questioning the legitimacy of the interim president (13/02/2016). On 25 March, Parliament approved the new government, with Enex Jean-Charles as the new Prime Minister (AFP 25/03/2016). On 30 March, a new provisional electoral council was appointed (AFP 30/03/2016). On 5 April, the Provisional Electoral Council announced that the elections rescheduled for 24 April are again postponed (AFP 05/04/2016).

**Displacement**

**IDPs**

As of 31 March 2016, 62,590 IDPs remain in 36 camps following the 2010 earthquake. The majority of IDPs are in communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (52% in Delmas, 17% in Croix des Bouquets, and the rest in Tabarre, Petion-Ville, Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Cite Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets) with others located in the Palms regions, in the communes of Leogane and Gressier. Information management and service delivery in camps has been severely constrained due to lack of funding (OCHA 31/07/2015).

The number of individuals residing in IDP camps has increased, due to improved registration process. However, the number of camps has decreased. 36 sites are currently open, although IDP sites reported as closed may still host IDP households.

Absence of a protection-sensitive approach, lack of coherent urban planning, and instability, in part due to poor rule of law, are major obstacles to durable solutions for IDPs (UNHCR 08/05/2015).

**Arrivals from Dominican Republic**

A regularisation process regarding foreigners with no legal status has been conducted in Dominican Republic (DR) and left up to 200,000 Haitians and people of Haitian descent at risk of forced expulsion (AFP 21/06/2015; IOM 16/02/2016; VOA 05/01/2016).

As of 24 March, IOM has counted 80,397 Haitians and people of Haitian descent arriving from Dominican Republic since June 2015, including 1,185 unaccompanied minors. 49,011 people report they came to Haiti spontaneously, 13,397 claim they were deported. The number of people officially deported increased sharply from 2,974 at 25 September to 17,800 by March. 15.9% of the returned were born in DR. According to DR, almost 130,000 people have returned to Haiti (GARR 15/01/2016; OCHA 14/01/2016; IOM 24/03/2016). In 2016, 171,000 people of Haitian descent are expected to be returned to Haiti (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

In April, a resettlement process of people arriving from Dominical Republic begun, in
order to discourage the establishment of new camps and settlements.

Drought-related displacement

The extreme drought conditions and the food insecurity is pushing people to migrate. Since September, 10% of households had members that had left. 46% went to DR, 25% to other departments in Haiti, and 16% in other communes in the same department. The rest left for Latin American countries and the United States (OCHA 09/03/2016).

Humanitarian access

Security and physical constraints

Crime, civil unrest and other hazards constitute the main threats affecting the operating environment in Haiti.

The high number of political demonstrations between mid-2015 and early 2016, have negatively affected the humanitarian operations. Socio-political unrest and frequent strikes and road blocks continue to delay deliveries and distributions, particularly for nutrition activities (WFP 31/12/2015).

Between the end of 2015 and 8 January a UN worker and two UN police officers were killed in two separate attacks in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien (Latin America Herald Tribune 08/01/2016; News24 31/12/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

80% of Haiti has been affected by El Niño conditions, and around one million Haitians have been affected by drought since the beginning of 2015. The most affected departments are Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest, Artibonite, Centre, and Nord-Est (OCHA 03/07/2015). Drought has resulted in a 50% decrease on the harvest of an average year, which covers 60% of agricultural production (FAO 26/01/2016). Extremely warm and dry conditions are expected to continue through May 2016 (FAO 14/12/2015).

3.6 million Haitians are facing food insecurity, including 1.5 million people in severe food insecurity and 200,000 in extreme food insecure situations. 40 communes are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and four are in an Emergency situation (IPC Phase 4) (OCHA 11/02/2016; ECHO 04/03/2016). The most affected departments are Plateau Central, Nippes, Sud-Est, Sud, Grand’Anse, Ouest, Nord-Ouest, and Nord-Est (FEWSNET 31/01/2016). Although improved harvests in 2016 will likely result in improvements in food security to Stressed (IPC Phase 2), many communes in Sud-Est, Ouest, Nord-Ouest, upper Artibonite, Centre, Nord-Est Departments and on the Southern Peninsula will remain in Crisis through June 2016 (FEWSNET 22/03/2016).

Coordination Nationale de la Securite Alimentaire (CNSA) estimates that, by July 2016, food insecurity could affect about 5 million people, half of the Haitian population, if no assistance is provided (OCHA 11/02/2016).

Livelihoods

Extended dry spells have reduced jobs in the agricultural sector, which is estimated to provide 50% of all employment in Haiti (Reuters 26/08/2015; OCHA 27/07/2015).

57% of the households affected by the drought in the last six months have accumulated debt, 89% have lost their 2015 spring harvest and only 37% have planted for the 2016 winter season. 43% of those who have planted forecast production losses (WFP and government 17/02/2016).

Food availability

60–80% of the main local crops and vegetables have been lost in parts of Haiti, due to drought. Sud-Est (Grand Gosier, Anse-à-Pitres and Belle-Anse communes), Nord-Ouest, Artibonite (Gonaïves), Plateau central, Nord-Est, and Ouest (Grand-Gòave) are most affected (FEWSNET 17/08/2015; FAO 27/05/2015).

Food access

An estimated 600,000 Haitians rely on international food aid to survive ( Reuters 26/08/2015). Staple food prices remain well above their seasonal highs. Agricultural labour incomes remained below average during the lean season, reducing purchasing power and food access for very poor households and creating atypically high food assistance needs following two years of poor agricultural production (FEWSNET 01/01/2016). In mid-2015, basic food prices were 30–40% higher than in 2014, due to the poor spring harvest (OCHA, 27/07/2015).

Health

Healthcare availability and access

Five million Haitians (50% of the population) lack access to basic health services (UN 27/10/2014). Cholera continues to affect Haiti, driven mainly by poor WASH conditions. The total number of cases in the first half of 2015 was triple that of the same period in 2014.

The 2010 earthquake destroyed an estimated 60% of Haiti’s health system and a number of hospitals have still not been fully rehabilitated. Others lack staff and
Haitian migrants are returning from the Dominican Republic to poor living conditions, especially in Anse-à-Pitres. Cases of bacterial conjunctivitis and skin diseases have been reported (Alter Press 24/06/2015).

**Cholera**

So far in 2016, 7,782 suspected cholera cases have been reported, and 96 deaths (OCHA 11/03/2016). The first four weeks of 2016 the number of registered cases exceeded the number of the same period in both 2014 and 2015 (PAHO 09/03/2016). Current estimates indicate that 25,000 people will contract the disease in 2016 (OCHA 11/02/2016). In all 2015, more than 36,000 cases and 322 deaths were reported. Most cases are from Ouest, Centre, and Artibonite departments (OCHA 11/02/2016). Consuming untreated water and poor hygiene practices caused the transmission of 73% of national cholera cases (OCHA 31/10/2015; local media 15/11/2015).

754,738 cholera cases, including 9,068 deaths were reported between the start of the epidemic in October 2010 and 12 November 2015 (PAHO 23/12/2015).

**Zika**

As of 16 March, Haiti has reported 1,777 suspected and five confirmed cases of Zika virus. The four departments with the highest number of cases are Ouest, Nord, Artibonite and Centre (UNICEF 01/04/2016).

