

# EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

Djibouti  
Eritrea

Ethiopia  
Kenya

Somalia  
Sudan

Uganda



## MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

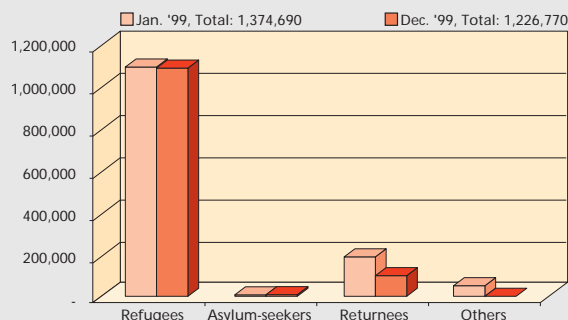
The political situation in the Horn of Africa remained volatile and countries in the region continued to experience both domestic crises and external pressures. By the end of 1999, the Eritrea-Ethiopia border conflict had caused hundreds of thousands of people to be displaced internally or deported. At the same time, however, relations improved both between Sudan and Eritrea and between Sudan and Ethiopia. In East Africa, Uganda and Sudan signed a co-operation agreement in which each of them undertook to refrain from supporting the other's rebel groups. Conflict in southern Somalia showed no sign of abating; conversely, efforts to establish local structures of governance in north-east and north-west Somalia were able to progress.

## CHALLENGES AND CONCERNS

As voluntary repatriation to Sudan and southern Somalia was not feasible — at least for the foreseeable future — UNHCR's main task was to ensure the continued protection of refugees and to meet their basic needs. At the same time, UNHCR was committed to reviewing the conditions of asylum in the various countries, with a view to ameliorating them wherever possible, so as to afford refugees greater dignity and freedom of choice.

In Uganda, the continued activities of several rebel groups in the northern and western parts of the country adversely affected the security of Sudanese and Congolese refugees towards the end of the year. Similarly, in Kenya and eastern Ethiopia, insecurity in the camps and surrounding areas remained a major source of concern to the Office.

Persons of Concern to UNHCR



## PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

UNHCR's Regional Directorate for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region adopted a situational approach (as opposed to a country approach) in the development of policies and strategies. In 1999,

important meetings were therefore held to discuss the situation of Somali, Eritrean, as well as pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees. As a result of these meetings, solution-oriented strategies were developed aimed at ending, where possible, protracted refugee programmes.

While some conflicts continued, elsewhere prospects for durable solutions emerged, including the resumption, albeit at a slower pace, of the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Ethiopia to north-west Somalia; an agreement between the Government of Eritrea and UNHCR to resume the voluntary repatriation operation from Sudan in 2000; and the Ethiopian Government's acknowledgement of the presence of Ethiopian nationals in the Darwanaji, Teferiber and Hartisheikh camps and its promise to disperse them so as to allow for the closure of these camps.

In 1999, more than 25,000 refugees in the region returned to their countries of origin (north-west Somalia, Rwanda, and Sudan), while opportunities arose for some 163,000 Eritrean refugees living in Sudan and Yemen to go back to their homeland, starting in the year 2000.

UNHCR participated actively in the activities of UN Country Teams in the region, particularly with regard to the advancement of the humanitarian sector. In Ethiopia, UNHCR – in collaboration with UNDP – agreed to promote and to support the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiative on conflict prevention, management, and resolution and the alleviation of humanitarian crises, through the development of area-based plans of action. These action plans were aimed at phasing out humanitarian assistance and introducing longer-term development programmes. In this context, a multi-sectoral mission was undertaken to north-west Somalia and the Somali National Regional State in Ethiopia. Its findings led directly to the development of a cross-border programme for reintegration and the rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas.

UNHCR entered into discussions with the OAU and its Committee on Human and People's Rights to explore ways to intensify collaboration, addressing issues such as the root causes of refugee movements, the promotion of refugee protection, and assistance to areas affected by the presence of refugees.

As the chair of OAU's Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance and Protection of Refugees, UNHCR consulted with OAU members to expand both the man-

date and membership of the Committee, so as to improve refugee-related policies throughout the continent. The consultations resulted in the adoption of new rules and procedures. Both the OAU and UNHCR are currently considering how best to implement them, with a view to harmonising refugee and humanitarian programmes in Africa, especially during emergency phases. UNHCR has found OAU to be a capable and positive ally in such situations.

## OPERATIONS

Please see separate country chapters on Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

In line with UNHCR's policy to decentralise its operations in Africa, preparations began in late 1999 for the establishment of a new Regional Directorate for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region in Addis Ababa as well as a Regional Service Centre in Nairobi. The two offices were intentionally placed in different locations, as the Regional Service Centre would benefit from better communications facilities in Nairobi, while the Regional Directorate in Addis Ababa needed to be close to the seat of the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa, for which it performs a liaison function. The Directorate, the Service Centre, and a Liaison Unit in Geneva were set up to work as one team, sharing tasks in such a manner as to capitalise on the comparative advantage of each location. The Regional Service Centre quickly proved its usefulness by rendering much-needed support to the field operations in the East and Horn of Africa.

UNHCR worked closely with IGAD to ensure that humanitarian issues—including refugees and their voluntary repatriation—stayed on the agenda of peace initiatives for Somalia and Sudan. A discussion on how to ensure that refugees have a voice in peace initiatives and are kept properly informed will be carried forward in the year 2000.

