Snapshot 31 March–5 April 2016

**Syria:** The most serious violation of the cessation of hostilities occurred on 2 April around Aleppo, when fighting broke out between government forces and non-government forces. In addition, eight of 18 besieged areas were not reached by humanitarian assistance in February and March, including around 250,000 people in Darayya and Eastern Ghouta in Rural Damascus.

**Libya:** The arrival of the Government of National Unity in Tripoli has prompted an escalation in violence and increased concern for protection. IDPs are particularly vulnerable. And estimated 269,000 IDPs are living in the city, 70% of whom were already thought to be in need of protection.

**Yemen:** Fighting between government and Houthi forces in Marib and northern Shabwah has intensified since 19 March. A missile attack on a hospital in Marib governorate killed three civilians and wounded 17 on 3 April. In Taizz city, Houthi forces try to push back pro-government forces who reclaimed parts of the city on 11 March. Heavy clashes are also reported in southwestern Al Dhabab, restricting the access of humanitarian aid into the city.
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
April: 170,000 IDPs, mostly displaced by Boko Haram attacks in Far North region (OCHA 04/04/2016).

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 04/04/2016).
- At least 327,000 refugees (OCHA 04/04/2016; 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 04/04/2016 12/2015).
- 250,000 children are malnourished (OCHA 04/04/2016 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, Adamawa 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 (Camer17/03/2016).

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.
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).

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
Cameroon hosts 170,000 IDPs, over 327,000 refugees, mainly from Nigeria and Central African Republic, and 35,300 returnees (OCHA 04/04/2016 UNCHR 18/03/2016 21/01/2016 01/02/2016). 35,000 Nigerian refugees are expected to arrive in 2016 (UNHCR 07/12/2015).

Some 170,000 IDPs are in Cameroon as of 4 April 2016 (OCHA 04/04/2016). The number more than doubled between June 2015 and February 2016 (UNHCR 29/03/2016). 87% have been displaced by Boko Haram-related violence, and 13% 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.

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 (102,917), Mayo-Danay 19,057,670, Mayo-Sava 21,672, and Mayo-Tsanaga 22,426,020 (UNHCR 18/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

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

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 in Lolo, 11,344 in Mibile, and the rest in Ngam and Timangolo camps (UNHCR 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).

Minawao refugee camp (Mayo-Tsanaga), with a planned capacity for only 20,000, hosted 56,785 people as of 25 March, around 70% of the Nigerian refugee population (IFRC 04/04/2016 UNCHR 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, for more than 56,000 Nigerian refugees (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, Adamaoua, 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).

The situation in the Far North may deteriorate during 2016 due to the impact of the conflict and El Niño-related drought forecast (OCHA 09/03/2016, 31/12/2015).

**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).

**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).

**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).

Refugees in 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 29/02/2016).

**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 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). More than 20,000 Nigerian refugees have been forcibly returned to Nigeria (OCHA 31/12/2015). 12,000 more are expected to be repatriated from Cameroon (local news 10/01/2016). 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

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).
Approximately 1,500 children have been abducted by Boko Haram in Cameroon since late 2014 (AFP 04/06/2015). Children, in particular in the Far North, are under serious protection threats, including family separation, exploitation, abuse, underage marriage, arbitrary detention, and abduction (UNICEF 27/01/2016; OCHA 31/12/2016).

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: 05/04/2016

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

For more information on CAR, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

31 March: An attack on a restaurant in Bambari killed one restaurant staff and seriously injured 11 other people – eight of them humanitarian personnel (UNHCR).

29 March: LRA attacks on villages in eastern Haute-Kotto have displaced an estimated 2,200 people to Bria town (OCHA).

KEY FIGURES

- 2.3 million people in immediate need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 31/03/2016).
- 2.1 million people are food insecure and 600,000 are severely food insecure (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; WFP/FAO 29/02/2016).
- 421,280 IDPs, including 61,020 in Bangui (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster).
- 454,840 CAR refugees in neighbouring countries (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITES

- The prefecture of Ouham, and the subprefectures of Mbres (Nana-Grebizi prefecture), Boda (Lobaye prefecture), Bambari (Ouaka prefecture) and Kouango (Ouaka prefecture) are thought to have the greatest humanitarian needs (OCHA 11/02/2016).
- Protection: Particularly among the IDP population and enclaved Muslim communities.
- Humanitarian access: Poor infrastructure, armed groups’ control of the roads, and targeting of humanitarian actors limits access outside Bangui.
- Food security: Farmers are unable to return home to harvest their crops.

OVERVIEW

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, Mbolou, and Haut-Mbolou 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 as 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 (AFP 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 Nourredine 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 26/08/2015; 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 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 11/09/2015). 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 remain in the country (Reuters 09/01/2015; AFP 05/12/2015). French officials say that they intend to draw their troops down to pre-crisis levels of around 300 by the end of 2016 (Reuters 31/01/2016).

**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). This followed a spike of violence in Bangui in late September that left at least 79 people dead and injured 512 (OCHA 16/10/2015).

**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).

**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 06/03/3026). 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:** 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 435,000 IDPs, and 7,661 refugees in CAR. 454,840 CAR refugees are in neighbouring countries (OCHA 29/02/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016). Displacement remains dynamic, with secondary displacement and people returning (USAID 25/03/2016).

**IDPs**

421,280 IDPs are estimated, down from 435,000 estimated at the end of 2015 (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016; 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).

**Bangui:** As of 12 March, 66,310 IDPs are in Bangui up from 27,315 prior to violence in September (OCHA 29/02/2016; UN 27/09/2015). 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).

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 12/03/2016). 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 12/03/2016).

**Haute-Kotto:** 15,090 IDPs with host families (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 12/03/2016).

**Kemo:** 3,250 IDPs: 14% in IDP sites, 86% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

**Lobaye:** 32,550 IDPs: 3% in IDP sites, 97% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

**Mambere Kadei:** 20,290 IDPs: 3% in IDP sites, 97% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

**Mbomou:** 10,780 IDPs are with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

**Nana-Grebizi:** 23,330 IDPs: 41% in IDP sites and 59% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016). On 2 February, fire partially or totally destroyed 1,069 shelters at L’Eveche IDP camp in Kaga-Bandoro (OCHA 08/02/2016).

**Nana-Mambere:** 17,260 IDPs: 1% in IDP sites, 99% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016).

**Ouaka:** 79,780 IDPs: 76% in IDP sites, 24% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016). 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).

**Ouham:** 59,600 IDPs: 77% in IDP sites and 23% with host families (UNHCR/Shelter Cluster/Protection Cluster 12/03/2016). 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).

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. 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 12/03/2016). 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 12/03/2016). 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).

**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 12/03/2016).

**Refugees and asylum seekers**

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

7,000 South Sudanese refugees are in Bambouti in eastern CAR. They are in urgent 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).

**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).

**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).

52 security incidents affecting humanitarian access were reported in February 2016, down from 75 in January (OCHA 12/02/2016). Ten of the February incidents were aimed at humanitarian personnel (USAID 25/03/2016). Humanitarian actors suspended most operations in high-risk areas of Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, and Ouham prefectures in February (USAID 25/03/2016).

The main causes of insecurity are fighting between armed groups (12%), attacks on aid workers and the population (56%), and looting (12%) (OCHA 15/03/2016). UN, NGOs, and private vehicles are regular targets on main roads (IOM 02/02/2015). Kidnapping of humanitarian workers is frequent (USAID 25/03/2016).

**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).

**Access of affected populations to assistance**

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).
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 as of February.

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%), Vakaga (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).

**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 pre-crisis levels (USAID 25/03/2016).

**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 for 100,000 inhabitants (WHO 20/11/2015). Public health facilities lack medicine and equipment (OCHA 29/02/2016).

**Monkeypox**

As of 5 February, 13 cases of monkeypox, an infectious viral disease, were confirmed in Mbomou prefecture (ICRC 19/02/2016). At least two deaths have been reported (Government 18/01/2016; ICRC 19/02/2016). Suspected cases are being quarantined (OCHA 29/01/2016; 18/01/2016). The national health authority declared an epidemic on 28 December (OCHA 29/01/2016).

**Meningitis**

On 16 March, a meningitis outbreak was announced in Ouham prefecture: 90 cases were confirmed, including 24 deaths (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 is expected to peak as CAR enters its lean season, which runs from April to November (OCHA 16/03/2016).

**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. 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).

Over 40,000 houses were estimated damaged or destroyed in Ouham, Nana Grebizi,
Kemo, Ouaka, and Ombella Mpoko prefectures during the spike of violence in September 2015 (Shelter Cluster 31/12/2105).

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).

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 Bodé, 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 Mpoko IDP camp for conducting business with Muslim traders (VOA 16/01/2016; HRW 17/12/2015).

There have been 42 allegations of sexual abuse or exploitation perpetrated by UN personnel in CAR since 2014 – at least 10 allegations involve minors ((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 administrative deficiencies (OCHA 30/11/2015). Refugee children without access to birth certificates are at risk of statelessness (OCHA 28/05/2015).

Updated: 04/04/2016

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

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

29 March: Mayi-Mayi attacks displaced over 7,000 people in Mambasa, Ituri, in January and February (UNICEF).

23 March: 200 houses and 31 schools were damaged by rains and strong winds in Oicha, Nord-Kivu, in late March (OCHA).

21 March: A new cholera outbreak was reported in Tshopo, with 164 cases since January. The case fatality rate is 4.3% (UNICEF).

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 (IPC 17/11/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Food security, particularly in Punia (Maniema), Nyunzu and Manono (Tanganyika), Irumu (Ituri), Beni and Walikale (Nord-Kivu) and Shabunda (Sud-Kivu), Bafwasende (Tshopo), Mambasa (Ituri).
- 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.

OVERVIEW
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. Their main interest in DRC is to make use of gold mining and logging to support their activities.

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). FARDC 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 15/08/2010).
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 in Rutshuru (Radio Okapi 15/03/2016).

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

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). Clashes between the police and Raia Mutomboki in Shabunda caused another 10,000 people to flee in mid-February (OCHA 17/02/2016; Irin 15/06/2010; UNICEF 29/03/2016).

MONUSCO has increased the number of troops along the border with Burundi due to Burundian FLN fighters crossing into DRC (UN 29/01/2016).

Ituri

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. The number of IDPs was 60,000 lower than in October (OCHA 12/02/2016). 190,000 IDPs live in 52 displacement sites coordinated by IOM and UNHCR. They come mainly from the border area between Masisi, Rutshuru, and Walikale territories (IOM 25/01/2015). 78,000
new IDPs were registered between December 2015 and January 2016 due to FDLR–Mayi-Mayi conflict (Radio Okapi 13/02/2016).

**Lubero:** Some 16,000 IDPs returned to south Lubero at the beginning of March. They are in need of NFIs (OCHA 09/03/2016). 70,000–82,000 people from Walikale have fled to south Lubero territory since November 2015 due to clashes between FDLR and Mayi-Mayi groups (UNHCR 29/01/2016). They are mainly in need of food and health. They are staying with host families that are already overstretched. High tensions are reported between host and displaced communities (Radio Okapi 16/01/2016; OCHA 08/01/2016; ICRC 15/02/2016).

**Sud-Kivu**

337,000 IDPs are in Sud-Kivu as of December. 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. In February, 12,700 people fled to northern Shabunda due to imminent threat of attacks by Raia Mutomboki. 80% of the 10,000 people displaced in Kailigila, Kamangu, and Mintoko in Shabunda from mid-February, after clashes between police and Raia Mutomboki, have returned (OCHA 03/03/2016).

**Haut-Katanga**

Haut-Katanga hosts 90,720 IDPs. 8,000 IDPs who fled to Pweto territory in 2014 are in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 26/03/2016). An increased number of returnees arrived in Pweto and Mitwaba in October–December due to increased security: 25,850 in Mitwaba, and 19,000 in Pweto (OCHA 12/02/2016).

**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**

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: 108,000 CAR refugees, mostly in five camps established in Nord- and Sud-Ubangi and Bas-Uele (WFP 29/02/2016). 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 Doruma, Bangalu, Gangala, Duru and Bitma in Haut-Uele, since late 2015. Most are women and children. They are mainly in need of shelter and WASH (UNHCR 11/03/2016; OCHA 15/03/2016).

DRC refugees in neighbouring countries

Some 495,000 DRC refugees 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). 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). Over 1,000 DRC refugees crossed to Kenya in 2015 (UNHCR 04/01/2016).

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

Attacks on humanitarian organisations in Nord-Kivu increased by 19% in 2015. 12 workers were abducted. On 2 March, armed men abducted three staff of Save the Children in Lubero. They were released on 7 March. Interc communal tensions in Rutshuru led to the suspension of activities of other humanitarian organisations (ECHO 04/03/2016; 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 is constraining access in all five territories in Nord-Kivu, as well as on the road between Nyunzu, Mukembo and Kiambi in Tanganyika (OCHA 31/12/2015). Kidnappings of people for ransom between Mambasa, Blakato, 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 (IPC 17/11/2015). Irumu (Ituri), Punia (Maniema), Shabunda (Sud-Kivu), Manono and Nyunzu (Tanganyika), 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). In February 2016, an additional 188,600 people in Emergency have been identified in Balabasende (56% of the population), Tshopo, and Mambasa (46% of the population), Ituri (OCHA 11/02/2016; 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 Zambian 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 Meya, Punia in Maniema because parasites have destroyed their crops. Kailo territory is already in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (OCHA 17/02/2016).

**Torrential rains and flooding**

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).

Bukama, Haut-Lomami, is at risk of food insecurity because recent flooding has destroyed thousands of hectares of crops. Food prices have already doubled. People could face Crisis (IPC 3) food security outcomes soon (OCHA 09/03/2016).

The price of maize has doubled in Lubumbashi in early March. This followed the Zambian government's ban on maize exports to DRC (Radio Okapi 08/03/2016).

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).

**Healthcare availability and access**

**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).

**Cholera**

Between January and March, over 4,800 cases of cholera, including 85 deaths, have been reported. Case fatality rate is 1.8% (UNICEF 21/03/2016). The epidemic is intensifying in Haut-Katanga and Haut-Lomami, and decreasing in Nord- and Sud-Kivu and Ituri (WHO 07/03/2016). 1,620 cases have been reported in the former Katanga since January, which represents 36% of all the cases. The region has poor accessibility due to roads damaged by rain and a response has not started yet. Over 1,400 cases have been reported in Lubumbashi (OCHA 09/03/2016; 26/03/2016; WHO 07/03/2016).

A new cholera outbreak was reported in Tshopo, with 164 cases since January. Case fatality rate is 4.3% (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). Bunia is badly affected, mainly due to lack of safe drinking water (OCHA 03/03/2016).

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).

**Diarrhoea**

Flooding at the end of 2015 in Tshopo damaged sanitation infrastructures, which led to over 400 cases of diarrhoea, including 30 deaths, in February (OCHA 15/03/2016).

**Nutrition**

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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 Isangi, 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).

Raia Mutomboki attacked and burned over 100 houses in Bunyangungu, Sud-Kivu, on 1 March (Radio Okapi 02/03/2016). 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 21/02/2016).

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). Over 42,400 people have lost shelter in Bukama territory, Haut-Lomami, in February. The displaced are staying in schools and churches (OCHA 03/03/2016). 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). Schools between Yabale and Opala, Opala territory, Tshopo, have been closed because teachers fled clashes between FARDC and Mayi-Mayi groups (Radio Okapi 05/02/2016). 400 children cannot attend classes in Miriki, Lubero, Nord-Kivu, since November 2015 because IDPs are living in the school (Radio Okapi 13/02/2016). Three schools have been damaged by rains in Bunia, Ituri (Radio Okapi 19/02/2016).

**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 Pweto (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: 04/04/2016

ERITREA FOOD INSECURITY

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 February, there were 153,531 Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia, mainly settled in four camps in the northern Tigray and Afar regions (UNHCR, 29/02/2016).

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

Uganda: As of 29 February there were 9,700 Eritrean refugees in Uganda (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Kenya: As of 29 February, there were 1,635 Eritrean refugees in Kenya; the majority are in Nairobi (UNHCR, 29/02/2016).

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 (UNHCR 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, 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.

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 (UNHCR 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. More than 650,000 people currently live in areas contaminated by landmines and ERWs (UNICEF 26/01/2016). Humanitarian mine action programmes in the country have been scaled down because of limited access (UNICEF 15/01/2015).
arrived in Tripoli amid clashes between militias (AFP, ICG).

KEY FIGURES
- 3.08 million people affected by conflict (OCHA 01/10/2015).
- 435,000 IDPs (OCHA 01/10/2015).
- 250,000 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants in need of assistance (OCHA 01/10/2015).

KEY PRIORITIES
- Protection: Indiscriminate shelling and targeting of civilian areas (UNSMIL 04/09/2014).
- Humanitarian access is a major concern (OCHA 01/10/2014).

OVERVIEW
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 several revisions and over a year of peace talks, a UN-backed unity government, the Government of National Unity (GNU), has announced that it will take office (AFP 12/03/2016). The HoR has not formally endorsed it and HoR members report being blocked from voting due to intimidation and threats, but a majority have petitioned in support of the GNU (AFP 18/03/2016; AFP 16/03/2016).

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).

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. The House of Representatives has repeatedly appealed to the international community for more weapons (Reuters 06/06/2015).

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 11/01/2016).

Abu Salim Martyrs Brigade

Abu Salim Martyrs Brigade, linked to Al Qaeda, are among the militias fighting IS, and they have been joined by civilians (VoA 15/06/2015).

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

UNSMIL was established in 2011 as a political mission to help restore state institutions. In September, its mandate was extended until 15 March 2016, with a focus on supporting the political process towards the creation of the government of national unity (UNSC 11/09/2015).

International involvement

Egypt has supported the LNA and the Egyptian Air Force carried out airstrikes against IS in February 2015 in response to the beheading of 21 Coptic Christians from Egypt (Reuters 23/02/2015).

The governments of the United States, Italy, France, and UK are considering increased military action in Libya (NYT 22/02/2016). The US has conducted airstrikes on IS targets in Libya, including a strike on 19 February that killed 40 people and that was condemned by the HoR. US officials claim that they were acting with the consent of the interim government (AFP 21/02/2016; RT 21/02/2016). The European Union has said that it would only conduct military activities at the request of a “legitimate” Libyan government (AFP 21/02/2016). However some reports indicate that Italian, French, and UK special forces are operating on the ground (Telegraph 29/02/2016; Le Monde 24/02/2016; Stratfor 07/03/2016). US and UK forces are thought to be supporting Misrata militias aligned with Libya Dawn, while French forces are supporting the LNA in Benghazi (Stratfor 07/03/2016).

Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria have reportedly tightened security at their borders with Libya in response to a possible international intervention and escalation of hostilities (Reuters 18/02/2016; 14/03/2016).

Conflict developments

2,700 deaths were reported in 2015 compared to 2,383 in 2014 (ACLED 16/01/2016; ACLED 15/01/2015). Civilians accounted for an estimated 75% of people injured or killed by explosives in the first half of 2015 (OCHA 23/09/2015). UNSMIL documented 32 civilian casualties in March, including 21 deaths and 11 injures (UNSMIL 01/01/2016).

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 at a police training school and a check point in Zlitan, 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; WJS 08/01/2015). On 19 February, US airstrikes targeting an IS training camp near the border with Tunisia killed about 40 militants and two Serbian 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 28/02/2016). 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 GNU 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 GNU 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-GNU militias clashed in Tripoli on 28 March (ICG 01/04/2016). On the evening of 31 March gunmen thought to be supporting the GNU stormed the headquarters of a Libyan television station thought to be close to the GNC (AFP 01/04/2016).

Sirte: 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 Sirte (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).

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 (Al 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 Ubari, 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 Ubari (Reuters 23/11/2015). However, reports indicate that the agreement has been breached and that clashes in Ubari 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).

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 grow 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 Ubari 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 in the journey (IOM 06/11/2016). 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).

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).

Access of affected populations to assistance

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 and October 2015 (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 29/02/2016).

**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 2 April, five asylum seekers and migrants were killed and 15 injured after being shot at by guards as they tried to escape a detention centre in Zawiya, about 45km west of Tripoli (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). 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).

**NIGERIA CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT**

**KEY PRIORITIES**

- **Food security**: 4.6 million people in the northeast are food insecure, including 3.5 million severely (OCHA 08/06/2015; WFP 25/09/2015).
- **Protection**: 84.5% of IDPs have been displaced due to BH and over 8,200 civilians died in BH-related incidents in 2015; 1.5 million women and girls are affected by gender-based violence (GBV) (OCHA 11/01/2016).
- **WASH**: 6.2 million people are in need of WASH assistance. Access to WASH facilities for IDPs is severely limited (OCHA 11/01/2016).

**UPDATED: 05/04/2016**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

3 April: The Nigerian army freed more than 270 hostages in multiple towns in Borno state (Newsweek 04/04/2016).

17 March: At least 15 were killed in Tombo village, in Benue, as clashes between Fulani herders and farming communities continue (ICG 01/04/2016).

**KEY FIGURES**

- 7 million in need of humanitarian aid (OCHA 06/12/2015).
- 2.2 million IDPs (IOM 29/02/2016).
- 4.6 million people food insecure in the northeast (OCHA 08/06/2015; WFP 25/09/2015).
- 2.5 million in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA 11/01/2016).

**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.

For more information, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

**Politics and security**

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).
**Stakeholders**

**Boko Haram (BH)**

Boko Haram (“Western education is forbidden”) is leading an insurgency to create an Islamic state in the predominantly Muslim regions of northeastern Nigeria. The Nigerian authorities have been fighting BH since 2009. In the last two years, BH’s attacks have reached the whole Lake Chad region, affecting also Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Precise numbers are not known, but BH’s strength is estimated at around 15,000 (Amnesty 13/04/2015). The group is thought to be based in the Lake Chad region and the Sambisa forest (AFP 31/07/2015). Some BH fighters have been trained by Al Shabaab in Somalia (Reuters 14/02/2016).

**Nigerian troops**

In August 2013, the 7th division of Nigeria’s army was established and put in charge of the counter-insurgency against Boko Haram (Global Observatory 29/05/2015). Nigerian security forces are reported to have deserted during attacks. The military has been accused of committing human rights abuses against civilians (Global Centre for the Responsibility to protect 20/01/2016). In late 2015 and early 2016, the Nigerian army seems to be more effective, mainly due to President’s Buhari’s decisions to replace the military’s leadership, resupply soldiers and move the army’s headquarters from the distant capital, Abuja, to Maiduguri (ABC News 13/03/2016).