**Nutrition**

In Haiti, there are 131,000 malnourished children, approximately 56,500 children will need immediate therapeutic feeding as a life-saving measure and 748,000 more require supplemental feeding (OCHA 23/03/2016). A nutrition evaluation survey reveal that 20 communes most affected by drought have an alarming rate of GAM, at 8.4%. Six communes are on alert with greater than 10% GAM, out of which two communes are above the emergency threshold with 15% GAM between 16% and 27.7% and SAM between 8% and 10%. The total estimated number of children in those 20 communes is 211,000 and approximately 18,000 children are likely already affected by a form of malnutrition (OCHA 11/02/2016; UNICEF 26/01/2016).

**WASH**

1.35 million people are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 04/03/2016).

Significant water shortages are reported in the drought-affected departments of Ouest, Centre, Sud and Sud-Est (OCHA 11/02/2016; GARR 29/03/2016). 40% of schools do not have drinking water (local media 31/08/2015).

69% of the population lack access to improved sanitation (World Bank 30/09/2014). 60% of schools have no toilets (HRW 08/10/2014).

**Shelter and NFIs**

62,590 IDPs are vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance, living in camps, since 2010. 50% of the IDPs live in tents and makeshift shelters with little or no access to water and sanitation. 45,000 live in tents and makeshift shelters with little or no access to water and sanitation (Reuters 12/01/2016). Camp conditions are deteriorating as humanitarian actors withdraw due to lack of funding. The majority of Haiti’s 45 IDP sites are in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, including 42% of Haitians do not have access to safe drinking water. Significant water shortages are reported in the drought-affected departments of Ouest, Centre, Sud and Sud-Est (OCHA 11/02/2016; GARR 29/03/2016). Lack of education also means that people in rural areas often do not understand the dangers of contaminating drinking water with trash and chemicals.

7.6 million people, 72% of the population, lack access to sanitation.

**Education**

An estimated 400,000 children do not attend school, 10% of school-aged children in Haiti (AFP 07/09/2015). Primary school enrollment is roughly 75%. 50% of the adult population is illiterate (USAID 05/01/2016).

**Protection**

**Children**

Minors in camps are particularly at risk of exploitation, with sexual violence commonplace (Save the Children 08/01/2015). The practice of placing children in domestic service is widespread. More than 200,000 children are exploited in this manner, and many are subjected to physical, emotional, and sexual abuse (UNSC 08/03/2016).

**Documentation**

Around a third of people relocated outside camps after the 2010 earthquake do not have legitimate status/rights for the land they occupy. Land disputes and tensions are common and have been accompanied by coercion, violence, and forced eviction.
67% of returnees from DR do not possess any type of documentation and are at risk of statelessness as the authorities of Haiti have refused to accept non-national deportees on its territory (AlterPresse 19/08/2015; IOM 22/01/2016).

Updated 06/04/2016

EL SALVADOR DROUGHT

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

14 April: The government declared a water emergency in and around San Salvador. Only half of the water needs of the city’s 1.7 million inhabitants can be met (Reuters 14/04/2016).

**KEY CONCERNS**

- 156,000 people are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes (FEWSNET 08/2015).
- 700,000 people, 11% of the population, in need of food assistance (OCHA 09/03/2016; 31/12/2015; FAO 15/03/2016).

Politics and security

A negotiated truce between El Salvador’s largest gangs, Mara Salvatrucha 13 (MS 13) and Barrio 18, came to an end in 2014. Competition between the two gangs, and clashes between gangs and security forces have reached unprecedented levels of violence (08/02/2016). 6,657 people were killed in 2015, meaning a homicide rate of 104 per 100,000 residents (ECHO 15/02/2016; STRATFOR 09/02/2016). More than half of the homicides occurred in the cities of San Salvador, La Libertad, Soyapango, and Usulutan (LA Times 02/03/2016). 1,399 people were killed in January and February 2016, more than double the number in the same period of 2015 (VICE News 03/03/2016). In March around 572 homicides were recorded (Redhum 28/03/2016). Gangs also access the political level via bribes and extortions, and often clash with police and military personnel (Reuters 25/01/2016; Evan Ellis 16/12/2015).

The government has pledged to take “extraordinary measures” to fight gang violence. These include deploying more troops to the streets, retaking neighbourhood territory from gangs and increasing prison control (Reuters 31/03/2016). As a first step, the government has declared a state of emergency at seven prisons, restricting gang members’ communication with the outside world (NY Times 29/03/2016). Previous mano dura (“firm hand” or “iron fist”) policies to deter gang violence have generally not improved the security situation (Security Assistance 29/02/2016).

Natural disasters

**Drought**

El Salvador is among the countries most severely affected by a prolonged dry spell, associated with the El Niño phenomenon (UN 12/11/2015). Around 1.6 million people are thought to be affected by the drought (Reuters 14/04/2016). Households in the east are expected to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security levels until May 2016, worsening to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security levels from June-September 2016 (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

El Niño conditions are expected to last until August 2016 in the eastern ‘dry corridor’ regions (OCHA 09/03/2016). Rains for the primera season are expected to be delayed, which can cause difficulties for planting new crops (FEWSNET 15/04/2016). The harvests of the primera season in 2016 are in some places expected to be 50-100% below average (FAO 17/03/2016).

**Displacement**

There is limited information available on displacement in El Salvador, however it is known that gang violence drives some displacement: more than 324,000 people were displaced due to gang violence in El Salvador in 2015 (International Crisis Watch 21/12/2015). 17,000 children were displaced to Mexico in 2015, most of whom were reportedly from El Salvador. Only 52 of these children were granted asylum (Human Rights Watch 04/01/2016). Asylum claims in Mexico were 65% higher in 2015 compared to 2014. Over 170,300 people from the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) arrived in Mexico in 2015 (OCHA 14/04/2016). In Costa Rica, 2,203 asylum claims were registered in 2015, an increase of 16% to 2014. Most of the asylum seekers are El Salvadorian (UNHCR 05/04/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

Insecurity, in particular the presence of MS13 and Barrio 18 (El Salvador’s largest criminal groups), hampers the delivery of humanitarian assistance (WFP 30/06/2015).
In San Salvador, health workers have to negotiate access to neighbourhoods with large gang presence (Washington Post 08/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

An estimated 156,000 people (39,000 households), mainly in eastern and western regions, are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes due to the prolonged dry spell (Redhum 16/11/2015; WFP 30/09/2015; FEWSNET 31/08/2015). People are expected to remain at Crisis levels until end of August FEWSNET 31/03/2016). In total, 700,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance, especially in the eastern ‘dry corridor’ (OCHA 09/03/2016; 31/12/2015). Farmers in the dry corridor lost almost 100% of the maize planted in 2015 (WFP 31/12/2015).

Food availability

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock estimates that almost 86,000 hectares of maize have been lost or damaged. In 2015, 60% of the maize crop was destroyed, affecting over 161,000 farmers (FAO 15/03/2016). Total grain losses were 30% higher in 2015 than in 2014; more than USD 77 million worth in crops were lost (OCHA 12/2015; La Prensa Grafica 05/04/2016).

Livelihoods

Approximately 100,000 agricultural and livestock producers have been affected by the drought. 24 communities in the San Miguel department have been particularly affected (IFRC 25/11/2015).

El Salvador reportedly remains heavily affected by a coffee rust epidemic (a fungus that attacks the leaves of coffee plants), meaning day labourers can no longer depend on seasonal labour opportunities in coffee production (OCHA 09/03/2016; Reuters 14/08/2015). The livelihoods of small-scale coffee growers have also been affected (OCHA 13/04/2016). Within four years, plantations suitable for coffee production are expected to reduce by 80% due to drought (La Prensa Grafica 09/01/2016).