## FUNDING

The number of government donors and the amount of contributions for East Africa and the Horn continued to decline in 1999. This resulted in problems for the implementation of both General and Special Programmes in the region, since urgent requests from the field for funds could not be met in a timely fashion. The rather erratic flow of funds impeded pro-

gramme implementation in a volatile environment where every opportunity to improve the quality of asylum, or bring about long-term solutions, had to be seized rapidly. Moreover, UNHCR's general funding

problems precluded fund-raising efforts for newly identified or additional needs, or for activities that require substantial short-term funding if they are to become more cost-effective in the long run.



### Voluntary Contributions - Earmarked (USD)

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		Special Programmes/OTF	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>					
	Kenya	35,000	35,000	0	0
<b>CANADA</b>					
	Uganda	266,667	266,667	0	0
<b>DENMARK</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	2,668,813	2,668,813
<b>FRANCE</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	245,009	245,008
<b>GERMANY</b>					
	Ethiopia	280,000	280,000	0	0
	Kenya	426,121	426,121	676,460	676,460
	Uganda	0	0	435,203	435,203
<b>ITALY</b>					
	Ethiopia	864,365	864,365	0	0

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		Special Programmes/OTF	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
<b>JAPAN</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	2,913,311	2,890,000
	Djibouti	200,000	200,000	0	0
	Eritrea	80,000	80,000	0	0
	Ethiopia	1,930,000	1,930,000	0	0
	Kenya	1,810,000	1,810,000	0	0
	Somalia	10,000	10,000	0	0
	Sudan	990,000	990,000	0	0
	Uganda	2,010,000	2,010,000	0	0
<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	365,166	365,166
<b>NORWAY</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	253,807	253,807
	Sudan	254,227	254,227	0	0
<b>SWEDEN</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	715,122	710,220
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>					
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Djibouti	6,000	6,000	0	0
	Ethiopia	147,500	147,500	0	0
	Kenya	62,000	62,000	0	0
	Sudan	78,000	78,000	0	0
	Uganda	110,000	110,000	0	0
<b>EUROPEAN COMMISSION</b>					
	Djibouti	745	0	0	0
<b>PRIVATE DONORS JAPAN</b>					
	Sudan	41	42	0	0
	Horn of Africa Op.	0	0	182	182
<b>TREE FOR LIFE (JPN)</b>					
	Sudan	45,086	45,086	0	0
<b>UK FOR UNHCR (GBR)</b>					
	Ethiopia	18,715	18,715	0	0
	Kenya	7,641	7,640	0	0
	Uganda	414	414	0	0
<b>TOTAL **</b>		<b>9,632,522</b>	<b>9,631,777</b>	<b>13,273,073</b>	<b>13,244,859</b>

\* For more information on the various earmarkings, please refer to the Donor Profiles.

\*\* Total funds available for obligation in the region also included unearmarked voluntary contributions, lightly earmarked contributions, opening balances and adjustments.

Budget and Expenditure (USD)

Country	Working Budget*		Expenditure*	
	General Programmes	Special Programmes	General Programmes	Special Programmes
Djibouti	2,146,982	527,937	2,138,169	385,290
Eritrea	769,814	742,166	746,390	335,192
Ethiopia	18,372,529	8,171,481	16,961,704	4,712,810
Kenya	19,677,872	4,878,778	19,055,087	2,696,117
Somalia	144,750	7,989,448	44,800	6,126,117
Sudan	9,390,598	1,071,234	9,086,574	902,267
Uganda	17,785,392	781,050	16,733,388	798,144
Other Countries **	0	1,223,867	0	1,146,242
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,287,937</b>	<b>25,385,961</b>	<b>64,766,113</b>	<b>17,102,179</b>

\* Figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

\*\* Includes costs in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen.

## Financial Report - Special Programme (USD)

Programme Overview	Current Year's Projects		Prior Years' Projects	
		notes		notes
Opening Balance	4,753,284	(1)		
Income from Contributions	12,161,410	(1)		
Other Funds Available	3,730,664			
Total Funds Available	20,645,358	(5)		
Expenditure	16,587,424	(1) (5)		
Closing Balance	4,057,934	(1) (5)		
<b>Expenditure Breakdown</b>				
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination*	5,509,451		153,089	
Community Services	165,614		31,705	
Crop Production	326,538		185,988	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	462,300		87,116	
Education	569,529		463,120	
Fisheries	20,259		45,291	
Food	5,401		11,521	
Forestry	32,409		0	
Health / Nutrition	203,510		304,837	
Income Generation	271,136		72,692	
Legal Assistance	37,892		93,388	
Livestock	42,280		124,041	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	417,126		386,593	
Sanitation	230,787		27,415	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	26,210		9,375	
Transport / Logistics	1,395,183		953,075	
Water	510,597		280,879	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	1,211,490		(748,031)	
Combined Projects	1,052,282		(1,052,282)	
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>12,489,994</b>		<b>1,429,812</b>	
Administrative Support*	2,000,937		22,507	
<b>Sub - total Disbursements/Deliveries</b>	<b>14,490,931</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>1,452,319</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	2,096,493	(5)	0	(6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,587,424</b>	<b>(1) (5)</b>	<b>1,452,319</b>	
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>				
Payments Made	1,338,456		2,489,032	
Reporting Received	126,966		3,237,063	
Balance	1,211,490		(748,031)	
Outstanding 1 January	0		5,832,594	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		1,290,246	
Currency Adjustment	0		(62,873)	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>1,211,490</b>		<b>3,731,444</b>	
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>				
Outstanding 1 January	0		3,641,411	(6)
New Obligations	16,587,424	(1) (5)	0	
Disbursements	14,490,931	(5)	1,452,319	(6)
Cancellations	0		2,189,092	(6)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>2,096,493</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(6)</b>

\*Includes costs at Headquarters.

Figures which cross reference to accounts

(1) Annex 1 to Statement 1

(5) Schedule 5

(6) Schedule 6