The 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). 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**

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 25 March, the military killed two suspected BH suicide bombers at Umulari Mulai, about 6km from Maiduguri (local news 27/03/2016). 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 Mussa 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...
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 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).

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 NFI. 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 6% 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).

Returnees

As of 29 February, 22,000 Nigerians have been forcibly returned from Cameroon since November 2015: 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).

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

Over 8.3 million people are affected by food insecurity in northern states. At December, 4 million people were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 875,000 people were in Emergency and Catastrophe (IPC Phases 4 and 5) food security and required urgent humanitarian assistance (OCHA citing Cadre Harmonisé 19/12/2015). Many households in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states will continue to face food consumption gaps due to the effects of reduced market functioning, limited incomes, and little to no harvests. These populations will require assistance until August (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

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).

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).

Even far from the main areas affected by BH violence, insecurity in Nigeria had depressed prices (WFP 05/02/2016).

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
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; CNN 17/03/2016; WHO 01/04/2016).

**Cholera**

In 2016, 174 cholera cases have been reported and one death (0.6% CFR) (UNICEF 07/03/2016). 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).

**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). An estimated 461,000 children under five suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2015, in addition to 1.7 million suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (OCHA 17/09/2015).

**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).
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: 05/04/2016

SOMALIA CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe humanitarian crisis</th>
<th>Pre-crisis vulnerability</th>
<th>% population in need</th>
<th>Humanitarian access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>minimal</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
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</table>

See the methodology note for details.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

3 April: Puntland and the federal government of Somalia reached an agreement to follow the government’s electoral plan (local media 04/04/2016; ICG 03/02/2016).

31 March - 3 April: Heavy fighting between security forces of Galmudug and Al Shabaab militants coming from Puntland. At least 115 Al-Shabaab militants were reported killed and 110 were arrested (local media 04/04/2016).

31 March: A suicide bombing left at least six people dead and ten others injured in Galkayo city, Puntland (Vice news 31/03/2016; Horseed media 31/03/2016; AFP)
31 March: Gunmen in Mogadishu opened fire at a minibus carrying workers to a Turkish-run hospital. Six people were killed (Vice news 31/03/2016).

30 March: Four people were killed, including three civilians caught in the crossfire, during a shootout between members of rival units within the Somali army (AFP 31/03/2016).

**KEY FIGURES**

- 4.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 02/12).
- 4.9 million people are in need of food assistance (OCHA 03/03/2016).
- 1.1 million IDPs, with high concentrations in Mogadishu (UNHCR 04/11/2015).
- 3.2 million are estimated to need emergency health services (OCHA 11/09/2015).
- 215,000 people in Puntland and 480,000 in Somaliland face acute water and pasture shortages in drought-affected areas (Save the Children 24/02/2016; WFP 04/03/2016).

**KEY PRIORITIES**

- Food security: 931,000 people will be in IPC 3 and 22,000 in IPC 4 food security outcomes at least until June 2016 (OCHA 30/12/2015; FEWSNET & FSNAU 08/02/2016).
- Health, particularly in Bay, Bakool, Gaalguduud, Middle Juba, and parts of Gedo. Children under five are a priority group (OCHA 09/11/2015; UNICEF 31/08/2015).
- WASH infrastructure requires maintenance, particularly in displacement settlements and areas affected by drought (OCHA 09/11/2015).
- Humanitarian access: restricted access continues to affect aid delivery in south-central Somalia (OCHA 30/12/2015).

**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.

**Politics and security**

Somalia suffers from a chronic fragility of state institutions as a result of two decades of civil war. Vision 2016, the Federal Government’s policy covering constitutional revision, the establishment of regional administrations, and transition to multiparty democracy, is opposed by key figures within the state (UNSC 25/09/2014; ICG 01/11/2014).

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; UNSOM 03/08/2015). 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 29/01/2016). 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 03/02/2016).

**Armed conflict**

Armed Islamist group Al Shabaab continues attacks on civilians, humanitarian personnel, and government officials. Bakool, Banaadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, and Shabelle regions are all affected by violence.

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; Horseed media 18/09/2015; 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
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 no number of casualties is confirmed, and the actual number is likely much higher than what is reported.

**Recent incidents**

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, Al Shabaab attacked two government security installations in the On 21 March, Al Shabaab attacked two government security installations in the

Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)

KDF moved into Southern Somalia after a series of kidnappings from Al Shabaab across the borders. Since then Kenya government’s forces fall under the AMISOM in Somalia (AMISOM 16/10/2011). In mid-January 2016, Al Shabaab attacked a base in El Ade, southwestern Somalia, near the Kenyan border, killing over 60 KDF troops and looting weapons. A number of KDF troops were pulled back to reinforce the Kenyan border, leading AMISOM to lose further ground in the south, as KDF provides leadership and professional forces (European Interagency Security Forum 23/03/2016).

On 21 March, Al Shabaab attacked two government security installations in the Afgooye district, in Lower Shabelle (AMISOM 21/03/2016). On 7 March, a laptop bomb exploded in the airport in Beledweyne, injuring six people, including two police (AFP 31/03/2016).

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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 (UNSO 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).

**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-held areas in March 2014 (OCHA 05/2014). New offensives began in July (AMISOM 19/07/2015; OCHA 20/08/2015). Al Shabaab was forced out of Mogadishu in 2011, Kismayo in 2012, and Brava, Lower Shabelle, in October 2014. AMISOM does not operate in Puntland (local media 15/03/2016). Since January 2016, AMISOM troops struggle to operate without the Kenya Defence Forces and have pulled troops back to the main Somali cities (European Interagency Security Forum 23/03/2016). In late March, a battle group from the Uganda People’s Defence Force (UPDF) serving under the African Union in Somalia (AMISOM), arrived in Mogadishu (AMISOM 30/03/2016).

On 21 March, Al Shabaab attacked two government security installations in the Afgooye district, in Lower Shabelle (AMISOM 21/03/2016). On 7 March, a laptop bomb exploded in the airport in Beledweyne, injuring six people, including two police (AFP 31/03/2016).
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, in Lower Shabelle (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 Somalian forces seized the village El-Baraf and on 11 February, took Biyo Adde village, both without a battle (local media 24/02/2016; local news 11/02/2016). In Biyo Adde, displaced residents have started returning (AMISOM 13/03/2016).

US involvement: 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 airstrike, and the Somali government doubt the intelligence chief’s death (CNN 20/02/2016; local media 19/02/2016).

Mogadishu: 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).

Displacement

There are 975,670 Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and an estimated 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia as of June 2015. As of 10 March, 31,557 people had arrived from Yemen since April 2015; the arrival rate has fallen significantly since August.

IDPs

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 Somaliland and Puntland, 20% of drought-affected rural families have moved to urban centres (IRIN 11/02/2016).

Returnees

In 2015, around 6,000 Somalis returned from Kenya. So far in 2016, the rate of arrivals has increased, as 5,289 have returned, including 1,117 to Diinsoor, 812 to Kismayo, and 602 to Mogadishu. 50% are women (UNHCR 20/12/2015; 14/03/2016).

Refugees

In Somalia, there are 3,000 registered refugees and 10,448 asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Returnees and refugees from Yemen

As of 10 March, 31,557 arrivals from Yemen have been registered since April 2015, mainly in Bosaso (Puntland), and Berbera (Somaliland) (IOM 10/03/2016). 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).

Somali refugees in neighbouring countries

There are almost a million Somali refugees in neighbouring countries. 160,836 left Somalia in 2015 (UNHCR 03/02/2016). 416,661 are registered in Kenya, 251,049 in Ethiopia, and 253,215 in Yemen, with the rest in Uganda, Djibouti, Eritrea, and Tanzania (UNHCR 03/02/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016; UNHCR 29/02/2016).

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).
Restricted humanitarian access continues to affect aid delivery to affected populations in south-central Somalia (OCHA 30/12/2015). Even in areas where there is no active conflict, illegal checkpoints, banditry, and demands for bribes are common (OCHA 09/10/2015).

Conflict between Al Shabaab and the Puntland authorities in Bari, Nugaal, and Mudug has suspended humanitarian assistance and limited trade and population movement (FEWSNET 31/03/2016).

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 Gedeo) 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, 11 injuries, 11 abductions, and 38 arrests (OCHA 26/01/2016). 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 68% 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 (OCHA 26/01/2016). 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; FEWSNET 02/01/2016).

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 Shinnille, 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).

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 Zeylac 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; FEWSNET 07/01/2016). 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 (OCHA 10/11/2015; UN 18/01/2016).
Health

1.8 million people are in need of emergency health services (OCHA 03/03/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

Overall, 3.2 million people are in need of health services (OCHA 09/11/2015). 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; International Media 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).

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).

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). The most affected areas are Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Gedo in south-central Somalia (UNICEF and Nutrition Cluster 23/11/2015). 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).

IDPs

Malnutrition among IDPs is particularly critical. In Garowe, Galkayo and Doolow, acute malnutrition has been above 15% over the past two years. Among Dhobley IDPs, GAM has nearly doubled since the last assessment (October–December 2014), from 11% to 20.7%. SAM levels are above 4% in Baidoa, Galkayo, and Doolow (FSNAU 08/09/2015, 16/10/2015).

A rapid deterioration has been noted among Bosaso IDPs, in the northeast, with GAM levels rising from 12.5% to 16.8%. Alert levels of GAM (between 5% and 10%) were seen among IDPs in Burao and Berbera (FSNAU 30/11/2015). Critical levels of SAM were reported in two IDP settlements, Doolow and Baidoa, in the south-central region (FSNAU 30/11/2015).

WASH

There is a need for maintenance of WASH infrastructure, particularly in displacement settlements and areas affected by drought (OCHA 09/11/2015).

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).

Since mid-February, the level of Shabelle River has been significantly below normal due to below normal rains in the Ethiopian highlands during the last rainy season. Water availability for human and animal use is limited. The situation is expected to improve in the second week of April with the increase of rainfall intensity (FAO 31/03/2016).

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).

Shelter

47% of mapped IDP settlements are unplanned, 68% do not have any formal land tenure agreement. 79% of shelters are tents. In Mogadishu, 93% of IDPs live in makeshift shelters. Settlements are often congested, lack basic services and are prone to disease outbreaks, flooding, and fires (UNHCR and Shelter Cluster 11/02/2016).

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

In Somalia, there is a lack of teachers and learning materials, and learning facilities are inadequate (OCHA 20/07/2015).

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). Children of displaced families are particularly vulnerable (OCHA 02/06/2015).

In Puntland, 30% of students in drought-affected areas have dropped out of school due to migration of their families (OCHA and WFP 18/02/2016).

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 (UNHCR Protection Cluster 10/2014; OCHA 03/03/2016; UNFPA 31/08/2015). AMISOM forces have been accused on several occasions of killing civilians in their homes (HRW 13/08/2015). In November and December, around 350 protection incidents were reported among displaced populations. The violations include physical assaults, domestic violence, illegal arrest and detention, female genital mutilation, torture, kidnapping/abduction, recruitment and use of child soldiers, forced marriage, disappearances, forced family separations and forced evictions (UNHCR 31/12/2015). On 3 December, a Somali journalist was killed in Mogadishu when a bomb detonated under her car (AFP 03/12/2015).

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 Luq (OCHA 09/11/2015). 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 (Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict 01/01/2016). 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 (UNICEF). Boys are more affected than girls (OCHA 03/06/2015; UNICEF 31/05/2015, 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).
- 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 begun to withdraw half of its forces from the capital, and over 25% of the requested number of SPLM-IO forces have been installed. Machar has pledged that he will return to Juba once all security arrangements are in place (AU 28/03/2016; UNMISS 01/04/2016).

International military presence

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).
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.

**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 communities left 25 people dead, over 100 injured and 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. The security situation in both areas remains tense (MSF 01/04/2016; IOM 28/02/2016; UNHCR 19/02/2016; UNICEF 24/03/2016).

**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 (Sudan Tribune 12/03/2016; UNICEF 24/03/2016).

**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 10/20/2016). Over 15,000 people have fled to neighboring countries (UNHCR 20/01/2016). The SPLM-IO is reportedly preparing for government forces to launch further attacks in the Mundri area (Sudan Tribune 16/03/2016). 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).

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>55,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>24,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eastern Equatoria: 8,559
Abyei: 9,403
Warrap: 1,924

(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).

Jonglei: Following the violence that took place in Pibor on 23–24 February, 2,000 people remain at the UN base and thousands of others remain hidden in the bush (MSF 01/04/2016; UNICEF 24/03/2016).

Western Bahr el Ghazal: Reports indicate that between 20,000 and 50,000 people may have been displaced in Wau county after fighting escalated in mid-February. In Mboro town at least 8,000 people are sheltering in public buildings or with host communities. 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: shelter and NFIs are priority needs. Many people have been displaced multiple times since late 2015 (OCHA 28/03/2016).

Protection of Civilians sites

As of 31 March, 188,184 people are in UNMISS Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs). 116,538 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 04/04/2016). 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 268,350 refugees in South Sudan. 104,300 registered refugees are in Unity and 131,900 in Upper Nile, making up 90% of the total refugee population. 2,400 are in Jonglei, 20,300 in Central Equatoria, and 9,500 in Western Equatoria (29/01/2016 UNHCR). 88% of refugees are from Sudan. The rest are from DRC, Ethiopia, and CAR (UNHCR, 30/10/2015).

Over 69,900 refugees are in Yida, Unity state, although the number is fluid as people move across the border depending on safety and needs. 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 31,000 (IRIN 09/02/2016). 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 30,000 people to cross to Sudan from Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap (UNHCR 29/03/2016).
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 been denied access to Wau county in Western Bahr el Ghazal since fighting escalated in February (UNICEF 24/03/2016)

Access of affected populations to assistance

Aid workers have managed to regain access to Leer County in recent weeks, however logistical restrictions and ongoing insecurity continue to hinder response (AFP 12/01/2016).

Security and physical constraints

Most roads are passable, but with difficulty, across Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Warrap, and Jonglei. Two roads around Pibor in Jonglei are closed (WFP 25/03/2016). Vessels transporting fuel up the River Nile are vulnerable to attack (UN 29/10/2015; Reuters 02/11/2015).

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

Planting across the country has been affected by conflict, displacement and erratic rainfall. 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 were agricultural activities have also been disrupted by the increased insecurity. These areas produce food for much of the country (FAO 17/03/2016).

Food access

Food prices remain at record levels across most markets (FAO 17/03/2016). In December fuel prices recorded the highest ever monthly increase (WFP 15/01/2016). Official currency devaluation of 84% occurred in December 2015 (Bloomberg 15/12/2015). Depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) has fuelled an already very high cost of living. 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 are struggling to eat one meal a day (FEWSNET 30/03/2016; UNICEF 11/03/2016).

Over 1,500 IDPs who fled Mundri and Maridi counties in Western Equatoria last year to the newly created Yei River state, are in need of food assistance (Sudan Tribune 23/02/2016). People in the area are resorting to negative coping mechanisms (OCHA 23/02/2016).

Health

4.7 million people need health assistance (OCHA 31/12/2015). Health services are overwhelmed and there is a severe shortage of medical personnel and medicine. 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. The number of reported cases has increased among IDPs in recent weeks (UNICEF 24/03/2016; WHO 13/03/2016).

Healthcare availability and access

(UNHCR 18/03/2016).
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 over 17–18 February (UNICEF 10/03/2016). The partial destruction of the MSF centre in Pibor, Jonglei, has restricted capacity to respond to the health needs of the 170,000 people in the area (MSF 04/03/2016). Fighting in February around Mundri town, Western Equatoria, damaged or destroyed health infrastructure, leaving only two functioning health centres in the area (OCHA 28/03/2016).

**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 28/02/2016).

**Measles**

389 suspected measles cases have been reported so far in 2016 (WHO 13/03/2016). 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 (WHO 06/12/2015).

**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: 2,523 cases have been reported, including 19 deaths. Cases have also been reported in Mingkamen, Lankien, Melut, Guif, and Leer. Since the beginning of 2016, 276 cases have been reported in Bentiu PoC. The spread of the disease is largely facilitated by poor sanitation (WHO 13/03/2016).

**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 (ECHO 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 Bahr 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 there are SAM rates are above 6% (UNICEF 24/03/2016).

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). WASH assistance is urgently needed at Pibor UN base in Jonglei: there is currently only one latrine per 350 people and less than 1.5L per person per day (MSF 04/03/2016).

In Bentiu PoC, the water supply has decreased in recent weeks to 9.7L/p/d: the decrease is due to technical problems with the water pumps (UNICEF 24/03/2016).

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 4/01/2016).
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). In Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, primary schools are also over crowded (UNHCR 16/03/2016).

Teaching and learning

There are reports of classes as large as 100. This falls short of the UNHCR standard of 40:1 (UNMISS 12/11/2015; UNHCR 31/03/2016).

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 12/10/2015). 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 12,200 separated or unaccompanied children. The majority are in Jonglei and Unity states. This is an increase of over 3,000 since the figure reported in early December (UNICEF 24/03/2016; 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).

Updated: 05/04/2016

SUDAN CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, EPIDEMIC, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

27 March: Since mid-February an average of 500 South Sudanese have been arriving daily to Khor Omer camp, East Darfur (OCHA; UNHCR).

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
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 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.

**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 refuses to join any mediation unless the situation on the ground is secure (Radio Dabanga 11/01/2016).

The government has scheduled a referendum on Darfur for 11–13 April, to determine whether the region will remain split between five states or revert to being one entity. The splitting of Darfur into five states was one of the reasons for the outbreak of conflict in 2003 (Reuters 12/01/2016).

**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 (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 Arku 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

Darfur

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 133,000 people have been displaced to towns or camps (OCHA 27/03/2016). There are reports of high levels of sexual violence against IDPs and an unknown number of people have been killed. Shops and markets and some main roads remain closed (OCHA 31/01/2016; Radio Dabanga 28/02/2016; 14/02/2016). Human rights abuses have been widespread since the offensive began (SUDO 18/03/2016).

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 began intensifying at the beginning of March. On 14 March it was reported that thousands of people fled their homes in the north of the state. On 27 March government forces launched attacks against the SPLM-IO in six different locations in the Nuba Mountains (Radio Dabanga 14/03/2016; 29/03/2016). 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. Incidents of aerial bombardment and ground offenses have been reported. At least 3,000 people have been displaced to forests by bombings in Kurmuk county in Blue Nile and over 30 farms have been destroyed (SUDO 31/03/2016).

Inter-communal violence

Conflict over resources and ethnic tensions are common throughout Sudan. Clashes between Rizeigat and Ma’aliya tribesmen in East and South Darfur led to over 117 deaths and more than 24,000 displaced families in 2015 (Sudan Tribune 13/12/2015; Radio Dabanga 27/10/2015). 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).

Tensions have increased between armed actors and the displaced around Sortony UN base, after camp residents were accused of killing of two members of the armed group. Militia have reacted by blocking the main road and main water source to the area and they have been threatening to prevent UN staff from supplying water to the camp (Radio Dabanga 01/04/2016).

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 (OCHA 21/02/2016). Over 538,000 IDPs are in Blue Nile and the Kordofan states (OCHA 19/01/2016). 20,000 IDPs are in Abyei (OCHA 31/10/2015). 73% of displaced households in 2015 were female-headed (IOM 31/08/2015).

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 133,000 people have been displaced by fighting in Jebel Marra: this is about 27,000 more that the number reported on 10 March. 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). Nonetheless, 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 Kebbabia town. Around 2,114 have also arrived at a camp in Shangil Tobaya. 90% are women and children. The number of arrivals has not increased at Kebbabia since mid-March. Although the rate of arrival slowed during March, people continue to arrive at Sortony and Tawila (OCHA 27/03/2016; 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, Guildo and Nertiti towns (OCHA 27/03/2016). There are reports that there may be up to 70,000 newly displaced people in Central Darfur, however access restrictions make this impossible to verify (OCHA 24/03/2016). Central Darfur authorities do not allow the creation of new camps (Radio Dabanga 22/02/2016).

A further 30,000 people are suspected to be hiding in caves in the mountains of Jebel Marra. Road closures imposed by armed groups are preventing people from reaching IDP camps (Radio Dabanga 09/03/2016; 28/02/2016; 25/02/2016).

South Darfur: Since mid-February IDPs from Jebel Marra have been arriving in South Darfur: over 350 people are at Kass IDP camp and 800 people are in Deribat (OCHA 27/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

There are over 379,000 refugees in Sudan. Up to 75,000 are thought to be in Khartoum (OCHA 10/01/2016).

There are over 222,665 South Sudanese refugees. This does not include those living with host communities (UNHCR 31/03/2016). 40% are in White Nile, 17% are in East Darfur, 16% in Khartoum, 10% in South Kordofan and 12% in West Kordofan (UNHCR 31/03/2016). 2,500 displaced South Sudanese are living in the disputed area of Abyei (UNHCR 29/02/2016). 91% of households are female-headed (UNHCR 29/01/2015). Around 134,100 refugees are children (UNHCR 01/10/2015; UNICEF 31/08/2015).

A government directive of 17 March states that South Sudanese are foreigners, rather than Sudanese nationals. Following this change, 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 days (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

Since late January, over 48,000 South Sudanese from Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states have fled to Sudan. More than 40,500 are in East Darfur: 25,000 are in Khor Omer camp: since mid-February an average of 500 South Sudanese have been arriving daily at the camp. A further 15,000 are spread across villages in Abu Karinka, Abu Jabra, Assalaya and Adila localities. (OCHA 27/03/2016). Water, shelter, and NFIs are priority needs (OCHA 20/03/2016). A further 3,500 have reportedly arrived in Belail camp, South Darfur. In West Kordofan, 2,300 have arrived in El Meriam: there are now 6,000 refugees in the area and the situation is deteriorating due to lack of resources. A reported 2,500 South Sudanese arrived in Kharasana, West Kordofan, during the final week of March, although the actual number of arrivals is expected to be higher. NFIs and WASH are priority needs (UNHCR 31/03/2016; OCHA 27/03/2016).

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

Refugee returnees

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

As of 30 November, 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 02/08/2015).

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 are yet to receive assistance. Humanitarian
agencies have repeatedly 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).

**Food security and livelihoods**

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 assistance is yet to be delivered to the 2,300 newly displaced people in Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur (OCHA 10/03/2016).