More than 50% of affected households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including selling productive assets, reducing number and portion sizes of meals, and spending their savings (WFP 26/09/2015).

Health

Dengue

As of 1 April, 52 cases have been confirmed, and over 3,000 suspected cases have been detected (PAHO 01/04/2016).

Zika

On 10 March the government issued a national yellow alert regarding Aedes Aegypti mosquito, which transfers the Zika virus (government 10/03/2016). As of 7 April around 9,780 suspected cases of Zika have been reported, the highest number in San Salvador and La Libertad (WHO 07/04/2016; Pacific Disaster Center 09/03/2016). There is an increasing number of cases of the auto-immune disease Guillian-Barré among those affected by Zika virus: as of March, 138 cases of Guillian-Barré and two deaths have already been reported (Outbreak News 08/03/2016; BBC 01/02/2016). The average number of Guillian-Barré cases per year is 169 (WHO 05/02/2016). Guillian-Barré is a rare syndrome that attacks the peripheral nervous system. A causal link with Zika is yet to be confirmed.

WASH

The effects of El Niño are forecast to continue until June 2016, reducing access to clean water (IFRC 25/11/2015). The government has declared an orange alert on 14 April for water shortages in the capital San Salvador and surrounding towns. Only half of the water needs of 1.7 million people can be met due to drought (AFP 14/04/2016).

In Sonsonate department, the southwest, water shortages have been reported in high elevation communities. People collect rainwater to increase water access and women have to travel more than 40km to wash clothes (PAHO 25/02/2016).

Education

Schooling is regularly disrupted as there are threats from criminal gangs operating along the school route, causing children to miss classes (The Guardian 27/01/2016).

Protection

There are reports that a high number of women and children are fleeing their homes and migrating through Mexico to the United States due to the rise in gang violence. Other countries in Central America have also seen an increase in asylum claims over 2015. Women and children are exposed to forced recruitment into criminal gangs, sexual- and gender-based violence, and murder (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

Even though crime is widespread through gangs, civilians also face violence by authorities. In 2015, 74% of all alleged human rights violations submitted to the attorney general’s office involved cops or soldiers (Huffington Post 03/03/2016).
Children

Gangs increasingly target the young, with children as young as 12 years old enlisted in their ranks. Boys serve as foot soldiers, while young girls sometimes are used as sex slaves (Wall Street Journal 24/02/2016). Homicide is the leading cause of death among adolescent (0-19) boys (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

New mano dura policies proposed on 7 April would enable prosecutors to order arrest warrants for minors, which currently can only be done via a juvenile judge. The Supreme Court has ruled that gang members are terrorists, opening the door for many juveniles to be tried as adults. Discussions on the age of adulthood are ongoing; it has been proposed to lower this to age 14 or even age 12. This increases protection concerns for children who will be facing long prison sentences. It could also give an incentive to gangs to recruit children at a younger age, as these children will face less severe punishment (Insight Crime 08/04/2016).

Gender

‘Femicide’ – the act of killing women – has become widespread. Between January and October 2015, 475 women were murdered, an increase from 294 over the same period in 2014 (Latin Correspondent 25/02/2016; UNHCR 15/03/2016). El Salvador has the highest femicide rates worldwide (OCHA 14/04/2016). Gang rape is used as a weapon against women (Latin America Working Group 18/02/2016).

Updated: 18/04/2016

GUATEMALA DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

7 April: Since November 2015, 915 suspected cases of Zika virus have been reported. 261 were confirmed (OCHA, WHO and PAHO 04/04/2016).

7 April: Fuego volcano is reported at risk of changing its eruptive pattern. Strong explosions and ash columns up to 4.8km above sea level are estimated to potentially affect around 5,000 people (Government, Siglo21).

KEY FIGURES

- 175,000 families have lost between 50% and 100% of maize and beans harvest in the Dry Corridor (FAO 26/01/2016).
- 720,000 people are severely food insecure (ECHO 18/02/2015).
- Severe acute malnutrition is between 3.3% and 5.7% (OCHA 07/12/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security, mainly in the western and central part of the country
- Nutrition assistance

OVERVIEW

Prolonged drought has led to a food security crisis in Guatemala: 720,000 people are severely food insecure, mainly in the western and central parts of the country, and external food assistance will be needed until August 2016. Eastern and western Guatemala are most affected by the substantial maize and bean crop losses. Chronic malnutrition is reportedly increasing due to consecutive years of extended dry spells.
The activity of drug trafficking groups may hamper humanitarian access.

Politics and security

Guatemala was on the brink of a political crisis in August 2015 when street demonstrations pushed the cabinet ministers and the president to resign due to allegations of corruption (VOA 25/08/2015; BBC 16/09/2015). Jimmy Morales was elected as the new president at polls in October, but the political instability continues, reportedly because of his lack of political experience. He was also blamed for poor management of government funding to provide medicine to the health facilities experiencing shortages (BBC 26/10/2015; OCHA 14/01/2016; Foreign Policy 16/03/2016).

Guatemala has one of the highest violent crime rates in the world, caused by widespread drug-trafficking, gang-related violence and a heavily armed population. Some communities have resorted to vigilantism due to the lack of criminal law enforcement. Gang-related violence is one of the principal reasons why people leave the country. In 2015, violence has intensified in Escuintla, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Chiquimila, Zacapa, Izabal and Peten departments. Kidnapping gangs, often connected to drug traffickers, are a concern (OSAC 14/05/2014; Human Rights Watch 31/01/2016; Humanitarian Team in Guatemala 31/12/2015). In the week up to 14 March, an increase in gang attacks on businesses was reported in Guatemala City’s zone 6. The attacks are probably linked to extortion (Prensa Libre 14/03/2016).

Natural disasters

Drought

The El Niño phenomenon is causing severe drought in Central America’s “dry corridor”, which runs through Guatemala. Guatemala is reportedly most affected by the regional drought, followed by Honduras and El Salvador (OCHA 14/01/2016). As of February, 1.3 million people have been affected in Guatemala (ECHO 18/02/2016). The dry spell is expected to continue through March 2016, drastically reducing harvests as staple crops are destroyed (FEWSNET 30/01/2016).

Guatemala declared a state of emergency on 1 October due to drought and food insecurity, and as of mid-March 2016 the crisis persists (Oxfam 01/10/2015; OCHA 09/03/2016). There were more consecutive days without rain in 2015 than in 2014 and less cumulative rainfall (FEWSNET 08/2015).

Volcano activity

The 3.7km Fuego volcano (near Guatemala City) had a moderate eruptive pattern as of 2 March, generating ashes columns as high as 4,400m above sea level. A warning was then issued by the authorities. As of 7 April, the volcano is reported at risk of changing its eruptive pattern: strong explosions and ash clouds reaching up to 4.8km above sea level are estimated to potentially affect around 5,000 people (Government 10/03/2016; Government 07/04/2016; Siglo21 07/04/2016).

Since 2 April, the Santa Maria volcano, also known as Santiaguito, is reportedly in a new eruptive phase with moderate explosions and columns of ash reaching around 4km above sea level. The volcano is in the department of Quetzaltenango (Government 04/04/2016).

Humanitarian access

Security constraints caused by gang-related violence and drug trafficking must be taken into account, with no areas, especially in the capital, considered immune to daytime episodes of crime and violence (OSAC 2015).