**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 bread shortage in most towns and prices of basic commodities have soared across the country (Radio Dabanga 25/03/2016). In Darfur and East Sudan bakeries are reportedly closing or opening for fewer hours Radio Dabanga 08/03/2016; 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).

At Kabkabiya camp, conjunctivitis has spread among children. There is no health centre at the camp and a severe lack of medical supplies (OCHA 24/03/2016; Radio Dabanga 18/03/2016).

**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 Wadi and Kau-Nyar areas of South Kordofan widespread outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria, and fever of unknown cause were reported in late February. 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 high in Kalma camp, South Darfur: the camp hospital is currently treating 150 children a day for anaemia, due to lack of food (Radio Dabanga 09/03/2016).

Malnutrition is increasing among children who have recently been displaced by fighting in Jebel Marra. Out of 14,000 children screened in Tawila and Sortony, 1,900 cases of MAM and 600 cases of SAM were identified (UNICEF 20/03/2016; Radio Dabanga 18/03/2016).

**WASH**

3.8 million people are in need of WASH facilities (OCHA 28/10/2015). An estimated 73,000 people, including IDPs, refugees and members of the host community are in need of WASH assistance in South Darfur (OCHA 10/01/2016). **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).
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).

Following the influx of 25,000 South Sudanese refugees to Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, water is a priority need (OCHA 27/03/2016).

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).

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 (OCHA 29/03/2016).

Shelter and NFIs

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 40,000 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 (UNHCR 31/03/2016).

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 03/06/2015).

Since fighting escalated in Jebel Marra on 15 January, nearly 120 schools have closed (Radio Dabanga 10/02/2016). Over 6,600 grade eight children displaced by fighting in Jebel Marra are at risk of being unable to sit their final exams, a key prerequisite to receiving their Basic Education Certificate (UNICEF 09/03/2016). Education assistance is needed in Tawila and Sortony, North Darfur, so children can complete their basic education (UNICEF 02/03/2016).

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).

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).

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; 28/02/2016; 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: 04/04/2016

BURUNDI FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, POLITICAL UNREST

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

No important developments this week, 31/03/2016. Last updated on 23/03/2016.

KEY FIGURES

- 250,000 Burundians fleeing political unrest are registered as refugees in Rwanda, DRC, Tanzania, and Uganda (UNHCR 04/03/2016).

- At least 743 people killed in political violence since April 2015 (OCHA 07/03/2016).

- Approximately 30,000 people have been affected and over 3,500 houses destroyed by heavy rains, landslides, and flooding between September and December 2015 (Burundi Red Cross 11/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Protection in areas where unrest is most prominent: Kirundo, Citiboke, 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 to be in need of protection. Deteriorating socioeconomic conditions are driving humanitarian needs for basic healthcare and education services, as well as for food, nutrition and livelihoods support. Over 250,000 people have fled to neighboring countries since April 2015. By the end of 2016, UNHCR estimates 330,000 Burundians will have sought refuge in neighboring 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 67 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). The UN Security Council has expressed concern over a possible outbreak of mass atrocities and ethnic violence as the security situation deteriorates (AFP 20/01/2016).

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).

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).

Recent incidents

February saw the worst violence since December with multiple violent incidents involving grenades. On 26 February, six people were injured in grenade attacks in Bujumbura (AFP 26/02/2016). Over the night of 21–22 February, four people were killed and 11 injured in separate grenade attacks in Bujumbura – just hours before the UN Secretary General was due to arrive (AFP 22/02/2016). A child was killed and around 60 people were injured on 15 February, when men on motorbikes threw grenades into central Bujumbura streets (AFP 15/02/2016; MSF 16/02/2016). On 11 February, 26 people were injured when a grenade exploded on a busy street in Buyenzi district, Bujumbura (AFP 11/02/2016). On 7 February, four people were killed in a grenade attack in the Kinama neighbourhood of Bujumbura (AFP 07/02/2016). On 3 February, one person was killed and five injured as three grenades exploded near Bujumbura’s central post office (AFP 03/02/2016). On 2 February, a grenade attack in the Butere area of Bujumbura killed at least one person and injured eight (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).

President Nkurunziza has labelled those breaching a ban on weapons as “enemies of the nation” – rhetoric that sparked widespread concerns and condemnation from the international community (OHCHR 10/11/2015; Amnesty International 12/11/2015; UNSC 12/11/2015). An AU proposal to send a 5,000-strong peacekeeping mission was rejected by the Burundian parliament and President Nkurunziza in December, and largely abandoned in January (AFP 22/12/2015; 30/12/2015; AU 06/02/2016).

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 some 30,000 people across 11 provinces between September and December 2015 (OCHA 29/01/2016). As of 11 February, the Burundi Red Cross had recorded 63 deaths, 104 injuries, 3,501 destroyed houses, 99 destroyed schools, 10,053 hectares of devastated agricultural fields, and 42 destroyed bridges due to natural hazards, mostly flooding (Burundi Red Cross 11/02/2016). 14 provinces remain at risk of El Niño-induced heavy rains (OCHA 29/01/2016).

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.
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 85,000 IDPs, including both those who have moved due to the political situation and those displaced by flooding. 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 process in April, including 43,000 who had been forcibly repatriated from Tanzania. Most have not been registered due to a lack of reception facilities, while tensions have risen with host communities over land ownership issues (IOM 01/2014; HCT 24/04/2015).

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 250,000 Burundian refugees are registered in Tanzania, Rwanda, DRC, Uganda, and Zambia (UNHCR 04/03/2016). UNHCR estimates 330,000 Burundians will have sought refuge in neighbouring countries by the end of 2016 (UNCHR 16/12/2015).

Tanzania: 135,464 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since April 2015 (UNHCR 20/03/2016). Arrivals averaged around 200 per day in January and 150 per day in February. 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 full. On 14 January, a new site at Mtendeli started receiving refugees: it currently hosts 5,300 refugees (UNHCR 10/03/2016).

Rwanda: 75,700 Burundian refugees are registered in Rwanda. Approximately 48,421 are in Mahama camp. Another 23,563 are living in Kigali, and 2,855 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 27/03/2016). 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 Burundian 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: 22,330 Burundian refugees have been received in Uganda since November 2014. 16,730 are in Nakivale settlement and 4,686 are registered as urban refugees in Kampala. Smaller populations are in Kyaka II and Oruchinga settlements, and in Kisoro district (UNHCR 03/03/2016).

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).

Access of relief actors to affected population

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 07/03/2016; 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, where grenade attacks are increasingly frequent, report fewer customers due to fear and insecurity in the capital. The attacks 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 (UNICEF 31/01/2016).

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).

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 07/03/2016).

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).

Rents in calmer areas of Bujumbura are rising as people move to seek safety from attacks in restive districts (IRIN 12/02/2016). 93% of IDPs have not received NFI assistance. Three-quarters express a need for materials to repair or reinforce their shelters (IOM 31/01/2016).

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/UNICEF 07/03/2016).

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: 31/03/2016

CHAD FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

29 March: The health sector was most impacted during the first day of unlimited strikes in N’Djamena: the public hospital mostly closed, while departments in other hospitals ceased to function (RFI 29/03/2016; BBC 30/03/2016).

25 March: 10,600 IDPs have been newly identified in Kangalom sub-prefecture, spread over two sites. They have not received assistance and do not have any latrines (CCCM Cluster 25/03/2016).
**KEY FIGURES**

- Over 116,000 IDPs estimated in Lac region (OCHA 11/02/2016; CCCM Cluster 25/03/2016).
- 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 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.

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).

Protests and demonstrations have intensified ahead of the April elections (ICG 30/03/2016). On 8 February, over twenty people were arrested while demonstrating for access to the civil service in N’Djamena. As of 15 February, people have been protesting over a gang rape, allegedly committed by the sons of senior government officials; two were killed and five injured 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: schools and shops remained closed and markets were empty in protest against the government (AFP 28/02/2016; 24/02/2016). On 11 March, several hundred students protested against outstanding scholarship payments in Moundou, Chad’s second largest city. Police broke up the protests; six students were arrested (AFP 11/03/2016). The government has placed a ban on all demonstrations outside of the presidential campaign. Four civil society leaders were arrested in the week of 20 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, starting on 29 March (RFI 28/03/2016). The first day of striking has mostly affected hospitals in N’Djamena, as one of the arrested civil society leaders was the manager of the public hospital (Jeune Afrique 29/03/2016; RFI 29/03/2016) and hospitals were unable to see patients, as departments lacked workers and had to close down (BBC 30/03/2016).

The National Electoral Commission announced on 23 January that Chad will hold presidential elections on 10 April 2016 (AFP 23/01/2016). 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).

Politics and security

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).

A state of emergency declared on 9 November in Lac region was extended until 22 March 2016, voiding government predictions BH would be defeated by end 2015 (Reuters 06/10/2015; OCHA 30/11/2015). The intensity and frequency of BH suicide bombings in Chad increased during 2015, with women and girls being used in 75% of attacks in the region (UNICEF 30/11/2015). While violence in 2016 has decreased, BH continues to deploy 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). Due to the ongoing violence, an estimated 257,000
people are in need of assistance in Lac region (OCHA 29/02/2016).

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 116,000 people (OCHA 11/02/2016; 29/02/2016; CCCM Cluster 25/03/2016).

IDPs

Lac region has witnessed multiple waves of displacement. In the first wave, January–June 2015, 11,000 Chadians were internally displaced in Lac region and over 11,000 returned from Nigeria to escape BH (OCHA 11/02/2016). A second wave of displacement has taken place since 21 July 2015. Local authorities and the CCCM cluster have registered approximately 50,000 IDPs (OCHA 11/02/2016; CCCM Cluster 05/03/2016). During a multi-sectoral evaluation mission, over 56,600 newly displaced were found in Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures (OCHA 11/02/2016). The IDPs in Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures have received little to no assistance since June 2015, due to insecurity and lack of access to sites (OCHA 11/02/2016). 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 and medicine (local media 16/03/2016). A rapid evaluation mission found around 10,600 IDPs spread over two sites in Kangalam sub-prefecture. They have not received any assistance (CCCM Cluster 25/03/2016).

New displacements take place on a regular basis, making accurate and updated assessment of IDP numbers and needs difficult (UNICEF 31/12/2015). The displaced in Liwa and Daboua sub-prefectures are spread across at least 22 sites that recently became accessible (OCHA 11/02/2016; 25/01/2016). Access to new sites is difficult and the need for humanitarian assistance remains urgent (OCHA 11/02/2016; 18/01/2016). The IDP population is larger than the host population in Fourkoloum, Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua (WFP 22/01/2016).

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 29/02/2016).


From Nigeria: 6,641 refugees. (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Around 4,600 of them are living at the Dar es Salam site in Lac region (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Another 1,300 live in Ngouboua camp (UNHCR 29/02/2016). Many are dispersed among host communities, where they try to access economic activities (UNHCR 18/11/2015).

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 29/02/2016). 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. According to local media, Sudanese refugees in Chad reject the scheme and are not prepared to return to Darfur (Radio Darbanga 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 12,000 Chadians to return since January 2015 (CCCM Cluster 05/03/2016). 3,400 returnees from Nigeria are living in the Dar al Nahim site, near Dar es Salam (OCHA 20/10/2015).

Humanitarian access
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, where a state of emergency was declared in November 2015 and is still in effect.

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).

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 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 29/02/2016). In parts of southern Chad, there is an unseasonal increase in overall food insecurity, particularly in Eastern Logone and West Mayo-Kebbi (OCHA 31/01/2016). Most households in Chad are in IPC Phase 1 (FEWSNET 31/12/2015).

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).

The lean season in 2015 was long, and even beyond the November 2015 harvest food availability was lower (OCHA 31/01/2016). Many households went through a difficult year in terms of food, especially in the Sahelian belt. Deficits in cereal stocks and pastoral production in Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal, Bartha, Nord Guera, and Wadi Fira are attributed to the delayed onset of the rainy season, and uneven distribution of rain across the Sahelian zone (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; FAO 08/03/2016). Cereal stocks were already exhausted in February instead of the usual April-May, in Guera, Kanem, Sila, Wadi Fira and Lac (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Productivity of millet and sorghum crops, key staples, has been atypically low (FAO 14/12/2015).

A deficit of almost 98,000 metric tons is expected for the 2015-2016 crop season. Cereal production is expected to decrease 12% compared to the previous season and 10% less than the five-year average (OCHA 31/01/2016; FAO 08/03/2016).

Food access

Poor households in various departments in Guera, Kanem, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Lac, face an atypical rise in grain prices. Low production in Wadi Fira and insecurity in Lac contribute to this rise (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). In Bol, Lac region, this is exemplified by the price of one kilo of maize, which was 15% higher in early January than in December (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; WFP 22/01/2016). The grain market supply in Bol is well below average due to insecurity (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Because of food insecurity, people resorted to negative coping strategies long after the late 2015 harvests (OCHA 31/01/2016).

Large refugee influxes from Sudan, CAR, and Nigeria has put additional pressure on local food supplies (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; OCHA 11/02/2016). Local communities in Lac region almost exhausted all grain reserves at household levels, as food needs to be shared with refugees and IDPs (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). This is expected to be particularly problematic after March, when stocks will be depleted (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). Refugees from Sudan and CAR, and displaced populations in Lac region remain heavily reliant on food assistance (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; OCHA 31/01/2016).

Livelihoods

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 31/12/2015).
Water is increasingly scarce in southern and northern regions. Pastoralists struggle to find water for their animals (FEWSNET 06/02/2016). 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 31/12/2015). Fishermen are forced to move to the lake’s arms, where there is less fish (OCHA 13/01/2016). The average daily salary of agricultural workers around Bol was halved in February (1,000 CFA), compared to 2015 (2,000 CFA) (FEWSNET 29/02/2016).

Health

1.3 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 30/11/2015). Displaced populations and host communities face immediate health needs in Lac region. Acute respiratory infections, dermatitis and acute diarrhoea are the most common pathologies (OCHA 30/11/2015). While the number of cases of malaria, meningitis, and measles declined over 2015 compared to the previous year, the mortality rate for these epidemics was higher.

Malaria: Malaria still affects the most people: 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 clinics and trained professionals (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 Salamat, Guera, and Mandoul regions. In these regions, 24 cases are confirmed, 121 cases suspected as of end February (UNICEF 29/02/2016). Measles are endemic to Chad.

Health access and availability

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 Koudoubl, Melia Kalidar, Tagal, and Kanembou spontaneous 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 sub-prefecture do not have primary healthcare (OCHA 11/02/2016). Funding shortages caused humanitarian actors to stop healthcare activities in Djako and Kobiteye Maingama sites, where returnees from CAR reside. Returnees do not have access to primary healthcare (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 29/02/2016). In 2016, an estimated 728,000 children will suffer acute malnutrition and will need humanitarian assistance, including an estimated 320,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (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). 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 sub-prefectures, poor water quality is increasing the risk for waterborne diseases. Only 22% of water needs are met. Hygiene is also lacking, with no infrastructure for hand washing, utensils for water conservation or treatment products (OCHA 11/02/2016). 10,600 newly identified IDPs in Kangalam sub-prefecture do not have any latrines (CCCM 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 Koulkime (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).

**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 20/10/2015). Child protection spaces are lacking in Koulkime, Fourkoloum, Tchoukoutalia, and Ngouboua sites (OCHA 18/10/2016).

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 N'djamena 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**

Profiling and registration of the displaced in Lac region has not yet reached all spontaneous sites, making identification of needs challenging (OCHA 07/10/2015). Approximately 85% of locations have been profiled (OCHA 18/01/2016).

Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic experience difficulties in accessing livelihood activities due to statelessness and administration matters (UNICEF 31/01/2016).

**Update: 31/03/2016**

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**DJIBOUTI** Drought, Food Insecurity, Displacement

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

No important developments this week, 31/03/2016. Last updated on 16/03/2016.

**KEY FIGURES**

- Over 34,000 arrivals from Yemen registered since March 2015 (IOM 23/03/2016).

- 110,000 people, primarily in southeastern, northwestern and Obock regions, are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes (FEWSNET 06/02/2016).

**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 14 March 2016, coast guards from Djibouti and Somaliland clashed after Djiboutian patrol boats intercepted four fishing vessels, leaving one person dead and two others injured (local news 15/03/2016).

**Displacement**

Conflict in Yemen has led to displacement to Djibouti since March 2015, in particular to Obock. As of 23 March, 34,464 people have arrived, of which 6% are returnees, 57% Yemeni nationals, and 37% third-country nationals (IOM 23/03/2016). 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: 6,472 people have been registered as refugees since March 2015 (UNHCR 16/02/2016). 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 Holl Holl 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

About 230,000 people are severely food insecure, mainly in pastoral southeastern areas and in the Obock Region (FAO 09/03/2016). In addition 56,000 people, mainly from Yemen and Somalia, hosted in refugee camps are highly food insecure (FAO 09/03/2016). Crisis levels of food insecurity 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).

Livelihoods

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 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

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).

Education

The secondary school in Markazi camp lacks teachers (UNHCR 26/01/2016).

Reviewed: 31/03/2016
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 intracommunal violence persist. Two decades of deadly conflict in the southeastern region of Ogaden have had a severe impact on the Ethiopian ethnic Somali population, especially after years of a relatively successful government counter-insurgency campaign. 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 beginning 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, violence against Oromo protesters and civilians by security forces accounts for 50% of fatalities at the hands of security forces in 2016. The frequency of protests and civilian casualties has steadily increased: 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. Demonstrators have generally not reacted with violence. Over 90% of recorded demonstrations have involved peaceful protesters (ACLED 29/03/2016). As of 26 March, 25 acts of violence against Oromo civilians and 54 riots or protests had been reported in March (ACLED 26/03/2016).

Dozens of Oromo university students protested the police crackdowns in Addis in early March (Diplomat 09/03/2016). In February, protests have spread to Aje, Shalali, Siraro, and the city of Shashemene (HRW 21/02/2016, All Africa 16/02/2016). 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

As of 14 February, the security situation in Gambella region has reportedly improved (UNHCR 14/02/2016). Heavy clashes had broken out between Nuer and Anyuak communities on 28 and 29 January. Dozens were killed and more were injured. The deterioration of the security situation has caused movement restrictions and the interruption or suspension of humanitarian activities (ECHO 03/02/2016).

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 have 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). The worst-affected areas are suffering water and pasture shortages. This includes 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 January, light rains were recorded in southwestern areas, the central part of the country, pockets of south and eastern Tigray, North and South Wollo, and parts of Oromia. This rainfall is unseasonal in some areas and may negatively affect crops ready for harvest, leading to losses. Rain showers were also reported from Zone 3 in Afar Region. However, shortage of drinking water and pasture for livestock in most parts of the region are still major problems.

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). In Sitti zone of Somali region, although no seasonal rains are expected at this time of year, WASH interventions have improved the water situation. Conditions for livestock and access to water are expected to improve with seasonal March rains in the Afar and Northern Somali regions (WFP 04/03/2016, UNICEF 18/02/2016).

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 the end of 2015, Over 636,000 people were internally displaced in Ethiopia, with almost 183,000 newly displaced between October and December. 41.6% were displaced in Somali region, 35.9% in Afar, 16.3% in Oromia, and the rest in Amhara, Gambella, and SNNP. 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). In Somali region alone, some 67,500 people have been displaced by drought (International Business Time 28/01/2016). 13,000 households (some 65,000 individuals) in Sitti have lost all their livestock and consequently have settled in informal camps (USAID 18/12/2015). 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 centre due to the drought (FEWSNET 18/03/2016).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 29 February, Ethiopia was hosting some 732,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan (UNHCR 29/02/2016). The majority are staying in camps in Gambella, Dolo Ado, and Shire. 50% of them are women and girls. At least 57% are children below 18 years of age. Around 39,300 are unaccompanied children (UNHCR 16/01/2016). The number of refugees in Ethiopia has remain relatively stable since the last few months (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

South Sudan: As of 18 March, 283,000 South Sudanese refugees are in Ethiopia, more than 270,500 are staying in camps in Gambella region (UNHCR 18/03/2016, 15/03/2016, 11/03/2016). 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).

Most South Sudanese refugees are in camps. As of 1 February, there are 63,223 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. More than 33,000 refugees still live with host communities (UNHCR 11/03/2016 19/02/2016, 05/02/2016).

Somalia: As of 29 February, there are 251,049 Somali refugees 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 (UNHCR 29/02/2016), mainly settled in four camps in the northern Tigray and Afar regions (UNICEF 21/04/2015). 33,000 refugees arrived in 2014 (OCHA 03/08/2015).

Sudan: As of 29 February, there are 38 535 Sudanese refugees 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 have 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 07/07/2015). 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 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. Large areas of Tigray, Amhara, and SNNP regions, as well as most of remaining parts of Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions are reported to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (FEWSNET 31/12/2015).
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). 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 of most poor households, particularly in the lowlands of Sidama, Gamo Gofa, Wolayita, Hadiya, Kambara Tambaro, Gurage, Silite zones and Halaba special woreda, in Southern Nations Nationalities and People’s Region. These areas are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through May 2016. However, their food security outcomes are expected to improve starting in June 2016 due to the anticipated average belg production in June/July improving food availability and income from harvest labour, and stabilising food prices. As a result, these areas are likely to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity between June and September (FEWSNET 18/03/2016).

Pipeline breaks are likely to happen in the second half of the year for food provisions unless additional funds are secured (OCHA 28/03/2016 ECHO 04/03/2016).

Food availability

Drought conditions have had a severe impact on agriculture and on livestock, causing many people to be dependent on food aid (FAO 15/01/2016). 3.3 million drought-affected small-holder farmers require emergency seed support, 1.1 million more than in 2015 (OCHA 15/03/2016).

In Sitti zone, the wheat distributed by humanitarian organisations as part of the food aid requires milling; some women are travelling between six hours and four days by donkey to access milling services (Oxfam 24/02/2016).

Food access

Prices of staple foods such as lentils have increased by up to 73% in Addis Ababa, and livestock prices are decreasing, with declines of 80% reported in Somali region, compared to the same time last year (OCHA 30/09/2015). Seasonal price drops are late: prices remain near their lean season highs in many areas, and price increases are likely to begin in January 2016, earlier than usual due to reduced supply and high demand (FEWSNET 31/10/2015). 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).