Food security and livelihoods

720,000 people are severely food insecure, as drought has led to a third consecutive year of decreased harvest (ECHO 18/02/2016). Households in Crisis are in Huehuetenango, Quiche, Chimaltenango, Totonicapan, Sacatepequez, and Quetzaltenango departments. Households in the east are currently facing Stressed conditions (IPC Phase 2) (FEWSNET 01/2016). External food assistance will be needed until the next harvest in August 2016, by when an estimated 1–2.5 million people will be in Crisis (FEWSNET 24/01/2015; 30/01/2016).

Livelihoods

Cereal production in 2015 is estimated at 1.8 million metric tons, a 5% decrease compared to 2014, that was already a poorer year (FAO 30/12/2015). Around 175,000 families have reported between 50% and 100% losses for maize and beans in the Dry Corridor (FAO 26/01/2016). 70% of the families in the country have lost their harvest (Red Cross 04/11/2015). Coffee rust is negatively impacting labour opportunities, particularly on smaller farms (FEWSNET 30/01/2016).

Food availability

National grain production fell by 4.5% in 2015 compared to 2014 (Redhum 04/01/2016). By April 2016, 65% of families will have exhausted their reserves and the remaining 35% will have only limited food reserves (OCHA 09/03/2016; Red Cross 05/02/2016; FEWSNET 30/12/2015). Hundreds of farmers are in need of fertiliser in Chiquimula to save their maize and beans harvest (Redhum 02/02/2016).

Households in the mountains in the west are threatened by severe food insecurity:
Households in the mountains in the west are threatened by severe food insecurity: drought led to losses of the total 2015 staple production and they have scarce job opportunities and low incomes. They purchase food with money earned in limited agricultural and non-agricultural labour opportunities (FEWSNET 30/12/2015; 30/01/2016).

Food access

Maize prices rose by 16.8% between November and December 2015 due to decreased maize supply from the drought-affected northern and southern regions. The price of beans increased by 3.5% in the same period (FAO 10/01/2016).

Nutrition

100,000 people are in need of nutrition support (OCHA 14/01/2016).

In 2016, as of 5 March, 1,447 cases of acute malnutrition were recorded in Guatemala, with deaths reported in Huehuetenango, Chiquimula, Santa Rosa, Jalapa, Guatemala, Nororiente, Alta Verapaz, and Zacapa. 14,657 cases of acute malnutrition were recorded in 2015. 69% (10,113) were cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), while 31% (4,544) were cases of severe acute malnutrition. Last year, 183 children died of malnutrition-related causes. The departments reporting the highest numbers of deaths were Alta Verapaz (23), Huehuetenango (21), San Marcos (21), Escuintla (20), and Quiché (11) (Red Hum 21/03/2016). Severe acute malnutrition in children under five is between 3.3% and 5.7% countrywide (Redhum 10/11/2015; OCHA 07/12/2015).

Health

1.5 million people are in need of health services (OCHA 14/01/2016). Some 4 million people in rural areas do not have access to primary healthcare and hundreds of thousands of children have not received essential vaccinations (OCHA 30/12/2015). Mosquito-transmitted diseases are a major preoccupation: dengue fever and chikungunya cases are reported across the country. As of 7 April, since November 2015, 915 suspected cases of Zika virus have been reported. 261 were confirmed (WHO 29/02/2016; OCHA, WHO and PAHO 07/04/2016).

15,900 cases of dengue fever, including nine deaths, were reported in 2015. This is an increase on 12,533 cases recorded in 2014, probably due to El Niño-related causes increasing the presence of vectors (Redhum 09/11/2015; 10/12/2015; WHO 21/01/2016). The same for the 27,600 cases of chikungunya recorded in 2015, representing a 20% increase in cases compared to 2014 (Redhum 10/12/2015).

Updated: 13/04/2016
- Restoration of interrupted power, water and communications in affected areas.
- Supply of food, water and other essential items to displaced populations in evacuation centres.

**OVERVIEW**

Fiji has suffered an El Niño-related drought since mid-2015, which has forced the government to truck water and food supplies to over 67,000 people in western, eastern and northern divisions. Many of the drought affected population have also been hit hard by Tropical Cyclone Winston, which made landfall on 20 February affecting 350,000 people across many of Fiji’s 320 islands and compounding food insecurity, WASH, health and shelter needs. Although preparedness has improved in recent years, low-lying areas remain particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, including tropical cyclones and storm/tidal surges, as evidenced by the heavy impact of Tropical Cyclone Winston in February 2016.

**Politics and security**

Multiple military coups, in 1987, 2000, and 2006, have interrupted Fijian politics since the country gained independence in 1987. Stability has improved since democratic elections were held on 17 September 2014, which brought Frank Bainimarama’s Fiji First party to power with a parliamentary majority (DFAT 2016). Tensions resurfaced in early February, when opposition MPs walked out of parliament in protest at the suspension of three opposition MPs (ICG 01/03/2016).

**Natural disasters**

**Tropical cyclones, disturbances and flooding**

Fiji faces an elevated risk of tropical cyclones this season, in part due to the consequences of the strong 2015-2016 El Niño event (OCHA 08/01/2016; WMO 22/02/2016). On 20 February 2016, Tropical Cyclone Winston – the strongest cyclone on record in the Pacific – made landfall, killing 44 people and destroying houses and infrastructure. On 21 February, the Fijian Government declared a 30-day state of natural disaster, which was extended for another 30 days on 21 March, to last until 19 April (OCHA 21/02/2016; ABC 21/03/2016). Over 350,000 people, 40% of the country’s population, have been affected (IFRC 31/03/2016). Damage is estimated at USD 460 million (Radio NZ 25/01/2016). Immediate needs are for shelter, health, and WASH assistance (IFCR 29/02/2016). Satellite imagery has confirmed worst-affected areas include parts of the two main islands (northeast Viti Levu and the south coast of Vanua Levu) as well as smaller islands (Northern Lau Group, Taveuni, Koro Island, Ovalau, and Naigani). (Radio NZ 23/03/2016).

From 4 to 8 April, two tropical disturbances and Tropical Cyclone Zena hit Fiji, causing flooding in low-lying areas, including Nadi, Ba, Naitasiri and Rakiraki. 12,000 people took shelter in evacuation centres. Three people died (OCHA 04/04/2016; 11/04/2016; Government 09/04/2016).

**Drought**

67,000 people affected by drought in Fiji’s western, northern and eastern divisions are reliant on water trucking and food deliveries (OCHA 08/01/2016). Hot and dry conditions have had an impact on crops and agriculture throughout 2015, and a drought warning has been in force since October (OCHA 29/10/2015).

**Displacement**

337 people remain in 26 evacuation centres in the eastern division (OCHA 31/03/2016; WFP 17/03/2016). 60,000 people were initially displaced, and 100,000 are living in houses that were severely damaged. Many of the displaced are staying with relatives or in non-official displacement sites (IFRC 31/03/2016; UNICEF 26/02/2016). Returns are ongoing, but little is known about reasons for and modalities of return (OCHA 07/03/2016; OCHA 15/03/2016).

**Humanitarian access**

Damage to telecommunications networks, roads, bridges, and air and port facilities has impeded assessments and emergency relief efforts, particularly to remote and outer islands (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**Roads were temporarily shut due to flooding and Cyclone Zena, but have since reopened (Logistics Cluster 06/08/2016).**

Multiple remote islands, where some 40,000 affected people are estimated to live, are only accessible by boat (ABC 23/02/2016; OCHA 29/02/2016). It could take months to restore basic water, power and sewerage to the worst affected areas, particularly outer islands (Government 25/02/2016; UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**Food security and livelihoods**

Reports of widespread crop damage in rural areas affected by TC Winston are concerning and are likely to compound ongoing drought-related vulnerabilities (OCHA 22/02/2016). Emergency food assistance may be required through at least May 2016 (OCHA 31/03/2016).