Livelihoods

Poor kiremt (seasons) rains from June–September worsened availability of pasture and water in Afar and northern Somali region, leading to deteriorated livestock body conditions, extremely low milk production and very low livestock prices (FAO 09/03/2016, 13/10/2015; FEWSNET 31/10/2015). In some areas, over 75% of meher-cropping production has been lost, and in pastoral areas over 1 million livestock have died, with 1.7 million more reported at risk (FEWSNET 31/12/2015).

In Sitti zone, Somali region, 75% of livestock has been lost (ECHO 09/10/2015).

Low planted area and poor crop performance have resulted in decreased demand for agricultural labour (FEWSNET 31/10/2015). The situation is not expected to improve in the country before April/May with the start of the diraac/sugum short rains (FAO 09/03/2016). From December 2015 to March 2016, the number of households requiring seeds for the next Belg planting season almost doubled, from 500,000 to 900,000 households (ECHO 04/03/2016).

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).

A measles outbreak has been reported in 13 districts, nine of which are in Oromia region. As of 22 January, 31,000 cases has been registered (OCHA 04/02/2016).

A scabies outbreak due to poor WASH is reportedly ongoing in Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia regions, particularly affecting young children. So far, 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). In Shire, more than 500 cases of scabies were reported in two refugee camps, many of them among new arrivals and unaccompanied children (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

Following the declaration of an outbreak in December 2015, cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in Moyale, Oromia, and Somali regions are reportedly decreasing, thanks to disinfection of wells and rainwater harvesting sites (OCHA 04/01/2016).

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). The number of admissions has reached levels higher than those reported in any month of the 2011 drought (OCHA 13/10/2015; Nutrition Cluster 17/08/2015). 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, including 186 ‘priority one’ woredas; a 30% increase since August. 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). In Oromia, SAM admissions increased 68% from July to August. The majority of cases were reported in East and West Hararghe and Arsii zones (government 19/10/2015).

Refugees: In Afar region, the nutrition situation has deteriorated in two refugee camps. In Barahile, 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 across six regions require emergency water trucking to meet their basic water needs. Water trucking operations are challenged by the distance and inaccessibility of some of these areas, especially in Amhara (OCHA 21/03/2016). 78% of populations in districts assessed in Sitti by a UNICEF study had less than 5L per person per day and 96% less than 15 L/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 Wajir 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 (six hours) 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).

Refugees: The water supply in most camps in Gambella is above 15 L/p/d, except for Kule (11), Jewi (14), and Tierkidi (11). The number of people per tap is above the recommended 250 in Tierkidi (254) and Jewi (252) (UNHCR 15/01/2016).

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 missing out on up to 3 days of school a week as they support their families by fetching water from long distances, or taking care of younger siblings so mothers can fetch water (UNHCR 15/02/2016). 75% of schools do not have access to clean water (OCHA 21/03/2016).

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, farmers and residents living close to Addis Ababa have been facing eviction without appropriate compensation, as there were plans to expand the municipal boundary of the capital. Over 150,000 farmers have had their land taken in the last 10 years. The government cancelled its expansion plans on 15 January but protests continue (Guardian, 14/01/2016, HRW 21/02/2016). Almost daily accounts of killings and arbitrary arrests have been reported to Human Rights Watch. 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 because of the drought women have left their children to drive their remaining herds further away, with implications for children's protection (Oxfam 24/02/2016). Family separation and child marriage are reportedly on the rise, due to food shortages. Child labour and school dropouts have been also expected to rise (Reuters 11/12/2015).

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: 29/03/2016

KENYA FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

30 March: More than 45 people in Wajir county have died due to cholera in recent weeks (Kenya Daily Nation 28/03/2016; The Star 30/03/2016).

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.

Al Shabaab

Al Shabaab has built a cross-border presence and clandestine support network among the Muslim population in the northeast, in Nairobi, and on the coast. Non-Muslims continue to be targeted in attacks. 49 incidents of Al Shabaab-related violence were recorded in 2015, killing at least 270 people. About half of the attacks were on civilians (ACLED 26/01/2016). Most violence has been in the eastern and northeastern counties along the border with Somalia, including Wajir, Mandera, and Lamu. The deadliest attack so far was in Garissa in April 2015, when 148 people were killed (BBC 07/07/2015). The government responded with efforts to expand police and security agency powers, and restrict rights through new legislation. Government policies have targeted human rights organizations for closure, tried to suppress media, and threatened refugee communities with forced returns to Somalia (HRW 01/02/2016). In September, Kenya launched a 90-day security operation in Lamu county, aiming to force Al Shabaab out of Boni forest, from which it has previously launched attacks. Households in the area had to vacate their lands (Kenya Daily Nation 21/09/2015).

Intercommunal violence

A rise in inter-communal violence, attributed to growth in human and livestock populations and the availability of small arms, displaced 216,000 people in the first half of 2015. The northern Rift Valley and northeastern regions are most affected: Turkana, Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit, Meru and Isiolo counties. Conflict occurs particularly between Pokot and Turkana communities, and Samburu and Turkana
Elections

Over February–March 2016, 22.4 million people will be registered to vote in the August 2017 general elections, far more than the 14.4 million who registered for the 2013 election. A rise in ethnically charged hate speech threatens the electoral process (Reuters 10/12/2015).

Conflict developments

Al Shabaab-related violence

On 31 January, three people were killed, several injured, and a house set alight by Al Shabaab militants in Kaisari village, Lamu county (Kenya Daily Nation 31/01/2016; ICG 02/02/2016). On 26 January, seven police officers died, three were injured and others reported missing after their truck struck a landmine planted by Al Shabaab in Kiunga, Lamu East (local media 26/01/2016). On 20 January, police killed four Al Shabaab militants and recovered weapons and ammunition in Malindi, Kilifi county (ICG 02/02/2016).

Intercommunal violence

On 5 February, cattle raiders killed at least six people in Samburu county. On 4 February, Ilichamus raiders attacked Tugen herders in Baringo country, 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).

Refugees and asylum seekers

As of 29 February, Kenya is hosting at least 596,045 refugees and asylum seekers. 220,611 are in Dadaab camp, 124,880 in Alinjugur camp, 188,562 in Kakuma, and 63,221 in Nairobi (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 29/03/2016).


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, 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).

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 Daganahale 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...
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

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).

Updated: 31/03/2016

LESOTHO DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
No important developments this week, 31/03/2016. 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 9/03/2016).
- 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 9/03/2016). 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 08/02/2016).

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: 31/03/2016

MALAWI FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

30 March: The flow of Mozambican refugees has slowed from 250 arrivals per day in early March to 30–40 (Nyasa Times).

KEY FIGURES

- 900,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes (SADC 27/02/2016; ECHO 04/03/2016).
- Over 11,500 Mozambican refugees have entered Malawi since mid-December 2015 (UNHCR 15/03/2016).
- 5,817 children were admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition in January 2016 (Nutritional Cluster 26/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- Food security
OVERVIEW

The combined effects of flooding and drought have led to the most severe food crisis Malawi has faced in a decade: 2.8 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 30/06/2016). 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). Hundreds are 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; Inter Press 25/02/2016).

On 11 March, the government decided to re-open Luwani refugee camp, where some of the Mozambican refugees will be resettled. The camp can offer better services and protection than Kapise (UNHCR 15/03/2016). On 21 March, Malawian authorities suspended the transfer of the refugees to Luwani because the Mozambican government strongly opposes the move. Mozambique insists that the refugees should be repatriated (StarAfrica 21/03/2016; All Africa 21/03/2016).

600 Mozambican refugees are also reported in Nsanje district. The District Council has asked the government to open a refugee camp Chididi, Nsanje (Nyasa Times 30/03/2016).

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. 2.8 million people are food insecure, including 1.5 million children (SADC 27/02/2016; ECHO 04/03/2016; FEWSNET 18/03/2016). 25 of 28 districts are affected (Nutrition Cluster 26/02/2016).

Food assistance is underfunded and if no additional funding is provided, aid will be interrupted in mid-April (ECHO 04/03/2016).

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 that 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).

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). 71 cases were reported in the last week of February, which is higher than the weekly number of registered for the previous five weeks (UNICEF 02/03/2016). Nearly 450 cases, including 18 deaths were reported in January (Red Cross 24/01/2016).

Nutrition
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).

Education
Kapise refugee camp has no school facilities (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: 31/03/2016

MALI  CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
29 March: Two people were killed and two wounded by an explosion in Timbuktu (AfricaNews 29/03/2016).
28 March: A peace forum between the government and armed groups in Kidal was postponed (AFP 27/03/2016).

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).
- 118,775 people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) food security (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).

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 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 however, was postponed. 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 is in effect until 31 March 2016. The 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). 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 were killed since the start of 2016 (DW 22/01/2016; Reuters 10/03/2016). Chadian peacekeepers killed five colleagues in every attack on a beach resort in Côte d’Ivoire on 13 March, killing 16 people (IRIN 14/03/2016).

On 1 August 2014, France deployed a 3,000-strong counterterrorism operation across
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). On 6 January 2016, Germany announced it would increase its contribution to MINUSMA from ten soldiers to 650 (DW 06/01/2016).

Conflict developments

Civilians, as well as international and Malian armed forces, continue to be targeted by armed group attacks. Attacks, sometimes claimed by Islamist armed groups, including Ansar Dine and MLF, continue. On 29 March, an explosion in Timbuktu killed two soldiers and wounded two others (AfricaNews 29/03/2016). On 21 March, suspected jihadists attacked members of the EUTM at a hotel in Bamako, resulting in one person killed and one wounded (The Guardian 21/03/2016; local media 21/03/2016; 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). Attacks on checkpoints happen frequently (AFP 11/02/2016; UN 19/02/2016; Reuters 24/02/2016).

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.

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).

Nearly 2,750 people are displaced in towns close to Menaka, following clashes between Idourfane and Daoussak tribes in Ansongo and Menaka, Gao region, in November 2015. Certain Peul groups have also been displaced, but their needs are hard to assess due to their mobility. IDPs and host communities have lost assets and live in makeshift tents. Food is their most urgent need, followed by shelter and NFI, and health (ACTED, DRC, IRC, MdM and NRC 10/12/2015; OCHA 30/11/2015). Another 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 Intissekite, 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 December, Mali hosts some 13,500 refugees from Mauritania (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Returnees

Malian refugees have been slowly returning home from neighbouring countries since December 2013. Since end 2013, around 494,000 people have returned (OCHA 09/03/2016). Since December 2015, voluntary returns from Mbera camp in Mauritania have been increasing. 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).

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 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...
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, Djenné-Tenkenkou, Mopti-Tenkenkou, and Diabaly-Nampala-Lere. Localities of Douentza, Youwarou, and Tenkenkou districts in Mopti region remain hard to reach, but access has improved in Koro, Bankass, and Tominian districts, due to joint military operations along the border with Burkina Faso (FEWSNET 29/02/2016; OCHA 30/01/2016; 09/03/2016).

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 Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security, as insecurity means that food stocks have been exhausted early, cereal production has dropped, and economic opportunities are fewer. 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), and 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). 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).

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 a reduced livestock size, 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, 21 confirmed cases of measles have been recorded, out of 68 suspected cases (Government 26/02/2016). 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).

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).

Nutrition

In 2016, an estimated 709,000 children are suffering from malnutrition, including...
In 2016, an estimated 709,000 children are suffering from malnutrition, including 180,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (OCHA 09/03/2016; ACTED 03/03/2016). High SAM rates are reported in all regions, but particularly in Timbuktu, Segou, Koulikoro, and Mopti (ECHO 06/10/2015).

**WASH**

825,000 people are in need of WASH assistance (OCHA 12/02/2016). Access to safe water is limited, and only 43% of existing water sources are functional (OCHA 28/12/2015). In Timbuktu, 310,000 people do not have regular access to drinking water. 278,000 people lack access to drinking water in Gao, 746,000 in Segou, and more than one million in Mopti (OCHA 15/09/2015). 64% of the Malian population does not have access to latrines (UN 26/03/2016).

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).

**Shelter and NFIs**

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).

**Education**

Nearly 400,000 children in Mali are in need of assistance in order to access education (OCHA 29/01/2016; UNHCR 28/03/2016). Access to education has improved so far in the 2015–2016 school year, as some schools have reopened.

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).

284 schools remain closed in northern and central Mali. Mopti has the highest number of closed schools (114), followed by Gao (64), Timbuktu (57), Kidal (45), and Segou (4) (OCHA 05/02/2016). The number of closed schools increased over the last months in the centre of the country (OCHA 31/01/2016). Some schools have been closed since 2012, others closed due to the deterioration of the security situation in 2015 (OCHA 30/09/2015). Gao’s enrolment rate has dropped from a pre-crisis 98.5%, to 50% (French Government 04/02/2016).

**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 have 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: 04/01/2016

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**MAURITANIA FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT**
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

No significant developments this week, 31/03/2016. Last update, 16/03/2016.

KEY FIGURES

- 150,000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity (WFP 27/01/2016).
- 50,000 Malian refugees in Mbera camp (UNCHR 01/02/2016).

KEY PRIORITIES

- **Food security**, including the provision of adequate assistance to vulnerable households outside of lean season.
- **Nutrition** support to women and children in refugee and vulnerable local communities.

OVERVIEW

Vulnerable agro-pastoral households as well as Malian refugees face concerning levels of food insecurity in Mauritania. Even after good rains in September 2015, which brought above average harvest yields and improved pastoral conditions, significant pockets of food insecurity persist. 150,000 people are reported to face IPC Phase 3 food insecurity, which will worsen as food stocks deplete with the onset of the lean season in April.

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 (UNCHR 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 (UNCHR 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 (UNCHR 29/02/2016; 15/02/2016). 486 new Malian arrivals were recorded in 2015, mostly after increased violence in Mali in May (UNCHR, 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 (UNCHR 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 (UNCHR 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 over the course

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).
Food security assessments in late 2015 indicated large populations 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).

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).

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).

WASH

On average, latrines and showers are shared between 22 people in Mbera camp (UNHCR 15/02/2016).

Shelter

An estimated 70% of the shelters in Mbera camp need to be replaced in 2016 after suffering weather damage (UNHCR 11/03/2016).

Education

Lack of access to education has been reported in Mbera camp, in particular affecting girls and minorities (UNHCR, 30/04/2015; 13/07/2015). The enrolment rate is at 60%, up from 46% in the 2014/2015 school year (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

Protection

Incidents of sexual violence have been reported in Mbera camp (UNHCR, 31/05/2015).

Updated: 31/03/2016

NIGER FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanitarian crisis</th>
<th>Pre-crisis vulnerability</th>
<th>% population in need</th>
<th>Humanitarian access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

severity levels: mild, low, moderate, severe

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

28 March: The opposition is ready to re-open a dialogue with the President after boycotting his contested re-election (AFP).

21 March: Armed men killed three gendarmes near the Malian border (OCHA).

KEY FIGURES

- At least 480,000 people face Crisis and Emergency food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) (OCHA, 30/11/2015).
- Over 346,000 children were admitted for severe acute malnutrition treatment in 2015 (UNICEF 31/01/2016).
- Approximately 319,000 displaced people in Diffa region, including 98,000 Nigerian refugees, 68,000 returning Niger nationals, and up to 153,000 IDPs who have fled from or anticipated violence (OCHA/Government 17/12/2015).
- 60,000 Malian refugees. They continue to arrive, and rely on humanitarian assistance (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 31/10/2015).

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 10/03/2016; 21/03/2016).

Thousands of troops from Niger and Chad launched a major ground and air offensive against BH in southeastern Niger in March 2015 (AFP 14/03/2015). Military operations and regular BH attacks across Diffa region have driven evacuations and displacement of populations (UNICEF 16/07/2015; OCHA 11/09/2015). A Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF) comprising at least 8,700 troops from Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Benin under a common command, is yet to be fully deployed (AFP 15/10/2015). In October, at least 30 US troops were deployed to Agadez to train 100 Niger soldiers (Reuters 06/11/2015).

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.

Elections

The first round of the presidential election took place in February, with the incumbent President Issoufou winning. Opposition groups claimed some first-round results came from fake polling stations. International election observers indicated general satisfaction with the handling of the vote (AFP 23/02/2016). The second round took place on 20 March, despite an opposition boycott. The incumbent President Issoufou won 92% (Al Jazeera 23/03/2016).

On 28 March, the opposition indicated it is ready to re-open a dialogue with the President (AFP 28/03/2016). The opposition leader Hama Amadou, jailed since November 2015, was released on bail on 29 March (BBC 29/03/2016).

Relations between the ruling party and the opposition have been tense since the opposition accused Issoufou of unilaterally forming a government of national unity in 2013 (AFP 13/09/2015; Reuters 15/09/2015). Clashes between opposition supporters and security forces were reported in Niamey and Zinder in November, December and February (ICG 01/12/2015; AFP 04/02/2016). On 17 December, the government declared it had foiled a coup d’état, arresting nine military officials (AFP 17/12/2015; RFI 20/12/2015).

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 19/01/2016; UNHCR 19/01/2016).

In addition, 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, NFI, 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). (UNHCR 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 Tabarey barey, 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).

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).

Food access

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 22/01/2016).
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). 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. 736 cases of meningitis, including 61 deaths, have so far been reported in 2016 – four times the number reported by this time last year. Case fatality rate is 8.3%. Niamey, Dosso, and Tillabery are the worst affected areas, with 21 others at risk. One district in Niamey has reached the epidemic threshold. Children under 16 years old represent 65% of all cases (OCHA 14/03/2016; 18/03/2016). 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 639, including 3 deaths. Worst affected regions are Niamey and Maradi. The number of cases has halved compared to the same period last year (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). 86% do not have access to adequate sanitation facilities (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 01/03/2016). 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).

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 (OCHA 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 region (Danish Institute for Security Studies 02/2016).

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: 31/03/2016

SWAZILAND DROUGHT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

No new significant developments this week 01/04/2016, last update: 17/03/2016

KEY FIGURES

-300,000 people in severe need of food and water assistance because of falls in maize production in 2015.

- HIV prevalence among adults stands at 26%, which is the most severe level of HIV infection worldwide.

Disasters: Drought

With poor and erratic rainfall as a result of El Niño, dating back to 2014, the country has been 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 of 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 of food and water. This number could increase from May/June 2016, as temperatures start decreasing with the beginning of winter. The planting season, normally from October to November, began 30–60 days late and severely impact 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, so the drop in production had notable impacts on food security, South Africa, on which Swaziland relies for 90% of its food imports, has 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 in which just under half of the population is unemployed (ECHO 04/03/2016 FAO 29/02/2016). As of 9 March, food prices are expected to rise further in the immediate future (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 accounts for a 21% of Swaziland’s GDP, has 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, negatively affecting agricultural yields, pastures and vegetation cover growth (ECHO 09/03/2016).

**Nutrition**

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 prevalence in the south and eastern parts of the country (FAO 29/02/2016).

**Livelihoods**

According to the government, more than 40,000 livestock have died due to lack of water and fodder the current summer season (November-March), seriously constraining coping mechanisms (ECHO 09/03/2016). Dead livestock’s close proximity to water increases the risk of the spread of diseases among livestocks 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. Water in dams across the country is below minimum levels (ECHO 09/03/2016). 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%. The water shortages are negatively affecting hygiene, increasing the risks of disease (ECHO 09/03/2016).

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. More than 23,000 student coming from Mbabane area have been affected by the reduction of water as schools, especially in urban areas, depend on flushing toilet systems. In rural areas also, existing boreholes are running dry. The water shortages are particularly affecting schooling in urban areas, with the opening of schools postponed from 19 to 25 January, affecting about 25,000 students (ECHO 09/03/2016 UN 25/02/2016).

**Health**

Swaziland has the 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: 01/04/2016

**ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

25 March: The national water reservoirs have reportedly dropped below 50% (AFDB).

**KEY FIGURES**

- Around 2.8 million people in need of food assistance (WFP 16/03/2016).
- 36,000 in protracted displacement following electoral violence in 2008 (IDMC 05/2015).
- 60% of Harare water needs are not covered (Reuters 02/02/2016). 12,000 boreholes throughout the country have run dry (World Vision 09/02/2016).
- Almost 50,000 cases of diarrhoea, including 30 deaths, so far in 2016 (News24 29/02/2016).
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

President Mugabe has been in office since 1980. Elections in July 2013 returned his Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF) party to government (UNCT 03/10/2014). By-elections in June 2015 saw Zanu-PF consolidate its dominant 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. Mugabe faces criticism for a growing number of political and economic mistakes, 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, putting millions of Zimbabweans at risk (VOA Zimbabwe 18/02/2016; New Zimbabwe 07/02/2016). Episodes of partisan distribution of food aid, harassment, intimidation and discrimination, are reported to be on the rise in the country, and in particular in Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central, as political discontent towards the President increases (Zimbabwe Peace Project 31/02/2016). The stability of the ruling party is reported to be at a critical point as discontent of the internal faction supporting Vice President Mnangagwa is reportedly at a historical high. Violent clashes broke out in the capital between a group of war veterans who support Mnangagwa and the police on 18 February. Mnangagwa also 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 suffered suspension or expulsion in an attempt to prevent a fracture in the ruling party (The Independent 11/03/2016).

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. El Niño is traditionally associated with weak or erratic rainfall and hotter, drier weather in southern Africa (FAO 22/12/2015). Insufficient rain with large negative anomalies have been recorded since October (NOAA 31/12/2015). Forecasts expect below-average rainfall across Zimbabwe through March 2016 (FNSWG 11/2015).

Despite an increase in rainfall recorded in the last days of January, many areas in eastern Zimbabwe are still receiving less than a quarter of average rain. 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. Binga, Lupane, Tsholotsho, Zaka, and Masvingo received the least rainfall (FEWSNET 05/02/2016; WFP 20/03/2016; Government 12/02/2016). On 5 February, Zimbabwe’s President declared a “state of disaster” in many rural areas (BBC 05/02/2016).

Displacement

As of May 2015, an estimated 36,000 Zimbabweans remained in protracted internal displacement following electoral violence in 2008 (IDMC 05/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

In February, around 2.8 million people were reported in need of food assistance by
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). Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity is expected in the coming months, as the failure of crops in many areas will cause limited food availability, high prices, and reduced labour. The prevalence of food insecurity is expected to reach 49% during the peak of the lean season at the end of the year, from the 30% estimated for April (FEWSNET 30/03/2016; 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, villagers are reported to be forced to eat only mangoes to survive. Some have accused local politicians of looting incoming food aid (VOA Zimbabwe 14/01/2016). Government imports have been insufficient. South Africa, the region’s biggest producer and exporter, reported a 22% decline in production in 2015 (OCHA 23/12/2015).

A short rainy season from December through February is predicted for the maize belt, where 70% of Zimbabwe’s stable grain is produced (OCHA 22/11/2015).

Food access

National average maize grain prices grew by 32% compared to the previous year, and by 19% compared to the five-year average (FNSWG 11/2015). As regional maize supplies decrease, regional food prices are expected to increase and reach their maximum within January–March 2016 (OCHA 23/12/2015; FNSWG 11/2015).

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).

In 2015, the national cattle herd was 5.3 million, compared to over 6 million in 2014 (Reuters 12/01/2016). Foot-and-mouth disease has heavily affected Masvingo province, and southern parts of the country (The Zimbabwean 24/09/2015). 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). The outbreak has negatively impacted pastoralists’ livelihood opportunities (OCHA 23/12/2015). The government has reportedly advised the farmers most affected by the drought to sell some of their cattle before they die. As of 23 March February, over 19,000 livestock have died (VOA Zimbabwe 02/02/2016; WFP 23/03/2016).

Households reliant on remittances from South Africa are worse off due to the volatile and depreciating rand (FNSWG 11/2015).

Health

Funding shortfalls have consistently limited effective delivery of health services in Zimbabwe (IRIN 11/08/2014). Shortages of staff and essential medicines are regular (IRIN 11/08/2014). Health workers threatened to stop work after not receiving their salaries at the end of December 2015 (All Africa 30/12/2015).

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). Throughout Zimbabwe, around 50,000 cases of diarrhoea and 30 deaths were reported so far in 2016, as of the end of February. Manicaland and Mashonaland West are the most affected areas (News24 29/02/2016).

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 16 March, 40 cases were confirmed and more than 600 were being investigated. One person died on 18 February (VOA Zimbabwe 08/03/2016; 18/02/2016). Lack of water is reportedly causing people to use water from unsafe sources. Authorities are concerned about the constant increase in cases (The Standard 07/02/2016; VOA Zimbabwe 12/02/2016; 18/02/2016; Newsday 16/02/2016).

Nutrition

In Zimbabwe, SAM rates vary from 0.8% to 5.5% per province. The national SAM average value spiked up to 2.3%, compared to 1.5% of 2014. On 15 March, over 33,000 children are reportedly in need of immediate treatment for severe acute malnutrition.
In the provinces of Masvingo and Midlands, children are reported to be at risk of severe acute malnutrition because of the particularly severe food insecurity (Multiple 08/10/2015). Global acute malnutrition rates have almost reached 7%, the highest for the last 15 years (WFP 03/03/2016).

**WASH**

Zimbabwe’s National Water Authority has warned of water shortages for most catchment areas due to dry conditions (OCHA 22/11/2015). The drop in the water levels 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 25 March, the national water reservoirs have reportedly dropped below 50% (AFDB 25/03/2016).

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).

**Education**

Hunger and food insecurity are 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**

Main protection concerns regard the freedom of expression and thought with frequent violations of minorities’ rights, as 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: 31/03/2016*
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), which has been in the country since February 2004, will be reduced from more than 5,400 soldiers and 1,500 police to less than 4,000 troops before 31 March 2016. The number of police will remain unchanged (UN 13/01/2016).

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). 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). 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).

Violent intercommunal clashes in Bouna, have reportedly caused at least 1,300 people to flee into Burkina Faso (AFP 28/03/2016). Some 2,000 people have reportedly fled to the nearby UN base in Bouna (RFI 27/03/2016; Jeune Afrique 25/03/2016). Local media report that over 260 Fulani herders moved into bordering Ghana (GhanaWeb 29/03/2016).

Food security

Around 218,000 people are estimated to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes, resulting from the combined effects of civil conflict that ended in 2011 and recent drought (FAO 08/12/2015).

Food availability

Agriculture has been seriously damaged due to the political crisis. 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 have reportedly destroyed the market (Jeune Afrique 25/03/2016).

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).
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: 29/03/2016

MADAGASCAR DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY

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, where 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 (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 Ambovombe 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 Ambovombe, until April (FEWSNET 09/03/2016 31/01/2016). Poor households are engaging in negative coping

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

22 March: The government declared a state of emergency for southern Madagascar due to the drought (ECHO 30/03/2016).

KEY FIGURES

- Nearly 1.14 million people are food insecure. 665,000 people are severely food insecure (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 23/12/2015).
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 (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 markets, maize prices increased by up to 40% during October in Amboasary and Ambivombe districts, and even more in the southern district of Tsihombe, Androy region. Cassava prices are above the five-year average. Prices were expected to rise and peak in January–February 2016 (FEWSNET 31/10/2015). 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, 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 (FAO, FEWSNET, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF 01/11/2015).

**Health**

In the past two years, Madagascar has seen lower numbers of deaths from the plague in 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). On 17 August, an outbreak of pneumonic plague was recorded in Moramanga district (WHO 06/09/2015). As of January 2016, 174 cases, including 63 deaths, have been reported since August 20, in the regions of Itasy, Vakinankaratra, Sofia, Bongolava and Alaotra-Mangoro. Tsiranoanomandidy 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). Plague is endemic in Madagascar with seasonal peaks from September to March. The last major outbreak began in August 2014 in Tsiranoanomandidy district and peaked in November 2014, infecting 482 people and killing 81 (WHO 05/2015). 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. They are especially vulnerable to exploitation (Open Democracy 07/12/2015).
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

29 March: Over 3,800 livestock have died in the 2015/2016 agricultural season due to drought and water scarcity (FEWSNET).

24 March: Frelimo and Renamo are accusing each other of amassing troops and arms in central Mozambique. Renamo allegedly kills community leaders in Chibabava district, Sofala, which is a birthplace of Renamo’s leader (Zitamar News; All Africa).

KEY FIGURES
- 600,000 people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) of food security outcomes (FEWSNET 03/03/2016).
- Over 11,000 people have fled to Malawi due to clashes between Renamo and Frelimo since mid-December 2015 (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

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 11,000 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) of 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). On 20 January, Renamo’s Secretary General was wounded in an attack, and his bodyguard killed. In early February, Renamo rejected peace talks with the President, arguing that their leaders’ safety could not be guaranteed (ISS 19/02/2016).

In February armed clashes have been reported in Sofala province, leaving several people dead and injured (ISS 19/02/2016; All Africa 26/02/2016). Attacks on vehicles have been reported. Renamo fighters have raided the town of Maringue, Sofala, and burned several houses (IB Times 01/03/2016). On 15 February, Renamo shot dead Frelimo’s secretary in Sofala (All Africa 26/02/2016).

Frelimo and Renamo are accusing each other of amassing troops and arms in central Mozambique (Zitamar News 24/03/2016). On 29 March, Renamo opened fire on the Manica provincial government convoy (All Africa 29/03/2016). As of mid-March, fighting is reported in Zambezia province, where Renamo has established a major base; in Gorongosa (Sofala province); Zobue (Tete province); and in Barue district (Manica province) (IB Times 16/03/2016). 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, Namapa 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). Worst affected provinces are Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete and Sofala (UN 03/03/2016). 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). 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).

**Nutrition**

As of March, 18,700 children are acutely malnourished in Gaza and Inhambane provinces (OCHA 09/03/2016).

**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). 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 Corruman (at 22% of storage capacity) and Massingir (at 50% of storage capacity). Both supply water for irrigation. It is expected that the Corruman dam will not be able to supply water in April–September 2016, during which the second planting season falls (UN 03/03/2016).

**Protection**

Summary executions, sexual abuse, and ill-treatment of civilians are allegedly committed by the Mozambican armed forces in Tete province (HRW 22/02/2016; IBT 07/03/2016).

**Updated: 31/03/2016**

**NAMIBIA FOOD INSECURITY**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

No significant developments this week, 31/03/2016. Last update 23/03/2016.

**KEY FIGURES**

- Over 370,000 people are in urgent need of food assistance (New Era 23/03/2016).
- 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.
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. As of 23 March, the expected 2016 white maize harvest from the Maize Triangle, in the Otjozondjupa region, will be 37,000 tonnes, compared to the 32,000 estimate at the beginning of the month. In 2015, the total maize crop produced in Namibia was 44% less than 2014. On 23 March, over 370,000 people are 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; New Era 23/03/2016). The food security situation is expected to improve after March 2016, when the first 2016 harvesting will provide new food supplies (FAO). Large parts of the country, including the main producing regions of Oshikoto, Oshana, and Omusati, started receiving well below-average rains between January and July 2015. Between October 2015 and January 2016 the lack of rain persisted, especially over north and southeast Namibia (local media 10/06/2015; 31/03/2015; FEWSNET 22/01/2016; 11/11/2015).

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).

Reviewed: 31/03/2016

UGANDA DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

23–25 March: Heavy rains are affecting the Western region. Several houses were damaged in Buliisa district, killing at least 10 people and leaving hundreds displaced. At least 24 people drowned in Lake Albert after their boat capsized (AFP 25/03/2016; ECHO 24/03/2016; The Monitor 23/03/2016)

KEY FIGURES

- 509,000 refugees estimated to be in Uganda, including 223,300 from South Sudan, 191,800 from DRC, 36,500 Somalia, and 35,000 from Burundi (UNHCR 29/02/2016; UNHCR 03/03/2016; 29/03/2016).
- Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity among refugees, yet only 23% of those requiring treatment receive it (UNHCR 22/07/2015).
- Over 360,000 refugees in Uganda depend on food assistance (WFP 08/01/2016). Over 640,000 are facing food shortages in Karamoja (IRIN 19/01/2016).
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 the districts of Kaabong and Moroto in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (FEWSNET 31/12/2015).

**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 separating from the NRM (National Resistance Movement party). The opposition has accused Musaveni of having rigged the process and called the elections a “fraud”. The international community raised severe concerns over the shutting down of social media on 18 February, the excessive use of force, and the multiple arrests of opposition leaders (OHCHR 23/02/2016; AFP 21/02/2016). Violent incidents have occurred in previous presidential elections (The Economist 20/07/2015; Washington Post 03/11/2015). Leading up to the 2016 election, security forces had been accused of the arbitrary arrest of political activists and opponents of the current government. Some reports indicate that militias and youth brigades have formed throughout the country (VOA 22/10/2015). According to Amnesty International, two opposition activists arrested in 2015 were tortured (Amnesty International 07/12/2015).

As of 23 February, the post-electoral situation was reported to be tense in Kampala, with heavy police and military forces deployed, two people reported dead, and multiple arrests of opposition leaders. Kizza Besigye was arrested four times within a week, mostly without charges, and again on 29 February, over allegations of incitement of violence, as a large police force remains deployed at his house (OHCHR 23/02/2016; International Peace Institute 24/02/2016; Insider 29/02/2016; BBC 29/02/2016).

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). On 5 March, nine people were killed and 80 suspects were arrested during outbreaks of violence following the local-government elections in Bundibugyo district, Busaru sub-county, in the south-western county of Bwamba (New Vision 05/03/2016).

**Security incidents**

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). On 5 March, nine people were killed and 80 suspects were arrested during outbreaks of violence following the local-government elections in Bundibugyo district, Busaru sub-county, in the south-western county of Bwamba (New Vision 05/03/2016).

**Natural disasters**

**El Niño impacts**

Heavy rains caused by El Niño have reportedly affected over 2 million people in seven districts of Uganda. Floods and landslides caused damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges (The Africa Report 22/12/2015). On 3 December, four people died in a landslide that struck the village of Nyeibingo, in Ruhumuro subcounty, Bushenyi district (New Vision 05/12/2015).

**Heavy rains**

Heavy rains have 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, due to a surge in violence in neighbouring countries. As of 29 February 2016, Uganda is hosting around 509,000 refugees and asylum seekers, compared to 460,000 in July 2015 (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 07/2015). Refugees are hosted in settlements in Adjumani, Kiyandongo, Kampala, Moyo, Nakivale, and Arua districts (UNHCR 24/11/2014). Refugees from Burundi and South Sudan are expected to remain in need of...
Refugees from Burundi and South Sudan are expected to remain in need of assistance up to February 2016 (FEWSNET 19/08/2015).

Burundi: As of 29 March 2016, there are around 35,000 refugees from Burundi. More than 23,800 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. 26,600 are being hosted in Nakivale refugee settlement, around 4,890 are in Kampala, more than 1,700 are in Oruchinga, and around 530 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. Around 120,700 are in Adjumani camp, over 48,300 in Kiryandongo, 21,800 in Rhino camp in Arua, and over 8,000 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: Over 191,800 DRC refugees as of 29 February 2016. Of these 32,794 registered refugees entered the country after 1 January 2015. 6,068 are in Kampala, 3,241 in Kyaka II, 9,095 in Rwanwanja, 8,991 in Nakivale, 2,730 in Kisoro, 2,171 in Kyangwali. 57% (18,710) are children below 18, while 49% are female. 2% are elderly (UNHCR 29/02/2016).

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

As of 19 January 2016, more than 640,000 people are facing food shortages in Karamoja because of the drought situation (IRIN 19/01/2016). As of 29 February 2016, many poor households in Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, and Kotido districts worsened from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecurity to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (FEWSNET 04/03/2016).

According to projections to March 2016, the rest of Uganda will likely be in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity (FEWSNET 29/12/2015).

Food availability

In late January 2016, in most bimodal areas of Uganda the harvesting of second season crop concluded with average production for beans, millet, sorghum, and Irish potatoes, while maize harvests were above average. Karamoja, instead is experiencing an unusually long lean season, with reports indicating that many poor households in the region are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) because of the early depletion of food stocks. Usually food stocks in the region are depleted by March, however already by December 2015 food stocks were reportedly exhausted (FEWSNET 04/03/2015).

Food access

In Karamoja, in 2015, the prices for sorghum, maize grain, and flour, were 54%, 52%, and 18% higher than in 2014, as of November (WFP 30/11/2015).

Health

In 2015, Ministry of Health reported several outbreaks of cholera, malaria and typhoid, likely due to above average rains caused by El Niño. The effects of El Niño are expected to increase the incidence of diseases including malaria, cholera, asthma, and acute respiratory infections in 33 of 112 districts (New Vision 26/10/2015; UNICEF 13/01/2016). Continued increase in arrivals of refugees is posing particular strain on primary healthcare services (FEWSNET 04/03/2016; UNICEF 13/01/2016).
As of 14 February, Kampala in the central Region, Hoima in the Western Region, and Busia in the Eastern Region reported over 200 cholera cases with a case-fatality rate above the emergency threshold of 2% (Ministry of Health 14/02/2016).

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). Since the beginning of 2016, Gulu has reported the highest number of cases (Ministry of Health 14/02/2016). 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

Only 19% of the population has access to improved sanitation, while 79% has access to an improved water source (World Bank - Access to Improved Sanitation 2015; World Bank - Access to Improved Water Source 2015). 8% of the country’s population, representing around 2.7 million people, are living without toilet facilities (New Vision 30/03/2016). 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 causing an increase in the risk of spreading of the disease (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). On 12 January, Amnesty international, Human Rights Watch, and other organisations urged Uganda to suspend the “crime preventers” programme of civilian groups who collaborate closely with the police. These groups are allegedly affiliated with the ruling NRM party, and reported to be partisan and involved in assault and extortion (HRW 12/01/2016).

Childen

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 the flight from their country of origin (UNICEF 12/08/2015).

Updated: 31/03/2016
ASIA

AFGHANISTAN  CONFLICT, FLOODS, FOOD INSECURITY, LANDSLIDES, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

2 April: 15 deminers were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen in the district of Kohsan, in Herat province (Afghanistan Times).

30 March: At the end of March, a new case of polio was recorded in Afghanistan. It is the second in 2016, one more than in the same period of 2015. Some media sources report that the affected child contracted the disease despite having received polio drops multiple times (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 30/03/2016; Pajhwok 02/04/2016).

OVERVIEW

Assistance needs due to armed conflict and frequent natural disasters include food, healthcare, and protection. 8.9 million are reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

The Afghan government faces internal and external challenges to its capacity, legitimacy, and stability. The security environment is highly volatile and has deteriorated since the withdrawal of most international forces at the end of 2014. Throughout 2015, the Taliban increased their influence and managed to lead several attacks on provincial capitals in the last months of the year. IS presence has also been growing in the east, with significant activity reported in Nangarhar. Increased insecurity and economic challenges caused a significant increase in the outflow of people from Afghanistan throughout 2015, despite calls from the government to stay and contribute to the reconstruction of the country.

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). 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). 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).
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).

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 that target Afghan civilians (RFE/RL 28/02/2016). On 5 March, the Taliban refused to participate in direct peace talks with the government. Nonetheless, Afghan officials were reported to be optimistic about peace talks with the Taliban starting in the coming weeks (AFP 05/03/2016; 06/03/2016).

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).

Helmand: On 22 February, the Afghan army reportedly retreated from two army bases in Musa Qala district, and from one in Nawzad district. Government sources reported that the decision was part of a tactical repositioning of forces in order to prioritise crucial districts such as Sangin and the areas surrounding Lashkar Gah (RFE/RL 22/02/2016). The Taliban reportedly gained control of Sangin district in December (BBC 21/12/2015).

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).

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). On 22 February, a Taliban suicide attack killed 13 people and injured at least 19 in the district of Sia Gerd, Parwan province, northeast of Kabul (AFP 22/02/2016). On 21 February, more than six people, including four children, were killed by an improvised explosive device in the district of Waz Khwa, Paktika province (RFE/RL 21/02/2016). On 17 February, armed men, reportedly belonging to Afghan special forces, killed two patients and an 11-year old caregiver at a health centre run by an international NGO in Wardak province (ECHO 20/02/2016; HRW 19/02/2016).

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).
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 districts of Nangarhar province. IS launched its first offensive against Afghan forces in September 2015, attacking a checkpoint in Nangarhar (The Tribune 28/09/2015). On 13 January, IS carried out an attack on the Pakistan consulate in Jalalabad (Reuters, 29/06/2015; The Diplomat 02/02/2016).

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 9,600 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, 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).

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

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.
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 (ECHO 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).

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 06/01/2016). 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).
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

At the end of March, a new case of polio was recorded in Afghanistan. It is the second case in 2016, one more than in the same period of 2015. Some media sources report that the affected child contracted the disease despite having received polio drops multiple times (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 30/03/2016; 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).

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 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 589km² 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 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: 04/04/2016

IRAQ  CONFLICT, INTERNAL UNREST, DISPLACEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-crisis vulnerability</th>
<th>% population in need</th>
<th>Humanitarian access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
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For the latest Briefing Notes, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

For information relating to the Syria crisis, see SNAP’s latest reports.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

4 April: IS carried out the first major attacks in months on the relatively peaceful southern governorates of Basra and Dhi Qar (ISW).

3 April: Returns have begun in Ramadi following clearing operations and removal of booby traps (Reuters).

1 April: 575 civilians killed and 1,196 injured in March – the most violent month this year (UN AMI).

February: Only 1% of Syrian refugees entered KR-I as asylum seekers, compared to 20% in 2015.

KEY FIGURES

- 22,370 civilian casualties recorded in 2015 (UNAMI 31/01/2016).
- 10.1 million people need humanitarian assistance (ECHO 22/03/2016).
- More than 3.3 million IDPs (ECHO 22/03/2016).
- 246,051 registered Syrian refugees are in Iraq (ECHO 22/03/2016).
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 26/07/2015).

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, Nineva, 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 IS advances. The conflict has inflicted high civilian casualties (OCHA 14/12/2015; IOM 19/01/2015). Over 35,000 civilians died in 2014, the most violent year since 2007. 22,500 conflict-related civilian casualties were recorded in 2015. 4,878 civilian causalities 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 Ninewa 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). On 31 March Abadi submitted a cabinet reshuffle proposal to the Council of Representatives, which has raised controversy for being heavily technocratic (ISW 04/04/2016). 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 (ISW 20/08/2015; UNHCR 31/12/2015). In early February, the Kurdish Regional Government announced major budget cuts, reducing public sector salaries by 10–20% (Iraq Oil Report 04/02/2016). 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).

Sunni tribal fighters: Sunni 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 Kurdistan 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, constrained 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 in November (ISW 02/12/2015). 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 recent months, including Ramadi, but continue battling IS in Haditha and Falluja (ISW 28/12/2015; ICG 01/01/2016). IS retains control of large territory in Anbar and Ninefa, including Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city. Its continued use of spoiling 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 use of suicide tactics in built up areas are growing more prevalent. Recent IS suicide attacks in southern governorates may be an attempt to divert ISF resources away from key battlegrounds in western and northern 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 53,500 people have been displaced in Anbar as conflict has escalated (OCHA 23/03/2016). 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 have pushed west along the Euphrates towards Heet. (ECHO 11/03/2016). ISF reached central Heet on 3 April, but have since met IS resistance and booby traps (ISW 04/04/2016).

IS-controlled Falluja, where an estimated 30,000 civilians are living, has been under siege by government forces and PMF since late 2015 (ECHO 01/04/2016). Acute shortages of food, medicines, and fuel are reported via telephone from city residents (ECHO 11/03/2016; Al Jazeera 30/03/2016).

Haditha remains contested: IS continues to launch suicide attacks against ISF positions (ISW 22/02/2016).

**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). An attack on a pipeline disrupted exports for two days in February (ISW 22/02/2016). US special forces reportedly carried out raids on Hawija in December 2015 and January 2016 (ISW 06/01/2016).

**Ninefa:** IS still controls Mosul and large areas to the city’s south, although Peshmerga and ISF forces have taken Makhmur and are pushing west towards Al Nasr, which is causing new displacement (ISW 04/04/2016). 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 more than 3.34 million IDPs and 245,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq (IOM 02/03/2016). Conflict-induced internal displacement has been ongoing since January 2014. Most Syrian refugees are in KR-I. Another 1.1 million people remain displaced from pre-2014 conflict (ECHO 30/09/2015).

As of 4 February 2016, there are approximately 3.34 million IDPs in over 3,700 locations
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 September and November 2015, IOM noted a slight decrease in the number of IDPs due to return movements (IOM 18/12/2015). Between December and March, displacement increased, primarily due to military operations in Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates (IOM 18/02/2016; Iraq Red Crescent 30/03/2016). In Anbar province, thousands have been displaced or evacuated as ISF advance up the Euphrates. In Salah al Din, 30,000 people have been displaced in since new military operations began on 29 February (NRC 12/02/2016; ISW 14/03/2016; ECHO 11/03/2016). 25,000 people reportedly left their homes in and around Taza, fearing another attack from the neighbouring village of Suli Bashir, still controlled by IS (AFP 18/05/2016). On 11 and 12 March, some 34,900 people (5,818 families) were displaced by fighting near Heet (WFP 22/03/2016).