**Food availability**
100% of crops are estimated to be destroyed in the worst-affected areas, including Koro Island (OCHA 04/03/2016; FAO 04/03/2016). Cash crops, including Yagona, cassava, and taro have been hit hard (OCHA 15/03/2016). Around 80% of sugarcane crops have been damaged (Radio NZ 25/02/2016). **Crops planted after Cyclone Winston have been washed away by flooding and Cyclone Zena, raising concerns about food security if new seeds cannot be sown again (Radio NZ 09/04/2016).**

**Food access**

Prices have increased significantly (OCHA 29/02/2016). Food distributions are underway and have reached 95% of the population, but not hard-to-reach mountainous, inland areas (OCHA 15/03/2016).

**Livelihoods**

Around 45,000 farmers are reportedly in need of agricultural support, including debris clearing and provision of seeds (OCHA 22/02/2016; 15/03/2016; 17/03/2016). The drought and cyclone have heavily impacted women, who are mostly engaged in the informal agricultural sector (UN Women 29/02/2016).

Livestock face outbreak risks (OCHA 07/03/2016). 21% of livestock on Koro Island are dead (OCHA 04/03/2016).

Fisheries have been impacted, with equipment, boats, and repair kits urgently needed to restore livelihoods (OCHA 15/03/2016; FAO 04/03/2016).

Declining tourist numbers are expected to have a significant impact on livelihoods (OCHA 28/02/2016).

**Health**

38% of health facilities were damaged. Although all have resumed some services following repairs, gaps in health services continue to impact hard-to-reach affected areas (OCHA 31/03/2016; 15/03/2016; UNFPA 08/03/2016). Reports indicate an increase in cases of communicable diseases including measles, diarrhoea, and leptospirosis, a bacterial infection transmitted by rodents and other animals through urine-contaminated water or soil (OCHA 28/03/2016).

**Flooding has increased the risk of water and mosquito-borne diseases. 13 cases of Zika virus have been confirmed since January (OCHA 11/04/2016). 37 typhoid cases have been confirmed since the cyclone (OCHA 31/03/2016).**

**Nutrition**

Malnourished children are particularly vulnerable due to limited access to food and nutrition supplements (OCHA 28/02/2016). 15 cases of malnutrition have been reported, including three severe cases in Tavuva and Korovou (OCHA 15/03/2016).

**WASH**

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people are still without access to safe water sources, while 193,000 are still in need of WASH supplies (OCHA 31/03/2016). WHO has warned that disruption of water and sanitation infrastructure, compromised hygiene, and overcrowding could lead to outbreaks, particularly of diarrhoeal disease (OCHA 07/03/2016; WHO 26/02/2016).

**Water**

Most of the 67,000 drought-affected people reliant on water trucking since mid-2015 live in the areas worst affected by the cyclone, which means their needs are exacerbated (OCHA 29/02/2016).

**Sanitation**

Reports of open defecation highlight an urgent need for sanitation assistance (OCHA 31/03/2016).

**Hygiene**

Displaced families in evacuation centres lack basic hygiene materials (UNICEF 26/02/2016). WASH needs are particularly acute among women and girls, who lack sanitary products (OCHA 29/02/2016).

**Shelter and NFIs**

Overall, 150,000 people are in need of shelter assistance. Around 30,000 damaged or destroyed households remain in need of repair (UNICEF 06/04/2016). 63% of housing damage is in western division where, as of 31 March, 28,300 temporary shelters are still needed (OCHA 07/03/2016; Radio NZ 31/03/2016).

Significant gaps remain in shelter programming to help support self-recovery: only 500 of 7,500 targeted households have received hardware and fixing kits (OCHA 31/03/2016).

**Education**

As of 15 March, approximately 500 schools and 380 early learning centres have been damaged or destroyed – more than double previous estimates (OCHA 15/03/2016). 86,000 school children had their education disrupted (OCHA 31/03/2016). Around 100 of the most badly damaged schools will remain closed for repair for up to six weeks (IFRC 29/02/2016).
Protection

There are heightened protection concerns for women, children and disabled people, and enhanced tracking of their needs is required (OCHA 07/03/2016; CARE 31/03/2016). UNICEF estimates that up to 120,000 children may be badly affected (UNICEF 26/02/2016). Children may require psychosocial support (STC 25/02/2016).

Updated 12/04/2016

PAPUA NEW GUINEA DROUGHT, FLOODS

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
No new significant developments this week 12/04/2016. Last update 05/05/2016.

KEY FIGURES
- Drought and frost have highly or severely impacted the food security of nearly 1.5 million people (ECHO 28/03/2016).
- Over 162,000 people face extreme food shortages in Western, Southern Highland, Enga, Chimbu and Milne provinces (ECHO 28/03/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES
Food and WASH are priority concerns. The staple food in the Highlands, sweet potato, was severely damaged by frost in August. Water shortages have caused health facilities and schools to close or keep shorter hours.

OVERVIEW
Prolonged drought has affected 1.5 million people across the country; 162,000 people are living in the most severely affected areas. Food production has been affected by both drought and August frost in the Highlands, and water shortages continue to have an impact on WASH and education.

Politics and security

Inter-communal violence displaces thousands of people every year. According to the local police, about 30 conflicts are ongoing in the province (Inter Press Service 14/08/2015).

Tribes in Western Highlands have been engaged in armed conflict for more than 30 years (Radio New Zealand 17/07/2015).

Displacement

IDPs

An estimated 22,500 people are internally displaced as a result of inter-communal violence or natural disasters. 1,200 were estimated displaced in 2014, although the actual number is most likely higher. The majority of the displaced live in Madang and Morobe provinces in northern Papua New Guinea. Around 85% of the displaced live in government-run camps (IDMC 11/12/2014).

Refugees, asylum seekers, and detainees

Papua New Guinea hosts an estimated 10,000 refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR 12/2014). About 1,000 people seeking asylum in Australia are detained in an Australian-run transit centre on Manus Island. Overcrowding, inadequate WASH facilities, and health concerns – including outbreaks of malaria and typhoid – have been reported; however, conditions have reportedly improved in the last year (The Sydney Morning Herald 10/09/2015; The Guardian 08/09/2015; 18/02/2015). About half of the detainees have been granted refugee status by PNG authorities, but a lack of a clear resettlement strategy is reported (Radio New Zealand 15/02/2016).

Humanitarian access

Only 3% of roads in Papua New Guinea are paved; travel between provinces is mostly by air or boat (WFP 07/09/2015). Travelling by inland rivers has become difficult due to reduced water levels (government 30/09/2015). Many drought-affected areas can only be reached by foot or air (UN 22/02/2016, UNRC 07/01/2016). With many of the communities living in remote areas, logistics remain a key challenge in delivering assistance (OCHA 22/02/2016).

Natural disasters

Drought

Several months of drought, and August frost in the Highlands region, has affected 2.7 million people across the country: 700,000 people are living in the most severely affected areas (OCHA 22/02/2016). Deaths related to diseases and starvation have been reported, but no official number is available (IRIN 28/01/2016; IOM 01/11/2015). The 2015–16 El Niño reached its peak towards the end of 2015 and has been in gradual decline. The impact and after-effects on people and their livelihoods, however, remain critical (UN 22/02/2016).
Enga and Southern Highlands provinces have declared a state of emergency (WFP 07/09/2015). Some people in the Highlands region have reportedly moved to lower altitudes to live with relatives (ABC 19/08/2015). An increase in bushfires has been reported in several drought-affected areas (OCHA 07/01/2016).

The current drought also continues to have a significant impact on all the Schouten Islands, where the amount of rainfall is significantly less than normal. The return of rain in late 2015 allowed new gardens to be planted. However, staple crops are not expected to be ready before June at the earliest, so will not be ready for harvest, which is supposed to last from mid-April to June (Oxfam 19/02/2016).

Floods

Rainfall since November has alleviated some of the drought, but drought-affected areas are not able to absorb heavy rainfall (OCHA 15/02/2016).

Mid-February, an estimated 27,000 people have been affected and at least six people killed in flash floods and landslides after heavy rain in Chimbu and Western Highlands. 200 houses have been destroyed, and bridges have been damaged, and hundreds of households displaced by landslides (Radio New Zealand 15/02/2016; OCHA 09/03/2016 15/02/2016). Some 1,650 individuals in Jiwaka province have been affected by floods and landslips, with many having moved closer to water sources due to the drought and then got flooded (OCHA 09/03/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

According to a recent WFP assessment, drought and frost have highly or severely impacted the food security of nearly 1.5 million people. Over 162,000 people face extreme food shortages in Western, Southern Highland, Enga, Chimbu and Milne provinces (ECHO 28/03/2016). Frost and drought have destroyed crops, in particular sweet potato, the staple food of the affected areas. Livelihoods have been affected, and food prices have increased. Affected families are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including limiting the number of meals (CARE 15/10/2015).

Food availability

Frost has destroyed crops in the most affected areas, and food is reported as a priority need (OCHA 08/01/2016; AFP 24/08/2015). Frost in Tambul, the main agricultural district in the Highlands, has damaged sweet potato and potato gardens (CARE 31/08/2015). Fish ponds have dried up, reducing the availability of an important source of protein (ECHO 14/09/2015). Livestock numbers have fallen as animal feed is depleted (The Guardian 02/12/2015).

In Eastern Highlands province, food production has fallen by an estimated 50% (Radio New Zealand 20/11/2015). November and December rains caused the limited food available to rot, and has destroyed crops (OCHA 11/01/2016). In the Highlands, frost has destroyed wild plants that are usually eaten in periods of food shortages, leaving the population with limited coping mechanisms (Government 27/10/2015).

Food access

Market access is extremely limited in rural areas in the Highlands, and in Blup Blup, Wei, and Kadovar, in the Schouten Islands (Oxfam 19/02/2016). Food prices have reportedly tripled in areas where the population has access to markets (FAO 09/02/2016). Some markets have closed (IFRC 30/10/2015).

Livelihoods

Livelihoods have been affected by damage to coffee plantations, one of the main cash crops in the Highlands (IOM 04/09/2015). Fisheries and livestock are also affected. Damage to food gardens means families cannot rely on selling their surplus to purchase food or essential NFIs (CARE 15/10/2015). Areas dependent on watercourses to transport cash crops to markets are impeded by reduced water levels (FAO 30/10/2015).

Health

Water shortages have caused hospitals and health centres in the affected provinces to scale down operations or to close (Reuters 04/03/2016 14/09/2015; UNDP 26/08/2015). The only two hospitals in Simbu province have reportedly closed (Inter Press Service 13/11/2015).

Inadequate hygiene practices are resulting from limited water availability, and an increase in diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, and skin disease cases has been reported across the country (CARE 15/10/2015; government 30/09/2015). Rural health centres lack the capacity to deal with any potential large disease outbreaks (IOM 04/09/2015).

Tuberculosis

An outbreak of drug-resistant tuberculosis has been reported on Daru Island, where 1% of the population is estimated to be sick. 160 cases have been recorded in a population of 15,000. Health facilities are unable to effectively treat the patients, many of whom have moved further into the bush because of the drought and lack access to health facilities (MedicalxPress 25/03/2016 RNZ 13/01/2016; ABC 11/01/2016).

WASH

With water sources drying up, the population has resorted to using less reliable water sources, including potentially contaminated rivers (Australian National University 15/01/2016; ECHO 14/09/2015; ABC 18/08/2015). Sources traditionally used for washing and bathing are now also being used for drinking water (Australian National University 07/09/2015). With water sources drying up, the population has resorted to using less reliable water sources, including potentially contaminated rivers (Australian National University 15/01/2016; ECHO 14/09/2015; ABC 18/08/2015). Sources traditionally used for washing and bathing are now also being used for drinking water (Australian National University 07/09/2015).
Distances to collect water have increased, and the time spent collecting water has doubled in many affected areas (OCHA 07/01/2016; CARE 15/10/2015; ECHO 14/09/2015). Lack of water storage is reported as priority concern (IOM 25/01/2016).

In the more remote, difficult-to-access rocky islands of Wei, Kadovar and Blup Blup (Schouten Islands), access to fresh water is severely restricted. The majority of rainwater catchment systems are empty and available storage is insufficient. In many communities, people walk for up to an hour to access water. In Wei and Kadovar people travel to neighbouring islands to obtain water, when weather conditions and fuel availability allow (Oxfam 19/02/2016).

Open defecation is widely practised in the affected areas, and may lead to contamination of water sources (Government 15/09/2015).

Education

Several schools in Jiwaka province have been closed due to flooding mid-February (Radio New Zealand 16/02/2016).

Attendance rates among both teachers and students have dropped as a result of the drought (CARE 15/10/2015). Water shortages have caused several schools in the affected provinces to close or keep shorter hours, so that children can help their families fetch water (Caritas 25/11/2015; CARE 15/10/2015; ECHO 14/09/2015).

Updated: 12/04/2016

Colombia’s armed conflict has spanned five decades, pitting the central government, right-wing paramilitaries, and left-wing guerilla groups such as the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) against one another. Paramilitary groups underwent a partially successful process of disarmament and demobilisation between 2003–2006, however many post-demobilised armed groups remain active.

The latest FARC-EP–Government peace negotiations began in November 2012 in Havana, Cuba (Reuters 18/08/2015). The 23 March deadline for an agreement was missed (AFP 24/03/2016). While agreement has been reached on the key points of the agenda, including reparations and justice for the victims and the establishment of a special tribunal, disagreement remains over the issue of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of FARC (BBC 24/03/2016). If the peace agreement is signed the government expects to demobilise between 20,000 and 40,000 members of FARC (Colombia Reports 11/01/2016; 21/12/2015). The government has pledged that the Colombian public will be
asked to give a vote of approval or rejection to any peace deal through a plebiscite in the spring of 2016 (El Espectador 09/02/2016). Both parties have announced they have invited the UN to monitor an eventual bilateral ceasefire, the disarmament process, and the end of the conflict (AFP 20/01/2016; BBC 19/01/2016). At the end of March thousands of people who do not support negotiations with the FARC, protested in major cities against the peace talks (Colombia Reports 02/04/2016).

The intensity of the armed conflict has decreased substantially since the peace negotiations began. The FARC-EP’s unilateral ceasefire began on 20 July. Although this ceasefire has been violated on at least four occasions, military activity between the two parties has almost completely ceased (Colombia Reports 22/09/2015). The head of FARC has ordered a halt to recruitment and the purchasing weapons (El Espectador 10/10/2015; BBC 11/11/2015).