Baghdad hosts around 603,000 IDPs, Anbar 575,000, Dahuk 404,000, Kirkuk 377,000 and Erbil 361,000. 76% of IDPs (2.5 million) have fled from or within Anbar and Ninewa (IOM 18/02/2016).

71% of IDPs live in private accommodation. 17% face critical shelter arrangements, while 10% live in camps (IOM 18/02/2016). The five camps reporting the highest levels of need are: Kerbala (Kerbala), Arbat IDP and Ashti IDP (Sulaymaniyah), Qoratu (Diyala), and Yahawa (Kirkuk) (CCCM 30/01/2016).

IDP returnees: As of 2 March, 557,400 IDPs have returned home since 2014. The number of returnees increased by 6% in January (IOM 02/03/2016 18/02/2016). 11% of returnees are unable to return to their homes, instead living in unfinished buildings, informal settlements, or rental accommodation in their places of origin (IOM 07/01/2016). Returnees often lack livelihood opportunities, food and NFI; 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 Sulaymaniyah. 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 camps 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 Peshkabour 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 15 January, 53,334 Iraqis were registered in Jordan (UNHCR 15/01/2016). 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. Around five million people live in areas under control of armed groups and are inaccessible to relief actors. 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 of relief actors to affected populations

Access to the estimated five million people in areas under armed opposition groups’ control is limited (OCHA 04/10/2015). Large swathes of Anbar, Ninewa 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 a year (WFP 29/02/2016).

Access of affected populations to assistance

Baghdad, Babylon, Kirkuk, and Diyala have implemented strict security policies and have been accused of coercing returns and obstructing IDPs’ access to assistance. Access remains contingent on sponsorship, leaving many families stranded at checkpoints (UNHCR 31/01/2016). Scrutiny of people seeking to enter Baghdad has increased since December, including at Bzibz bridge (ECHO 11/12/2015). Increased restrictions on IDP movements and forced relocation of displaced populations into camps in Kirkuk are reported (UN 11/03/2016).

Border crossings: Most Syrian refugees enter via the Peshkabour crossing. In 2015, only
20% entered as asylum seekers. In February 2016, only 1% were admitted as asylum seekers, compared to 20% on average in 2015 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). New registration procedures mean most Syrians must now KR-I enter on 15-day visas and apply for asylum later (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Security and physical constraints

High insecurity and unexploded ordnance (UXO) hinder access to affected populations. Road closures are blocking supply lines, especially in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah al Din, and Ninewa governorates (FAO 18/01/2016; OCHA 04/10/2015). Military operations surrounding Falluja have severely disrupted the movement of commodities, resulting in extreme shortages and high prices of food local markets (WFP 05/02/2016).

Food security and livelihoods

2.4 million people need food assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015). Food rations for IDP families have been cut by up to 50% since April 2015, and one in four IDP households is using negative coping mechanisms (WFP/FAO/REACH 26/11/2015; FAO 18/01/2016, WFP 23/03/2016). The increasing number of IDPs and refugees is putting pressure on host communities with already limited resources, in particular in KR-I (FAO 18/01/2016). Food insecurity is most prevalent in Duhok and Ninewa governorates, where 5% and 6% of households report inadequate consumption, compared to the national average of 3% (WFP 20/01/2016). The need for assistance in Anbar remains huge (WFP 29/02/2016).

Food availability

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). Basic foodstuffs are no longer available in shops in parts of Falluja (WFP 05/02/2016).

Food access

Access to markets is severely restricted in the most conflict-affected areas (FAO 07/03/2016). In Falluja, armed groups are restricting access to rural and peri-urban areas, where civilians usually obtain basic food supplies (WFP 05/02/2016). Up to 60,000 people are estimated to remain in the city, as concerns over food security mount (WFP 29/02/2016).

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 823%, imported rice 655%, sugar 809% and vegetable oil 525% (WFP 29/02/2016).

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).

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, Nineva, Salah Al Din, Diyala and Kirkuk (WHO 10/02/2016). Kidnapping of medical staff in Babuqa, Diyala governorate, are reported (ISW 11/02/2016).

The leading causes of morbidity in refugee and IDP camps are acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoea, and skin diseases (WHO 21/02/2016).

Ramadi hospital has been assessed as irreparable following recent fighting. Three primary health centres are damaged but reparable once booby traps are cleared. Six mobile clinics, one fully equipped hospital and three mini hospitals are needed, as are supply chain of essential medicines, health promotion for IDPs in camps, and 15 ambulances (WHO 17/01/2016).

In KR-I, the budget crisis is affecting the delivery of health services to Iraqis and Syrian
refugees both in and out of camps. Medicine shortages are a key concern, as is access to mental healthcare for refugees outside camps (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

**WASH**

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).

**Refugees:** Camps continue to face critical WASH needs. Water supply remains insufficient for 6,200 people in Domiz 1 camp, Dahuk (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

**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 (CCCM 17/01/2016). Some 660,000 IDPs continue to live in critical shelter conditions, including informal settlements, and unfinished and abandoned buildings.

**Refugees:** 3,604 new or improved shelter plots are required in Gawilan, Kawergosk, Basirma and Qushtapa camps, and a further 719 shelter units are required in Erbil. Non-camp refugee populations require urgent shelter upgrading and community infrastructure support (UNHCR 31/12/2016).

**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 (UNHCR 31/12/2015). In KR-I, travel times, language constraints and unpaid teach salaries are barriers to education (UNICEF 31/01/2016).

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).

**Refugees:** 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). Sharia courts have been established in IS-controlled territories, carrying out extreme punishments (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, killing three children and injuring over 1,500 people (AFP 18/05/2016 15/02/2016; 14/03/2016; ISW 14/03/2016).

Government judicial processes are increasingly arbitrary. A 2005 anti-terrorism law has been used to facilitate mass trials. 92 death sentences have been handed down since late December (Amnesty International 18/02/2016).

Reports of pro-government armed groups and militias exacting human rights abuses also proliferate. 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 1,500 and 3,700 Yazidis have been held captive since IS took Sinjar in June 2014 (UN 26/10/2015; Reuters 11/02/2016). Yazidis have reportedly carried out retribution attacks against Sinjar’s Muslim population, looting and burning houses and mosques (AFP 15/11/2015). Yazidi returnees face barriers recovering property in Sinjar due to lost documentation (IOM/UN HABITAT 29/11/2015).

**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).
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). 10 grave violations of children's rights were verified in January 2016 (UNICEF 31/01/2016). The number of child soldiers who died fighting under IS in 2015 was double estimates for 2014 (BBC 19/02/2016). 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).

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 have had identity documents 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).

Mines and ERW

The government estimates there are approximately 25 million landmines in Iraq (UN 26/10/2015). In addition to explosives from the current conflict, pre-existing minefields remain along borders with Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, and between Iraq and KR-I (MAG 30/11/2015). Eight people have been killed since early February attempting to survey their homes or disable devices in Ramadi (UN 22/02/2016). 35 ISF soldiers and Sunni tribal fighters have died since January attempting to defuse explosive devices left by IS across Ramadi (AFP 07/03/2016).

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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.

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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. Violations have been reported, but the level of violence is reported to have decreased substantially across Syria (BBC 29/02/2016; Al Jazeera 28/02/2016; UNHCR 06/03/2016). The peace talks resumed in Geneva in mid-March. In mid-March, Russia announced it would start withdrawing from Syria (Reuters 15/03/2016). The next round of peace talks is expected to start on 9 April (AFP 24/03/2016).

Syria’s opposition is calling for a widespread boycott of parliamentary elections, which will be held in April (AFP 10/03/2016).

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 Idlib 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 US officials, IS has an estimated 30,000 troops in Syria and Iraq, with foreign fighters accounting for about two thirds (NBC 28/02/2015). 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).
Conflict developments

The most serious violation of the cessation of hostilities occurred on 2 April around Aleppo when fighting broke out between government forces and non-government forces, including JAN (ECHO 03/03/2016). Nearly 900 breaches of the cessation of hostilities had been recorded as of 31 March (SNHR 31/03/2016).

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). The average death toll in February, prior to the ceasefire, was 120 per day.

Heavy clashes involving IS forces, who are not part of the agreement, are reported in several governorates (BBC 29/02/2016; AFP 29/02/2016). Government offensives in Aleppo and Dar’a governorates in February caused widespread damage to civilian infrastructure and new waves of displacement (ECHO 08/02/2016). 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. On 20 February, SDF forces seized Shaddadi city from IS – previously an IS stronghold in Al-Hasakeh (SOHR 20/02/2016; AFP 19/02/2016). In early March, clashes resumed between IS and YPG in Shaddadi countryside (SOHR 03/03/2016).

Aleppo: In contravention of ceasefire, government forces are fighting non-government forces around al Eis town in the southern countryside in an attempt to regain its control (SOHR 04/04/2016). Clashes continue between IS and government forces supported by international coalition airstrikes in the northern countryside as IS advances (SOHR 03/04/2016; 29/03/2016). SDF forces are planning to launch an extensive attack on IS areas in the north and northeastern countryside (SOHR 27/03/2016). In early February, government forces, supported by Russian airstrikes, made significant gains (UNHCR 10/03/2016; Al Jazeera 05/02/2016).

Dar’a: Clashes between an IS-affiliated group and JAN are reported in the western countryside as JAN advances (SOHR 04/04/2016). 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 04/04/2016). Government forces took control of al Qaryatayn city in the southeast (SOHR 04/04/2016).

Lattakia: Heavy clashes are ongoing between IS and government forces in the countryside (SOHR 04/04/2016).

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).

Since September 2015, government offensives in the northern governorates of Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idlib, and Lattakia have displaced more than 341,000 people, including 64,000 in Aleppo and 15,000 in Idlib since 1 February (UNHCR 29/02/2016; 21/03/2016; CCCM Cluster 17/03/2016). In the southern Dar’a and Quneitra governorates, 86,000 people have been displaced since November 2015. Over 33,000 IDPs have been reported in Al Hasakeh governorate due to fighting since mid-February (UNHCR 15/03/2016; 28/03/2016). Fighting in Yarmouk Valley, Dar’a governorate, has displaced an estimated 8,200 people. They are urgently in need of shelter and food. The host community has been overstretched (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Many IDPs have been displaced twice or more (REACH 26/02/2016).

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).


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).

Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries

More than 4.8 million Syrians are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries as of March 2016 (UNHCR 28/03/2016). In 2015, more than one million fled Syria. Since the war
began, almost 900,000 Syrian asylum seekers have been registered in Europe: more than 500,000 registered in 2015 (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

Turkey: 2.7 million registered refugees (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Lebanon: 1.07 million refugees (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Jordan: 640,000 refugees (UNHCR 28/03/2016). Over 47,000 Syrian refugees are stranded at the berm, a sand mound marking the border (UNHCR 15/03/2016).

Iraq: 250,000 refugees (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

Egypt: 118,000 refugees (UNHCR 28/03/2016).

PRS: An estimated 110,000 Palestinian refugees have left Syria (UNRWA, 14/01/2016). 42,000 are recorded by UNRWA in Lebanon and 18,000 in Jordan (UNRWA 14/01/2016).

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 in 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 (OCHA 14/12/2015).

Deir-ez-Zor: The government provided airdrops in late March 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).

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, including houses and communication towers. 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 continue to 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 (WFP 27/10/2015; 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).

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).

**Food access**

Compared to pre-crisis levels, the price of rice has increased 913%, and the price of wheat 621%. Food prices increased substantially over 2015: between July 2015 and January 2016, the price of wheat increased by 56%, and the price of rice by 29% (WFP 31/12/2015; 01/03/2016). The conflict has affected market functionality across the country, particularly in rural areas (WFP 31/12/2015). In besieged areas, markets are severely disrupted and extremely high food prices are reported: in Deir-ez-Zor, the price of a standard food basket costs 12 times more than in Damascus. Wheat is on average six times more expensive in besieged areas in Rural Damascus compared to Damascus city (WFP 31/01/2015; 01/03/2016; 31/12/2015; OCHA 15/01/2016).

Food prices have spiked in opposition-held areas in Aleppo governorate in early February, after government forces cut a main supply route (The Guardian 06/02/2016).

**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).

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 since the onset of conflict, 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).

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).

**Sanitation**

One-third of water treatment plants no longer function, and sewage treatment has halved (PHR 10/2014; WHO/UNICEF 22/07/2014).

**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**

2.7 million children are currently out of school – approximately half of all school-aged children, including 733,000 who have been out for more than a year. Another one million children are at risk of dropping out as a result of insecurity and displacement (UNICEF 01/10/2015; Education Cluster 22/09/2015; UNICEF 15/09/2015; Assistance Coordination Unit 29/02/2016). In areas of prolonged active conflict, enrolment is estimated to be at around 6% (Save the Children 03/2015). Attendance levels have dropped in Homs, Idleb, and Hama governorates following increased airstrikes and ground fighting since late September (UNICEF 10/2015). In Aleppo governorate, children have reportedly stopped attending school due to increased insecurity early February (OCHA 08/02/2016).

Schools are frequently deliberately targeted. One in four (over 6,000) has been damaged, destroyed, occupied, or is used as shelter by IDPs. Only 50% of schools are functional, the least number of functional schools is concentrated in Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates. There is a lack of safe learning spaces, adequate WASH facilities and lack of learning material (Education Cluster 22/09/2015; OCHA 01/03/2016; Assistance Coordination Unit 29/02/2016). 52,000 teachers are no longer teaching (UNICEF, 01/10/2015).

**Protection**

13.5 million people are in need of protection assistance, including six million children (OCHA 11/2015).

Non-state armed groups and pro-government forces continue to commit human rights violations on a large scale (UN Human Rights Council 11/2014). Chemical weapons attacks have been reported, including the use of mustard gas (BBC, 06/11/2015; Reuters 18/07/2015; HRW 03/06/2015). More than 17,000 barrel bombs were dropped by government forces in 2015, according to Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR 10/2016). Syrian troops found a mass grave in Palmyra containing 42 bodies of people executed by IS (AFP 02/04/2016).

Since 2011, 65,000 people have been recorded as forcibly disappeared by the government: 58,000 are civilians, including human rights activists, journalists, doctors, and humanitarian workers. Detention centres are overcrowded, and detainees are subject to torture and extrajudicial execution (HRC 03/02/2016; HRW 16/12/2015; Amnesty International, 05/11/2015). Since the start of the conflict, 11,500 people have died from torture while in detention (Syrian Network for Human Rights, 26/06/2015).

Journalists and other media workers are systematically targeted. Since the conflict began in 2011, 84 journalists have been killed, more than 90 abducted, and 25 remain missing (Institute for War and Peace Reporting 12/08/2015).

**Mines and ERWs**

IDP areas in Aleppo governorate are increasingly contaminated by explosive hazards.
Children

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: 05/04/2016

YEMEN COMPLEX, CONFLICT, FOOD INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

3 April: Rockets hit a hospital in Marib governorate, killing three people and wounding 17. Heavy fighting is ongoing between pro-Hadi forces and Houthi and Saleh forces in Marib (AFP 03/04/2016; Critical Threats 31/03/2016).

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).
- 2.4 million IDPs in Yemen (Protection Cluster 17/02/2016).

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 35,000 injuries have been registered since March 2015 (OCHA 18/02/2016; 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). Peace talks have not brought any agreement or cessation of hostilities, with the last round of UN-led talks held in Geneva in December. Government and Houthi representatives have agreed to a formal ceasefire from 10 April in the lead-up to a new round of talks scheduled for 18 April (UN 23/03/2016). In early March, Houthis met Saudi government official in Saudi Arabia. The talks resulted in an unofficial ceasefire along the Yemen-Saudi border which decreased clashes, and a prisoner exchange (Critical Threats 08/03/2016; 21/03/2016; 28/03/2016). Mass protests against Saudi-led intervention were staged on 26 March in Sanaa, marking one year since the interventions began (MEE 26/03/2016).
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. Faction 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 09/12/2015; 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 Houthi 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).

Conflict developments

Airstrikes continue in Sanaa, Hajjah, Aden, and Taizz governorates, while heavy ground fighting is ongoing in Hajjah, Al Jawf, Marib, Shabwah, and Taizz, governorates (AFP 15/03/2016; Critical Threats 22/03/2016; 30/03/2016). Airstrikes on AQAP targets have increased in 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).

Aden: Widespread insecurity in Aden continues. Former loyal southern secessionists reportedly pursue their own interests, clash with Hadi forces and launch attacks (Critical Threats 08/03/2016; 16/03/2016). Fighting between AQAP and pro-Hadi forces in Al Mansoura district killed at least 22 people and wounded at least 23 on 12 March, mostly by Saudi coalition-led airstrikes. About 300 AQAP fighters reportedly remain in Al Mansoura (EWN 13/03/2016; Reuters 13/03/2016). On 30 March, pro-Hadi forces and local militia reportedly retook government buildings from AQAP in Al Mansoura (Critical Threats 30/03/2016).

IS has carried out several attacks and three suicide bombings since late January. A triple suicide bombing on 25 March in Shaab and Mansoura districts killed at least 22 people, including ten civilians (AFP 25/03/2016).

Dhaleh: Southern secessionist supporters staged protests in Dhaleh on 24 March. Dhaleh province, created to bridge the north-south divide after Yemen’s unification, is home to many southern secessionists (Critical Threats 30/03/2016).

Hadramaut: AQAP continues to consolidate its presence in the south of Yemen, with the seizure of Al Raydah on 13 March (Critical Threats 15/03/2016). An Al Qaeda training camp in Mukallah was hit by US-led airstrikes on 22 March. At least 50 people were killed and 30 wounded (Reuters 23/03/2016).

Hajjah: Government media reported that pro-Hadi forces successfully reclaimed control of Midi port on 27 March. Houthi forces claim that they repelled the attack, which injured over 400 people (Critical Threats 30/03/2016; 31/03/2016). Saudi-led airstrikes on a market in Mustabaa on 15 March killed at least 106 people and wounded more than 40 (AFP 15/03/2016; UN 18/03/2016).

Marib and Shabwah: Fighting is said to be at a stalemate as of 31 March (Critical Threats 31/03/2016). A missile attack on a hospital in Marib, presumably by Houthi forces, killed three people and wounded 17 on 3 April (AFP 03/04/2016). Pro-Hadi forces began fighting Houthi and Saleh forces in Marib and northern Shabwah on 19 March. So far, pro-Hadi forces have reclaimed control of three small but strategically located towns (Critical Threats 23/03/2016).

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;
As of 29 February, around 18,300 arrivals have been recorded since the beginning of 2016 (UNHCR 29/02/2016). 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). An additional 11,104 asylum seekers have been recorded as of 29 February (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 3,800 Sudanese and 2,000 Djiboutian nationals have also returned (IOM 01/02/2016).

Arrivals from Yemen in other countries

Since March 2015, more than 173,000 people, including Yemenis, refugees (around 59,000), and third-country nationals (TCNs) have left Yemen (IOM 15/03/2016). Some 34,500 had arrived in Djibouti and 31,800 in Somalia (IOM 24/03/2016). 51,000 arrivals have been recorded in Oman, 11,500 in Ethiopia, and 6,100 in Sudan (IOM 15/03/2016). 30,000 Yemenis and 10,000 TCNs have arrived in Saudi Arabia; all but 5,000 have since left Saudi Arabia for other countries (UNHCR 18/01/2016; IOM 01/02/2016; 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). Financial institutions are credit for traders shipping goods into Yemen (Critical Threats 07/03/2016). 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 24 March (Logistics Cluster 24/03/2016).

As of 24 March, main access challenges are in Sa’ada and Hajjah governorates due to airstrikes and artillery barrages. Constraints are also heavy on the frontlines of Marib, Sana’a, Taizz, Amran, and Al Jawf governorates (Logistics Cluster 24/03/2016). As of 29 March, 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 29/03/2016).

National average fuel prices remain over 55% higher than pre-crisis levels (WFP 29/02/2016). Fuel prices in Taizz remain the highest due to conflict (WFP 29/02/2015). The fuel shortages are creating severe challenges for the transportation of food, water, and medical supplies, and the operation of water pumps and generators (FAO 31/01/2016).

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 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 (FAO 31/01/2016). 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 29/02/2016). In March, prices of wheat flour in Sana’a 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. The infestation might move inland (FAO 25/03/2016).

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 (WHO 21/03/2016).

There is a critical shortage of health staff (WHO 15/01/2016; 17/03/2016). Ambulance services are not functioning in most areas that are heavily affected by conflict due to fuel shortages and security threats. Militias have commandeered ambulances (MSF 22/01/2016).

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).

There is an increasing worry for the health of an estimated 500,000 pregnant women who will give birth in the coming months. Due to a lack of health services, maternal deaths are expected to increase (UNFPA 30/03/2016).

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).

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 01/02/2016).

In Hajjah governorate, GAM is at 20.9%, and SAM is at 3.8% (OCHA 15/10/2015; FEWSNET 29/03/2016). Lahj 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).

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).

Shelter

Housing available for rent is becoming increasingly limited and costly; in some areas rental prices have tripled. 42% of IDPs are staying in rented houses (Protection Cluster 17/02/2016). 46% of IDPs are in public areas, schools, abandoned buildings or makeshift shelters (Protection Cluster 17/02/2016; Shelter Cluster 15/03/2016).

IDPs staying with host families (8% of IDPs) are reporting overcrowding, lack of food, and lack of adequate WASH facilities (OCHA 18/12/2015; Protection Cluster 17/02/2016). An evaluation among around 1,000 IDPs in Raidah and Kharif districts, Amran governorate, found only one shared latrine in each of the three visited settlement (Shelter Cluster 28/03/2016).
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, NFIs, 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 23/03/2016; Save the Children 10/02/2016).

At least 848 children have been recruited by armed groups since the escalation of the conflict (UNICEF 29/03/2016). 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).

**Updated: 04/04/2016**

**DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**Drought, Food Insecurity**

Cluster munitions have been used by Saudi-led coalition forces in at least five governorates (Human Rights Watch 22/03/2016). At least 13 governorates are contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines. Anti-personnel mines have been reported in Abyan, Aden, Marib, Lahj, and Taizz (HRW 27/01/2016; OCHA 16/03/2016). Lack of access is hampering mine action response (OCHA 14/01/2016).
No new significant developments this week, 01/04/2016. 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).