The ELN has been involved in exploratory talks about beginning peace talks with the government since June 2014, and on 30 March the government announced the beginning of formal peace talks with the group (AFP 31/03/2016).

Venezuela–Colombia relations

On 19 August, Venezuela closed its border to Colombia due to security concerns. More than 1,600 Colombians were deported and another 160,000 returned voluntarily (AFP, 22/08/2015). On 29 September, the Venezuelan government agreed to let the deportees return and legalise their status (Colombia Reports 24/09/2015; AFP 22/09/2015; Voice of America 29/09/2015). The border remains partially closed and commercial and transit activities have not returned to normal (El Espectador OCHA 31/01/2016).

Stakeholders

**FARC-EP:** The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP, or FARC) is the oldest left-wing militant group in Colombia. It was formed in 1964 by the Colombian Communist Party, as fighting between the liberal and conservative parties led to rural unrest. Approximately 7,000 fighters make up the FARC-EP today, which allegedly makes USD 500–600 million profit from the illicit drug trade (UNRIC 2013; BBC 29/08/2013). FARC-EP has been active throughout the country, but especially in Arauca, Meta, Norte de Santander, Cauca, and Antioquia.

**ELN:** The National Liberation Army is a left-wing militant group formed in 1965 and composed of an estimated 2,000 fighters. In January 2015, it stated that it intended to join peace talks and would consider disarmament (AFP 07/01/2015). Preliminary discussions between the ELN and the government continue. The ELN has been active in Arauca, Norte de Santander, Nariño and Cauca departments (Kienyke 2013).

**Government forces:** The government’s strategies to combat non-state armed groups have been closely linked to eliminating the cultivation of illicit crops in the country, which finances the armed groups.

**BACRIM and post-demobilised armed groups:** Criminal gangs (bandas criminales, or BACRIM) under the names Urabeños, Black Eagles, and Erpac, among others, are generally made up of former paramilitary fighters. They are involved in drug trafficking and extortion throughout Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. These groups are particularly active in Antioquia department, and the Pacific and Caribbean regions (BBC 29/08/2013).

Conflict developments

Since May 2015, the ELN has intensified its operations in the departments of Arauca, Norte de Santander, Chocó, Antioquia, and Boyacá. (OCHA 31/10/2015). The ELN conducted a series of small scale attacks on state infrastructure in February 2016 in attempt to pressure the government in to formalizing peace talks (BBC 09/02/2016; New Republic 01/04/2016). On 30 March, the government announced the beginning of formal peace talks with the ELN (AFP 31/03/2016).

In the northwest, conflict over control of drug-trafficking routes continues between the Urabeños, FARC, and ELN (Colombia Reports 22/10/2015). As the peace process progresses and FARC begins to withdraw from certain areas, there is a risk of changing dynamics. Other armed groups have already moved into areas previously held by FARC. This will cause further humanitarian consequences (Colombia Reports 29/02/2016; OCHA 30/11/2015). For example, since negotiations began between FARC and the government, the Urabeños, has reportedly almost doubled its territory, settling in areas previously controlled by leftist armed groups. The ELN is also reported to have increased its presence in areas along the Pacific coast previously held by FARC, particularly in the department of Cauca (Colombia Reports 22/03/2016; 23/03/201).

In the first two weeks of March, 29 left-wing community leaders based across the country were assassinated by post-demobilised armed actors, in what has been perceived as an attempt to undermine peace talks. Between 31 March and 2 April, the Urabeños, in a show of force, conducted a series of attacks against state infrastructure and ordered businesses, transport networks and schools to close for 72 hours across the northern provinces (Colombia Reports 04/04/2016; 01/04/2016). The government has pledged to intensify military operations against these groups (Colombia Reports 14/02/2016).

Natural disasters

The El Niño phenomenon is considered the strongest in 18 years and is now expected to last through June, causing both drought and flooding. It is expected to get worse in the coming months (AFP 14/01/2016).

**Drought and wildfires**

On 1 October, Colombia declared a state of emergency due to drought, which is expected...
to affect the country until June 2016 (AFP 14/01/2016). The most drought-affected departments include La Guajira, Bolivar, and Magdalena in the north, Valle del Cauca on the Pacific coast, Boyacá, Santander and Cundinamarca in the centre, and Tolima and Quindío in the west (UN 04/12/2015; El Espectador 11/02/2016; 02/12/2015).

On 28 December the government declared a red alert for low water levels in the country’s two major rivers: the Rio Magdalena and Rio Cauca supply water to hundreds of towns and cities across 23 departments (TelSUR 30/12/2015; Reuters 30/12/2015). Red alerts also remain in place across the country due to increased risk of forest fires. In 2015 more than 100,000 hectares of agricultural land were destroyed in wildfires, including in Boyacá, Santander and Cundinamarca (Latin Correspondent 31/12/2015). Since the start of 2016 there have been over 1,500 forest fires: over 60,000 hectares of land have been affected (Redhum 29/03/2016).

There are currently water shortages in 124 municipalities across Colombia (Government 06/01/2016). A fifth of Colombia’s municipalities are already under water rationing measures (Redhum 08/01/2016).

Two Wayuu children in La Guajira department have died from malnutrition in the past week. The department has been severely affected by drought for three years but in recent months the situation has further deteriorated. Over 100,000 livestock have died and over 226,000 hectares of land devastated (El Espectador 22/02/2016; Al Jazeera 03/02/2016; Redhum 03/02/2016).

**Displacement**

**IDPs**

An estimated 166,000 people were displaced by conflict or natural disaster in 2015: almost half are children (OCHA 31/01/2016). Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities represent more than half of the total displaced population (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Communities in regions affected by armed conflict are frequently temporarily or permanently displaced, due to clashes between armed groups and security forces, or fear of potential clashes. This particularly affects indigenous groups in Antioquia, Chocó, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, and Norte de Santander departments (Colombia Reports 29/02/2016; OCHA 31/01/2016; 5/11/2015). 60% of all IDPs are in Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Narino and Chocó (OCHA 31/10/2015). Buenaventura, in in Valle del Cauca, has the highest rate of forced displacement in Colombia (Human Rights Watch 04/03/2016).

Colombian refugees in neighbouring countries

360,000 Colombian refugees in neighbouring countries (Colombia Reports 22/06/2015).

**Costa Rica:** 16,620 refugees and 210 asylum seekers;

**Panama:** 15,550 refugees and 800 asylum seekers;

**Venezuela:** 5,000 refugees, 168,500 unregistered refugees and 250 asylum seekers;

**Ecuador:** 121,320 refugees and 11,580 asylum seekers (UNHCR 30/06/2015).

**Humanitarian access**

In 2015, over two million people were affected by access and mobility constraints. Events related to armed violence caused 66% of incidences of restricted movement. Most events occurred in the departments of Caqueta, Nariño, Valle del Cauca, and Cauca (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities are disproportionately affected by limited movement and access to assistance. In Chocó department over 3,000 people in the municipalities of Riosucio and Carmen del Darién, and over 10,000 residents in the Bajo Atrato area, are experiencing restricted movement due to the presence of armed groups (Colombia Reports 22/10/2015). People are unable to pursue agricultural livelihood activities, as travelling presents a constant risk (OCHA 31/10/2015).

**Food security and livelihoods**

1.2 million people are food insecure, due to low food production, poverty, and internal displacement (OCHA 20/01/2015). 557,000 require food assistance. Indigenous communities in Nariño, in the southwest, are among the most affected (OCHA 20/01/2015).

Severe drought as a result of El Niño is affecting Colombia’s coffee output, threatening the livelihoods of farmers in Nariño department (Colombia Reports 05/11/2015).

Indigenous groups in La Guajira are particularly vulnerable to the Venezuela border closure, as many live and work on both sides. Although they are being permitted to cross, further restrictions may impact their food security and livelihood situation (El Espectador 13/01/2016; IFRC 18/12/2015). Fuel shortages are reported in the border departments, as almost all fuel in the region is imported from Venezuela (Colombia Reports 24/09/2015).

**Nutrition**

In 2016, over 30 children under five died from malnutrition: most cases were in the northern departments of La Guajira and Magdalena and the central department of Tolima (TelSUR 28/03/2016; El Espectador 06/03/2016). Malnutrition is of particular concern among the indigenous Wayuu communities in La Guajira: 15,000 children are estimated to suffer from malnutrition (TelSUR 08/02/2016). Between 2011 and 2015 the mortality rate among children under five associated with malnutrition increased by 50% (Colombia Reports 22/06/2015).
Reports 16/02/2016; Redhum 11/02/2016).

Health

2.5 million people need health assistance (OCHA 30/09/2015).

Since last October, at least 43,000 suspected cases of mosquito-borne Zika virus have been registered (The Wall Street Journal 09/03/2016). The virus could affect as many as 600,000 people according to Colombia’s health ministry. Most cases are in Huila, Valle del Cauca and Norte de Santander (PDC 23/03/2016). Around 7,600 cases are among pregnant women, which is concerning because of a potential link between Zika virus and microcephaly, a condition that causes severe birth defects. A causal link is also suspected between Zika and Guillain Barré syndrome (a rare nerve disorder): Colombia reports an average of 242 cases of Guillain Barré syndrome a year, however over 80 cases were reported in the first five weeks of 2016 and three people have died from the syndrome (The Wall Street Journal 09/03/2016; WHO 12/02/2016).

WASH

1.75 million people need WASH assistance (OCHA 30/09/2015).

Water

Only 35.5% of the population consumes safe drinking water, with only 15% of rural areas consuming treated water (OCHA 20/01/2015).

There are currently water shortages in 124 municipalities across Colombia (Government 06/01/2016). A fifth of Colombia’s municipalities are already under water rationing measures (Redhum 08/01/2016): La Guajira, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Magdalena, Boyacá, Cesar, Huila, and Tolima are among the most affected. Water is being stored in unsafe facilities, causing an increase in the likelihood of the spread of mosquito-borne diseases (OCHA 30/09/2015).

Around 300 people who left their villages in Bolívar department in search of water because of severe shortages in the area. The displaced are currently living in temporary shelters in the town of Bolivar (OCHA 17/03/2016; El Espectador 22/02/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

1.48 million people need shelter (OCHA 30/09/2015). Many of those displaced by armed conflict come from rural areas and have difficulty re-obtaining rights to their homes when they return. A legal process is in place in the departments of Atlántico and Magdalena in the north, though some claimants have received threats from paramilitary groups (Amnesty International 23/01/2015).

Protection

3.8 million people need protection (OCHA 30/09/2015). Torture and ill-treatment in various forms are common in Colombia, and measures for protection and compensation are either limited or ineffective (Red Cross 04/06/2015).

Mines and explosive remnants of war

In 2015, 217 people were victims of ERW: around 30% were civilians (OCHA 31/01/2016; 27/10/2015). There have been frequent reports of landmine explosions involving both civilians and security personnel in the departments of Cauca and Caquetá (BBC 17/06/2015; Government 03/06/2015). Landmines have been planted in at least half (550) of Colombia’s municipalities (La Prensa 18/01/2015). The Colombian government and FARC-EP have agreed to remove landmines and explosives, aiming to complete demining by 2025 (Reuters 09/03/2015).

Children

Forced displacement, insecurity, fear of recruitment, the threat of sexual violence and the presence of antipersonnel landmines causing children to drop out of school (UNICEF 19/03/2016).

There are approximately 2,000 underage fighters in FARC (Reuters 15/04/2015). Across all armed groups an estimated 1,000 children have been recruited over the past three years. Actual numbers across all armed groups may be much higher (UNICEF 19/03/2016).

Vulnerable groups

Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples are highly vulnerable groups, as they are minorities and generally live in areas more likely to be cut off by conflict. The Wounaan community, comprising 11,000 people in rural Chocó and Valle del Cauca, are vulnerable to cultural and physical extinction as a result of the armed conflict. They are regularly subjected to human rights abuses and displacement (OCHA 17/03/2016; NRC 09/2014; Al Jazeera 03/02/2016).

The municipality of Buenaventura in Valle del Cauca has the highest rate of forced displacement in Colombia: post-demobilised armed groups continue to conduct abductions in the area and have on numerous occasions been responsible for killing residents in the area who are suspected to be affiliated with left-wing movements. There are also reports of sexual violence in the region (Human Rights Watch 04/03/2016).

There was a significant increase in the number of attacks on human rights activists in 2015: at least 63 were killed (Somos Defensores 02/03/2016). In the first two weeks of March, 29 left-wing community leaders were assassinated across the country by post-demobilised armed actors (Colombia Reports 14/02/2016; The Guardian 09/03/2016). The vast majority of attacks are carried out by post-demobilised armed groups (OCHA
In Antioquia alone, there were 178 documented attacks against human rights workers in 2015 (CCEEU 09/12/2015).
Introduction to the Global Emergency Overview

The Global Emergency Overview (GEO) is a weekly update that provides a snapshot of current humanitarian priorities and recent events. Its primary objective is to rapidly inform humanitarian decision makers by presenting a summary of major humanitarian crises, both recent and protracted. It collates information from a wide range of sources, including Reliefweb and media, and displays this information to enable quick comparison of different humanitarian crises. It is designed to provide answers to four questions:

1. Which humanitarian crises currently exist? (World map)
2. What has happened in the last seven days? (Snapshot and Latest Developments)
3. What is the situation in the country affected by a crisis? (Latest Developments and Narrative)
4. Which countries could be prioritised in terms of humanitarian response? (Prioritisation)

The world map and the table provide an overview of how the countries are prioritised. The countries are subdivided by four priority levels: “watch list”, “situation of concern”, “humanitarian crisis”, and “severe humanitarian crisis”.

The priority levels are assigned on the basis of:

- the number of people in need of assistance due to recent disasters
- the level of access to the affected population
- the under-5 mortality rate
- the level of development of the country
- the number of protracted IDPs and refugees.

If a country experienced a disaster in the seven days prior to an update or witnessed an escalation of an ongoing crisis, a country is highlighted by a yellow dot on the map.

The snapshot briefly describes major events in the seven days to the date of publication.

Narratives for each country in the GEO reflect major developments and underlying vulnerabilities of the country over recent months. They are based on secondary data. The latest developments for each country cover the incidents over the past seven days, and key concerns highlight humanitarian priorities.

More information on the Global Emergency Overview Methodology can be found in the Global Overview Methodology Brief and the Frequently Asked Questions.

The Global Emergency Overview is a mobile application.

To download the mobile application for Android phones click here.


To download the mobile application for iOS phones click here.


Updates

The Global Emergency Overview prioritisation will be updated once a week and the results will be available every Tuesday. In case of major new humanitarian events or an escalation of an ongoing crisis which triggers a change of prioritisation, the Global Overview will be updated on an ad hoc basis.

Disclaimer

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