In areas affected by the April-June drought, a 72% increase in diarrhoea cases among children under five has been recorded (UNICEF 26/01/2016).

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 (OCHA 01/07/2015).

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).

**LEBANON DISPLACEMENT**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

29 March: In 2015, the number of households where all members had legal residency was 29%, down from 58% in 2014 (UNHCR).

28 March: Clashes between Islamic State and Nusra Front spilled over the border from Syria towards the towns of Arsal and Ras Baalbek (NE Online).

22 March: 10,500 refugees across North, Bekaa, and South governorates are thought to be at risk of eviction (UNICEF).

**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).
- 42,189 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) (OCHA 15/01/2016).

**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**

President Sleiman’s term expired in May 2014 and parliament failed to elect a new president, consequently they have been without one ever since (Daily Star 16/12/2015). 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). 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 attacking 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 Nusra Front spread towards Arsal and the town of Ras Baalbek (NE Online 29/03/2016).

Two suicide bombings in southern Beirut killed 41 people 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 12 March, an estimated 3,000 people associated with the “You Stink” movement protesting the weak government response to the waste management crisis marched in Beirut. The protest movement had calmed, after starting in July. A smaller number of protestors blocked traffic in Beirut on 14 March (BBC 12/03/2016; AFP 14/03/2016).

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 Mas’na’a or Aboudiye crossing-points.

Palestinian refugees from Syria: 40,807 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) reside in Lebanon (OCHA 29/02/2016). 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 03/12/2014).

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). 94.5% of Palestinian refugees from Syria are estimated to be food insecure
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). In particular, 195,000 households are in need of shelter and NFI support for the winter (UNHCR 31/01/2016). 79% are Syrians, 15% are Lebanese, and 6% are Palestinian (Shelter Cluster 15/12/2015).

42% of refugees live in informal settlements, unfinished buildings, or other substandard housing – a decrease of 13% from November (UNHCR 08/03/2016). 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, 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: At least 50,000 Lebanese nationals returned from Syria between the beginning of the crisis and May 2015, when they stopped being registered (UNDP, UNHCR; 06/05/2015). Many had been residing in Syria for decades and are thought to be...
concentrated in the same areas as the majority of Syrian refugees and face similar vulnerabilities (IOM 24/04/2015). Assessments in 2014 indicated that at least 51% of returnees are shelter insecure (IOM/OCHA 09/2014; UNHCR 07/2014).

Education

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 to meet their household spending needs (UNHCR 29/03/2016).

Protection

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.

Mines and ERW

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).

Children

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). In total, 9.9% of households have children who are working (Save the Children 30/11/2015). 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).

Vulnerable groups

Undocumented refugees: 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 on route to Turkey, following changes in Turkey’s visa policy towards Syrians (HRW 11/01/2016; NYT 08/01/2016).

Forced evictions: 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 governorates 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
Updated: 31/03/2016

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES COMPLEX, FOOD INSECURITY, INSECURITY

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

26 March: Over 60 people have been killed and over 1,000 people have been injured since the start of 2016: the vast majority have been Palestinian (PRCS).

KEY FIGURES

2.3 million people need humanitarian assistance; 1 million in the West Bank and 1.3 million in Gaza (OCHA 25/01/2016).

1.8 million people are in need of protection assistance (OCHA 25/01/2016).

1.6 million people are food insecure (OCHA 25/01/2016).

1.7 million people are in need of WASH assistance, particularly access to water (OCHA 14/12/2015).

1.4 million people are in need of health assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).

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, has been the site of major clashes between the Egyptian army and armed groups allied to IS (Independent 01/07/2015; Al Jazeera 01/07/2015). 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 between 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.

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).

Conflict developments

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). 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 on a daily basis. No injuries have been reported (OCHA 08/02/2016; 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, around 95,000 of whom were displaced by the July–August 2014 conflict (OCHA 25/01/2016). 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. February marked the highest number of housing demolition 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 19/03/2016). 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)

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).

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 29/02/2016).

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). 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 (SOS International 15/02/2016).

Nutrition

1.4 million people are in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA 14/12/2015).
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 Selam 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
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. Demolitions continued in March (OCHA 24/03/2016).

In total over 300 structures have been demolished since the start of the year and nearly 600 Palestinians, over half of them children, have been displaced: 90% were in Area C (OCHA 29/02/2016). 1,081 demolitions were recorded from January 2014 to the end of October 2015 in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, 394 (36%) of which were residential. 4,327 individuals were affected. There was a 25% increase in 2015 from 2014 (Shelter Cluster Palestine 30/10/2015).

There up to 11,000 outstanding housing demolition orders against Palestinian property in Area C of the West Bank (OCHA 06/01/2016).

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).

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)

Palestinian civilians and security forces continue to be killed and injured by explosive remnants of war. Over 7,000 ERW are estimated to remain in Gaza, a result of the 2014 hostilities (ECHO 31/12/2015).

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 20/07/2015. The number of Palestinian children in Israeli prisons has risen from 156 at the end of September to over 400 by the end of 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).

Updated: 30/03/2016

PAKISTAN CONFLICT, DROUGHT, DISPLACEMENT

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 (DAWN 27/06/2015; 16/05/2015; The Nation 13/04/2015). In Tharparkar district, Sindh province, outbreaks of drought-related waterborne and viral diseases have caused the deaths of 190 children and the hospitalization of other 22,000 since the beginning of 2016 (DAWN 14/02/2016).

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

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

2–3 April: Heavy rains killed over 60 people and injured dozens in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Balochistan, FATA, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Landslides and roof collapses are the main cause of death. Gilgit Baltistan has declared a state of emergency (ECHO, The Guardian).

31 March: A car bomb killed at least four people on the road to Lakki Marwat, South Waziristan (AFP).
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).

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).

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 Pakhthunkhwa, compared to 2015. Last year anti-state violence fell below 2008 levels, because of the 2014/2015 security operations (BBC 20/01/2016; DAWN 01/04/2016).

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). On 7 March, a suicide attack by a Taliban splinter group killed at least eight people and injured 21 in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (AFP 07/03/2016). On 1 March, a roadside bomb killed two Pakistanis working for a US counternarcotics programme in Peshawar (The Guardian 01/03/2016).

Punjab

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).

**Landslides and roof collapse are the main cause of death.**

Heavy rains between 2 and 3 April killed over 60 people and injured dozens in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Balochistan, FATA, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In March, at least 140 people died and over 1,000 houses were damaged or destroyed after heavy rains in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan, Punjab, and FATA. (NDMA 29/03/2016). Last year, 81 people died and over 300,000 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 24 March, mostly in Bannu (347,000), Dera Ismail Khan (222,000), and Tank (126,000) (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 2% of IDPs are in camps; the rest are in host communities. (OCHA 21/01/2016; 08/10/2015; UNHCR 30/09/2015; 01/12/2015). An estimated 75% of the displaced are women and children (OCHA 30/09/2015).

In the week up to 20 January, renewed security operations displaced an additional 2,200 people (ECHO 20/01/2016).

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). Returnees find damaged infrastructure and limited access to basic services (UNDP 27/01/2016).

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).

**Humanitarian access**

The principal concern in terms of humanitarian access is violence against healthcare workers. Frequent episodes of violence targeting health workers delivering polio vaccinations have occurred, especially in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (DAWN 13/11/2015; VOA 14/02/2015; BBC 17/02/2015; Al Jazeera 28/03/2015).

Access of aid workers to affected population

Several security incidents involving aid workers were reported in 2015. Four peace volunteers were killed: one in Mohmand Agency in May, and three in Khyber Agency in February (DAWN 11/05/2015; 03/02/2015; 06/04/2015). 37 violent incidents of resistance to polio vaccination campaigns were recorded in 2015. 16 people were attacked, compared to 50 in 2016. 11 were killed and five were injured. 75% were health workers, 25% were security officers. 88% of the attacked were male, and 12% were female (OCHA 15/03/2016).
1.5 million people are reportedly in need of food security assistance in Pakistan (OCHA 08/03/2016). An estimated 58% of households in the country are food insecure (DAWN 04/04/2016). According to the most recent IPC analysis, Tharparkar and Badin districts, Sindh province, were in Crisis in November 2015 (ECHO 08/01/2016). In June, four districts were facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes, including South Waziristan and North Waziristan agencies in FATA, and Chagai district in Balochistan. 29 districts were facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes, mostly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA, and Balochistan (FAO 20/11/2015; Food Security Cluster 03/02/2016). The 2015–2016 winter has been particularly warm and dry in Pakistan, ruining crops (Reuters 18/03/2016).

Livelihoods

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

As of 12 March, over 200 children have died in Tharparkar district, in Sindh, in 2016, 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 (Al Hasan 14/03/2016; 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 24 March, 313 of the 328 dengue cases reported in Sindh in 2016 were in Karachi. No deaths have been reported so far (Al Hasan 26/03/2016).

Polio

As of 24 March, seven polio cases have been recorded in Pakistan in 2016: three in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, three in Sindh, and one in Quetta, Balochistan (Al Hasan 26/03/2016). In the same period of last year, at least 19 cases were reported, out of a total of 54 in 2015. 306 occurred in 2014 (Global Polio Eradication Initiative 23/03/2016; 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).
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: 04/04/2016

JORDAN DISPLACEMENT
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’s and its conflict-affected neighbours (AFP 02/02/2016).

Ramtha, a town of 120,000 located 90km north of Amman, was hit by multiple shells in 2015, resulting from unstable security conditions on the Syrian side of the border (The Jordan Times 07/10/2015). On 23 January a group of 36 people trying to enter Jordan from Syria were caught in clashes with border guards: 12 people were killed and 36 others injured (AFP 23/01/2016).

Displacement

Over 636,000 Syrian refugees are now registered with UNHCR in Jordan (UNHCR 31/12/2015). 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, 636,040 Syrian refugees are registered in Jordan (OCHA 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 (UNHCR 31/12/2015).

50.7% of registered refugees are female. 51.5% are below 18 years of age, 45% are between 18 and 59, and 3.5% are older than 60 years (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

519,667 refugees (82%) are reported to be hosted in urban areas, while 116,502 (18%) are in camps. Of the refugees living outside camps, 177,829 live in Amman governorate, 141,465 in Irbid governorate, 77,698 in Mafraq governorate, and 49,599 in Zarqa governorate (UNHCR 31/01/2015).

There has been a pattern of refugees returning to camps, mainly due to increased economic vulnerability. 30,708 Syrian refugees now live in Azraq camp, an increase of over 150% since January 2015, even though Syrians have been reluctant to move to Azraq camp because of its remote desert location and harsh weather conditions, including sandstorms (AccuWeather 25/10/2015; UNHCR 31/01/2016). There are a further 79,422 Syrian refugees in Zaatari camp, Mafraq, as well as 6,324 in the Emirati Jordan Camp, Zarqa (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

Returnees to Syria

Returns from Jordan to Syria increased between July and September 2015, but tapered off in October and November (UNHCR 30/11/2015). 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). 288 spontaneous returns were recorded in January 2016 (UNHCR 31/01/2016).

Third-country migration

Increasing numbers of young Syrian men from Jordan’s camps and host communities are reportedly selling their land in Syria to pay people smugglers to help them travel to Europe (New York Times 22/09/2015). Departures of Syrians from Amman airport to Istanbul, a common transit point, increased sharply over summer (NRC 06/10/2015; UNHCR 13/10/2015). 50% of refugees assessed in late December indicate an intention to leave Jordan (NRC 01/02/2016). 291 refugees travelled abroad from Jordan in January 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. UNRWA estimates the number will continue to grow throughout 2016, reaching as many as 18,000, despite the government’s non-admission policy, which has been in place since January 2013 (UNRWA 14/01/2016). The policy means PRS who do enter risk arrest, detention and forced return. 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

At the end of August 2015, almost 58,000 Iraqi, Somali, Sudanese and Yemeni refugees were registered with UNHCR in Jordan (UNHCR 31/08/2015). As of 15 January, there are 53,334 registered Iraqi refugees in Jordan, nearly 90% of whom live in Amman (UNHCR 15/01/2016). Arrivals spiked during the second half of 2014, but have since stabilised (UNHCR 15/01/2015). It is widely understood that many more Iraqis are living in Jordan unregistered, often under poor conditions and in dire need of humanitarian assistance (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 rounded up, detained and ultimately 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 already strained public services. Public health and education services are particularly affected (Government 12/2014). 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 (IRIN 06/01/2015).

Access of relief actors to affected populations

International NGOs working in Jordan are required to get all projects approved by the government through an online portal (Government 25/08/2015). The government has previously blocked urban shelter projects. As of October, shelter was the most under-funded response sector with just 27% of its appeal funded (UNHCR 31/10/2015).

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. About 70–75 asylum seekers per day are being granted access to Jordanian territory, far fewer than the rate of arrival (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 Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) (3RP, 18/12/2015). In Azraq camp, 22% of refugees are food insecure (UNHCR 31/10/2015).

In host communities, there was a 37% increase in the number of food insecure in 2015 compared to 2014 (WFP 30/06/2015).

Jordan’s agricultural industry has been negatively impacted by neighbouring conflicts. Border closures impeding exports to Syria and Iraq cost approximately USD 707 million in 2015 (Bloomberg 26/10/2015).

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 60% (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). Of those Syrian refugees who do find work, 99% are employed informally, where they face extremely low wages and exploitation (UNICEF 30/06/2015; Oxfam 09/11/2015). On average, Syrian workers are paid less, work longer hours, and have poorer contracts compared to Jordanians in the same sector (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
The government decision to halt free access to health services for Syrian refugees in November 2014 led to a reduction in the number of Syrians accessing public healthcare. 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 31/08/2015).

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). Since September 2013, over 1,850 Syrian war-wounded have required emergency treatment in Ramtha hospital, near Jordan’s northern border with Syria (MSF 14/10/2015).

**Maternal health**

Maternal health is of particular concern. Syrian refugees reportedly lack antenatal, postnatal and post-abortion care, breastfeeding support, and children’s vaccination (UNFPA 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). In Za’atri refugee camp, antenatal and postnatal care coverage indicators were below accepted standards, while the proportion of deliveries performed by caesarean section was 28%, almost double the accepted standard (25/09/2015).

**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.

**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**

There is a lack of adequate shelter for refugees living outside of camps, as well as vulnerable members of host communities. Rents, as well as the threat of eviction, are high. Refugees need NFIs, especially during Jordan’s harsh winter.

**Shelter**

An estimated 75% of Syrians face high or severe shelter vulnerability (UNHCR 16/03/2016). Available shelter is often inadequate, unaffordable, or insecure (NRC 17/06/2015). 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**

Refugee children face major education constraints in Jordan. Up to 30% have never attended formal education (UNHCR 31/08/2015). Over 65% of all school-aged children in Za’atri camp attend school, and 43% of children in Azraq camp (UNICEF 30/06/2015). An estimated 30,000 Jordanian children are also out of school (MERIP 02/03/2016).

**Protection**

Protection space for refugees in Jordan has shrunk since 2014 (ECHO 09/10/2015). The
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).

**Reviewed 31/03/2016**

**MYANMAR INTERNAL UNREST, FLOODS, DISPLACEMENT**

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

**March:** Several armed groups reportedly use quotas for recruiting child soldiers. The KIA reportedly has a quota of one child per family in areas they control (Child Soldiers International 30/03/2016).

**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).
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. 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-backed Union Solidarity Development Party (USDP), the National League for Democracy (NLD), headed by Aung San Suu Kyi, won over 79% of the available seats (Irrawaddy 29/02/2016). On 15 March, Parliament elected Htin Kyaw, a close confidant of San Suu Kyi, as President (Reuters 15/03/2016). He took office on 30 March (Myanmar Times 30/03/2016). San Suu Kyi will take up four ministerial posts. The new cabinet will take office in April (Myanmar Times 23/03/2016).

In Rakhine, the Arakan National Party walked out of parliament, when the NLD appointed its own party member, over members of the ANP (Myanmar Times 29/03/2016). The ANP, a party representing the Rakhine minority, won the majority of votes in Rakhine state (Myanmar Times 16/11/2015).

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. Three 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).

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) killed 30 people in an ambush on the Myanmar Army near Bathidaung township on 4 March (Irrawaddy 04/03/2016).

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 1,300 people since 4 March (Myanmar Times 11/03/2016; 16/03/2016).

Displacement

662,400 people are estimated to be in displacement nationwide, primarily due to conflict. Over 240,000 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. In 2016, around 7,000 have been displaced in Rakhine and northern Shan.

IDPs

Rakhine: Around 140,000 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 42 locations in ten townships, after the government closed 25 camps in March (USAID 25/03/2016). Around 95,000 live in IDP camps in Sittwe and over 13,000 in Paunktaw (USAID 25/03/2016; CCCM Cluster 01/03/2016).

More than 300 people fled from villages in Rakhine state during fighting between AA and Myanmar Army from 28 December to 4 January. They face water shortages (Democratic Voice of Burma 10/03/2016). Authorities have ordered the IDPs to leave the Buddhist monasteries in Ywamaepin they have been sheltering in (03/02/2016).
Shan and Kachin: Around 110,000 people are displaced in northern Shan and Kachin states.

Clashes that erupted in early February in northern Shan state reportedly originally displaced over 6,700 people (OCHA 29/02/2016; 16/03/2016; Myanmar Times 18/02/2016). As of 16 March, over 3,200 people remain displaced (OCHA 16/03/2016). 800 IDPs are in Kyaukme Township (OCHA 16/03/2016). The IDPs are spread over at least 18 sites, most of them Buddhist monasteries (Myanmar Times 19/02/2016). Over 1,100 people remain displaced in Namkham township and are mainly located in Mong Wee village (OCHA 16/03/2016). Fighting between the Myanmar Army and TNLA displaced over 1,300 people in Kutkai township. IDPs are staying in Nam Hpet Kar and Mong Yu Lay villages (Myanmar Times 16/03/2016; OCHA 16/03/2016). Locals are providing food to IDPs, who need food assistance (Irrawaddy 11/03/2016; local media 14/03/2016). The tracking of the exact number of displaced people is difficult, as the situation remains fluid and secondary displacement is likely (Myanmar Times 16/03/2016; OCHA 16/03/2016). The last conflict incident was recorded on 28 March (Myanmar Times 31/03/2016).

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).

Around 100,000 people are in protracted displacement in Shan and Kachin states due to fighting. 40,000 live in sites/settlements of less than 1,000 IDPs. In southern Shan, IDPs are spread over at least 4 sites (TBC 29/02/2016). In Kachin, it is estimated that around 8% of the IDPs in camps are over 60 years old and 34% are under 18 years (OCHA 30/11/2015; 14/01/2016). IDPs are said to be in need of shelter, access to livelihoods, and protection, especially women (Myanmar Times 23/03/2016).

China and Sagaing: Over 9,000 people remain displaced in 26 camps after flooding in July (UNHCR 14/12/2015; OCHA, 31/12/2015). Over 5,200 people are still in temporary camps in Hakha, Tonzang and Tedim townships. Shelter and sanitation conditions are of concern (OCHA 31/12/2015; Red Cross 27/11/2015). As of February, the government had built new homes to shelter some IDPs (Government 13/02/2016).

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).

Myanmar refugees in neighbouring countries

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 and receive assistance from aid agencies (local media 09/11/2014). An additional 300,000–500,000 Rohingya reside either in unofficial camps or villages. Most Rohingyas 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. Rohingyas 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: Over 104,000 refugees are in Thailand. They are located in at least nine camps along the border with Myanmar (TBC 29/02/2016). Rohingyas in Thailand are subject to human trafficking (international media, 01/06/2015; 02/06/2015).

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 100,000 IDPs and people in host communities in need (OCHA 30/11/2015).
Access of relief actors to affected populations

Some reports suggest armed groups are actively denying access to humanitarian groups (Irrawaddy 21/08/2015; 20/07/2015). In Kachin, around 2,800 people, including 1,000 IDPs, have been without humanitarian access since September 2015 (OCHA 31/12/2015). In Sumprabum township, 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 31/12/2015).

Access of affected populations to assistance

There has been little to no cross-line humanitarian assistance to non-government-controlled areas in Kachin. Around 50,000 IDPs have irregular humanitarian access (OCHA 31/12/2015).

Security and physical constraints

Shan state: As of 7 February, fighting in northern Shan state, and in particular in Kyaukme and Kutkai townships, has escalated, restricting movement of population and therefore reducing humanitarian access (Irrawaddy 15/02/2016; Myanmar Times 16/03/2016).

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. 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).

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).

High temperatures caused by El Niño might delay the summer paddy harvest (Jun–Oct) if water shortages become more widespread. This can lead to rice shortages and an increase in rice prices (Irrawaddy 17/02/2016).

Recent IDPs in northern Shan risk missing the harvesting season due to continued fighting, increasing the need for food (WFP 23/03/2016).

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). Debris from flooding has blocked irrigation canals in several northern provinces, which can create difficulties for monsoon harvests of paddy crops in October (FAO 05/02/2016; 10/03/2016). 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).

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 (government 19/02/2016). 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 risk losing their livelihoods as stocks and crops are looted and their livestock is killed (WFP 23/03/2016).

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).

Eight children have died from meningitis in Tharsi township, Mandalay (Myanmar Times 29/03/2016). All cases were reported between 1 and 9 March.
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. Health service providers in Rakhine face many restrictions and shortages of staff. 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. 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.

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. In Maungdaw township, 4,100 children were identified with SAM as of October 2015. A further 19,200 children are moderately malnourished. In Buthidaung township, global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels are at 15.1% and SAM levels at 2% (OCHA 30/11/2015). The situation is reportedly exacerbated by the impact of flooding in 2015 on cropland, and the poor standards of WASH in IDP camps. People have responded with negative coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals from three to one a day, and eating less varied food.

WASH

Water shortages have hit Shan state and Sagaing and Mandalay regions 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 state faces similar water shortages due to prolonged dry seasons in 2014 and 2015 (Solidarités International 13/02/2016). Around 1,700 villages are estimated to suffer from water shortages across Myanmar, with an additional 1,000 expected to face shortages at the end of March, including 446 in Ayeyarwaddy region (Irrawaddy 04/03/2016; government 14/03/2016). In Chin state, around 700 IDPs in Ral Hmone camp, Hakha, are facing shortages of drinking water (local media 23/02/2016).

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). Latrines continue to be destroyed for firewood and shelter. Seasonal diarrhoea outbreaks remain a concern in IDP locations (OCHA 30/11/2015).

Inadequate drainage systems in IDP camps in Rakhine state worsen living conditions (OCHA 30/11/2015).

Shelter and NFIs

240,300 people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance. The majority are IDPs in Kachin and Rakhine (OCHA 30/11/2015). 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. Camps are often overcrowded and conditions often worsen during rainy seasons (OCHA 30/11/2015). Around 50% of IDP shelters do not meet minimum humanitarian requirements, and approximately 120,000 protracted displaced were without access to improved shelter across Myanmar (USAID 19/02/2016).

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 clashes with the TNLA. They are reported to have tortured villagers of ethnic minorities, set houses on fire, and used villagers to navigate through mine-contaminated fields (Irrawaddy 16/03/2016; Myanmar Times 11/03/2016). Disabled and
elderly are reportedly caught in the fighting, as they are unable to leave their villages (WFP 23/03/2016). 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

Around five million people live in mine-contaminated areas (Mines Advisory Group 05/2014). From 2007 to October 2015, most landmine deaths have been reported in Kayin state. At least 448 people were killed or injured by antipersonnel mines between the start of the peace talks in December 2014 until October 2015 (MIMU 13/10/2015).

Civilians fleeing Law Naw village, Namkham township after clashes between the SSA-S and TNLA in early February, have accused the SSA-S of laying landmines around their villages (Myanmar Times 18/02/2016).

Gender

Rape has been used repeatedly as a weapon by armed groups, including the Myanmar army. In 2014, the Women's League of Burma released a report documenting more than 118 victims of sexual violence at the hands of the Myanmar army under the USDP government since March 2011 (local media 26/11/2014). 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). From 2013 to January 2015, 723 cases of underage recruitment by the Myanmar Army were reported to the UN (Child Soldiers International 01/2015). 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. Bangladeshi officials state that Rohingya are citizens of Myanmar and that Rohingya living in Bangladesh should be sent to Myanmar (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: 31/03//2016

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

TURKEY INTERNAL UNREST, DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

18 March: 30 Afghan asylum seekers were forcibly returned by Turkish forces hours after the EU–Turkey refugee deal came into force (Amnesty International 23/03/2016).

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 not stopped despite EU agreement (AFP).

KEY FIGURES
- More than 2.7 million Syrian refugees registered in Turkey (UNHCR 09/03/2016).
- 200,000 IDPs in the southeast due to conflict (Economist 23/01/2016).
- 240 civilians have been killed in fighting between government and PKK forces in the southeast since July (Economist 23/01/2016).

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 15/02/2016). 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 Yuksekova.

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 8 March, rockets fired from a IS-controlled area of Syria hit Kilis, a Turkish border town, 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).

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).

Displacement

Turkey hosts the largest refugee population in the world, including over 2.7 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR 09/03/2016, ECHO 10/02/2016).

Conflict between the government and the PKK in the southeast has displaced some 200,000 people since July 2015 (Economist 23/01/2016).

The Turkish government estimates that tens of thousands of people will be readmitted to Turkey (UNHCR 18/02/2016). Officials said it would take time to start sending people back. Realistically, migrants will likely not start being returned to Turkey until 4 April, according to the German government (AFP 20/03/2016). On 20 March, police said some 800 migrants had arrived by midday despite the EU-Turkey deal formally coming into effect according to the German government (AFP 20/03/2016). On 20 March, police said some 800 migrants had arrived by midday despite the EU-Turkey deal formally coming into effect according to the German government (AFP 20/03/2016).

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 not stopped despite EU agreement (AFP 27/03/2016).

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 mean needs are hard to track and regularly changing. Unofficial data compiled since 1 January 2015 indicates that almost one million migrants and refugees have entered Greece from Turkey by sea (IOM 15/03/2016). On average approximately 170 people are arriving per day in Turkey, and many quickly move on towards Greece: a survey of Syrian refugee arrivals in Greece in December 2015 found 63% had left Syria earlier that year (IOM 25/02/2016; UNHCR 08/12/2015).

Bad weather and rough seas in January and February led to a fall in the number of crossings compared 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). As of 9 March, 444 migrants have been reported missing or dead in the Mediterranean since January. 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 in the southeast since July 2015 (RT 28/01/2016). 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).

**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).

**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). 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 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).

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).

Children

There are extremely high rates of Syrian child labour in Turkey: children comprise the majority of the 300,000 illegal Syrian workers (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).

Documentation

There are 300,000 illegally employed Syrian refugees. Only 6,800 have work permits due to government regulations (ECHO 10/02/2016, AFP 17/12/2015). The influx of refugees is pushing up prices, particularly for food and rent in areas with large refugee populations (Daily Sabah 19/02/2016).

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). 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.

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).

**TAJIKISTAN** FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, EARTHQUAKE

**UKRAINE** CONFLICT, INTERNAL UNREST, DISPLACEMENT

For more information, visit the ACAPS country analysis page.

**LATEST DEVELOPMENTS**

1 April: Zolote checkpoint in Luhansk was re-opened in late March. It is the only accessible checkpoint for trucks for going in and out of Luhansk (OCHA).

**KEY FIGURES**

- 290,000 people are severely food insecure (WFP 04/02/2016).
- 3.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 2.5 million are elderly, women and children (OCHA 15/03/2016; 17/02/2016)
- 1.7 million people are internally displaced (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

**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.

**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, NFIs 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.

**Politics and security**

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 (AFP 09/03/2016).

**Conflict developments**

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. Checkpoints on the line of control are also being targeted. 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).

Political developments

At the end of July 2015, Ukraine’s highest court allowed parliament to vote on constitutional amendments that would give pro-Russian insurgents in Donetsk and Luhansk three years of partial autonomy (AFP 31/07/2015). The decision led to riots in Kiev (AFP 01/09/2015). In January 2016, Parliament postponed a vote on legislation to give more power to its regions, including Luhansk and Donetsk, due to ceasefire violations. Another condition for the vote is unhindered access to the border between Russia and Ukraine for international monitors (Trust 24/01/2016; ICG 01/02/2016). The Minister of Economy, who was supposed to implement reforms pertaining to the ceasefire, resigned on 3 February. His resignation is likely to trigger a political crisis and further aggravate the conflict (The Guardian 04/02/2016; BBC 05/02/2016).

Power struggle is reportedly taking place within the leadership of the Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR). Senior Donetsk leader Alexander Khodakovsky has come out in open opposition to Alexander Zakharchenko, the head of DPR. This could worsen the security situation in Donetsk (ICG 01/03/2016).

The local elections in the east, scheduled for April, may be postponed for months due to renewed fighting (WSJ 14/02/2016).

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 21 January, an estimated 1,695,300 IDPs have registered in eastern Ukraine, including 215,460 children. This is nearly 200,000 more than in October. The number of child IDPs more than doubled between October and January (UNICEF 31/01/2016). 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 26/08/2015). 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 1.1 million Ukrainians are seeking asylum or other forms of legal stay in neighbouring countries, including 858,400 in Russia, over 150,000 in Belarus and 71,300 in Poland. 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 (UNHCR 01/12/2015; 19/01/2016; 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).

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, only five transport corridors remain operational. Four are in Donetsk (Zaitseve, Mariinka, Novotroitske, and Pyschchevyk), and one in Luhansk (Zolote), which was re-opened in late March. Stanystsia Luhansa checkpoint remains open only for pedestrians (OCHA 01/04/2016).

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–Kostyantynivka; 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 Novotroitske do not have any heated tents, medical facilities, or water sources. Landmine-contaminated areas have been identified in the vicinity of the Stanystsia Luhansa 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). 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. (OCHA 30/11/2015). The situation near the contact line is particularly difficult, as most people have no livelihood opportunities (UNHCR 09/02/2016).

Food availability

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 nationwide 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). IDPs in short-term transit collective centres are facing eviction for overstay or being unable to pay utility bills. This can lead to involuntary return (UNHCR 01/12/2015).

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).

Qualified teachers are lacking in non-government areas. Some schools and classes have been merged (HRW 11/02/2016). School certificates issued in Luhansk and Donetsk regions are not recognised by Ukraine (OCHA 31/10/2015).

Protection

3.1 million people are in need of protection (OCHA 29/02/2016). Human rights violations,
including killings, torture and ill-treatment, illegal detention and forced labour continue to be reported in Donetsk and Luhansk regions (UN 09/12/2015). In non-government areas, drunkenness of combatants in public spaces and gatherings is resulting in sexual harassment (International Medical Corps 30/09/2015).

In Crimea, armed paramilitary groups are accused of torture, extra-judicial killings, and enforced disappearances. Freedom of speech and association has also been severely restricted (HRW 18/03/2016).

Mines and ERW

Landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) incidents continue to be reported in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, especially near conflict areas. 204 people were killed by mines in 2015, more than half of them between September and December (OCHA 17/02/2016; 27/01/2016). 30,000 hectares along the frontline in Novoazovskyi and Artemivskyi districts in Donetsk region are reportedly contaminated (OCHA 31/10/2015). There has been an increase in landmine and UXO casualties along the contact line, as civilians seek firewood for fuel in the absence of reliable gas or electricity (OCHA 11/12/2015).

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 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). As of end February, the Luhansk Pension Fund had already suspended pensions to 47% of IDP pensioners (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: 04/04/2016
**OVERVIEW**

Humanitarian needs in Haiti stem from displacement, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

**KEY FIGURES**

- 2.1 million people in need of assistance (OCHA 04/03/2016).
- 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 (OCHA 11/02/2016).
- In 2016, 7,782 suspected cholera cases reported and 96 deaths (OCHA 11/03/2016).
- 59,000 IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 11/03/2016).
- Almost 130,000 Haitians and people of Haitian descent arrived from Dominican Republic in 2015 (GARR 15/01/2016).

**KEY PRIORITIES**

- Food security: Four municipalities are in an Emergency situation (IPC Phase 4) and two other municipalities are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) (OCHA 11/02/2016).
- Shelter and NFIs: some 3.5 million Haitians, equal to a third of the total population, live in precarious neighbourhoods and informal settlements in urban areas. They suffer from socio-economic deprivation, elevated risk of disaster impact, and forced eviction (OCHA/UNCT 11/03/2015).
- WASH: Significant water shortages are reported in the drought affected departments of West, Central, South and Southeast (OCHA 11/02/2016). In 2015 more than 36,000 cases and 322 deaths were reported. Most cases are from Ouest, Centre, and Artibonite departments (OCHA 11/02/2016).

**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 revote 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 Joceline 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).
Natural disasters

Drought

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).

Floods

Floods in February have affected more than 10,000 families in Nord and Ouest (OCHA 29/02/2016). On 28 February, heavy rain in the Sud-Est left one person dead, four missing, and destroyed 9,600 houses. In the city of Cap-Haïtien on the northern coast, 8,100 houses were flooded and 1,530 residences were submerged in Limonade commune (AFP 29/02/2016). In the beginning of February floods left at least six people dead and 200 houses destroyed in the town of Borgne, in the north of Haiti. Cap-Haïtien, Nord, and Port-de-Paix, Nord-Ouest were already affected by drought before being hit by flooding (IciHaiti 12/02/2016; OCHA 11/02/2016; Redhum 13/02/2016).

Displacement

IDPs

As of January 2016, 59,000 IDPs remain in 45 camps following the 2010 earthquake (OCHA 11/03/2016). 47% of IDP households are in Delmas, 17% in Croix des Bouquets, and 10% in Tabarre, in Port-au-Prince (IOM, 03/06/2015). Information management and service delivery in camps has been severely constrained due to lack of funding (OCHA 31/07/2015).

21 IDP sites were closed between April and June 2015 (IOM 30/06/2015). Basic services in camps have declined faster than the pace of return or relocation (OCHA/UN 31/12/2014). 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).

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

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).

Sociopolitical unrest and frequent strikes and road blocks continue to delay deliveries and distributions, particularly for nutrition activities (WFP 31/12/2015).

Food security and livelihoods

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
Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité 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-Gôave) 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

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.

Healthcare availability and access

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 essential medical equipment (MSF 08/01/2015).

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 25 February, Haiti has reported 329 suspected and five confirmed cases of Zika virus (PAHO and WHO 03/03/2016).

Nutrition

In Haiti, there are 131,000 children with GAM, 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).

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). 40% of schools do not have drinking water (local media 31/08/2015).
Sanitation

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

60,000 IDPs are vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance, living in camps, since 2010 (OCHA 14/01/2016). 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 12 in Delmas and four in Croix des Bouquets. There are 11 sites in Léogâne. 40% of IDP sites are tents and makeshift shelters, while 47% are transitional shelters (IOM 30/06/2015). The people sheltered in these camps are under the threat of forced eviction (UNHRC 12/02/2016).

Some deportees and returnees from DR are thought to be settling with relatives or in places of origin, but many are in spontaneous camps in the south of the country. The majority are in Quamaminthe (Nord-Est) and Belladere (Centre) communes (GAR, 20/08/2015; IOM 11/08/2015; Alter Press 26/06/2015). There are 2,203 registered people in Anse-à-Pitres, living in six spontaneous sites and in urgent need of food, WASH, NFIs and shelter assistance (UNSC 08/03/2016; Church World Service 06/11/2015).

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 (OCHA/UNCT 11/03/2015).

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 31/03/2016

EL SALVADOR DROUGHT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

30 March: The government has announced they will take “extraordinary measures” to fight gang violence (La Prensa Grafica 30/03/2016).

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). 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). 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 29/02/2016).

El Niño conditions are expected to last until August 2016 in the eastern ‘dry corridor’ regions (OCHA 09/03/2016). A slight rainfall deficit is expected in the first quarter of the rainy season (May–July) (government 29/02/2016). 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).

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 August (FEWSNET 29/02/2016). In total, 700,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance. The number is likely to increase until the beginning of the August harvest, 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 (OCHA 12/2015). The availability of seeds will be significantly reduced in the postrera (August-January) season, due to the primera season losses (FAO 14/09/2015).

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).

The coffee rust epidemic (a fungus that attacks the leaves of coffee plants) means that day labourers can no longer depend on seasonal labour opportunities in coffee production (Reuters 14/08/2015). The livelihoods of small-scale coffee growers have also been affected (OCHA 12/2015). Coffee production is estimated to have dropped 35-40% from 2014 to 2015, due to a combination of coffee rust and drought (Diario El Mundo, 26/09/2015). El Salvador reportedly remains heavily affected by the epidemic (OCHA 09/03/2016).

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 11 March, 43 cases have been confirmed, and over 2,500 suspected cases have been detected (PAHO 11/03/2016).

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 24 March
around 9,600 suspected cases of zika have been reported, the highest number in San Salvador and La Libertad (WHO 24/03/2016; Pacific Disaster Center 09/03/2016). There is an increasing number of cases of the auto-immune disease Guillain-Barré among those affected by Zika virus: as of March, 138 cases of Guillain-Barré and two deaths have already been reported (Outbreak News 08/03/2016; BBC 01/02/2016). The average number of Guillain-Barré cases per year is 169 (WHO 05/02/2016). Guillain-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).

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. They remain vulnerable to violence during their migration (OCHA 12/2015; UNHCR 28/10/2015).

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 03/04/2016).

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).

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). Gang rape is used as a weapon against women (Latin America Working Group 18/02/2016).

Updated: 31/03/2016
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 3.7 km tall Fuego volcano (near Guatemala City) spewed ash plumes up to around 4,400m above sea level on 2 March. Authorities issued a warning (Government 10/03/2016).

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: 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 29 February, 105 cases of Zika virus have been reported in Guatemala: 68 in 2015, 37 in 2016 (WHO 29/02/2016).

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).

Reviewed: 31/03/2016

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DROUGHT, EPIDEMIC

HONDURAS DROUGHT, FOOD INSECURITY
OVERVIEW

Fiji has been battling 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 Cyclone

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 infrastructure. 32,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed and approximately 720,000 people are without regular electricity supply (AFP 23/02/2016; OCHA 29/02/2016; ABC 21/03/2016; International Planned Parenthood Federation 21/03/2016). 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). The government has listed 12 priority response areas (UNICEF 26/02/2016). 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). As of 23 March, debris is still reported to be a major issue in the island of Koro (Radio NZ 23/03/2016).

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

Approximately 4,670 people are still sheltering in 217 evacuation centres, mostly in Western and Eastern divisions (OCHA 15/03/2016; WFP 17/03/2016). 60,000 people were 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).

All roads have reopened on the two main islands and are accessible at least with 4WD vehicles. All airports are open although congestion has become an issue. A small number of bridges and jetties need repair, particularly in Taveuni (Logistics Cluster 15/03/2016).

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

164,000 people are estimated to need food assistance (OCHA 07/03/2016). 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).

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). In October, 25% of the sugar cane harvest was estimated to have been lost due to drought (OCHA 22/10/2015). 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).

Supermarkets and shops are reportedly running low on basic food items, including potatoes, garlic, flour, oil, salt, blue peas, dhal, breakfast crackers, and sugar, due to high demand and low supply (Radio NZ 02/03/2016).

**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**

Short-term coping strategies are being used, such as the quick sale of stock at reduced prices, which could add to long-term vulnerabilities. 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**

44 people have died and 122 injured (WHO 26/02/2016). Some 5,600 pregnant women are affected by the cyclone (OCHA 15/03/2016).

38% of health facilities are damaged: seven of the 214 health facilities in the affected areas have sustained major damage, while another 81 have sustained minor damage (OCHA 15/03/2016; UNFPA 08/03/2016). Almost 100 cold chain storage facilities are in affected areas, so vaccines may be spoiled (OCHA 28/02/2016). 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).

**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 Tavua 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 17/03/2016). 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). Reports of open defecation highlight an urgent need for sanitation assistance (OCHA 15/03/2016).

As of 29 February, less than 90% of the water supply had been restored in Suva, Naurorai, Rakiraki, Tavua, Ba, Lautoka, Labasa, Savusavu and Taveuni. Water supply status on smaller islands to the southeast remained unknown (PDC 29/02/2016).

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).

Up to 300 schools may require WASH assistance (UNICEF 26/02/2016). 187 school toilet blocks have been damaged (UNICEF 29/02/2016).

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).

**Shelter and NFI**

Overall, 150,000 people are in need of shelter assistance. According to the latest figures, at least 32,000 houses have been affected, including at least 11,000 completely destroyed (OCHA 15/03/2016; 28/03/2016; ABC 21/03/2016). 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).

A strategy for transitioning displaced people in evacuation centres into more durable
A strategy for transitioning displaced people in evacuation centres into more durable accommodation is a critical need. Thousands of houses are expected to require demolition (OCHA 29/02/2016).

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 have had their education disrupted (OCHA 15/03/2016). Around 100 of the most badly damaged schools will remain closed for repair for up to six weeks (IFRC 29/02/2016). 85% of primary and secondary schools have reopened after being closed for one week, despite significant damage to facilities (UNICEF 29/02/2016). There is a need for temporary learning spaces to avoid further interruptions to schooling (UNICEF 26/02/2016).

Protection

Tensions are reportedly growing between host communities and remaining evacuees (OCHA 07/03/2016). A strategy is needed to ensure the protection of displaced persons both in crowded evacuation centres, as well as after the centres close (OCHA 29/02/2016). There are heightened protection concerns for women, children and disabled people, and enhanced tracking of their needs is required (OCHA 07/03/2016).

Children: 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 31/03/2016

PAPUA NEW GUINEA DROUGHT, FLOODS

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 has reached its peak towards the end of 2015 and continues its gradual decline. The impact and after-effect on people and their livelihood remains 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 has 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).

Dengue

170 dengue cases have been reported in Western province since November. The outbreak is at risk of intensifying due to recent rains in the province (WHO 26/01/2016; UNRC 07/01/2016).

Tuberculosis

An outbreak of drug-resistant tuberculosis has been reported on Daru Island, where 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 (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 15/01/2016; IFRC 15/09/2015). 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: 01/04/2016
OVERVIEW

5.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Colombia. Five decades of armed violence, coupled with the country’s frequent natural disasters, have had serious humanitarian consequences. Forced displacement and landmine contamination are major concerns. For rural communities, restricted movement due to armed group activity limits access to basic health services, crops and labour markets, especially in the Pacific region. On 1 October, Colombia declared a state of emergency due to drought, which is expected to affect the country until March 2016. Approximately 1.3 million people are affected by natural disasters every year (floods, heat waves, and droughts).

Politics and security

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).

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; Colombia Reports 22/09/2015). FARC-EP has been active throughout the country, but especially in Arauca, Meta, Norte de Santander, Cauca, and Antioquia.

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). After the ELN conducted a series of small scale attacks on state infrastructure in February 2016, President Santos ordered security forces to intensify military operations against the ELN (BBC 09/02/2016). On 30 March, however, the government announced the beginning of formal peace talks with the ELN (AFP 31/03/2016).

Politics and security

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.

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In the northwest, conflict over control of drug-trafficking routes continues between the Urabeños, FARC, and ELN (Colombia Reports 22/10/2015). Clashes between the ELN and the Urabeños in the Alto Baudo municipality in Chocó displaced between 400 and 900 people between 24 and 29 February. A further 900 people are confined to their homes (AFP 23/03/2016; Colombia Reports 29/02/2016; Semana 01/03/2016).

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; 23/03/2016).

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. 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 Quindio 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 (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).

On 24 February over 100 people, including 73 children, were attacked and forcibly evicted from land in Uraba, Antioquia by a local armed group (Colombia Reports 24/02/2016). In late February an unknown number of people were also displaced from their homes in Nariño in Cauca department, due to fighting between the FARC and the ELN (NRC 25/02/2016).

Between 24 and 29 February up to 900 people were displaced in the Alto Baudo municipality in Chocó due to clashes between the ELN and the Urabeños (Colombia Reports 29/02/2016; Semana 01/03/2016).

**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 Caquetá, 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 (TeleSur 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 (TeleSur 08/02/2016). Between 2011 and 2015 the mortality rate among children under five associated with malnutrition increased by 50% (Colombia 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).

238 of Colombia’s 1,123 municipalities are facing severe water shortages due to drought: La Guajira, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Magdalen, 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 Bolívar (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 30/11/2015; NPR 24/02/2016). In Antioquia alone, there were 178 documented attacks against human rights workers in 2015 (CCEEU 09/12/2015).

Updated: 31/03/2016
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

While ACAPS has defined a methodology striving to ensure accuracy, the information provided is indicative and should not be used in isolation from alternative sources of information for any decision making. ACAPS is not responsible for any damage or loss resulting from the use of the information presented on this website.